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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

SESSION

MDCCCLXXXVII-LXXXVIII.



VOL. XXII.

EDINBURGH:

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MDCCCLXXXVIII.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH SESSION

1887-88



VOL. X.—NEW SERIES

Edinburgh

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MDCCCLXXXVIII

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SESSION 1887-88.

RHIND LECTURER IN ARCHÆOLOGY—ROBERT MUNRO, M.A., M.D., Author of
Ancient Scottish Lake Dwellings.

L A W S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

INSTITUTED NOVEMBER 1780.

(Revised and adopted December 1, 1873.)

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 Archæological 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.

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 authorised 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 moneys 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 from December to March inclusive at Eight P.M., and in April and May at Four 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, 1888.

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HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1853. *ABBOTT, FRANCIS, 25 Moray Place. | 1864. *ANDERSON, ARCHIBALD, Advocate, 44
Connaught Square, London. |
| 1879. ABERCROMBY, Hon. JOHN, 21 Chapel
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Sunnybrae, Pitlochry. |
| 1853. *ABERDEIN, FRANCIS, of Keithock,
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| 1858. *ADAM, ROBERT, City Accountant,
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| 1881. AGNEW, R. VANS, of Barnbarroch,
Stranraer Park, Wigtownshire. | 1882. ANDERSON, JOHN, M.D., LL.D.,
71 Harrington Gardens, London,
S.W. |
| 1884. AGNEW, STAIR, C.B., M.A., 22 Buck-
ingham Terrace. | 1885. ANDERSON, P. J., M.A., LL.B., 2 East
Craibstone Street, Aberdeen. |
| 1887. AIKMAN, ANDREW, Banker, 27 Buck-
ingham Terrace. | 1871. ANDERSON, ROBERT ROWAND, LL.D.,
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| 1877. AINSLIE, DAVID, Costerton House,
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burgh, Fife. |
| 1884. AITKEN, GEORGE SHAW, Architect,
20 Wellington Street, Portobello. | 1882. ANNANDALE, THOMAS, M.D., Professor
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Edinburgh, 34 Charlotte Square. |
| 1878. AITKEN, THOMAS, M.D., District
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| 1886. ALEXANDER, W. LINDSAY, 23 Rosary
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K.T., D.C.L. |
| 1879. ALLEN, J. ROMILLY, C.E., 5 Albert
Terrace, Regent's Park, London. | |

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1878. ARMSTRONG, ROBERT BRUCE, 6 Coates Crescent.
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- 1863.*BECK, Rev. JAMES, A.M., Bildeston Rectory, Ipswich, Suffolk.
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1877. BEGG, ROBERT BURNS, Solicitor, Kinross.
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- 1880.*BONAR, HORATIUS, W.S., 15 Hill Street.
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- 1865.*HAY, ROBERT J. A., of Nunraw, Prestonkirk.
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- 1880.*HENDERSON, JOHN L., 3 Minard Terrace, Glasgow.
- 1872.*HENDERSON, JOHN, 14 Athole Gardens, Kelvinside, Glasgow.
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- 1861.*HOWE, ALEXANDER, W.S., 17 Moray Place.
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1884. MACINTYRE, ALEXANDER C., 99 Renfield Street, Glasgow.
1877. MACKAY, ALEXANDER, Trowbridge, Wilts.
1876. *MACKAY, AENEAS J. G., LL.D., Sheriff of Fife and Kinross, 7 Albyn Place.
1872. MACKAY, F. A., 3 Buckingham Terrace.
1888. MACKAY, J. F., W.S., Whitehouse, Cramond.
1882. MACKAY, WILLIAM, Solicitor, Inverness.
1882. MACKEAN, WILLIAM, Ex-Provost of Paisley, 8 Garthland Place, Paisley.
1852. *MACKENZIE, ALEXANDER KINCAID, 19 Grosvenor Crescent.
1882. MACKENZIE, Rev. ALEXANDER, M.A., 6 Fettes Row.
1877. *MACKENZIE, Major COLIN, 8 Upper Phillimore Gardens, London.
1887. MACKENZIE, DAVID J., Sheriff-Substitute, Lerwick.
1872. *MACKENZIE, Rev. JAMES B., Kenmore, Aberfeldy.
1882. MACKENZIE, R. W. R., Stormontfield, Perth.
1870. MACKENZIE, THOMAS, Sheriff-Substitute, Tain.
1878. M'KERLIE, P. H., 26 Pembridge Villas, Bayswater, London.
1876. M'KIE, THOMAS, Advocate, 1 Gloucester Place.
1883. *Mackinlay, J. M., M.A., 4 Westbourne Gardens, Glasgow.
1888. Mackinnon, L., jun., Advocate, 261 Union Street, Aberdeen.
1864. *MACKINTOSH, CHARLES FRASER, of Drummond, M.P., 16 Union Street, Inverness.
1865. *MACKISON, WILLIAM, Architect, 8 Constitution Terrace, Dundee.
1878. MAOLAGAN, ROBERT CRAIG, M.D., 5 Coates Crescent.
1877. MACLAREN, JOHN, 6 Chamberlain Road, Morningside.
1886. MACLEAN, RODERICK, Factor, Ardrross, Alness.
1885. MACLEHOSE, JAMES J., M.A., 61 St Vincent Street, Glasgow.
1875. MACMATH, WILLIAM, 16 St Andrew Square.

1879. MACMILLAN, ALEXANDER, M.A., Upper Tooting, Surrey.
1884. MACMILLAN, Rev. HUGH, D.D., LL.D., 70 Union Street, Greenock.
- 1855.*MACNAB, JOHN MUNRO, Killin House, St Thomas Road, Grange.
1874. M'NEILL, MALCOLM, 53 Manor Place.
1882. MACPHAIL, Rev. J. C., Pilrig Manse, Pilrig.
1886. MACPHERSON, ARCHIBALD, Architect, 37 George Street.
1878. MACPHERSON, NORMAN, LL.D., Sheriff of Dumfries and Galloway, 2 Randolph Cliff.
- 1882.*MACRITCHIE, DAVID, C.A., 4 Archibald Place.
- 1878.*MAKELLAR, Rev. WILLIAM, 8 Charlotte Square.
1882. MARJORIBANKS, Rev. GEORGE, B.D., Stenton, Prestonkirk.
1872. MARSHALL, DAVID, Loch Leven Place, Kinross.
1885. MARSHALL, WILLIAM HUNTER, W.S., 25 Heriot Row.
1886. MARTIN, THOMAS JOHNSTONE, Advocate, 16 Melville Street.
1873. MARTINE, WILLIAM, M.D., Haddington.
- 1861.*MARWICK, Sir JAMES DAVID, LL.D., City Clerk, City Chambers, Glasgow.
1886. MASSON, DAVID, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Rhetoric, &c., University of Edinburgh, 58 Great King Street.
1871. MAXWELL, ALEXANDER, 9 Viewforth Street, Dundee.
1885. MAXWELL, FRANCIS, Gribton, Dumfries.
1884. MAXWELL, Sir HERBERT EUSTACE, Bart., M.P., of Monreith, 28 Wilton Crescent, London.
1887. MAXWELL, WILLIAM, of Donavoured, Pitlochry.
1887. MEARNS, Rev. D. G., yr. of Disblair, B.D., Manse of Oyne, Aberdeenshire.
1887. MELDRUM, Rev. A., M.A., Logierait, Ballinluig.
1887. MELVILLE, Viscount, Melville Castle, Lasswade.
1878. MELVIN, JAMES, 2 West Drumshough Gardens.
1878. MERCER, WILLIAM LINDSAY, of Huntingtower, Perth.
1885. METCALFE, Rev. W. M., South Manse, Paisley.
1882. MILLAR, ALEXANDER H., 2 Norman Terrace, Downfield, Dundee.
1876. MILLAR, WILLIAM WHITE, S.S.C., 16 Regent Terrace.
1878. MILLER, GEORGE ANDERSON, W.S., Knowehead, Perth.
- 1866.*MILLER, PETER, Surgeon, 8 Bellevue Terrace.
- 1851.*MILLER, SAMUEL CHRISTIE, of Craigentinnny, 21 St James's Place, London.
1883. MILLER, WILLIAM, S.S.C., 59 George Square.
1885. MILLIDGE, EDWIN, Jeweller, 23 Princes Street.
- 1867.*MITCHELL, Sir ARTHUR, K.C.B., M.D., LL.D., Commissioner in Lunacy, 34 Drummond Place,—*Vice-President*.
1886. MITCHELL, A. J., Advocate, Craighleith House.
1880. MITCHELL, CHARLES, Kintrockat, Brechin.
1888. MITCHELL, CHARLES, Architect, John Finney Street, Kilmarnock.
1884. MITCHELL, HUGH, Solicitor, Pitlochry.
1886. MITCHELL, RICHARD BLUNT, of Polmood, 45 Albany Street.
1887. MITCHELL, WILLIAM, S.S.C., 36 Buckingham Terrace.
- 1851.*MONTGOMERY, Sir GRAHAM G., Bart., Stobo Castle, Peebleshire.
- 1867.*MORAY, CHARLES HOME DRUMMOND, of Abercairny, Perthshire.
- 1877.*MORAY, HENRY E. H. DRUMMOND, yr. of Blair-Drummond, Douna.
- 1868.*MORICE, ARTHUR D., Advocate, 34 Marischal Street, Aberdeen.
1882. MORRIS, JAMES ARCHIBALD, Architect, 16 Adamson Road, St John's Wood, London.

1882. MORRISON, HEW, Librarian, Edinburgh Public Library, 22 Hanover Street.
- 1887.*MOUBRAY, JOHN J., Naemoor, Dollar.
1877. MUDIE, JAMES, Craiggowan, Broughty Ferry.
1888. MUDIE, DAVID COWAN, 10 Dalrymple Crescent.
1877. MUIRHEAD, ANDREW, 23 Northumberland Street.
1874. MUNRO, CHARLES, 18 George Street.
1879. MUNRO, ROBERT, M.A., M.D.,—*Secretary*.
1884. MUNRO, Rev. ROBERT, M.A., B.D., Old Kilpatrick, Glasgow.
1885. MURDOCH, Rev. A. D., All Saints' Parsonage, Brougham Street.
1879. MURDOCH, JAMES BARCLAY, Hamilton Place, Langside, Glasgow.
1878. MURRAY, DAVID, M.A., LL.D., 169 West George Street, Glasgow.
1887. MURRAY, JOHN, Ph.D., LL.D., of the "Challenger" Expedition, 82 Queen Street.
1884. MURRAY, PATRICK, W.S., 12 Ann St.
- 1863.*MURRAY, THOMAS GRAHAM, LL.D., W.S., 11 Raudolph Crescent.
- 1863.*MYLNE, ROBERT WILLIAM, Architect, 7 Whitehall Place, London.
1885. NAISMITH, ROBERT, Cross, Stonehouse.
- 1864.*NEILSON, JOHN, W.S., 23 East Claremont Street.
- 1876.*NEPEAN, Sir MOLYNEAUX, Bart., Loders Court, Dorset.
1887. NEWTON, R. N. H., 35 Palmerston Place.
- 1861.*NICOL, ERSKINE, R.S.A., Torduff House, Colinton.
1875. NICOL, GEORGE H., Tay Beach Cottage, West Ferry, Dundee.
1875. NICOLSON, ALEXANDER, LL.D., Sheriff-Substitute, 3 Ardgowan Square, Greenock.
1885. NICOLSON, DAVID, M.D., Broadmoor, Crowthorne, Berks.
1877. NIVEN, ALEXANDER T., C.A., 8 Fountainhall Road.
- 1867.*NORTHEK, Right Hon. The Earl of, 76 St George's Square, London.
- 1867.*NORTHUMBERLAND, His Grace The Duke of, Alnwick Castle, Alnwick.
1877. OGILVIE, WILLIAM M., Bank House, Lochee, Dundee.
1882. OLIVER, Rev. JOHN, M.A., Manse of Maryhill, Glasgow.
- 1832.*OMOND, Rev. JOHN REID, D.D., Monzie, Crieff.
1881. OUTRAM, DAVID E., 16 Grosvenor Terrace, Glasgow.
1880. PANTON, GEORGE A., 12 Osborne Terrace.
1885. PARKER, CHARLES ARUNDEL, M.D., Gosforth, Cumberland.
1883. PARLANE, JAMES, Appleby Lodge, Rusholme, Manchester.
1887. PARNELL, RICHARD ALFRED, 175 Clapham Road, London.
1880. PATERSON, ALEXANDER, M.D., Fernfield, Bridge of Allan.
- 1862.*PATERSON, GEORGE A., M.D., 4 Coates Crescent.
- 1859.*PATON, JOHN, H.M. Gen. Register House.
- 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., Woodside, Beith,—*Secretary*.
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.
1882. PAUL, Rev. ROBERT, F.C. Manse, Dollar.
- 1874.*PAXTON, WILLIAM, 3 Fountainhall Road.
1880. PEACE, MASKELL WILLIAM, Ashfield, Wigan.
1879. PEDDIE, J. M. DICK, Architect, 3 South Charlotte Street.
- 1855.*PENDER, Sir JOHN, K.C.M.G., 18 Arlington Street, London.

1878. PETERS, Rev. W., M.A., The Manse, Kinross.
1884. PIKE, ALBERT, Councillor-at-Law, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
- 1885.*PIRRIE, ROBERT, 9 Buckingham Terrace, Hillhead, Glasgow.
1883. PITT-RIVERS, Major-General A. H. L. FOX, D.C.L., Inspector of Ancient Monuments, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, London.
1878. PREVOST, Colonel T. W., 25 Moray Pl.
1881. PRICHARD, Rev. HUGH, M.A., Dinam, Gaerwen, Anglesea.
- 1860.*PRIMROSE, Hon. BOUVERIE F., C.B., 22 Moray Place.
1878. PRINGLE, JOHN, M.D., Dep.-Inspector-General of Hospitals, 27 Rutland Sq.
1878. PRYDE, DAVID, LL.D., 10 Fettes Row.
1886. PULLAR, ALFRED, M.D., Leonard Bank, Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.
- 1865.*RAINY, ROBERT, D.D., Principal and Professor of Theology and Church History, New College, Edinburgh, 23 Douglas Crescent.
1873. RAMPINT, CHARLES, Sheriff-Substitute, Springfield House, Elgin.
- 1864.*RAMSAY, Major JOHN, of Straloch and Barra, Aberdeenshire.
1880. RAMSAY, JOHN, of Kildalton, Islay.
1879. RANKINE, JOHN, Professor of Scots Law, Univ. of Edinburgh, 23 Ainslie Place.
1874. RATTRAY, JAMES CLERK, M.D., 61 Grange Loan.
1882. REID, ALEXANDER GEORGE, Solicitor, Auchterarder.
- 1883.*REID, GEORGE, R.S.A., 17 Carlton Ter.
- 1860.*REID, JAMES, 20 Royal Terrace.
1887. REID, JOHN C., Banker, Airlie Place, Dundee.
1882. REID, JOHN J., Advocate, Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer in Exchequer for Scotland, 15 Belgrave Place, —*Curator of Museum.*
1880. RICHARDSON, ADAM B., 16 Coates Crescent, —*Curator of Coins.*
1875. RINTOUL, Lt.-Col. ROBERT, Kinross House, 23 Carlyle Square, London.
- 1886.*RITCHIE, CHARLES, S.S.C., 20 Hill St.
1883. ROBERTS, ANDREW, 13 Millbrae Cres. Langside, Glasgow.
1885. ROBERTSON, CHARLES, Redfern, Colinton Road.
1887. ROBERTSON, D. ARGYLL, M.D., President of the Royal College of Surgeons, 18 Charlotte Square.
1879. ROBERTSON, GEORGE, Keeper of the Abbey, Dunfermline.
1884. ROBERTSON, J. STEWART, Edradynate, Ballinluig, Perthshire.
1886. ROBERTSON, ROBERT, Allt-na-coille, Dunfermline.
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, Gillsland Road.
- 1854.*ROGER, JAMES C., The Grange, Higham Hill, Walthamstow, Essex.
- 1850.*ROGERS, Rev. CHARLES, D.D., LL.D., 6 Barnton Terrace.
1871. ROLLO, Right Hon. Lord, Duncrub House, Dunning.
1874. ROMANS, ROBERT, Harryburn, Lauder.
1883. ROSE, Rev. DONALDSON, F.C. Manse, Brechin.
- 1872.*ROSEBERRY, Right Hon. The Earl of, LL.D., Dalmeny Park.
1876. ROSS, ALEXANDER, Architect, Riverfield, Inverness.
1885. ROSS, ANDREW, S.S.C., 9 Castle Street.
1881. ROSS, JOSEPH CARNE, M.D., Shian Lodge, Penzance, Cornwall.
- 1867.*ROSS, Rev. WILLIAM, Cowcaddens Free Church, Cliabhan House, Hill Street, Garnethill, Glasgow.
- 1869.*ROSSLYN, Right Hon. The Earl of, Dysart House, Dysart.
1877. SANDEBSON, JAMES, Dep.-Inspector-General of Hospitals, Madras Army, 8 Manor Place.
1884. SANDISON, ALEX, St Fillans, by Crieff.
1887. SCOTLAND, J. P., A.M.I.C.E., Public Works Department, Bengal, India.
1885. SCOTT, ALEXANDER MALCOLM, 156 St Vincent Street, Glasgow.

1881. SEMPLE, ANDREW, M.D., United Service Club, Queen Street.
- 1848.*SETON, GEORGE, M.A., Advocate, St Bennet's, Greenhill Gardens.
- 1869.*SHAND, Hon. Lord, 30 Heriot Row.
- 1864.*SHAND, ROBERT, 1 Charlotte Pl., Perth.
1873. SHIELDS, JOHN, 11 Melville St., Perth.
1878. SHIELL, JOHN, Solicitor, 19 Windsor Street, Dundee.
1880. SHIELDS, R. THORNTON, Architect, 65 George Street.
1879. SIBBALD, JOHN, M.D., Commissioner in Lunacy, 3 St Margaret's Road.
1879. SIBBALD, JOHN EDWARD, 8 Ettrick Road.
- 1871.*SIMPSON, ALEX. R., M.D., Professor of Midwifery, University of Edinburgh, 52 Queen Street.
1870. SIMPSON, GEORGE BUCHAN, Earle House, Broughty Ferry.
- 1880.*SIMPSON, ROBERT R., W.S., 8 Bruntsfield Crescent.
1884. SIMPSON, Sir WALTER G., Bart., Advocate, 3 Bolgrave Crescent.
1883. SINCLAIR, JAMES AUGUSTUS, 20 Bon-Accord Terrace, Aberdeen.
1887. SINCLAIR, WILLIAM S. THOMSON, yt. of Dunbeath, Dunbeath Castle, Caithness.
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, 85 George Square.
1877. SKIRVING, ADAM, of Croys, Dalbeattie
1879. SMALL, JAMES, Secretary, Commercial Bank of Scotland, 7 Bruntsfield Cres.
1880. SMALL, J. W., Architect, 67 Wallace Street, Stirling.
- 1887.*SMALL, WILLIAM J., Solicitor, Ellenbank, Dundee.
1874. SMART, JOHN, R.S.A., 13 Brunswick Street, Hillside.
1882. SMITH, J. GUTHRIE, Mugdock Castle, Milngavie.
1874. SMITH, J. IRVINE, 20 Great King St.
1877. SMITH, JAS. T., Duloch, Inverkeithing.
1886. SMITH, Maj.-Genl. Sir R. MURDOCH K.C.M.G., Director, Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art.
1888. SMITH, THOMAS, 18 Moray Place.
- 1866.*SMYTHE, WILLIAM, of Methven, Methven Castle, Perthshire.
1874. SOUTAR, THOMAS, Solicitor, Crieff.
- 1864.*SOUTAR, WILLIAM SHAW, Banker, Blairgowrie.
- 1882.*SOUTHERK, Right Hon. The Earl of, K.T., Kinnaird Castle, Brechin.
1882. SPRAGUE, THOMAS B., M.A., 29 Buckingham Terrace.
- 1872.*STAIR, Right Hon. The Earl of, K.T., Lochinch, Wigtownshire,—*Vice-President*.
1875. STARKE, JAMES GIBSON, M.A., Advocate, Troqueer Holm, Dumfries.
1885. STEEDMAN, THOMAS, Clydesdale Bank, Kinross.
- 1874.*STEEL, Lt.-Col. G. MURE, Rothesay, Bute.
1887. STEUART, GEORGE, 3 Forbes Road.
1887. STEVENS, Ven. C. ELLIS, LL.D., D.C.L., Archdeacon of Brooklyn, 236 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.
- 1872.*STEVENSON, ALEXANDER SHANNAN, Tynemouth.
- 1867.*STEVENSON, JOHN J., Architect, 3 Bayswater Hill, London.
1887. STEVENSON, Rev. W., M.A., 9 Barossa Place, Perth.
1888. STEWART, Maj.-Genl. Hon. A., Corsbie, Newton Stewart.
1876. STEWART, Rev. ALEXANDER, LL.D., Manse of Ballachulish, Nether Lochaber.
1883. STEWART, CHARLES, Tigh'n Duin, Killin.
1874. STEWART, CHARLES, Sweethope, Musselburgh.
1879. STEWART, CHARLES POYNTZ, Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall.
1881. STEWART, JAMES R., M.A., Exchequer Chambers.
- 1871.*STEWART, Maj.-Genl. J. H. M. SHAW, R.E., 61 Lancaster Gate, London, W.
1876. STEWART, ROBERT BUCHANAN, 11 Crown Terrace, Dowanhill, Glasgow.
1885. STEWART, ROBERT KING, Murdos-toun Castle, Newmains, Lanarkshire.

1881. STEWART, T. GRAINGER, M.D., Professor of Practice of Physic and Clinical Medicine, 19 Charlotte Sq.
- 1880.*STIRLING, Capt. PATRICK, Kippenross, Dunblane.
1883. STITT, JOHN J., Blackford Brae, Oswald Road.
1882. STORY, Rev. R. HERBERT, D.D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History, University of Glasgow.
1883. STRACHAN, JOHN, M.D., Dollar.
- 1867.*STRATHMORE, Right Hon. The Earl of, Glamis Castle, Forfarshire.
1884. STRONG, W. R., C.A., 133 St Vincent Street, Glasgow.
1883. STUART, GEORGE BALLINGAL, M.B., Surgeon-Major Grenadier Guards, 71 Ebury Street, London.
1882. STURROCK, PETER, London Road, Kilmarnock.
- 1867.*SUTHERLAND, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., Dunrobin Castle.
1876. SUTHERLAND, Rev. GEORGE, The Parsonage, Portsoy.
1880. SUTHERLAND, GEORGE MILLER, Solicitor, Wick.
1887. SUTHERLAND, J. B., S.S.C., 10 Windsor Street.
1884. SWALLOW, Rev. H. J., M.A., Hawthorne Rectory, Sutherland.
- 1851.*SWINTON, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, of Kimmerghame, LL.D., Advocate.
- 1863.*SWITHINBANK, GEORGE E., LL.D., Rothesay, Purley, Surrey.
1884. TAIT, GEORGE, 37 Lothian Road.
1873. TAYLOR, Rev. JAMES, D.D., 7 Etrick Road.
- 1860.*TAYLOR, JAMES, Starley Hall, Burntisland.
1881. TAYLOR, MICHAEL W., M.D., 202 Earl's Court Road, S. Kensington, London.
1884. TEMPLE, Rev. WILLIAM, M.A., St Margaret's, Fergue, Huntly.
- 1870.*TENNANT, Sir CHARLES, Bart., The Glen, Innerleithen.
1874. THOMS, GEORGE HUNTER MAC THOMAS, Advocate, Sheriff of Caithness, Orkney, and Shetland, 13 Charlotte Square.
1888. THOMSON, Rev. A., D.D., Bible House, Constantinople.
1885. THOMSON, ALEXANDER, Trinity Grove, Trinity Road.
1886. THOMSON, C. W. WODROW, C.A., 16 Lennox Street.
- 1867.*THOMSON, LOCKHART, S.S.C., 114 George Street.
- 1882.*THOMSON, MITCHELL, 7 Carlton Terrace.
- 1875.*THOMSON, Rev. ROBERT, LL.D., Canada.
1878. THOMSON, WILLIAM, 23 Great King Street.
1888. TOSH, ANDREW, Solicitor, Selkirk.
1886. TOSH, JOHN, Architect, 12 Whitehall Place, London.
- 1865.*TROUP, WILLIAM, Eastwell, Bridge of Allan.
1877. TUBE, JOHN BATTY, M.D., 20 Charlotte Square.
- 1869.*TURNBULL, JOHN, of Abbey St Bathans, W.S., 49 George Square.
1888. TURNBULL, Rev. T. H., The Manse, Lesmahagow.
- 1887.*TURNBULL, WILLIAM J., 26 Grange Road.
1880. TURNER, FREDERICK J., Mansfield Woodhouse, Mansfield, Notts.
- 1865.*TURNER, Sir WILLIAM, M.B., LL.D., Professor of Anatomy, University of Edinburgh, 6 Eton Terrace.
1881. TWEEDDALE, The Most Honourable The Marquess of, Yester House, Haddington.
1878. URQUHART, JAMES, H.M. General Register House.
1882. USHER, Rev. W. NEVILLE, Stow Rectory, Lincoln.
- 1862.*VEITCH, GEORGE SETON, Bank of Scotland, Paisley.
1873. VEITCH, JOHN, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Logic, University of Glasgow, The Loaning, Peebles.
1877. VERNON, JOHN J., Hawick.
1874. WALKER, ALEXANDER, 25 Dee Street, Aberdeen.

1859. *WALKER, FOUNTAIN, Ness Castle, Inverness-shire.
1879. WALKER, JAMES, 74 Bath Street, Glasgow.
1881. WALKER, J. RUSSELL, Architect, 67 Hanover Street.
1871. *WALKER, PETER GEDDES, 2 Airlie Place, Dundee.
1884. WALKER, R. C., S.S.C., Wingate Place, Newport, Fife.
1861. *WALKER, SIR WILLIAM STUART, K.C.B., of Bowland, 125 George Street.
1879. WALLACE, THOMAS D., Rector of High School, Inverness.
1888. WANNOP, Rev. Canon, M.A., Haddington.
1879. WARDEN, Major-Gen. ROBERT, C.B., 4 Lennox Street.
1849. *WARE, TITUS HIBBERT, 1 Bell Place, Bowdon, near Altrincham, Lancashire.
1876. WATERSTON, GEORGE, jun., 56 Hanover Street.
1873. WATSON, JOHN KIPPEN, 14 Blackford Road.
1875. WATSON, WILLIAM, 6 Douglas Cres.
1884. WATSON, W. L., 7 Wetherby Gardens, South Kensington, London.
1886. WATT, Rev. J. B. A., The Mause, Cadder.
1887. WATT, JAMES CRABB, 21 Heriot Row.
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., 1 Regent Terrace.
1872. *WEMYSS AND MARCH, Right Hon. The Earl of, LL.D., Gosford, Longniddry.
1885. WEMYSS, RANDOLPH ERSKINE, of Wemyss Castle, Fife.
1880. WENLEY, JAMES ADAMS, 5 Drumshough Gardens.
1884. WHITE, CECIL, 23 Drummond Place.
1880. WHITE, JOHN FORBES, LL.D., 311 Union Street, Aberdeen.
1869. *WHITE, Lieut.-Col. T. P., R.E., 29 Laburnum Terrace, Antrim Road, Belfast.
1885. WHITELAW, DAVID, Eskhill, Inveresk.
1868. *WHYTE, ROBERT, Procurator-Fiscal, Forfar.
1884. WHYTE, WILLIAM, 4 Bruntsfield Place.
1888. WILLIAMS, E. A., Architect, 171 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.
1887. WILLIAMS, FREDERIC WILLIAMS, 3 Essex Grove, Upper Norwood, Surrey.
1871. WILLIAMS, WILLIAM EDWARD, Architect, 46 Leicester Square, London.
1884. WILLIAMSON, Rev. ALEXANDER, 32 Blasket Place.
1887. WILLIAMSON, GEORGE, 37 Newton Street, Finnart, Greenock.
1872. WILSON, GEORGE, S.S.C., 16 Minto Street.
1875. WILSON, WILLIAM, West Lodge, Pollokshields.
1861. *WILSON, WILLIAM, of Banknock, Stirlingshire.
1888. WILSON, Rev. W. H., Montrose Villa, Kenneth Street, Inverness.
1888. WINSLOW, Rev. W. C., D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., 525 Beacon Street, Boston, U.S.A.
1852. *WISE, THOMAS A., M.D., Thornton, Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, London.
1883. WOOD, THOS. A. DOUGLAS, Viewforth, Brunstane Road, Joppa.
1875. WOODBURN, J., M.A., Drumgrange, Patna, Ayr.
1878. WOODWARD, Rev. JOHN, Union Place, Montrose.
1884. WRIGHT, JOHN P., W.S., 44 Palmerston Place.
1867. *WRIGHT, Rev. ROBERT, D.D., Starley Burn House, Burntisland.
1887. YEATS, WILLIAM, Advocate, Aquharnay, Beaconhill, Murtle by Aberdeen.
1881. YOUNG, ALEXANDER, 9 Lynedoch Pl., Glasgow.
1881. YOUNG, JOHN WILLIAM, W.S., 22 Royal Circus.
1878. *YOUNGER, ROBERT, 15 Carlton Terrace.

LIST OF HONORARY MEMBERS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,
NOVEMBER 30, 1888.

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

1853.

Sir DANIEL WILSON, K.C.M.G., LL.D., President of the University of
Toronto, Canada.

1855.

Major-General Sir HENRY C. RAWLINSON, K.C.B., D.C.L., 21 Charles
Street, Berkeley Square, London.

1857.

The Right Rev. WILLIAM REEVES, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Down, Connor,
and Dromore, Convey House, Dunmurry, Co. Antrim.

1862.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES.
5 The PRINCE LOUIS LUCIEN BONAPARTE, 8 Norfolk Terrace, Notting Hill,
London.

1865.

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

1871.

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

1874.

Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart., LL.D., D.C.L., M.P., High Elms, Farnborough,
Kent.
JOHN EVANS, D.C.L., &c., Nashmills, Hemel-Hempstead.

1877.

10 Rev. JAMES RAINE, M.A., D.C.L., Hon. Canon of York.

1879.

Rev. Canon WILLIAM GREENWELL, M.A., D.C.L., Durham.
AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, M.A., British Museum.

1881.

Dr LUDWIG LINDENSCHMIDT, Mayence.
Professor OLAF RYGH, Christiania.
15 Professor RUDOLF VIRCHOW, M.D., LL.D., Berlin.
Colonel HENRY YULE, LL.D., Royal Engineers.

1883.

Rev. J. COLLINGWOOD BRUCE, LL.D., D.C.L., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

1885.

JOHN O. WESTWOOD, M.A., Hope Professor of Zoology, Oxford.
Dr HANS HILDEBRAND, Royal Antiquary of Sweden.
20 Dr ERNEST CHANTRE, The Museum, Lyons.
Commendatore GIOVANNI B. DE ROSSI, Rome.
Dr HENRY SCHLIEMANN, Athens.

LIST OF THE LADY ASSOCIATES
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,
NOVEMBER 30, 1888.

[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.

1883.

Mrs RAMSAY, Kildalton, Islay.

1888.

The Right Hon. The COUNTESS OF SELKIRK.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

HUNDRED AND EIGHTH SESSION, 1887-8.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING, 30th November 1887.

PROFESSOR DUNS, D.D., in the Chair.

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

The Right Hon. VISCOUNT MELVILLE.
PETER BURGESS, Banker, Glen Urquhart.
GEORGE SMITH DUNCAN, Accountant, Blairgowrie.
DAVID DUNLOP, Solicitor, Ayr.
JOHN FOSTER, M.A., Rector of the Academy, Beith.
JAMES FOULIS, M.D., 34 Heriot Row.
JOHN C. REID, Banker, Dundee.
JOHN PARRY SCOTLAND, C.E., Calcutta.
WILLIAM YEATS of Auquharney, Aberdeen.

VOL. XXII.

A

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

Patron.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

President.

THE MOST HON. THE MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN, K.T., LL.D.

Vice-Presidents.

PROFESSOR NORMAN MACPHERSON, LL.D., Sheriff of Dumfries, &c.
 RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF STAIR, K.T., LL.D.
 ROBERT HERDMAN, R.S.A.

Councillors.

Sir J. NOEL-PATON, Kt., LL.D., R.S.A.,	} <i>Representing the Board of Trustees.</i>	Sir H. E. MAXWELL, Bart., M.P.
FRANCIS ABBOTT,		Professor D. MASSON, LL.D.
Sir ARTHUR MITCHELL, K.C.B., M.D., LL.D.		THOMAS GRAVES LAW.
DAVID CHRISTISON, M.D.		Sir W. FETTES DOUGLAS, LL.D., P.R.S.A. Prof. Sir W. TURNER, M.B., LL.D.

Secretaries.

JOHN RITCHIE FINDLAY.
 R. W. COCHRAN-PATRICK, LL.D.
 JOSEPH ANDERSON, LL.D., *Assistant Secretary.*
 WILLIAM FORBES, } *Secretaries for Foreign*
 THOMAS DICKSON, LL.D., Register House, } *Correspondence.*

Treasurer.

GILBERT GOUDIE, 39 Northumberland Street.

Curators of the Museum.

ROBERT CARFRAE.
 JOHN J. REID, B.A.

Curator of Coins.

ADAM B. RICHARDSON.

Librarian.

JOHN TAYLOR BROWN.

The following list of the names of Honorary Members and Fellows deceased, since the date of the last Annual Meeting, was read by the Secretary :—

HONORARY MEMBERS.	Elected
M. FRANCISQUE MICHEL,	1869
A. J. BERESFORD HOPE, D.C.L., LL.D., M.P.,	1864

FELLOWS.	
DAVID BALFOUR of Balfour and Trenaby,	1838
Rev. DAVID BERRY, late of Airdrie,	1879
Dr WILLIAM BROWN, Dublin Street,	1865
P. F. CONNAL ROWAN of Meiklewood, Stirling,	1885
Sir WALTER ELLIOT, K.C.S.I., of Wolfelee,	1862
ALEXANDER GIBSON, Advocate,	1876
ROBERT GRAY, Bank of Scotland,	1877
ANDREW KERR, Architect, Findhorn Place,	1848
Rev. EDWARD KING, B.A., Werrington, Launceston,	1874
GEORGE SIM, <i>Curator of Coins</i> , Lauriston Lane,	1860
THOMAS STEVENSON, C.E., Heriot Row,	1855
Dr WILLIAM TRAILL, St Andrews,	1885
EDWARD WISHART, Burntisland,	1863

DAVID BALFOUR of Balfour and Trenaby, Orkney, a Fellow of the Society for half a century, has always taken a deep interest in its objects, especially in connection with the Antiquities of Orkney. Everything of interest that was found on his estates was at once sent to the Museum; and when the Kirkwall Museum was dispersed by public sale in 1862, he purchased the Archæological portion, and presented it to the Museum of the Society. When the great Chambered Tumulus of Maeshowe had been explored by Mr Farrer, with the sanction and encouragement of the proprietor, Mr Balfour, he roofed it over and placed a door upon it for its preservation, and appointed a neighbouring crofter as its custodier, so that the public might have access to it when desired. He edited and presented to the Maitland and Abbotsford Clubs a volume of documents illustrative of the Oppressions of Orkney and Shetland in the sixteenth century, which he afterwards published separately, under the title of *Odal Rights and*

Feudal Wrongs. He also issued a collection of Orcadian Songs and Ballads, with the music.

REV. DAVID BERRY, F. C. minister, Airdrie, retired from the ministry in 1886, and died in London. In 1880 he published a translation from the Danish of Professor Schiern's *Life of Bothwell*.

DR WILLIAM BROWN was a regular attender of the afternoon meetings, and at one time took much interest in the subject of the Stone Circles of Kincardineshire and Aberdeenshire, of which he obtained a series of ground plans, which he communicated to the Society.

SIR WALTER ELLIOT of Wolfelee had long taken an active interest in the affairs and objects of the Society, contributing papers, and making donations to the Museum. In 1875 he was elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, and was a member of the Council till 1881. Even after he was stricken with blindness he took pleasure in attending the meetings when he had opportunity.

ALEXANDER GIBSON, Advocate, Secretary to the Educational Commission, was a diligent student of Old Northern Literature and Antiquities; and although he never contributed papers, he was a frequent attender of evening meetings of the Society.

ROBERT GRAY, better known as a Naturalist than in connection with Archæology, took much interest in the Society, and was a frequent attender of the meetings.

ANDREW KERR, an old and valued member, contributed several papers of lasting interest in connection with the Antiquities of Edinburgh and its neighbourhood. He also wrote the descriptive notices for Drummond's *Old Edinburgh*, published by Messrs Waterston & Sons.

REV. EDWARD KING, B.A., Vicar of Werrington, South Devonshire, from his connection with an old Aberdeenshire family, took much interest in the Society's *Proceedings*, and possessed an extensive knowledge of Scottish genealogy and heraldry.

GEORGE SIM, the Society's Curator of Coins since 1860, not only did much good service in that capacity, but frequently contributed papers to the *Proceedings*, in which are detailed many important results of his examination of the hoards of coins discovered from time to time in different parts of Scotland, and submitted to his investigation by the Exchequer. For some time previous to his death he had been engaged in completing the printing of an important work on *The Coinage of Scotland*, from materials left, partly in proof and partly in manuscript, by the late Mr Edward Burns, F.S.A. Scot. The work has since been published by Messrs A. and C. Black, for the late Mr Thomas Coats of Ferguslie, Paisley.

THOMAS STEVENSON, C.E., at one time a frequent attender of the Society's meetings, occasionally contributed donations of objects to the Museum as opportunity occurred for obtaining them in his visits to the remotest districts of the North and West coasts.

Dr WILLIAM TRAIL of Woodwick, Orkney, long an active Corresponding Member of the Society, and a Fellow since 1885, was a special benefactor to the Museum. In 1868 he presented a collection of prehistoric relics, over 100 in number, from Skaill, Orkney, and contributed a paper on "Prehistoric Dwellings." In 1870 and 1871 he excavated the Broch of Burrian, on his own property, in the island of North Ronaldsay, and in 1872 he communicated an account of it to the Society, which was published in the *Archæologia Scotica*. The interesting collection of objects obtained during the excavation he gave to the Museum, the Society paying from the Rhind Bequest the actual cost of the excavations. In 1884 he excavated two other mounds in North Ronaldsay, of which an account with plans was printed in the *Proceedings*, and the objects found were similarly acquired for the Museum.

The Treasurer submitted the Audited Accounts, with a general Abstract of the Society's Funds, which was ordered to be printed and circulated among the Fellows.

The Secretary read the Annual Report of the Society 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 1887 :—

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

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, . . .	11,647	416	12,063
December, . . .	3,446	234	3,680
January, . . .	6,764	230	6,994
February, . . .	2,468	240	2,708
March, . . .	2,592	216	2,808
April, . . .	3,186	322	3,508
May, . . .	4,368	222	4,590
June, . . .	4,263	288	4,551
July, . . .	8,847	421	9,268
August, . . .	9,507	369	9,876
September, . . .	6,777	438	7,215
Total, . . .	63,865	3,396	67,261
Previous Year, .	97,913	5,280	103,193
Decrease, . . .	34,048	1,884	35,932

During the year there have been presented to the Museum 156 articles of antiquity, and the Donations to the Library amount to 97 volumes of books and pamphlets.

During the year 2089 articles of antiquity have also been added to the Museum, and 64 volumes of books to the Library, by purchase.

J. R. FINDLAY, *Secretary.*

MONDAY, 12th December 1887.

ROBERT HERDMAN, R.S.A., Vice-President, in the Chair.

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

Rev. W. MASON INGLIS, M.A., Minister of Auchterhouse.
R. N. H. NEWTON, Esq. of Castlandhill.

The following articles, acquired by the Purchase Committee for the Museum and Library, during the recess from 13th June to 30th November 1887, were exhibited :—

1. Lion-shaped Ewer of brass, 10 inches high and 10 inches in length, from Nuremberg. It is No. 5 of the series of Lion-shaped



Fig. 1. Lion Ewer of Brass from Nuremberg (10 inches in height).

Ewers described in the *Proceedings*, vol. i., New Series, p. 56. The woodcut there given is here reproduced.

2. Iron Axe in its handle, with ornaments of Copper Rings, from West Coast of Africa.

3. Axe-Head of iron, found in Berwickshire.

4. Collection of Stone Implements, chiefly hammer stones, and one finely polished Celt of serpentine, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the cutting face, oval in the cross section, and having both ends alike, found in Sanday.

5. Polished Celt of claystone, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches across the cutting face, oval in the cross section, and very light, found on Convil Hill, near Duftown, Banffshire.

6. Octagonal Brooch of brass, found in Dunnaholla, North Uist.

7. Medal in Silver of George IV.'s Visit to Edinburgh 1822, bust of the King with wreath of Thistles; *reverse*, View of Holyrood.

8. Embroidered oval Box, and Knife with handle of rock crystal.

9. Old Purse of Leather, from New Machar; Carved Powder Horn; small Luckenbooth Brooch, set with stones; three pairs of old Spectacles, found under the floor of Chapelshade Church, Dundee.

10. Stone Axe of Ceremony, from Mangaia; Mere-Mere, from New Zealand; Obsidian Arrow-Heads, Flakes, and Cores, from Mexico; Collection of Mexican Pottery, Whorls, &c.; Four Scottish Snuff Boxes; Stone Celt, from Roxburghshire; Collection of Savage Weapons, Clubs, Spears, &c., from South Sea Islands.

11. Three Bone Pins, from North Uist.

12. Sun-Dial of marble, $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches diameter, from Assynt, Sutherlandshire.

13. Small Whetstone of quartzite, found in digging a grave at Coupar-Angus. This implement, which is of prehistoric type, belongs to a series of small whetstones which seem to be mostly of the

Bronze Age, and are usually perforated at one end for suspension, as in the case of the one here shown from Lismore, Argyllshire (fig. 2); the



Fig. 2. Whetstones found at Lismore and Coupar-Angus.

Coupar-Angus one is broken at the butt end, and now measures only $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length.

14. Axe of claystone, $3\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches, broken Axe, and Whorl, from West Kilbride, Ayrshire.

15. Polished Celt of flint, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{8}$ across the cutting face, with sharp edges, both ends alike, and nowhere exceeding half an inch in thickness, from Biggar; Spear-Head of bronze, $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, with loops, from Strathaven; Mere-Mere, from New Zealand; and a polished Stone Adze, from the South Pacific.

16. Collections of Flint Implements, &c., from Golspie, Sutherlandshire, and Tannadice, Forfarshire.

17. Large Luckenbooth Brooch (fig. 3), $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, engraved, and set with stones.



Fig. 3. Luckenbooth Brooch.

18. Collection of Savage Weapons, chiefly from the Solomon Islands.

19. Two Collections of Flint Implements, from Glenluce.

20. Twelve Collections of Flint Implements, from Culbin Sands—about 750 specimens.

21. D'Agincourt's History of Art by its Monuments. Lond. 1847. Folio.

22. The Red Book of Grantully. By William Fraser. Edin. 1868. 2 vols. 4to.—The Stirlings of Keir, and their Family Papers. By William Fraser. Edin. 1858. 4to.—The Chiefs of Colquhoun and their Country. By William Fraser. 1869. 2 vols. 4to.

23. Lexicon totius Latinitatis, Facciolati et Forcellini. Pataviæ, 1827–31. 4 vols. 4to.

24. Marmora Felsinea a Carolo Cæsare Mulvasia, Bononiæ, 1690, folio; and Inscriptiones Reginæ Dissertationibus illustratæ, Neapoli, 1770, 4to.

The following Communications were read :—

I.

NOTICE OF THE CEILING OF THE "PAINTED GALLERY" AT PINKIE HOUSE. BY GEORGE SETON, M.A., F.S.A. SCOT.

The following is the description of the Gallery in Billings' *Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland* :—" By far the most interesting apartment is the Painted Gallery. It is an arched room, 120 feet long, lighted at the end by an oriel window. The wooden roof is entirely covered with paintings and inscriptions. The former is in part purely decorative, but there are a number of groups, or scenes, round which frames are painted, with cords and nails, so that they represent hanging pictures. Many of them embody incidents to which a moral is attached, and the subjects are usually classical; they have a general analogy to the scenes represented on old Dutch tiles. The drawing is coarse, but powerful and full of character, and the colours are remarkably fresh and clean. The learned lawyer to whom Pinkie owes its glory seems to have had a passion for Latin inscriptions. They occur in many parts of the stone-work, and the Painted Gallery is thickly strewed with them. They are moral apothegms, some of them inculcating a special modesty in reference to the vanity of magnificent houses, which sounds rather oddly in the midst of so much architectural magnificence, and seems to

import that their author was conscious that his besetting weakness lay in that direction. The painting of this chamber had evidently been continued from the ceiling along the walls, and it is to be regretted that these have been modernised The painted chamber is a very suitable place for spectral horrors. A grim forbidding portrait of a female, whose name is associated with a traditional crime, is said to come forth in shadowy embodiment, and stalk through its gloomy length by night."

It is generally believed that the principal portion of Pinkie House, including the "King's Room" and "Painted Gallery," owes its existence to Lord Dunfermline, who was also the builder of the still grander structure of Fyvie Castle, in Aberdeenshire. The family chronicle informs us that "he acquired the lands of Pinkie, where he built a noble house, brave stone dykes about the garden and orchard, with other commendable policie about it";¹ and the following inscription, although unfortunately no longer visible, in consequence of modern additions, is cut upon the front of the mansion:—"Dominus Alexander Setonius hanc domum ædificavit, non ad animi, sed fortunarum et agelli modum, 1613."

The length of the "Painted Gallery" given by Billings, on the authority of the New Statistical Account of Scotland, is considerably overstated, as it is only about 86 (instead of 120) feet in length; the breadth being not quite 20 feet; and the height 13 feet 7 inches.² During a recent visit to Sir John Hope,³ I spent several hours in carefully copying the blazons, mottoes, and legends on the ceiling, in so far as they are still decipherable, with the following result. The ceiling may be conveniently described under three divisions:—

¹ Lord Kingston's continuation of Sir Richard Maitland's *House of Seytoun*, p. 64.

² The celebrated gallery at Hardwick, in the county of Nottingham, is 180 feet long, and of a proportionate breadth.

³ The following note occurs at the end of a MS. Copy of the *Chronicle and Historie of the Hous and Surname of Setoun*, bearing the initials of Sir Thomas Hope, Lord Advocate, in the possession of Sir John Hope:—"This Book was given by the old Earle of Wintoun to Sir Thomas Hope of Craighall, the King's Advocate, and his Mat^{tes} Commissioner at that time, about the year of God 1628. The reason for which the Earle gave it was, because the said Sir Thomas his Lady D. Elizabeth Bennet was ane oye of the House of Wintoun, for hir mother, callit Grissell Seton, was a brother's daughter of the House. Her father lived in Tranent."

First or Central Compartment, embracing—

Nine coats of arms ;
 Four symbolical devices, with relative mottoes ;
 Four principal legends, of three lines each ; and
 Four border legends.

Second or Entrance Compartment, embracing—

Six symbolical devices, with relative mottoes ;
 Two principal legends ; and
 Ten border legends, of which four are now illegible.

Third or Oriel Window Compartment, also embracing—

Six symbolical devices with relative mottoes ;
 Two principal legends ; and
 Ten border legends, of which four are now illegible.

Accordingly, the total number of symbolical devices and legends are sixteen and thirty-two respectively. All the mottoes and legends are in Roman characters.

First or Central Compartment.

In this compartment the arms of the Earl of Dunfermline¹ occupy the middle of the central octagonal figure, between those of his chief, the Earl of Winton on the one side, and the coat of the Earl of Angus on the other ; while, in the two side borders, the shield of the Earl of Bothwell occurs between the escutcheons of Lord Yester and Ferquhard of Gilmulscroft, and that of the Earl of Cassilis between the coats of

¹ Alexander Seton, third surviving son of George, 7th Lord Seton ; born 1555 ; called to the Scottish Bar, c. 1577 ; Extraordinary Lord of Session (Prior of Pluscardine), 1586 ; Ordinary Lord (Lord Urquhart), 1588 ; Lord President, 1593 ; Lord Fyvie, 1597 ; Chancellor of Scotland, 1604 ; Earl of Dunfermline, 1605. Died 1622. Married, 1st, c. 1592, Lillias Drummond, second daughter of Patrick, 3rd Lord Drummond, and sister of James, 1st Earl of Perth ; 2nd, c. 1601, Grizel Leslie, fourth daughter of James, Master of Rothes, and sister of John, 6th Earl of Rothes ; 3rd, c. 1607, Margaret Hay, daughter of James, 7th Lord Yester, and sister of John, 1st Earl of Tweeddale.

Lord Borthwick and the Marquis of Hamilton, the latter of which is now almost entirely effaced. The following are the blazons of these nine armorial coats:—

1. "*The Earle of Dunfermline.*"—Quarterly, 1st and 4th or, three crescents within a double tressure, flowered and counterflowered gules, for Seton. 2nd and 3rd argent, on a fess gules, three cinquefoils of the first, for Hamilton. *Supporters*, two horses at liberty argent. *Crest*, over a coronet, a crescent gules. *Motto*, Semper. Under the shield, in a ribbon, "A. E. D." (Alexander, Earl of Dunfermline).

2. "*The Earle of Winton.*"—Quarterly, 1st and 4th as in No. 1. 2nd and 3rd azure, three garbs or, for the Earldom of Buchan. *Surtout*, azure, a blazing star of twelve points argent, within a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered or, for the title of Winton. *Supporters*, two foxes proper, collared or, with chains attached to the collars, passing between the forelegs, and reflexing over the backs. *Crest*, over a coronet, a dragon vert, spouting fire proper, with wings elevated, and charged with a star argent. *Motto*, Hazard yit forward.

3. "*The Lorde Yester.*"—Quarterly, 1st and 4th azure, three cinquefoils argent, for Fraser. 2nd and 3rd gules, three bars ermine, for Gifford of Yester. *Surtout*, argent, three inescutcheons azure (usually gules), the paternal coat of Hay. (The 1st and 2nd quarters, the upper portion of the coat surtout, and the crest and motto are quite effaced.) *Supporters*, two stags.

4. "*The Earle of Cassilis.*"—Argent, a chevron gules between three cross-croslets fitched sable, all within a double tressure flowered and counterflowered of the second. *Supporters*, two swans proper. *Crest*, over a coronet, a dolphin azure. *Motto*, Avise la fine (*sic*).

5. "*The Earle of Bothwell.*"—Quarterly, 1st and 4th or, a bend azure, for Vass, Lord Dirleton. 2nd and 3rd gules, on a chevron argent, two lions pulling at a rose of the first, for Hepburn. *Surtout*, the arms of Scotland. *Supporters*, two lions guardant gules. *Crest*, over a coronet, and in front of a tree (?) vert, a horse argent, caparisoned gules. *Motto*, in ribbon over crest, illegible—(probably, "Keip traist").

In the admirable coloured plate of the arms of "the Lordis of Liddis-dail of auld," in Mr Armstrong's *History of Liddesdale, &c.*, two coats

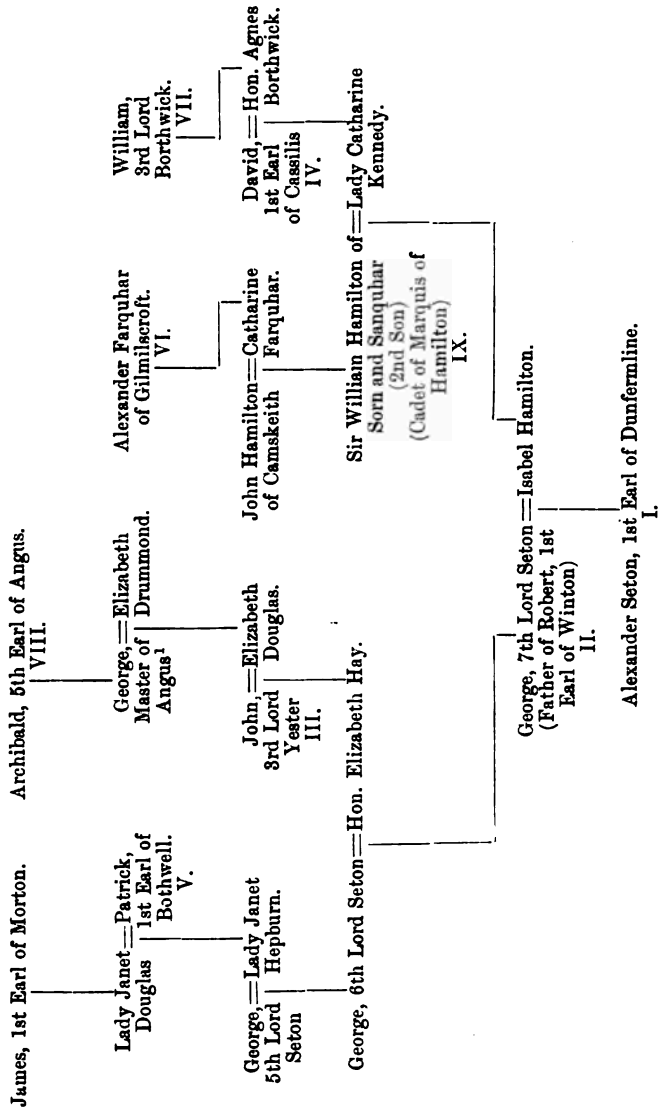
are given for the Earl of Bothwell, of which the second corresponds with the Pinkie blazon; while in the first there is no shield surtout. Patrick, first Earl of Bothwell, received a grant of the Lordship of Liddesdale in 1491-2, and perhaps he carried the Royal arms on an inescutcheon, on account of his official position as High Admiral of the Kingdom.

6. "*Ferquhard of Gilmvlescroft.*"—Quarterly, 1st or, a lion rampant gules. 2nd, argent, three sinister hands coupéd paleways gules. 3rd, argent, a lymphad sable with flag of the second. 4th or, a chevron chequé argent and sable between three water-bougets of the second. *Crest*, over a helmet, a dexter hand gules, coupéd as the former. *Motto*, A tovt. Nisbet (*Heraldry*, i. 278) gives the following as the arms of Robert Farquhar of *Gillmyrs-croft*.—Argent, a lion rampant sable, armed and langued or, between three sinister hands, two and one, coupéd paleways gules. *Crest*, as on the ceiling. *Motto*, Sto, cado, fide et armis.

7. "*The Lorde Borthwick.*"—Argent, three cinquefoils sable. *Supporters*, two angels proper, winged or. *Crest*, on a wreath (no coronet), a savage's head coupéd proper (?). *Motto*, Qui conducit.

8. "*The Earle of Angvs.*"—Quarterly, 1st azure, a lion rampant argent, for the Earldom of Galloway. 2nd or, a lion rampant gules, surmounted of a ribbon sable, for the Lordship of Abernethy. 3rd argent, three piles azure, for Wishart of Brechin. 4th or, a fess chequé argent and azure, surmounted of a bend sable, charged with three buckles of the second, for Stewart of Bonkill. *Surtout*, argent, a man's heart gules ensigned with an imperial crown proper, and on a chief azure, three stars of the first, the paternal coat of Douglas. *Supporters*, dexter, a savage proper holding a baton erected and wreathed about the middle with laurel vert; sinister, a stag proper (armed and unguled or?). *Crest*, over a coronet (chapeau gules, turned up ermine?), a salamander vert, in the middle of flames of fire. *Motto*, Jamais arriere. The achievement is placed within a pale of wood, wreathed and impaled, by way of "compartment."

The following Table exhibits Lord Dunfermline's connection with the families to whom the preceding Coats Armorial pertain :—



¹ Elder Brother of Gavin Douglas the Poet, Bishop of Dunkeld.

This blazon corresponds with the seals of the eighth and ninth Earls of Angus, as given in Laing's *Catalogue*, Nos. 253-4. In Mr Armstrong's plate (*supra*, p. 13), on the other hand, the field of Galloway in the first quarter is *gules* instead of azure; while Soulis—ermine, three chevrons *gules*—takes the place of Wishart of Brechin in the third quarter.

9. "*The Marquis of Hamilton*."—With the exception of a coronet below the remains of the crest (probably an oak tree and frame-saw) and the horns of the supporters (two stags or antelopes), this achievement is entirely effaced. In the lower portion of the shield, there are faint traces of cinquefoils, and probably the blazon embraced three of these charges, which constitute the paternal coat of Hamilton. It seems strange that the arms of the head of the family should have been introduced in lieu of those of the Chancellor's maternal grandfather, Sir William Hamilton of Sorn and Sanquhar, who bore *gules*, three cinquefoils, ermine, within a double tressure, flowered and counterflowered or, as illuminated, according to Nisbet, on the house of Seton. In a marginal note, by the late Mr Stodart, on one of the volumes of Paterson's *Ayrshire Families* in the Lyon Office, it is stated that Sir William Hamilton was allowed the double tressure in 1539.

The following four symbolical devices and relative mottoes in the central compartment are placed within oval figures:—

1. An old man surrounded by barrels. Dives . inops . ratio . Anticyram destruit (?).

The last word in this legend (of which the last letter is "m") is nearly effaced, and, as it stands, the translation is somewhat doubtful. Anticyra was a town in Phocis celebrated for its *hellebore*, which was of great medicinal value.

2. Two men holding goats in their arms. A . teneris . adsuesce . labori (Accustom yourself to labour from your earliest years).

3. A white stag. Serviat . æternum . qui . parvo . nesciet . uti (May he be ever dependent who knows not how to put up with limited means).

4. A conical rock. Stat . cunctis . immota . minis (It stands unmoved by every threat).

The four principal legends are placed within oblong panels:—

5. *Natura . necessaria . docuit . quæ . sunt . pauca . et . parabilia . Stultitia . superflua . excogitavit . quæ . sunt . innumera . et . difficilia* (Nature has taught us what things are necessary, which are both few and easily attained. Folly has devised superfluities, which are countless, and difficult to be acquired).

6. *In . magna . fortuna . ut . admodum . difficile . sic . admodum . pulchrum . est . seipsum . continere* (In great prosperity as it is very difficult, so it is very beautiful to exhibit moderation).

7. *Ad . læta . et . aspera . pariter . nati . sumus . nisi . pari . utraque . animo sumus* (?).

8. *Vis . Phylœ . divitem . reddere . non . adjiciendum . pecuniæ . sed . detrahendum . cupiditatibus* (?).

Philœ was an admiral of the Athenian fleet during the Peloponnesian war, who recommended his countrymen to cut off the right hands of their captured enemies, that they might be rendered unfit for service.

The four border legends, in small oblong panels, are as follows:—

9. *Virum . bonum . non . ordo . sed . mores . præstant* (Not rank but demeanour demonstrates the good man).

10. *Hominem . se . esse . non qui . injuriarum . non . obliviscitur* (?).

11. *Utile . est . ad . usum . secundorum . per . adversa . venisse* (It is useful to have reached good fortune through adversity).

12. *Æquora . ventis . turbantur . Populum . oratores . movent* (The seas are agitated by the winds—Orators move the populace).

Second or Entrance Compartment.

The six symbolical devices and relative mottoes in this compartment are placed within heater-shaped shields, and may be briefly described as follows:—

13. A female figure with bandaged eyes, and a dark-complexioned dwarf at her feet. *Fortuna . non . mutat . genus* (Fortuna does not change our race).

14. Diogenes in his barrel addressing three individuals. *Qui . sapit*.
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innumeris . moribus . aptus . erit (The wise man will adapt himself to countless fashions).

15. A mailed figure carrying an old man on his back. Sat . patriæ . Priamoque . datum (Enough has been rendered to our country and to Priam).

16. Two individuals in affectionate embrace, and two others looking on. Nil . ego . contulerim . jucundo . sanus . amico (When in sound health, I would prefer nothing to a pleasant friend).

17. Two figures accompanied by a number of dogs. Firma . amicitia (Friendship is firm).

18. A lion with neck encircled by a snake. Quam . bene . conveniunt (How well they agree).

The two principal legends are placed within smaller shields of a somewhat similar shape to those which embrace the symbolical devices, and are as follows :—

19. Vir . bonus . patriam . amat . non . quia . dives . aut . opulenta . sed . quia . sua . Sic . Ulysses . ad . Ithacæ . saxa . non . minori . studio . contendit . quam . Agamemnon . ad . nobiles . Mycænarum . muros (A good man loves his country not because it is rich or opulent, but because it is his own. Thus did Ulysses hasten to the rocks of Ithaca with no less zeal than Agamemnon to the mighty walls of Mycæne).

20. Curandum . magis . ut . læte . quam . ut . late . habitemus . Sæpe . in . palatiis . labor . et . dolor . in . tuguriis . quies . et . gaudium . habitant (We should take care rather to have happy than extensive abodes. In palaces, labour and sorrow, in cottages, peace and joy, often dwell).

Of the ten border legends, two on each side (21, 22, 23, and 24) are placed within small oblong panels, and are all effaced; while the six others occupy semicircular figures, and are as follows :—

25. Bona . mens . omnibus . patet . Omnes . ad . hoc . nobiles . sumus (A good mind is open to all. To this extent we are all noble).

26. Vita . nostra . temperanda . inter . bonos . mores . et . publicos (?).

27. Cuique . suum . reppendit . posteritas . decus (Posterity renders to every man the honour that is his due).

28. Nemo . regere . potest . nisi . qui . et . regi (No one can govern unless he can also be governed).

29. Bene . ferre . magnam . disce . fortunam¹ (Learn to bear great prosperity with moderation).

30. Vis . expers . consilii . mole . ruit . sua (Power without guidance falls by its own weight).

Third or Oriel Window Compartment.

The devices and legends in this compartment are arranged in precisely the same manner as those in the entrance compartment. The six devices and relative mottoes are :—

31. A satyr and other figures dancing in front of a circular tower. Nympharumque . leves . cum . satyris . chori . secernunt . me . populo (The graceful gambols of nymphs and satyrs distinguish me from the common herd).

32. Three individuals standing beside a king seated on his throne. Pax . optima . rerum (Peace is the best of things).

33. A man drawing water from a fountain, and another figure floating down a stream. Nihil . amplius . opto (I wish nothing more).

34. Two females in a small boat—one sitting in the stern, the other (naked) standing and holding a sail. Sit . virtus . Tiphys (Let virtue be the pilot).

Tiphys was the pilot of the ship of the Argonauts.

35. A gouty man on a couch, with an attendant standing beside him. Semper avarus eget (The covetous man is always in need).

36. Two warriors in front of a figure, seated on a pedestal, and holding a cornucopia. Nullum . numen . abest . si . sit . prudentia (No divine aid is wanting if prudence is displayed).

The two principal legends are—

37. Placeat . homini . quicquid . Deo . placuit . ratio . quam . qui . amat . contra . durissima . armatus . est (Let whatever be the will of

¹ Perhaps suggested by a favourite motto of the Chancellor's father (George, 7th Lord Seton) :—"In adversitate patiens, in prosperitate benevolus—Hazard zet forward."

God be that of man, a rule which he who loves is armed against the hardest calamities).

38. Regiæ . amplissimæque . opes . si . in . malum . et . improvidum . inciderint . momento . dissipantur . at . quamvis . modicæ . bono . custodi . traditæ . usu . ipso . crescunt . et . augentur (If princely and extensive possessions fall to the lot of a wicked and improvident master, they are straightway dissipated, but riches, however moderate, if bestowed upon a good keeper, grow by their use and are increased).

As in the case of the entrance compartment, four of the ten border legends, two on each side (39, 40, 41, and 42), are effaced, the six others being as follows:—

43. Dignum . laude . virum . musa . vetat . mori (The muse forbids that the man worthy of laudation should die).

44. Pax . una . triumphis . innumeris . potior¹ (One peace is better than innumerable triumphs).

45. Bene . est . cui . Deus . obtulit . parca . quod . satis . est . manu (Well is it for him on whom God with a frugal hand has conferred enough).

46. Cuique . mores . fortunam . fingunt . sui (A man's character determines his fortune).

47. Scilicet . improbæ . crescunt . tamen . curtæ . nescio . quid . semper . abest . rei² (Ill-gotten riches forsooth increase, I yet know not what it is that is ever wanting in a straitened fortune).

48. Sœpe . acri . potior . prudentia . dextra (Prudence is often better than a strong right arm).

Since I copied the legends, Sir John Hope has kindly sent me a "List of the Inscriptions," made by a friend of the family about thirty years ago, and embracing 29 of the 48 legends and mottoes, besides two others in *Greek* characters, on the ceiling of the oriel window, which I had unaccountably overlooked. The Greek legends are as follows:—

¹ Like No. 32, worthy of the Chancellor of James VI., whose motto was "Beati pæfici."

² One of the prayers or proverbs attributed to another Alexander Seton—the 6th Earl of Eglinton, better known as "Greysteel"—was as follows:—"God send us some money, for they are little thought of that want it." (Kelly's *Scottish Proverbs*, 113.)

49. MH . ΠΑΝΝΥΧΙΟΝ (Not the whole night).

50. ΟΥ . ΧΡΗ . ΠΑΝΝΥΧΙΟΝ . ΕΥΔΕΙΝ . ΒΟΥΛΗΦΟΡΟΝ . ΑΝΔΡΑ
(A counsellor ought not to sleep the whole night).

In a few instances, the transcriber has misread some of the words ; but, speaking generally, the transcripts correspond with my own copies. The centre of the oriel ceiling is occupied by a stork standing on one leg, surmounted by a ribbon bearing the first of the two Greek inscriptions, while the other is below, on another ribbon arranged in three divisions. Besides two fleurs-de-lis and other ornaments, the panel exhibits a cinquefoil within a red crescent (a favourite device of Chancellor Seton's), and his initials, combined with those of his third wife, Margaret Hay, under a coronet, as on more than one of the bedroom ceilings at Pinkie.

The following inscriptions, in Roman characters, appear on two slabs, each about 3 × 4 feet, which lay detached at Pinkie for many years, and were built into the garden wall, by Sir John Hope, in 1884, under the coronet and monogram (A. S. and M. H.) of the Earl and Countess of Dunfermline :—Sibi . posteris . bonis . omnibus . humanis . urbanisque . hominibus . urbanitatis . omnis . humanitatisque . amantissimus . Alexander . Setonius . villam . hortos . et . hæc . suburbana . ædificia . fundavit . extruxit . ornavit . nihil . hic . hostile . ne . arcendis . quidem . hostibus . non . fossa . non . vallum . verum . ad . hospites . benigne . excipiendos . benevole . tractandos . fons . aquæ . virginis . viridaria . piscinæ . avaria . amœnitatem . omnia . ad . cordem . animumque . honeste . oblectandum . composuit . quisquis hæc . furto . ferro . flamma quo hostiliter . se . gesserit . esse . omnis . caritatis . urbanitatisque . expertem . immo . humanitatis . omnis . humanique . generis . hostem . profiteatur . lapides . sancti . loquentur . et . promulgabunt.

Deo . optimo . Maximo . rerum . omnium . Authori . Largitori . Conservatori . Iehovæ . Statori . cuius . nutu . beneficioque . stant . bona . omnia . certa . Honor . Omnis . Gloria . ΕΥΑΘΓΙΑ . ΚΑΙ . ΕΥΧΑΡΙΣΤΙΑ .

At Earls hall, near Leuchars, long the property of the Bruce family, and at Collairnie Castle, in the parish of Dunbog, both in the county of Fife, are painted ceilings, but on a much smaller scale than that of

the Pinkie Gallery. The Earlshall ceiling is covered with the arms of various monarchs and of several of the Scottish nobility, painted entirely in *black*, and said to have been the work of a French artist; while a number of quaint maxims appear on one of the walls. A good many years ago, I visited the ruinous castle of Collairnie, for centuries the property of the Barclays, and made a few notes respecting the shields of arms on one of the ceilings; but these have unfortunately been mislaid. I have reason to believe, however, that careful copies of the escutcheons are in the possession of the representatives of the late Mr Thomas Barclay, Sheriff Clerk of Fifeshire.

About twenty years ago, two very interesting painted ceilings, exhibiting upwards of forty coats of Scottish noblemen (*c.* 1570), were discovered behind coatings of plaster in an old house on the south side of the High Street, Linlithgow. Unfortunately, they were allowed to be broken up, and most of the escutcheons were acquired by the representatives of the families to whom they pertained; but a detailed account of the ceilings, with lithographed illustrations, will be found in the seventh volume of the Society's *Proceedings*. As at Pinkie, Earlshall, and Collairnie, the designs were executed in water-colour "tempera," without any traces of gilding.

II.

NOTES NEAR ST FILLANS: CUP-MARKED STONES, OLD BURYING GROUNDS AT KINDROCHET AND DRUMNAKILL, CURING STONE OR CHARM, AND NOTICE OF A FLINT KNIFE FOUND ON THE FARM OF NORTH PET, TARLAND, ABERDEENSHIRE. By JAMES MACKINTOSH GOW, F.S.A. Scot.

I expected the district of St Fillans to be rich in cup-marked stones, but was disappointed, as any which may have been on the low grounds were no doubt utilised for building purposes, when the present village was formed about seventy years ago; and, as I have usually found to be the case elsewhere, the old people had never seen or heard of such things as cup marks. Being in Comrie, however, for a day, a local antiquary there directed me to a stone with cups, on the hill above the mansion-house of Dunira, and on going to the spot, about a hundred yards east from the shepherd's house at Drumnakill, I came upon a group of seven stones, none of them standing. They may at one time have formed an enclosure of some kind, and, on the stone second from the eastmost of the group, there are eleven beautifully formed cups, varying from $2\frac{1}{4}$ to 4 inches in diameter and from half an inch to an inch in depth; they are the deepest and best formed cups I have yet met on one stone; it is a large water-worn block of coarse whinstone, 5 feet 9 inches long, 5 feet broad, and 3 feet above ground pointing eastwards. The cups are grouped as in the sketch No. 2, the largest cup, 4 inches in diameter, being in the centre; and the extreme length of the group of cups is 2 feet 4 inches.

West from this group of stones, and nearer to the cottage, there is a raised enclosure 25 to 30 feet in diameter, with a turf-covered wall or rampart 3 or 4 feet high surrounding it, which in former times was used as a burying ground for unbaptised infants, and no doubt gave the name of "Druim na Cille" (the ridge of the burying ground) to the place. It is within living memory that a burial took place here, and the tradition is that people came to bury the "wee unchristened bairns" from long distances, such as Loch Tayside, Glendochart, Balquhidder, and Strathyre.

These burial places are common in the south-west of Ireland, and are called Kill and Killeens; but in Scotland we have been in the habit of associating the word Kil or Cille with a cell or chapel. There is no evidence to mark that there had been any such near this spot, so that the conclusion is, that the term Kil in Scotland may also have been applied to a burying ground, as it is in Ireland.

About a mile south from the bridge over the Earn at Comrie, on the moor of Dalginross, and on the left hand side of the road going to Glenartney and Braco, there is a well-known standing stone, popularly named after Samson. It is one of a group of three; the other two are lying to the east, and on the upper side of the eastmost one there are twenty-six cup marks. The stone is partly buried, and slants upwards from west to east, where it reaches 18 inches above ground. It is of a coarse granitic rock, with masses of quartz at the east end, and has a thin vein of quartz running across it from north to south. The stone is a travelled boulder, 5 feet 3 inches long by 4 feet broad, and by exposure to the weather and passers-by, the cups are very shallow, but perfectly distinguishable as artificial; they vary in size from about 2 to 3 inches in diameter.

About 500 yards south-west from the farm-house of Kindrochet, on the south side of the Earn, and about 2 miles from St Fillans, there is a disused burying ground of an oblong form, enclosed in a rough way, with several large trees standing in it. This is duly marked on the Ordnance map, but without any name. It is simply known as "The old burying ground at Kindrochet." There are a few rude head-stones still remaining upright. The enclosure is 65 paces in length by 30 paces broad, and more than one tomb or cist is exposed, bearing evidence of having been opened—one especially, formed of two large flags of unhewn stones for the sides, and two for the ends. It measures 5 feet long inside, by 2 feet 3 inches broad, and the large stone, 6 feet long, which formed the cover, lies at the side. This grave is of the same construction as those noticed in the paper by Mr Beveridge, in the last volume of the Society's *Proceedings*, relating to two ancient burying grounds of the Pagan period, at Pitreavie.

I regret to say that this ancient burying place has been for a long time a receptacle for the stones and rubbish gathered from the adjoining

fields, and unless steps are taken to prevent the vandalism and desecration, all trace of the place, and that at no distant date, will be obliterated.

A chapel might have stood at one time within the enclosure, but it is difficult in its present condition to trace any foundations, and tradition as well as "place names" are equally silent on the subject.

An oval water-worn stone of white quartz (now exhibited and presented to the Museum) was used as a charm to resist the evil eye. It was kept over the lintel of the byre door at the small croft of Cachladhu, a mile east from St Fillans, on the south side of the Earn. The croft was merged in the adjoining farm some twenty years ago, and the buildings were cleared away. The charm stone had been in the family for generations to protect cattle from all kinds of trouble; other appliances, however, had to be resorted to. When the cow was ill, she had to be supplied with water from a stream that was commonly crossed by the living and the dead, and two or three pieces of silver money were put in the coggie, and the water was taken from the burn or river, usually under a bridge,

"in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost," repeated in Gaelic, and then given to the cow, which sometimes got better and sometimes it did not, but faith in the stone was never lost. I was told that it is still a custom in the district to place a branch of the mountain ash or rowan tree over the byre doors, to keep the cattle free of disease.

The flint knife (fig. 1) now exhibited and presented to the Museum, was found in June 1887 on the farm of North Pet, Tarland, Aberdeen-



Fig. 1. Flint Knife from Tarland
(actual size).

shire, where a great number of stone and flint implements have been picked up from time to time.

This is an interesting example, as being one of the largest and most characteristic specimens of the knife made from a leaf-shaped flake, hitherto found in Scotland, where the flints are usually small in size, and, as a rule, were only used for making arrow-heads. The concave side of the knife is the natural smooth side of the fracture of the flake from which it is made, but the outside or convex part is nicely chipped and worked.

III.

NOTES ON THE TRINITARIAN OR RED FRIARS IN SCOTLAND, AND ON A RECENTLY DISCOVERED CHARTER OF ALEXANDER III. CONFIRMING THE FOUNDATION OF HOUSTOUN BY CRISTIANA FRASER, WIDOW OF SIR ROGER DE MOUBRAY. BY JOSEPH BAIN, F.S.A. Scot.

The Trinitarian Order of Friars for the Redemption of Christian Captives, sometimes called Mathurins or Red Friars, had various houses in Scotland. Lists of these have been given by Spottiswoode, and more recently by the Rev. J. F. S. Gordon, D.D., in his *Monasticon*, vol. iii. (1867), and the late Rev. Mackenzie Walcott, in his *Scoti-Monasticon* (1874). As no chartularies seem to have been preserved, these lists are probably not very correct. There appear to have been in all ten or eleven houses, scattered over the country from Dornoch in the north-east, to Failfurd in the south-west. One of these, Houstoun, in the county of Edinburgh, seems to have baffled the inquiries of historians from Chalmers downwards. About a year ago Mr St John Hope, Assistant Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, sent me a transcript of a charter which Mr Edward Peacock, F.S.A., had made from the original in the Berkeley charter-room, asking if I could identify some of the names, as it appeared to relate to Scotland. I replied, saying who the foundress was, and I thought that the subject of her grant was Houstoun, in Linlithgowshire.

My note being written somewhat hastily, I thought little more about it, nor did I see it till six months after it was printed.¹ This made me look a little more closely into the subject, and I now beg to submit the results of my inquiry. Only four of the heads of these Trinitarian houses appear on the Ragman Rolls, as doing homage to Edward I. at Berwick-on-Tweed on 28th August 1296. These were Friar Adam, minister of the Order of the Trinity of Berwick; Friar Thomas, master of the Trinity of Soltre "del Counte de Edneburk"; Friar Thomas, master of the House of the Holy Rood of Peebles; and Friar John, master of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity of Howeston "del Counte de Edneburk." Of this last Chalmers remarks:²—"At Houseton, East Lothian, there was of old a hospital, though the piety of its founder and the site of the foundation, be now equally unknown; as folly has changed the name of the place which was once devoted by wisdom." In a note he gives the master's name as it stands on the Ragman Roll, and quotes from *Rymer* (ii. 726), the fact that a writ was soon after issued to the Sheriff of Haddington directing the restoration of the property of the house, adding that in Bagimont's Roll the "magistratus de Howston," in the deanery of Haddington, is rated at £8, and that it subsequently appears as a provostry in the books of the Privy Seal. This is all for which this learned and laborious writer found authority, and he adds no more. He took no notice of Spottiswoode's suggestion that the place was Houstoun in Renfrewshire, said by him to have been founded in 1226. Both Dr Gordon and Mr Walcott repeat this erroneous statement; though the former seems to have suspected some error (*Monasticon*, iii. p. 292), which he could not explain. And so the matter would have rested but for the interesting discovery of the Berkeley charter.

This charter (as printed from Mr Peacock's transcript)³ is as follows:—

Alexander Dei gracia Rex Scottorum omnibus probis hominibus tocius terre sue salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse donacionem illam quam Cristiana de Mubray sponsa quondam Rogeri de Mubray

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. xi. p. 98 (11th March 1886).

² *Caledonia*, ii. p. 508.

³ I have not seen the original.

militis filia et heres quondam Bernardi Fraser militis, in legitima viduitate et libera potestate sua constituta, fecit fratribus Ordinis Sancti Trinitatis et Captivorum de domo que dicitur Gracia Dei, quam eadem Cristiana fundavit in Teritorio manerii sui de Huwystun, et de toto eodem manerio et de tota terra que vocatur Lynerynham, in tenemento de Huwystun, et de tota terra que fuit Hospitalis de Fortun, et de tota terra que fuit quondam Thome de Lessedwyn, in villa et in Teritorio de Fortun, et de tota terra de Crauchot. Tenendas et habendas fratribus predicti ordinis et eorum successoribus in perpetuum de dicta Cristiana et heredibus suis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam cum omnibus libertatibus et aisiamentis ad dictas terras pertinentibus adeo libere quiete plenarie et honorifice sicut carta predictae Cristiane eisdem fratribus exinde confecta plenius inde testatur. Salvo servicio nostro. Testibus Johanne Cumyn, Reginaldo le Chen, Symone Fraser, Ricardo Fraser, et David Brun. Apud Hadyngtun vicesimo sexto die Januarii, anno regni nostri vicesimo tercio [1271-72].

A fragment of the Great Seal in white wax is appended by a parchment slip.

This is an extremely interesting document in several respects. For it enables us to fix with approximate certainty the date of the foundation of the Trinitarian house of Houstoun, in the county of Edinburgh (which then included the constabulary of Haddington), the site of which is yet unknown, though perhaps it may now be discovered. It also gives the names of some of its possessions there, with the name of its forgotten foundress, the eldest representative of the Frasers. She gives it her whole manor of Houstoun, with the houses of her previous foundation there, called "the Grace of God," and land called Lynerynham, also lands belonging to the hospital of Fortun, Thomas of Lessedwyn's land in the vill of Fortun, and the land of Crauchot.

When the late Lord Saltoun compiled the valuable account of his family—*The Frasers of Philorth*—he could only say regarding Cristiana's father, Sir Bernard Fraser of Fortun and Linton, although he ranked among the magnates of Scotland in the reign of Alexander II., that he was probably also first of Touch Fraser, and sheriff of Stirling in 1233, and that he died about 1249 *without descendants*. That he held considerable possessions and superiorities as a vassal of the Earls of Dunbar, which lay in Athelstaneford and Linton in East Lothian.

This charter supplies some more information. Sir Roger de Moubray, Cristiana's husband, seems to have been dead before 23rd January 1268-69,¹ and therefore her foundation charter must have been made within two years afterwards. She probably had no son, for Sir Geoffry de Moubray, the next head of the Scottish Moubrays, seems to have had none of these Fraser lands which Cristiana held, derived from her father. So he was probably a collateral relative of Sir Roger, if not a son by a previous marriage. Now, with the aid of Lord Saltoun's book, and the names given in the charter, I have consulted Blackwood's County Atlas of Scotland, with some success. The lands of East and West *Fortune* are in the parish of Athelstaneford. To the east, in the parish of Prestonkirk, East and West *Crawha* [Crauchot] are found. *Houston Mill* is marked on the right bank of Tyne water, in the same parish; and nearly opposite, on the left bank, is *Linton*, which seems a considerable hamlet. There or thereabouts must the lost site of Houston hospital be looked for.

Having thus, by this lucky discovery of Mr Peacock's, settled the true neighbourhood of Houstoun, where it may be hoped that efforts will be made to ascertain if no remains of buildings or local place names can be traced to fix the exact spot, some remarks may be made on one or two of the other Scotch houses of the Order. The head of Faile or Failfurd in Ayrshire, which seems to have been for some reason the leading house in Scotland, does not appear in the Ragman Roll. Spottiswoode, according to Chalmers (*Caledonia*, iii. 491), subdivided Failfurd into *three*, one a Cluniac cell of Paisley, the other two Trinitarians, being misled by the variations of its name, Faile, Failfurd, and Loch Fail. Dr Gordon says (*Mon.*, iii. p. 294):—"Failford founded 1252, by whom unknown. The principal of the house was styled 'minister,' and as head of the Order had a seat in Parliament." Mackenzie Walcott says the founder was Andrew Bruce. He also gives the names of five of the "ministers." I have not seen the reason why these were so styled, but the fact is undoubted. Readers of Blind Harry's *Wallace* may remember the curious story told there (Book ii. l. 288) about Thomas Rimour being at the Faile, and his intimacy with the "mynystir,

¹ *Calendar of Documents (Scotland)*, vol. i. No. 2521.

quhilk was a worthie man," &c. It is likely most of the ordinary readers of the *Minstrel* in Scotland, if they remark this expression, conclude that it means the parish minister in the modern sense. Dr Jamieson does not notice this technical use of the word "minister," probably not knowing much about the Trinitarians. In his note on the passage he says, citing Spottiswoode—"This was a cell or priory of the Cluniacenses in Kyle, Ayrshire, depending on Paisley. The only notice of it in our history is that the prior in 1544 was one of those who hindered Dumbarton from being surrendered to the English when the Earl of Lennox was governor." There is a notice of a minister not named in Walcott's list, in the *Register of Panmure* (Appendix to Preface, p. clxiii). On 11th August 1413, William Wallace of Cragie grants leave to his cousin Alexander Ochterlony of Kelly, to dam the water of Kelly burn for his mill. The first witness is "Freir Andro of Cargil, minister of Faile." In the *Diocesan Registers of Glasgow*¹ there are several notices both of Faile and Houston. In 1504 the minister of Failefurd was provincial-general of the Order in Scotland. His name was Friar William Houson or Houston, the minister of Houston at the same date being Friar Thomas Dickson. The latter died before 7th April 1513, on which day the minister of Failefurd collated Friar Christopher Houson, a brother of his own house, to the ministry of the house of Houston.² The minister of Failefurd was also rector and vicar of the church of the Holy Rood of Bernewill near Ayr.³ This was part of their endowment. There are some other notices in the above Registers, which seem to be all that at present are known to exist. Mr Peacock, the discoverer of the charter which has suggested these remarks, says, "that it has long been preserved among the records in the evidence-room at Berkeley, and he can but guess how it found its way from Scotland to Gloucestershire."

The following information which I have collected may possibly help such an inquiry. In the printed volume of the *Register of the Great Seal* for 1513-46, there is a charter (No. 2569) 8th January 1541-42, by which James V., from his devotion to the Holy Rood of Peebles,

¹ *Grampian Club* (1875), vol. ii.

² *Ibid.*, p. 484.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 60.

confirms the donation made by *quondam* Lady Cristiana Mowbray, confirmed by *quondam* Patrick Earl of Dunbar, to the house of Houstoun, of three carucates of land in their own territory, also the lands of Lyngeam,¹ those of the hospital of Fortoun, with lands in the vill and territory of Fortoun which were Thomas de Lessiddoun's, and the lands of Cragach,² vic. Edinburgh, within the constabulary of Hadingtoun, with the annual rents and lands within the burgh of Hadingtoun—likewise the resignation of said house, which Master John Cantly, archdeacon of St Andrews, procurator for David Kinloch, minister of Houstoun, made, as also of the ministry of Houstoun, in the hands of Friar Nicholas, doctor of decretals, chief minister of the Order of the Holy Trinity for the Redemption of Captives, who accepted the same, to be perpetually united with the ministry of Peebles, and the donation by said minister of Houstoun thereof to Friar James Patersoun, minister of Peebles, his convent, and successors—all to be ratified by the Pope.

Thus Houstoun, with the lands granted by Christiana Fraser, and some additional property in the burgh of Haddington, merged at the above date in the Trinitarian House of the Holy Rood of Peebles, to which its charters would therefore be transferred.

The next volume of the Great Seal (1546–80) contains an entry (No. 3037) which shows that on 1st June 1558, Friar Gilbert Broun, minister of the church of the Holy Rood of Peebles, and his convent, in consideration of 600 marks paid towards the repair of their *house which had been burned by the English during the last war*, grants in feu farm to James Home in Dunbar, and his heirs, lands in and around Dunbar extending to 52 acres [minutely described]. There can be little doubt that the "Haly Rud" of Peebles suffered severely in the devastating raids made by the orders of the savage tyrant Henry VIII. on the Eastern and Border counties between the years 1542–47. If one of the Berkeleys was in the expedition which destroyed the Peebles house, he may have thus become possessed of the charter, with possibly other deeds. Thus, from whatever cause, the house of Houstoun was

¹ Evidently meant for the *Lynnyngham* of the old foundation charter.

² The "Crauchot" of the charter.

blotted out of the list, by incorporation with that of Peebles, some time before the Reformation.¹

The estate of Houstoun in Linlithgowshire, where I was inclined at first to look for the site of the above religious house, from its close proximity to the shire of Edinburgh, seems from the *Great Seal Register* to have been lay property from an early period. At any rate, in 1526 it was the property of Sir James Hamilton of Fynnart, who was taken bound to build a mansion on it.² From him it passed to the King's familiar servitor George Steyll, in 1530.³ From his widow Christina Wilson, it passed to his son and heir John Steill,⁴ who sold it in 1546 to a John Hamilton.⁵ The next owner was Matthew Hamilton, captain of Blackness Castle in 1548,⁶ whose brother Robert seems to have transferred it before 1569⁷ to a James Robertson, burghess of Linlithgow. His son, on 4th September of that year,⁸ sold it to Master John Scharpe, advocate and burghess of Edinburgh, the ancestor, I presume, of the family who now possess it—the Shairps of Houstoun—a member of which was the late well-known Principal John Campbell Shairp of St Andrews University.

¹ Since this was in type, I see in the new volume of the *Great Seal Register* (1580-1593) a charter by James VI. on 17th August 1592 (No. 2156), granting to his familiar servitor Sir James Sandilandis of Slamannane and his heirs to the lands of Houstoun, with manor place and fishings, in the constabulary of Hadington and shire of Edinburgh, which had been forfeited by Andrew Wachope, junior, of Nudrie-Mershall, and were held of the minister of the Corskirk of Peblis. These are clearly the Trinity friars' lands in question.

² *Reg. Mag. Sig.* (1513-46), No. 381.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Nos. 1224, 2628.

⁶ *Ibid.*, No. 180.

⁸ *Ibid.*, No. 1883.

³ *Ibid.*, No. 957.

⁵ *Ibid.* (1546-80), No. 133.

⁷ *Ibid.*, No. 1861.

MONDAY, 9th January 1888.

ROBERT HERDMAN, R.S.A., Vice-President, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, M. EMMANUEL DELORME, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Toulouse, was elected a Corresponding Member, and the following Gentlemen were duly elected Fellows:—

T. D. GIBSON-CARMICHAEL, yr. of Skirling.
 WILLIAM COWAN, 2 Montpellier.
 JAMES DONALDSON, Merchant, Formby.
 Major GEORGE HENDERSON, Sunridge, Kent.
 J. M. MACKINLAY, 4 Westbourne Gardens, Glasgow.
 Rev. JOHN MACKINNON, Free Church Manse, Nigg.
 Rev. T. H. TURNBULL, Minister of Lesmahagow.

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

(1) By JAMES MACKINTOSH Gow, F.S.A. Scot.

Flint Knife, found on the Farm of North Pet, Tarland, Aberdeenshire.
 [See the previous communication by Mr Gow.]

(2) By THOMAS BONNER, F.S.A. Scot.

Water Jar of black ware, with long narrow neck, probably from South America.

(3) By MASTER CLIVE WALKER, East Merchiston, through Captain GORDON, 5 Clarendon Crescent.

Bronze socketed Celt or Axe-Head, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the cutting face, the socket nearly round, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter. A raised line surrounds the neck of the celt, half an inch below the rim of the socket, and there is a loop on one side just below the raised line. The whole surface is covered with a beautiful green patina.

(4) By ROBERT CARFRAE, F.S.A. Scot.

Small Celt of Lydian stone, somewhat triangular in shape, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, 1 inch across the cutting face, and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in greatest thickness, the side edges flattened, and the butt slightly rounded, from Athens.

Small Celt of porphyritic stone, and of similar triangular shape, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in width across the cutting face, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in greatest thickness, from Athens.

Celt of veined slate, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width across the cutting face, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in greatest thickness, the butt and sides rounded and rough, the flat faces polished, from Athens.

Celt of greenstone, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width across the cutting face, and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in greatest thickness, the butt and sides slightly rounded, from the island of Melos.

Two Javanese Swords and Scabbards.

(5) By WILLIAM STEVENSON, Prestwick.

Knocking-Stone or Mortar, for husking barley, from the farm of Nolt Mire, near Ayr. Its last use was that of a drinking trough for poultry. It measures 16 inches in height and 18 inches in diameter, the cavity being 12 inches diameter and 9 inches in depth in the centre, the bottom slightly concave, and the sides nearly perpendicular.

(6) By CHARLES BROWNING, Arran View, Prestwick, through
WILLIAM STEVENSON, Prestwick.

Lower Stone of a Pot-Quern of sandstone, 6 inches in height and 13 inches in diameter, the basin on its upper surface being $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth. It is peculiar in having a raised circular projection of the stone in the centre of the basin, as a pivot for the upper stone. The stone on the under side is roughly fashioned as having three feet. A small hole on one side discharges the contents of the basin.

(7) By JAMES CHISHOLM, F.S.A. Scot.

Casts in plaster of two halves of a Stone Mould for casting bronze

socketed celts, found at Rosskeen, Ross-shire. There is a mould for a small chisel-like implement at one side of the principal mould.

(8) By A. W. FRANKS, Hon. Mem. S.A. Scot.

Silver Soup Ladle, 16 inches in length, with the stamps INS (Inverness), C. J. and R. A., the terminal portion of the handle engraved with the initials Mr G. W., A. M.

(9) By Dr DAVID R. PEARSON, 23 Upper Phillimore Place, London.

Autotype Copy of the National Covenant of 1638; Perthshire Signatures, as noticed in the *Proceedings* (First Series), vol. xii. p. 216.

(10) By GEORGE HAMILTON, F.S.A. Scot.

Valuation Rolls of Kirkcudbrightshire for 1871-72 and 1881-82.

(11) By Sir HERBERT MAXWELL, Bart., M.P., F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

Studies in the Topography of Galloway. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1887.

(12) By the COUNCIL OF THE STIRLING NATURAL HISTORY AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Transactions of the Natural History and Archæological Society of Stirling.

(13) By JAMES MACDONALD, The Farm, Huntly, the Author.

Local Place-Names, with Topographical and Historical Notes. With Notes on the Vitrified Fort of the Tap-o'-Noth. Huntly Field Club, 12mo, pp. 48, with Ground Plan of Tap-o'-Noth.

There were also Exhibited:—

(1) By H. D. ERSKINE of Cardross.

Bronze Caldron, found in a so-called Roman Camp on the estate of Cardross. [See the subsequent communication by Dr Joseph Anderson.]
Tobacco Pipe made of iron, found at Ballibeg, on the same estate.

(2) By Mr CHARLES BROWNING, Merchant, Ayr, through Mr WILLIAM STEVENSON, Prestwick.

Bronze Spear-Head, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, the loops broken off.
Small Phial of glass, of antique shape, found in Ayr.

The following Communications were read :—

I.

NOTICE OF A BRONZE BUCKET-SHAPED VESSEL OR CALDRON,
EXHIBITED BY H. D. ERSKINE, ESQ. OF CARDROSS. BY JOSEPH
ANDERSON, LL.D., ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND KEEPER OF THE MUSEUM.

The bronze vessel, now exhibited by Mr H. D. Erskine of Cardross, is the only one of its kind known to me in Scotland, although it belongs to a well-known class of bronze vessels, of which there are a number of examples recorded in England and Ireland. An allied class of bronze vessels closely similar in character, though differing in certain features, is pretty widely distributed on the Continent.

The caldron now exhibited (fig. 1) is a deep conical or bucket-shaped vessel, measuring 19 inches in height, 10 inches in diameter across the bottom, and 14 inches across the mouth, widening to 16 inches at the shoulder, which is about 2 inches below the brim. The brim, which is about an inch in depth, is slightly everted. The vessel is made of three plates or sheets of bronze hammered very thin, almost as thin as a stout sheet of packing paper. One plate or sheet forms the bottom, and part of the lower circumference to a height of 6 inches above the bottom, the other two, each of which forms one-half of the upper part of the vessel, are joined to each other and to the bottom part by rivets. Round the brim is a stout rod or wire of bronze, over which the upper margin of the sheets forming the sides of the vessel are folded. The rivets which hold the plates together are placed about an inch apart from centre to centre, and have "washers" under their heads on the outside. A number of fractures in the sides of the vessel have been patched up by bringing the edges together, and driving a row of closely-set rivets along the line of the fracture. The remarkable thinness of the

plates makes this method of patching easy and effective. The hammered angle or bend of the lower plate to form the bottom of the vessel is



Fig. 1. Bronze Caldron found at Cardross, and bottom of same
(19 inches in height).

strengthened by a flat ring and cross-spokes of bronze cast in one piece,

and fastened to the exterior of the bottom by one rivet through the centre and four in the circumference, one being driven through each extremity of the cross-spokes. On the circumference of the ring, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, a flange rises 1 inch in height to protect the weak part of the plate at the angle formed by the bottom with the side. The cross-spokes on the bottom are 1 inch in width. They are ornamented with a pattern of four raised parallel lines meeting a square in the centre of intersection, while the ring is ornamented by a pattern of four depressed lines parallel to the circumference, meeting a group of short incised lines placed radially to the circumference at the junctions of the four spokes. The two rings for suspension are peculiarly placed on the inside of the lip, passing through ornamental flattened loops, the broad ends of which are clamped over the outside and inside of the lip. The rings, which are $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, are four-sided in section, and when lying free in their loops hang towards the inside of the vessel.

Mr Erskine informs me that this interesting caldron was found in his grandfather's time in what had always been considered to be a Roman Camp on the north-west corner of the Flanders Moss, on the estate of Cardross. This so-called Roman Camp is noticed by Rev. W. Macgregor Stirling, in his *Notes on the Priory of Inchmahome*, published in 1815 :—"On the north side of Moss Flanders, on the estate of Cardross, is the remains, very entire, of a Roman castellum, about 50 paces in diameter, and irregularly square." From the sketch-plan of it, a rough copy of which has been sent me by Mr Erskine, it is apparently a military work, of irregularly rhomboidal form, with unequal sides, composed of a double rampart, with a ditch between the ramparts, and a small outwork at one corner. The longest side of the exterior is but 56 paces, and the next longest 49 paces. The space enclosed within the inner rampart is only 29 paces by 25 paces. It is therefore quite a small fortalice, and its Roman attribution remains to be investigated.

Formerly all these riveted caldrons of bronze, which we now know to be of much earlier origin and of native manufacture, were assigned as camp-kettles to the Roman legions. They are of two varieties of shape, one large and spheroidal and the other bucket-shaped or conical. The large spheroidal shape has been found only in the British Isles, and

most abundantly in Ireland, where the Romans never were. The conical shape is found not only in the British Isles, but extending over the Continent to Italy, and in circumstances which assign it to a stage of civilisation considerably earlier than the Roman Empire.

We have in the Museum a splendid specimen of the spheroidal caldron from the Moss of Kincardine, in the same valley of the Forth, and another from the west of Scotland, the workmanship of which is surprisingly fine, and even beautiful.¹ It was in a similar caldron that the great hoard of bronze weapons dredged up in Duddingstone Loch had been deposited. The body of the caldron is gone, but its massive ring-handles remain to bear witness to its presence with the hoard. It was in one such also that the hoard of bronze weapons found at Kilkerran, in Ayrshire, had been deposited, as similarly testified by the handles. In the great Dowris hoard of bronze implements found near Parsonstown, King's county, Ireland, before 1830, there were several spheroidal caldrons, and one of the conical form 16 inches high. A summary of the contents of the hoard, which was probably stowed in the caldrons, is given by Mr Evans as follows:—"It comprised, besides trumpets and socketed celts, a casting for a hammer-head, a socketed knife, tanged knives, razors, a broad rapier-shaped dagger-blade, broken swords, a dagger formed from part of a sword, spear-heads leaf-shaped and with openings in the blade, vessels of thin bronze, rough metal, some rattles or crotals, and rubbing stones for grinding and polishing."²

This hoard discloses the fact (which we might have inferred from the similarity of the workmanship) that the spheroidal and the conical caldrons with these peculiar ring-handles are contemporary forms, and of native workmanship. Though the conical shape appears on the Continent it differs in outline, in ornament, and specially in this, that the handles are never like those of the British and Irish caldrons—rings affixed to the brim by flat ornamented loops.

I only know of one French example of the conical bronze vessel.

¹ See "Notice of a Bronze Caldron, found with several small Kegs of Butter, in a Moss near Kyleakin, Skye; with Notes of other Caldrons of Bronze found in Scotland," in the *Proceedings* (Second Series), vol. vii. pp. 309, 315, for figures of these caldrons.

² Evans, *Bronze Implements of Great Britain*, p. 361 and p. 412.

It is much smaller than our caldrons, and is in fact a cinerary urn, found in a tumulus in Brittany,¹ filled with burnt bones, and covered by a shallow round-bottomed vessel, also of bronze. It has a simple bucket shape without neck or shoulder, and a pair of outside ears or loops for a bow-handle.

Conical vessels of bronze, also of smaller size than our caldrons, though, like them, formed of thin plates riveted together, have been occasionally found in the grave-mounds of Switzerland. One such from a grave-mound at Russikon in Canton, Zurich,² is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the mouth, and has two pairs of rivet-holes on opposite sides near the brim, but the attachments of the handle no longer exist.

Two, measuring respectively $11\frac{5}{8}$ inches high by $11\frac{3}{8}$ inches diameter at the mouth, and $10\frac{5}{8}$ inches high by $11\frac{5}{8}$ across the mouth, having fixed projecting side handles, attached by rivets beneath the shoulder, and ornamented on the side by an incised wheel pattern flanked by birds' heads, were found in a moss at Siem, in Oalberg, Jylland, and are in the Copenhagen Museum.³ A third, which is more of a doubly conical shape, with the shoulder near the middle of its height, and tapering both to the top and bottom, was found in 1862 in a peat-moss at Lavindsgaard, Ronninge, Denmark. It stands 13 inches high, and is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter at the mouth, but widens to 12 inches at the middle, and has a couple of fixed projecting side handles at the shoulder. When found there were in it eleven vases of fine gold, all of one size and form, but differently ornamented with patterns of concentric rings in repousse work. They measured $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, and were shaped like the bowl of a ladle, having long handles ending in birds' heads.⁴ The core of the handles was of bronze, bound round with gold wire. The gold was almost pure, and the aggregate weight was 74 ounces. The find, which is now in the Copenhagen Museum, was made

¹ *Revue Archæologique*, 1873, p. 326.

² *Mittheilungen der Antiquarischen Gesellschaft*, Zurich, vol. ii. Taf. 2, fig. 7, and p. 34.

³ Madsen's *Afbildninger*, vol. ii. pl. xxiv., and Lindenschmidt's *Allerthumer*, vol. iii. p. 9.

⁴ Madsen's *Afbildninger*, vol. ii. pls. xxv.-xxvii.

by a man who had obtained leave from a neighbouring proprietor to dig some peats for himself as a favour.

A number of these conical vessels were found in the great cemetery of Hallstadt, in Austria.¹ Some had covers, and were used as cinerary urns. Some had single or double bow-handles of brass and sometimes of iron, swung in ears or loops attached to the outside of the brim. Others had two or sometimes three broad loop-handles fixed from the shoulder to the brim, and others had no handles of any kind. They ranged from about 9 inches in height by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at the mouth, to about 20 inches in height by 15 inches in diameter at the mouth.

But, as I have said, all these foreign examples differ from the Scottish and Irish caldrons, in having fixed side handles like the terra-cotta vases implanted on the sides, often at a considerable distance beneath the brim, whereas the native method of handling is by rings loosely held in a broad ornamental loop, projecting on the inner side of the brim over the concavity of the vessel.

As to the uses of these great caldrons, there is no doubt that the legendary literature is right when it assigns to them a culinary purpose. They are often referred to as heir-looms in families, and as forming part of the royal property of the early kings. For instance, in the ancient historical tale called the Banquet of Dun Na-n-Gedh and the causes of the Battle of Magh Rath, events assigned to the seventh century, there is an account of the regal caldron which belonged to Eoghan Buidhe, king of Dalriada in Scotland, and was kept in his palace at Dan Monaidh. It is described as "the cauldron which used to give his proper share to each, and no party went away from it unsatisfied, for whatever quantity was put into it, there was never boiled of it but what was sufficient for the company according to their grade and rank"; and it is added that it was a similar caldron to six others which are separately enumerated as historical caldrons kept in the royal palaces of Ireland, the fame of which is supposed to have been familiar to the reader of the story. In the account of the Boromean tribute preserved in the Book of Leinster, we read of bronze caldrons for brewing the ale of the various chiefs, of which some were so large that a couple of sheep

¹ Von Sacken, *Das Grabfeldt von Hallstadt*, Taf. xx.

could be boiled in them at once. It must be remembered that the sheep were smaller then than now. Caldrons are also mentioned in the Book of Rights as part of the tribute due by one king to another.

Of course, these literary references are long after the time to which both forms of these thin bronze caldrons properly belong. The objects found with them at Dowris and in the Heathery Burn Cave show clearly that they must be referred to the latter part of the Bronze Age—that is, to a period before the introduction of iron into Britain, or probably to some centuries before the Christian era. But such serviceable utensils as these, having once become fashionable and historical, would not go readily out of use. We have examples of them, found with hoards of iron objects—tools and weapons of the Iron Age—just as we had the earlier examples found with hoards of the Bronze Age.

II.

NOTICE OF THE OPENING OF A SEPULCHRAL CAIRN AT BALNALICK, GLEN URQUHART, INVERNESS-SHIRE; WITH NOTES ON CUP-MARKED STONES IN GLEN URQUHART. BY ANGUS GRANT, SCHOOLMASTER, GLEN URQUHART.

The cairn occupies the whole width of the top of a low, birch-clad ridge, about 200 yards S.W. of the farm-house, and is 800 feet above sea-level. It is almost a perfect circle; the diameter N.E. and S.W. and the diameter N.W. and S.E. being respectively 54 feet and 53 feet; and the height of its centre above the natural surface is 4 feet. The stones, of which it is exclusively composed, are small, with the exception of a row of large irregular blocks, 3 and 4 feet in length, round the circumference. These have successfully served as a retaining wall for the lighter material enclosed; but they were neither carefully set nor placed in the order of their size, as in the rings of stone in the so-called Druidical circles. The field on the N.W. comes up close to the cairn; and, between it and the field on the S.E. side, there is a narrow space which is used as a cart track. Careful examination of the

undisturbed ground on the other two sides, and inquiry made in the district, failed to find any trace of an outer circle of standing stones.

Towards the end of July last, the farmer, in an idle moment, began removing the stones at the centre of the cairn; and soon came upon a flag, which covered a large urn containing bits of bone mixed with something which he supposed to be earth. In trying to remove the urn, it came away piecemeal, and appeared to him to be "perfectly rotten." The contents having been turned over, a bronze blade was discovered. When the urn and its contents were disposed of, digging was resumed and a cist exposed. Nothing was found in it save "bits of bone and earth." The lid, which was broken in the lifting, was then carefully replaced; the fragments of the shattered urn and the bones, all but a few bits kept as specimens, were thrown into the hole; and the mass of removed stones hurled in after them.

On the 6th of August an Oxford gentleman, then resident here, and I re-opened the cairn, at the farmer's invitation, and carefully examined it in his presence. We dug down the centre, and found that the urn had been placed just in the middle, and rested on stones, about a foot above the natural surface. About 2 feet N.W. of it was the near edge of the cist. It is 2 feet long, 15 inches broad, and 7 inches deep, inside measurements. Its greatest length lies N.E. and S.W. The sides and ends are composed of six flags on edge, and the bottom flag was placed inside, and not under, the sides. On the bottom there was a depth of about an inch of earthy matter mixed with chips of bone. After carefully examining this deposit, and retaining the larger pieces of bone, we raised the lower flag, and found a similar layer of earthy matter and bone fragments, 2 inches deep, with a few angular pieces of clear quartz of different sizes, scattered over it. Below this, and lying upon the natural surface, there was a layer of about 2 inches of ashes and charcoal. On removing one of the side flags, it was seen that the same layers extended beyond the cist on all sides; and that the side flags themselves, although sunk almost to the natural surface, had the same materials under their edges. These appearances suggested the idea that the cist was built upon the top of the ashes and other débris; and that the sides of it, which were about 14 inches long, were pushed down by

the superincumbent weight, thus making the cist shallower. We carried away all the pieces of bone which were considered large enough to be of use for indicating or establishing the species. I submitted them to Dr M'Kenzie, Morpeth, who pronounces two of the species to be human, one small long bone to be that of some small quadruped, as a dog, and the rest doubtful. The small long bone was found underneath the cist, and so was also the fragment of charcoal. As the contents of the urn were scattered, and probably got mixed up with the contents of the cist, I regret it cannot now be said, with any certainty, which of the other specimens of bone belong to the one, and which to the other. The farmer says that some pieces in the urn were easily recognisable as parts of a skull.

The Urn.—The flag which covered the urn is 18 inches by 15 inches, and 4 inches thick. The farmer reports that the width of the flag was almost "flush" with the width of the urn, thus indicating the diameter of the latter to be about 15 inches; and that the brim of it, when exposed, appeared to be quite circular. We carried away all the pieces that could be found, with a view to reconstruction; but the greater part seems to have been quite pulverised. The pottery is coarse, brown outside and light slate-colour inside. The clay was mixed with crushed hornblende rock for sand. Numerous boulders of this rock are met with in the district, and even in the cairn, and when sufficiently weathered are easily converted into a sharp sand. The fragments of the urn recovered are from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to a little less than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick. It was hand made, the marks made by the papillary ridges of the finger tips being wonderfully distinct on the inside; and so are also the marks of the nails, where some parts of the interior were moulded backhanded by the operator. These fragments show no attempt whatever at decoration, with the exception of a rude collar about an inch from the top, which seems to have been made by pressing two shallow parallel grooves into the soft clay with the points of the fingers, and leaving an irregular ridge between.

About 6 inches of the brim has been reconstructed by cementing together parts whose fractures coincide; and, assuming it to be circular, the diameter must have been very nearly $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Two small

segments of the base have also been found, one $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and the other $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch long, which indicate a basal diameter of some 6 inches. From these fragments of top and bottom, and a careful examination of the contour of the other pieces in my possession, I have attempted the restoration shown in fig. 1, at one-fifth of the natural size. If my



Fig. 1. Urn found at Balnalick, Glen Urquhart
($13\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height).

restoration is correct, the dimensions of the urn would have been as follows:—

Outside diameter of mouth,	$14\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
" " bottom,	6 "
" height,	$13\frac{1}{4}$ "

The Bronze Blade.—This is in a state of excellent preservation, except the point and edges, the former of which is broken off, and the latter

corroded and broken into a serrated outline. The sides are beautifully polished, and free from rust. Following out the curves of the edges, it would appear that about half an inch of the point is amissing. As it is, the length of the blade to the shoulder of the tang is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; the tang is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch more, or a total of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the breadth is 1 inch, and the greatest thickness $\frac{3}{8}$ inch.

Both sides (as may be seen in fig. 2) are neatly ornamented with geometrical designs, similar to those on the Rogart blade. That on one



Fig. 2. Bronze Blade found in the Urn at Balnalick, Glen Urquhart
(actual size).

side consists of an oblong panel nearly $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide at the point end of the blade, and tapering slightly towards the other. Within the fillet of the panel, other fillets, crossing each other, form a lattice enclosing a row

of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lozenges of varying size. Both the lozenges and the vacant spaces between them and the sides of the panel are neatly and minutely "cross-hatched." The fillets, or frame of the panel, have a dotted line running along their middle, while those of the lattice are similarly relieved, not, however, by dotted, but by continuous lines. The design on the reverse, though similar, is neither so elaborate nor so well executed. It also consists of a panel, which is unequally divided into five compartments by transverse straight lines. Each of these lines is the base of an isosceles triangle, whose vertex extends to the next transverse line towards the point of the blade. There is thus a row of five triangles, with their vertices towards the point. The empty spaces, between them and the sides of the panel, are filled up with "cross-hatched" lines. The slightly curved fillets of this panel are ornamented with a row of short lines instead of points. The fillets of both panels next the tang, if ever there, are now quite obliterated. The sketches are, after careful drawings to scale, by Mr Burgess, banker here, who takes a keen and intelligent interest in the antiquities of the district.

CUP-MARKED STONES IN GLEN URQUHART.

The following cup-marked surfaces in Glen Urquhart are not included in the paper read by Mr Jolly, 9th May 1881:—

1. A stone, built into the dike along the road between Drumcore and Upper Drumbuie, shows two markings—one 2 inches in diameter and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep; and the other, which has been fractured, was about 3 inches diameter, and somewhat deeper than the former. The stone is a fragment of a carried boulder of gneiss, which lay upon the great conglomerate in the adjoining field until it was broken up a few years ago and cleared off.
2. Between Easter and Wester Achtuie, and in the moor just beyond the dike, there is a long ridge of compact close-grained sandstone, running E.N.E., and covered with stunted heather. The strata dip down the western slope of the ridge at a steep angle, and their tilted-up edges form the eastern slope. The whole surface has been glaciated, and the stone has preserved the marks so well that it is by far the best

example of glaciation in the district. The bevelled edges of the strata on the eastern slope have been extensively cup-marked; but to what extent it is impossible to say, as the most of the cups discovered were hidden under the matted turf. A few patches of the underlying rock are exposed; and, while admiring the ice-marks upon one of these, three years ago, I observed the first cup. I visited the spot frequently since, and succeeded in finding, up till now, a total of 88 cups varying in size, from 3 inches diameter and $1\frac{1}{8}$ in depth, to surfaces an inch in diameter simply "roughened" over with a pointed tool. Fortunately, the markings are not on the "bed" or surface of the strata (where the presence of the ripple marks would make it difficult sometimes to distinguish the natural from the artificial), but on the polished edges where the least artificial marking is detected.

The sculptured surfaces arrange themselves roughly about an imaginary line drawn obliquely N.E. and S.W. along the slope, and measuring 40 yards in length.

On surface No. 1 there is one cup $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep.

No. 2 has 5 cups—the first 4 smoothed and rounded more than any of the others on the ridge.

The following are the dimensions :—

No.	Diameter.	Depth.
1	3 inches	1 inch
2	3 "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "
3	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "
4	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "
5	2 "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "

No. 3.

1	$2\frac{1}{2}$ inches	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch
2	2 "	$\frac{3}{8}$ "
3	1 "	pitted surface
4	1 "	pitted surface

No. 4.

The four markings are all about 1 inch diameter, and quite shallow.

No. 5.		
No.	Diameter.	Depth.
1	$1\frac{1}{4}$ inches	$\frac{1}{4}$ inch
2	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
3 and 7	1 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13 and 14,	} 1 "	very shallow

Two others, not numbered, are pitted surfaces, 1 inch diameter.

No. 6.

The 15 marks on this surface vary from a little over an inch to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, and are all shallow pitted surfaces.

No. 7.		
No.	Diameter.	Depth.
1	2 inches	$\frac{1}{4}$ inch
2	2 "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
3	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	— "
4	1 "	— "
5	3 "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "
6	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
7	2 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
8	3×2 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
9	1 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
10	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
11	2 "	$\frac{5}{8}$ "
12	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
13	$2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ "	$\frac{5}{8}$ "
14	$3 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "
15	1 "	— "
16	$2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "
17	a beginning.	
18	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
19	2 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
20	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "

No. 8.

No.	Diameter.	Depth.
1	$2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch
2	2 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

No.	Diameter.	Depth.
3	$1\frac{1}{2}$ inches	$\frac{1}{4}$ inch
4	2 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
5	2 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
6	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
7	1 "	— "
8	$3 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ "	$1\frac{1}{8}$ "
9	$2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "
10	$2\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "
11	$2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
12	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{3}{8}$ "
13	$2\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "
14	$2\frac{3}{4} \times 2$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "
15	} 1 "	pitted surface
16		
17	3 "	$\frac{3}{4}$ inch
18	2 "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
19	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	$1\frac{3}{8}$ "
20	2 "	pitted surface
21	} 1 "	pitted surface
22		

No. 9.

Only one cup, 3 inches diameter and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

With the exception of those on surface No. 2, referred to above, almost all the other cups and markings are irregular in outline and rough of surface. The pitted nature of the surface shows clearly that they were punched out by a pointed, but not very sharp, tool. The strokes must have been delivered with a firmness and precision attainable only by the use of a mallet.

I examined a number of markings to find whether the workman left the mark of his tool beyond the bounds of the cup, as even the most careful workman would be liable to do by a slip; but I am not satisfied that there is any such mark.

A number of them were under turf 6 inches thick. In No. 7, almost all the cups are made on a crack or other fault; while in No. 8 they are placed on the more solid parts of the edge, and keep clear of the faults.

The latter surface is also remarkable for the great number of dots all

over the surface, which seem to have been made by striking with the workman's tool, aimlessly, as a child might do to amuse itself.

No other kind of sculpture has been found yet. This is the only instance, in this district, of cup-markings on the rock *in situ*, or even on sandstone.

III.

ON A PARTICULAR KIND OF FLINT KNIFE COMMON IN THE COUNTY OF ANTRIM, IRELAND. BY REV. GEO. RAPHAEL BUICK, A.M., FELLOW OF THE ROYAL HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.

Some time ago, when reading Dr Anderson's *Scotland in Pagan Times* (Bronze and Stone Ages), I was struck with the close resemblance between a little flint object described and figured by him, and a series of small implements fashioned out of the same material which I happen to have in my collection of Irish antiquities. The object in question was found in the chambered cairn of Ormiegill, in Caithness. It is represented by figure 245 on page 246 of the work referred to, and is described as "an arrow-head of flint, triangular in form, but lop-sided and hollowed at the base." Evans, in his *Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain*, gives the same woodcut, and speaks of the object itself in similar terms. I have not had an opportunity of seeing it, but I am so familiar with objects like it in make and shape that, assuming the representation in the books not to be misleading, I feel inclined to question the application to it of the term "arrow-head."

I may be wrong, I admit, in so doing; but, at any rate, a description of the small implements resembling it in my possession, and which have suggested the possibility of a mistake as to its real character, may not be without interest to the members of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. They are very common here in Mid-Antrim. They have also been met with in the counties of Derry and Donegal, and I dare say in other parts of the country as well. Locally, they are known as knives, and there can be no doubt but the name is in accordance with the uses to which they were once put. Their average length is from about an inch and a half to two and a half inches. Some are as much

as 4 inches long, others do not measure an inch; but these extreme sizes are comparatively rare. They have been formed from thin leaf-shaped flakes by chipping away one side as far as the ridge or midrib,



Fig. 1.

and then working a tang at the butt by means of which the blade might be inserted in a handle. As the result, we have a knife the edge of which is formed by the natural fracture of the flint—a part, in fact, of the sharp margin of the flake operated upon—and with a back thick and strong like that of an ordinary razor (fig. 1).

A blade of this kind mounted securely in a handle of wood or horn would be almost identical in shape and size with the knife at present in general use by shoemakers,—especially when it has been somewhat worn through use,—and would answer admirably for cutting the skins



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

of which, it is just possible, the garments of the original owners were made. Nor would its use in all likelihood be confined to tailoring of this description. It would serve a variety of useful purposes, and when worn out and useless could easily be replaced.

The particular shape, which the blade so made assumed, depended as a matter of course to a considerable extent on that of the flake operated

upon. If the flake was long and narrow, the manufactured implement was of the same length, but only about half the breadth. If the flake was short and broad, the resulting blade was also short and comparatively broad. Compare fig. 1 with figs. 2 and 3.

When it so happened that the length was less than the breadth, the completed knife had its edge almost at right angles to the tang. One of this description, set after the same fashion as the ordinary stone hatchet in a handle of wood or horn—that is, with the cutting edge parallel to the handle and protruding from it but a little—would make

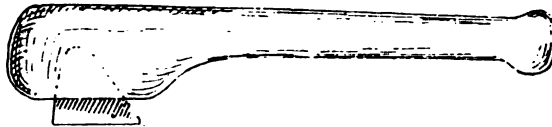


Fig. 4.

a capital fleam. I fancy many of them were thus set, and afterwards used for bleeding cattle.

The shape of the knife also depended upon the particular part of the flake which was chipped away. Suppose we take a thin triangular flake, and place it with the butt directed toward us and the ridged surface uppermost. If we chip away the half to the right hand (I

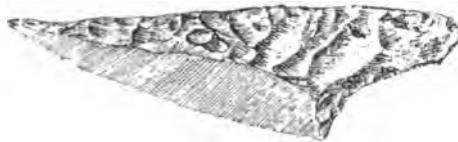


Fig. 5.

refer to a flake the ridge of which is central or nearly so), and then work a tang at the butt, the blade so formed will be what is called "a right-handed" one, *i.e.*, it will be one best fitted for cutting towards the person. But if we chip away the half to the left hand, the result will be a left-handed blade, or one specially fitted for cutting away

from the person. Figs. 1 and 2 represent left-handed knives: fig. 5 represents a right-handed knife.

The one kind of knife is about as plentiful as the other. Out of a hundred specimens taken at random, 57 were right-handed and 43 left-handed.



Fig. 6.

As to the tangs themselves, they are sometimes round, but generally flat. When flat they are often worked so as to present a concave appearance on the edge away from the back (see fig. 5). When there is no such hollow, the tang is of a neat triangular form (see figs. 2 and 6).

Sometimes the flat or broad tang is worked on both sides; sometimes only on one. If the original flake was thin enough very little work was expended upon it, and this, as a rule, was confined to one side. If the flake was rather thick, the tang was dressed on both sides until it was reduced to a size suitable for insertion. Comparatively few blades are found broken across the tang, a proof that when the knife was fairly treated it answered thoroughly the end for which it was designed.

Like the tang, the back of the blade was sometimes worked, or chipped, on one side, sometimes on both. Those which are worked on both sides have it usually very sharp. But this sharp back was certainly not used,

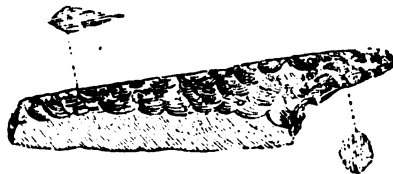


Fig. 7.

as some have supposed, for cutting. It never shows any signs of wear and tear. These evidences of use are always found on the part formed by what remains of the unchipped margin of the original flake. This,

and this alone, deserves the name of edge. It is always formed by the natural fracture of the flint. In many instances this edge is greatly worn and deeply indented, as though the owners had used them much and roughly. A few specimens have been met with (one or two out of every hundred), the edges of which have been dressed or chipped by way of resharpening them. I have tried the cutting powers of both kinds on pieces of leather, and find that the *undressed* blade is the superior of the two ; doing the work more neatly, and with greater ease to the operator, than the other.

The point of the blade, as a rule, is sharp, but there are many exceptions. Not a few have it truncated or rounded off by chipping. Some, after being chipped, have been ground to make the rounded end perfectly smooth. At first I was inclined to believe that specimens of this kind had been tampered with, but I soon found reasons to discard the supposition. Blades with the point chipped or ground off are met with under circumstances which preclude the possibility of any such tampering. Besides, tanged and untanged flakes with the points chipped off are common enough in the neighbourhood of the localities in which the knives I am describing abound. They are to be met with all along the banks of the river Bann, which separates the county of Antrim from that of Derry. At Toome, where the river leaves Lough Neagh, they are fairly abundant. Many are dug out of the diatomaceous clays which line the banks, especially in the neighbourhood of Portglenone. These flakes are of a good size—from 3 to 5 inches being the usual lengths. Evans, who was the first to describe them, regards them as having been spear-heads or javelins. It is much more likely, however, that they were knives. If they were intended to be used as spears why touch the point at all? Why destroy the symmetry of the flake or interfere with the keen sharpness of the original point? And more, many of these flakes never had a sharp point, as is evident from the remains of the outer crust of the core from which they were struck still adhering at the spot where the point should have been. And yet these pointless flakes are tanged, and show signs of wear and tear on the edges, so that evidently they were used for cutting rather than for piercing.

In my opinion, they were used principally for scaling and cutting-up fish.

The Bann has always abounded in trout and salmon, and flakes of this description are more abundant in its immediate neighbourhood than anywhere else.

Flakes of the same kind, *i.e.*, with truncated point, but untanged, are also common. These were used in the hand immediately, and without a handle of any kind. The tanged ones had handles attached to them, or were wrapped round at the butt with fibre or skin. One with the wrapping of fibre still upon it was found a few years ago, and was exhibited at the Paris Exhibition in 1876. But whether handled or not it would be a great advantage in either case to be able to apply the forefinger to the point of the blade without risk of being wounded, since in this way an amount of pressure otherwise unattainable could easily be applied to it. Here, then, is the reason why the particular knives under consideration have their points rounded off or removed altogether. The part so rounded off, either by chipping or grinding, formed a convenient rest for the forefinger of the hand in which the knife was held. The additional force thus applied enabled the operator to do work with the knife which, without such a contrivance, would have been practically impossible.

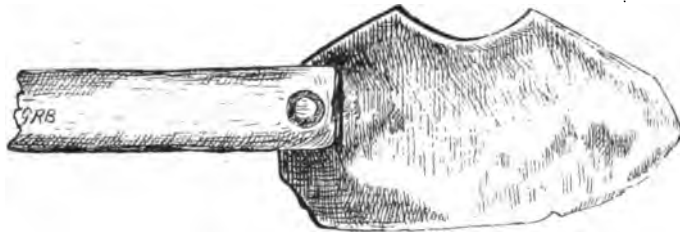


Fig. 8. Bronze Knife, after Keller.

It is worth while to note, in passing, that certain bronze knives from the Lake Dwellings of Switzerland exhibit a similar contrivance. They have a peculiar hollow or indentation on the back. Keller figures several, and asserts that the hollow was intended to receive the point

of the forefinger, and thus to facilitate the management of the implement. The correctness of this opinion is borne out by the fact that in those instances in which the knife was handled the hollow or indentation is nearer the tang than in those specimens which were used in the hand immediately and without a handle.

If I am correct in this interpretation of the truncated point (and I don't see what other probable reason can be assigned), then it is clear the objects under consideration cannot be arrow-heads. Here, as elsewhere, the more specialised form explains the use and design of the less specialised. And yet they have often been described as such. In not a few museums they are labelled "single-winged arrow-heads." One enthusiastic antiquarian in the north of Ireland has recently figured them in a prominent archæological journal as "*borers*."



Fig. 9. Flint Knife, with rounded Point.

These descriptions are wide of the mark. An odd specimen, here and there, might indeed serve at a pinch as an arrow-point, but the majority are altogether unsuited to do anything of the kind. Instead of helping to make an arrow, if attached to it, an effective weapon, almost any one of them would in reality render it worse than useless. Sir William Wilde saw this clearly, and accordingly, when arranging the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, he put the nine specimens which were there into the department, not of the arrow-heads, but of the knives.

And now, accepting them as knives, are we to regard them as the prototypes of the metal knife? Or, are we to look upon them as copies in stone of bronze and iron blades with which their makers were already familiar, and which, from the principle of economy or a scarcity of metal, they set themselves to imitate? These questions are full of interest, and they are not altogether unimportant.

The evidence available for their solution is partly negative and partly positive. Taking the negative evidence first, it just amounts to this, that no knife of this particular class has been found in any cairn, barrow, or cist, associated with the interment of bodies burned or unburned. (I am taking it for granted that the somewhat similar object figured by Dr Anderson, and to which I referred at the beginning of this paper, is

really an arrow-point, or at any rate that it does not belong to the class of implements with which I am dealing.) There is nothing like them from the Lake Dwellings of Switzerland. Nor have they been found in any Scotch or Irish crannog. In Canon Grainger's fine collection of Irish antiquities at Broughshane, near Ballymena, county Antrim, there is, I find, a single specimen labelled as coming from the Lisnacrogghera crannog, and associated with the magnificent sword sheaths of bronze and other objects of rare interest from this particular spot. But it is not at all certain that it came from the crannog, or even belongs to it. The neighbourhood of Lisnacrogghera is one of the localities in which objects of this kind abound, and I understand that the person who sold it to Dr Grainger merely stated that it came from Lisnacrogghera, a rather vague description, since this is the name of a large townland as well as of the crannog which is situated within its bounds.

So far then as the negative evidence is concerned, it is against the supposition that these knives have come down to us from the Stone Age.

But what of the positive evidence? This in itself is somewhat meagre. Such as it is, however, it throws a little additional light upon the subject. It amounts to this. A few specimens have been found at the so-called prehistoric sites among the sand dunes along the sea coast of Antrim, Derry, and Donegal, at Castlerock, Portstewart, White Park Bay near Ballintoy, and Bundoran. Here they were associated with arrow-heads, scrapers, hammer-stones, flint-flakes, cores, unglazed pottery, and other objects of a primitive kind. There is no reason, however, to believe that these objects belong to a very ancient civilisation. Certainly they do not deserve to be classed as neolithic in the proper sense of the term. I have worked among them diligently for years, and can perceive many indications pointing in the direction of the conclusion that they are comparatively recent. For example, bronze in small quantities is met with at Castlerock and Portstewart. And at least two bronze pins have lately been found at White Park Bay, Ballintoy, lying on the surface amongst the scrapers, flakes, hammer-stones, and other *stock in trade* of the former residents. No bronze, indeed, has been met with as yet in "*the black layer*"; that is, the hitherto undisturbed

surface upon which the people who occupied the spot lived and worked, and which has been coloured, in a way to justify the name given to it, through the decay of vegetable and animal matter. But there is no good reason for denying the possible connection of what little has been found with the other remains.

Again, at all the places just mentioned the pottery which is abundant is identical in make and ornamentation with that which belongs to, and is characteristic of, the Bronze Age. It is hand-made; for the most part

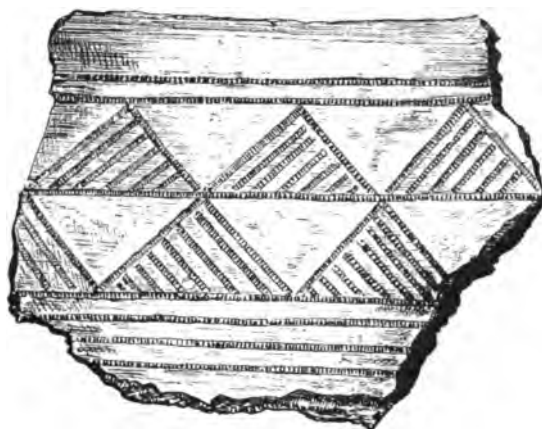


Fig. 10.

imperfectly burnt; unglazed; and much of it is ornamented with incised lines arranged in rectilinear patterns. In no respect does it differ from the burial urns which have been recovered from cists, and barrows, and megalithic structures all over the north of Ireland, the majority of which are referable to the latter part of the Age of Bronze. Here, however, there is this peculiarity. *It is not associated with burial at all.* The remarkable thing about it is that at the places mentioned, and at other spots along the north-east coast, it occurs in kitchen-middens. It must have formed part and parcel of the domestic possessions of the so-called prehistoric occupants. Now, according to Canon Greenwell (see *British Barrows*), pottery of this description is only found in

England in connection with interments. It is never met with at the spots where the original possessors lived, but solely at the places where they were buried. Domestic pottery is never ornamented. That employed for burial purposes usually is. But here we find ornamented pottery of precisely the same character as that almost universally associated with other grave goods amongst the usual kitchen-midden finds. How is this to be accounted for? What is the explanation? It seems to me to indicate for the occupation of the sites a period subsequent not only to the introduction into this country of bronze, but subsequent also to the introduction of Christianity. The spread of the Christian religion would put an end both to cremation and to the feeling of sacredness associated with a species of earthenware which for ages had been reserved for the tombs of the dead. Henceforth, there would be nothing to prevent the use of this ornamented pottery for domestic purposes, and we might therefore expect to see



Fig. 11. Flint Knife, mounted in handle.

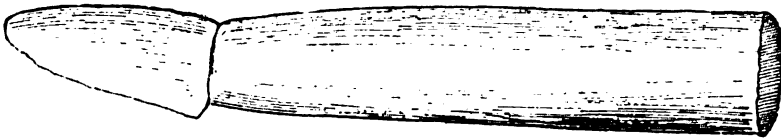


Fig. 12. Shoemaker's old Knife, for comparison ; blade of iron,
handle of wood.

traces of its employment in this very way during the period intervening between the general establishment of Christianity on the one hand, and the introduction of the potter's wheel and the art of glazing fictile ware on the other.

Reasoning thus, I would refer to this period those small communities which have left behind them along the shores of Antrim, Derry, and Donegal the many traces of their poor and somewhat archaic culture.

If I am correct in so doing, it would necessarily follow that the knives found at Castlerock, Portstewart, Ballintoy, and Bundoran, and indeed the entire class to which they belong, cannot be the prototypes of the metal knife. And if they are not the prototypes, what can they be but copies; imitations in flint of implements much needed, but which must have been for a long time rather rare, and in consequence very costly?

In the Catalogue of the Royal Irish Academy, there is a sketch taken from an illuminated copy of the *Topographia Hiberniæ* of Giraldus Cambrensis, page 312, fig. 197. It represents "the Scribe writing the marvellous Kildare Gospels." He is seated in what is called a bird-cage chair. Before him is a desk which supports the work he is engaged on. The person is probably an ecclesiastic, as the top of his head is shaved. In his right hand he holds a pen, and in the left a knife with which he keeps the page in its place. This knife corresponds in shape to those under consideration. One of the latter set in a handle would match it exactly. Could it have been that they were used by the monks of the Early Celtic Church in preparing the skins for their illuminated manuscripts, and for making erasures when these became necessary as they proceeded with their work?

MONDAY, 23rd January 1888.

SHERIFF NORMAN MACPHERSON, LL.D., Vice-President,
in the Chair.

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

Major-Gen. The Hon. ALEXANDER STEWART, Corsbie, Newton Stewart.
ANDREW TOSH, Solicitor, Selkirk.
Rev. WILLIAM HAY WILSON, Inverness.

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

(1) By ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Schoolmaster, Monimail, Fife.

Stone Implement, found at Monimail, being a flattened circular pebble of greenstone, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter by 1 inch in thickness, on the flattened upper surface of which is hollowed a circular concavity $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter and half an inch in depth in the centre. Such pebbles, with circular or oval concavities hollowed on both of their flattened faces



Small Cup Stones from Dunnichen and Monimail
($3\frac{1}{4}$ and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter).

are more common than those with a single cavity on one face only. There is in the Museum a rare variety of the latter form from Dunnichen, Forfarshire, which presents the peculiarity of having on the face opposite

the concavity one of those oblique longitudinal hollows which are supposed to have resulted from use of the stone as a point-sharpener. This specimen, which was presented by Dr Robert Dickson, Carnoustie, is of quartzite, and measures $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in breadth, and $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches in thickness. The hollow on its upper surface is 2 inches by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in depth in the centre. The oblique hollow in the other face is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. This is the larger of the two stones here figured, for comparison, the smaller one being that presented by Mr Macdonald.

(2) By Rev. J. O. HALDANE.

Urn, $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches in height by $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, rudely ornamented with ziz-zag lines, and slightly broken at the lip, found in a gravel mound on the farm of Meikle Kenny, Kingoldrum.

(3) By GEORGE LOWE, Kirkpark, Musselburgh.

Cinerary Urn, 11 inches high and $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter across the mouth, and ornamented with ziz-zags within a border of horizontal lines underneath the rim.

(4) By JAMES MACKINTOSH Gow, F.S.A. Scot.

Charm-Stone, being a naturally-shaped water-worn pebble of quartz of ovoid form, measuring $4\frac{1}{8}$ by $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches, which was kept in the byre at Cachladhu, St Fillans, as a charm to protect the cattle. [See the previous communication by Mr Gow.]

(5) By JAMES CHISHOLM, F.S.A. Scot.

Set of "Napier's Bones," in ivory, in a gilt leather case. These were invented by John Napier, Laird of Merchiston, for the purpose of performing mechanically the arithmetical operations of multiplication and division. The process is explained in a work which he published, entitled *Rabdologia seu numerationis per Virgulas libri duo* (16 mo., Edin., 1617). See also *Chambers's Encyclopædia*, *sub voce*.

(6) By JAMES SHARP, 5 Spittal Street.

Contract between Michael Linning, Honorary Secretary to the Royal

Association of Contributors to the National Monument of Scotland, incorporated by Act of Parliament, as specially and duly authorised by minute of a meeting of the Committee of Management or Directors held at Edinburgh, on the second day of September 1826, the Right Hon. William Trotter, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, in the chair, &c., on the one part, and William Wallace and Lewis Alexander Wallace, builders in Edinburgh, as principals, and George Chalmers, plumber in Edinburgh, and Richard Clark, chair manufacturer in Leith Walk, as sureties and cautioners, on the other part, in manner following: that is to say, Whereas the said Royal Association, having some time ago resolved to raise a Monument in commemoration of the glorious naval and military achievements of the late war, or as the inscription bears—"To the Glory of God, In Honour of the King, For the Good of the People, The Tribute of a Grateful Country to Her Gallant and Illustrious Sons, A Memorial of the Past and Incentive to the Future Heroism of the Men of Scotland,"—which monument was founded on the 27th day of August 1822, and in the third year of the glorious reign of George the Fourth, under his immediate auspices—and having resolved to adopt the Temple of Minerva or Parthenon of Athens, as the model of the Monument, and to restore to the civilised world that celebrated and justly admired edifice, without any deviation whatever, excepting the adaptation of the sculpture to the events and achievements of the Scottish Heroes, whose prowess and glory it is destined to commemorate and perpetuate, and part of which monument or building must, in terms of the said Act, be appropriated as a church or place of Divine worship, to be maintained in all time coming by the said Association; and having, moreover, resolved to place this structure on the summit of the Calton Hill, being of all other sites the most appropriate and best adapted for it, the Lord Provost and Magistrates having presented the ground necessary for the purpose, and the Directors having accepted of the tender of the said Messrs William Wallace & Son, and authorised this Contract to be entered into with them, for completing that portion of the building resolved to be erected at present as delineated on the drawings, and described in the specifications after mentioned—Therefore the said persons bind and oblige themselves, to build certain parts of the

said monument as delineated on the plans of William Henry Playfair, architect, agreeably to a relative specification hereto annexed —

The rest of the document is wanting. The above is written on the two sides of a sheet of parchment 20 inches by 12½, bearing a stamp of £1, 15s. Each page is signed by the contracting parties.

(7) By C. DACK, *Honorary Secretary*.

Catalogue of the Ter-Centenary of the Mary Queen of Scots Exhibition at Peterborough.

(8) By R. BURNS BEGG, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

Lochleven Castle, and its Association with Mary Queen of Scots. 8vo. Kinross, 1887.

(9) By J. ROMILLY ALLEN, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

Early Christian Symbolism in Great Britain and Ireland, before the Thirteenth Century. The Rhind Lectures in Archæology for 1885.

(10) By J. W. YOUNG, W.S., F.S.A. Scot.

Translations of the Names and Places contained in the Deeds of Entail of the Breadalbane Estates. By Rev. J. M'Lean, minister of Grantully; with Preface by J. W. Young, W.S., and Introduction by Alexander Laing, LL.D., Newburgh, containing historical references to many of the names. 4to. Edinburgh, 1887. Printed for private circulation.

(11) By WILLIAM FORBES of Medwyn, *Foreign Secretary*.

Dialoghi di D. Antonio Agostini Arcivesco di Tarragona intorno alle Medagli, Inscrittioni et altre Antichita, tradotti di lingua Spagnuola in Italiana du Divinji Ottaviano Sada. Illustrated. Folio. Rome, 1650.

There were also Exhibited :—

(1) By J. R. HAIG of Blairhill.

A large collection of Antiquities, consisting chiefly of stone and bronze axes and other implements, principally from Ireland and the Continent.

The following Communications were read :—

VOL. XXII.

E

I.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON FUNERAL URNS, FROM GLENLUCE, WIG-TOWNSHIRE. BY THE REV. GEORGE WILSON, FREE CHURCH, GLENLUCE, CORR. MEM. S. A. SCOT.

In January 1887 I described eleven clay urns of the Bronze Age, five of them being from Glenluce. I now describe a few more from Glenluce, which have been placed in the Museum.

The great storms of wind in 1884 broke up many new places in the sand-hills, and since that time several urns have come to light.

On November 11, 1887, I received the fragments of two urns, with various contents, found that day. On the 15th, I visited the site of the interment, on a flat marshy moor, near Knockencrunge, Mid Torrs. The heather and herbage has been gradually killed by the blown sand, and the thin mossy soil blown away, leaving the relics of an ancient interment exposed, where a slight knoll had been, 3 or 4 four feet above the level of the marsh. They were enclosed by a belt of gravel about 3 feet broad and 27 feet in diameter. The gravel consists of water-worn pebbles of grey Silurian sandstone, such as one finds on the raised sea beaches among the sand-hills. But mixed with these are very many white and some reddish quartz pebbles, which seem to have been gathered intentionally, for there are more of them in this belt of gravel than one could see in a whole day's walk among the sands. The gravel lies lower at the north-east and south-east, being still partly buried in the sand, as if the surface had not been quite level when it was laid down.

No. 1 was only represented by some fragments, which were very brittle, owing to the wetness of the site. It has been thick, with a flat base and rounded brim, and bears no trace of ornament. It was interred upright, near the south-east, about 3 feet inside the ring, and contained unctuous black ashes, many small fragments of calcined bones, and about two handfuls of small water-worn pebbles of white quartz lying in a heap. I have reported the finding of three small pebbles under an inverted urn near Glenluce (vol. ix., New Series, page 187).

No. 2 was about 6 feet from No. 1, and a little farther in from the gravel ring. It contains fragments of stone covered at the surface. Diameter 13 inches, height unknown, only the rim and most of the collar remaining. Inside the rim are a few incised lines and a strengthening ridge. The collar has an ornament of several V-shaped corded patterns, one within another, opening to the brim, and enclosed by two corded lines, one close to the brim, and the other $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches lower. This urn was inverted over a mass of fine black ashes and sand with fragments of calcined bone. It also covered a fine whetstone and a small bronze implement. The whetstone is finely polished all over, and measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{7}{8}$ by $\frac{5}{8}$ inches. At one end is a string hole bored from both faces, of which the diameter at the surface is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and at the centre rather less. It seems to have passed through the fire. One face is stained by the bronze which has lain across it. The bronze implement is very much corroded and broken; but the heads of two rivets and a hole remain, and it seems to be a knife dagger, like that from the same farm figured in my paper in vol. ii. (New Series) page 136.

This find is very interesting, because such accessories are seldom found with Bronze Age urns. Has such a gravel belt been observed elsewhere?

Purchased for the Museum. Locality, Mid Torrs, Glenluce.

No. 3. A large urn of brownish clay mixed with a few stones. The dimensions cannot be given, as it is broken into many fragments. About 24 inches of the brim remain, and one fragment is 8 inches deep. It is ornamented by two encircling ridges, the first $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches below the brim, the second $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches lower. Under the brim is a collar 3 inches broad, of two encircling lines with the space between filled with parallel lines disposed in sets which are alternately horizontal and perpendicular. All these lines are corded. The space between the two ridges is filled with a kind of finger-nail indentation in irregular rows slanting down-



Fig. 1. Whetstone found with Urn and thin Bronze Dagger Blade.

wards from right to left. The lower part is without ornament. The brim is bevelled on the inside $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, and bears a corded line waved in arcs about 2 inches long. The base flat. This urn seems to have been blown bare, broken, buried again by the sand, and more recently exposed a second time by the wind. It was found among black ashes and many fragments of calcined bone and charred wood. A fragment of human skull is sent, measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Locality, Mid Torrs, Glenluce.

No. 4. On the 23rd of April I received a fragment of a fine urn of brown clay mixed with stones, measuring 2 by $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in thickness, with three rows of indented ornament, and another row on the flat brim. The rest was entirely reduced to powder. I send it, because of its accessories. It lay among black ashes and comminuted calcined bones. Beside it lay three stone implements, over which it had probably been inverted. One is a small ovoid hammer-stone of granite, 2 by $1\frac{7}{8}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, worn at both ends, and cracked as if by the action of fire. The other two, which were touching each other, are Tilhuggersteen of a peculiar form. No. 16 is a pebble of grey Silurian sandstone, $1\frac{7}{8}$ by $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, with a circular worked hollow $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter on each end. Instead of being cylindrical, it has five irregular sides, each with a circular worked hollow. It is hammer-marked. No. 17 is of the same kind, but more irregular in form. It measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, with the circular worked hollows on the ends $1\frac{3}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and the surface round one of them is a little polished. On three of the five sides there are circular-worked hollows, and it is much hammer-marked. It is interesting to find these implements associated with an urn of the Bronze Age type. Small fragments of many Bronze Age urns are near this spot, and the remains of a small circular floor of flat water-worn stones.

Locality, the Sand Minnicks, Mid Torrs, Glenluce.

No. 5. *Cinereal Urn from Dalry, Kirkcudbrightshire.*—The Rev. Neil Buchanan of the Free Church, Dalry, New Galloway, has kindly borrowed for me this interesting urn. It is of light yellowish-brown clay, unmixed with stones. It is cup-shaped, and perforated with four holes. Height 3 inches, diameter $5\frac{1}{8}$, at brim $4\frac{1}{8}$, inside brim $3\frac{3}{8}$, and

at base $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, depth inside $2\frac{3}{8}$. The surface is divided by encircling furrows into eight bands, which are alternately plain and ornamented. The brim is bevelled $\frac{1}{2}$ inch inside, and bears an incised chevron. The collar under the brim is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad, with a zig-zag line, the lower triangles being filled with four to six parallel lines slanting downwards from left to right. A plain $\frac{1}{2}$ inch band is followed by one $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ broad, with two zig-zag lines regularly intersecting, the lozenges being filled by two or three parallel lines slanting upwards and downwards alternately. The fifth band, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad, has the same pattern as the third; and the greatest diameter of the urn is at its upper edge or middle. In it there are four holes, about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in diameter, which pass through the urn. They are in pairs, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches apart on one side, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ on the other. Above one of them there is an incised hollow across the plain band under the collar, as if for a cord, passed through the hole and carried over the mouth of the urn. On the lower part, which slopes rapidly inwards to the base, a plain band, $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad, is followed by the seventh, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch broad, with a chevron, of which the lines are $\frac{2}{16}$ to $\frac{3}{16}$ apart and do not meet in the middle. The flat base is ornamented all over by three deeply-incised lines, not quite parallel, crossing it each way. The intersected spaces are alternately plain, and filled by three to five parallel lines, which in the two outside bands alternate in opposite directions.

It was found about 2 feet deep in gravel, on the top of a knoll where a cairn of stones had been, about half a mile south-east from Cairndhu or Corriedhu.

Locality, Knockneen, Dalry, Kircudbrightshire.

No. 6. James M'Douall, Esq. of Logan, has kindly sent me a sketch and exact measurements of a large cinerary urn found on the Torrs on his estate of Gennoch, Glenluce, and now in his possession. It is of a flower-pot shape, slightly convex in its lower outline. Height $13\frac{3}{4}$ inches, diameter at brim $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches one way and $11\frac{1}{2}$ another, and at the flat base $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches. The collar is $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches broad, with an ornament of the usual impressed corded lines. There are two encircling lines on each side, and the space, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, between the inner ones is filled with an irregular pattern made by parallel slanting lines, which

cross each other from less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 1 inch apart. The next band is plain, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, with a contraction of the urn both above and below it, and a ridge at the lower side. The brim has "a flange all round the inside." It is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad, with an ornamented band in the middle of two encircling lines, $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch apart, united by slanting parallel lines from $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart. All these lines are corded. Mr M'Douall remarks that the urn is in perfect preservation, "with the exception of being a little weather-worn where the bottom has evidently been more exposed to the air." From this I infer that it was buried in the sand in an inverted position. I believe it covered ashes and fragments of bone.

Locality, High Torrs, Glenluce.

II.

THE CRUSIE, OR ANCIENT OIL LAMP OF SCOTLAND. BY GILBERT GOUDIE, TREASURER, S.A. SCOT.

The crusie, like many articles indispensable at one time in domestic use, has passed quietly out of view, superseded by more modern appliances. Too common, too trivial for the notice of the historian, it has left in its demise scarcely so much as an epitaph. The name, and a vague impression of what it may have been, is perhaps all that is known of it to the younger grade of the present generation.

Turning to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 9th edition, we find the following description of the primitive lamp of this country:—

The simple form which was used down to the end of the eighteenth century, and which as a "cruisie" continued in common use in Scotland till the middle of this century, illustrates the most elementary and most imperfect arrangement of a lamp. Here, as in the lamps of antiquity, the oil vessel lies immediately behind the burning point of the wick, with which the oil is about level when the reservoir is full. The wick is a round soft cord or fibrous mass. Such a lamp has no merit but simplicity. The light is thrown only forward and to the sides, the back being entirely in shadow. The wick, being a round solid mass, takes up the oil equally at the centre and circumference; but to the outer edges of the flame only is there any access of air; consequently combustion in

the centre is imperfect, resulting in a smoky unsteady flame, and a discharge into the atmosphere of the acrid products of destructive distillation. Further, as the level of the oil sinks in the reservoir, the wick has to feed the flame from a greater distance by mere capillary force, and, the supply thus diminishing, the light decreases in proportion.

Such is the latest, and probably the fullest and most authentic, description of the old Scottish lamp available for general readers; and, though imperfect, and with some slight misunderstandings, it is fairly accurate. But no drawing is given, and the precise form and dimensions are left to conjecture.

In the Rhind "Lectures in Archæology," 1876, Sir Arthur Mitchell alludes to the rapid extinction of the crusie, and two examples are figured.¹ Since then attention has twice been directed to it before English societies;² but though vast numbers of these lamps were, at no great distance of time, in use in Scotland, and several stray samples have found their way into the Museum, no account of them has ever appeared in the *Proceedings* of this Society. I desire therefore to put a description on record here, based upon personal acquaintance with them, and illustrated by examples in the Museum and in my own possession,³ now exhibited.

The examples in the Museum are the following, viz. :—

Crusies of Iron, with Hooks for Suspension.

- 1-7. Crusies (one with iron stand), localities unknown.
8. Crusie, Lindores, Fifeshire. 1876.
9. Do. Burreland, Sandwick, Shetland.
10. Do. Shetland, probably Fair Isle. 1883.

¹ *The Past in the Present: What is Civilization?* Edinburgh: D. Douglas, 1880.

² Paper by Mr J. Romilly Allen, *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, vol. xxxvi. 1880; paper by Dr J. G. Garson, *Journal of the Anthropological Institute*, vol. xiii. 1884.

³ With a view to test the general information on the subject, I inserted an inquiry in *Northern Notes and Queries*, soliciting particulars from any one acquainted with the use of the crusie, or possessing a knowledge of the time of its disappearance in their district. The editor referred, in reply, to a specimen recently presented to the Alloa Museum, which he accurately described. No other correspondent volunteered to confess acquaintance with the extinct illuminator.

11. Crusie, Sumburgh, Shetland. 1883.
12. Do. Stonybrake, Fair Isle, Shetland. 1883.
13. Do. Upper shell, locality unknown.
14. Do. North Uist.
15. Do. Burra Isle, Shetland. 1887.
16. Do. Aboyne. 1883.
17. Do. Brass, with initials, Dundee. 1883.
18. Do. Square shaped, locality unknown. 1883.
19. Do. Iron, with wooden pin, locality unknown. 1884.

Of these nineteen the localities of nine are known, five of them being from Shetland, and the rest from different parts in Scotland, viz., Lindores, Dundee, North Uist, Aboyne. Not a single example comes from the south of the Forth, though it is as nearly as possible certain that the lamp in this form was common from one end of the country to the other.¹ In the Shetland Islands, as may be inferred from the predominance of preserved examples, it was in constant if not universal use, under the local name of the *kollie*, until within a quarter of a century past, when a tin lamp, in form resembling a coffee-pot, was introduced, supplanted in turn by a cheap form of the ordinary paraffin lamp.

In every case of the examples shown, it will be observed that the crusie consists of an upper and under shell, the upper acting as the oil reservoir, and the under one serving the purpose of catching any dripping or overflow from it. The under shell and the upright *back* were usually made in one piece. The upper shell was a separate and somewhat smaller vessel, suspended on the toothed or notched bar which projected forwards from the back, at right angles, or on an upward incline. The back was always bent forwards at the top, and terminated with an attached hook, so as to adjust itself to the centre of gravity when in suspension. The *kollie* in Shetland was always the manufacture of the village or district blacksmith, and never, so far as known, imported. Its successor, the tin lamp, was the work of the tinker.

Attention is directed to the simple but ingenious contrivance for

¹ Since this was written about twenty more specimens have been added to the Museum, chiefly from Aberdeenshire and Banffshire. A fine specimen from Shetland is figured in Mr J. Romilly Allen's paper, p. 89.

keeping the oil for consumption at a nearly uniform level while the waste by burning of the wick goes on. This is accomplished by the mere movement from notch to notch on the projecting bar of the upper shell which contains the oil supply. The effect is to elevate the back, and, by consequence, to depress the front of the shell, thus equalising the level of the oil at the front of the nozzle from which the burning wick protrudes, so long as the oil lasts. The writer of the article in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, before referred to, seems unaware of this contrivance, and represents the wick, when the oil is low, as being fed by mere capillary attraction. The wick was usually of cotton, or native worsted yarn,¹ and, as it gradually burnt down, was trimmed and pushed to the front of the nozzle by a slight wooden pin, which, for the purpose, lay in reserve in the upper shell. When not carried in the hand, the *kollie* was usually hung upon a nail, or suspended on a cord, by the small iron hook which formed the upper portion of the back, as shown in the figure. In many specimens this hook has now perished.

In the course of last Session of the Society, I placed in the Museum a decayed and wasted specimen of the Shetland *kollie*, but one possessed of some special interest. It is now produced, fig. 1.

This specimen was picked up in the island of Houss (Burra Isle), Shetland, in 1877, cast out of doors, discarded, useless. The owner, Mr John Inkster, now deceased, informed me that it had been made about fifty years previously, by a smith

¹ I am assured that, in the Scottish Highlands and elsewhere, the *piih* of growing rushes was commonly used for wick.



Fig. 1. Crusie from Burra Isle, Shetland.

in the parish of Dunrossness, well known to myself; from whom, curiously enough, I had secured the veritable stone mould in which, in his early days, he had played the village Vulcan, in the manufacture of *kollies* as occasion required. In this mould then, which is also now before us, and added to the Museum, I have therefore confidence in

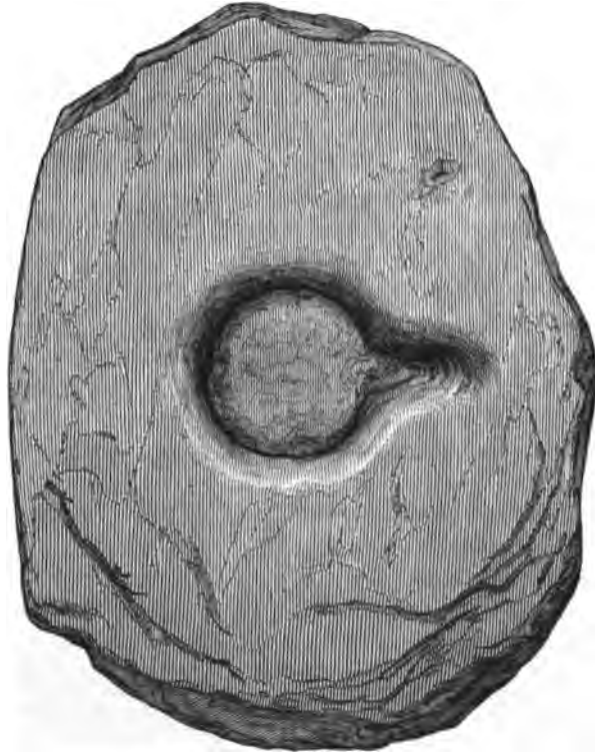


Fig. 2. Crusie Mould of Stone, from Shetland.

believing that the lamp in my hands was made more than half a century ago.

Some friends, whose opinion was entitled to respect, were for a time sceptical regarding the claims of this stone to be a crusie mould. A

similar stone from Orkney, which had been long in the Museum, had been regarded, in the absence of more definite proof, as a mould for metal mirrors of primeval type. The subsequent arrival of a similar mould, in 1884, from the island of North Uist, and of another, since then, from Orkney, coupled with my own personal testimony, put the matter beyond a doubt.

Separate moulds are recessed in either side of the stone. The larger is obviously for the first rough shaping of the sheet of iron; the smaller, which is more distinctly formed to the outline of, especially, the upper shell, is for completing the later stages of manufacture. After all this lapse of years, it will be observed that the lamp, expanded and battered by use and exposure, still coincides pretty closely with the matrix in which it was originally hammered out.

The measurement of this crusie is as follows, viz. :—Total length or height of back, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; length of upper shell, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; depth of cavity of upper shell, 1 inch; width of upper shell, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The under shell is very slightly larger than the upper.

It may be stated, without entering into further details of measurement, that most other crusies known are of the same general type and dimensions, though it will be understood that the taste of the maker, the quantity of metal at command, and the requirements of the purchaser, would have a varying effect in every individual case. Usually the crusies were of thin iron, but an article of a higher class was occasionally produced of copper. The specimen No. 17, of brass, is very fine.

I now exhibit (1) a crusie of copper, long in the family of Mr Spence of Pow, West Mainland of Orkney; (2) another, also of copper, which I procured from a tinker in Shetland; and (3) one of iron, for nearly a couple of centuries in my own family in Shetland. No speciality of character is claimed for these. They are simply average specimens of the class, as will be apparent on comparison with the other examples in the Society's collection.

One of the examples in the Museum is fitted to an iron stand (see fig. 3).

Another variety is that in which the upper shell is covered by a

metal lid attached to the upright back by hinges, of which several examples are in the Museum.

In the Shetland Islands, up to a recent period, imported oil was almost unknown. Oil, of home manufacture, from fish livers, was the article in almost universal use. Until recent times, oil measured in "cans" formed, apart from domestic use by the owner, an important



Fig. 3. Crusie, with Iron Stand.

element in the payment of rents and duties, which were formerly collected in *kind*, and also entered largely into local economics as a commodity of exchange or barter.

In the *Rental of Zetland*, MS. 1628, preserved in the General Register House, the measures of oil are thus described:—

Ane can oyllie is the measure of a Scottis quart pryce thair of in the country is 12 s.
4 canis makes ane bull, and 9 bullis makis ane barrell oyllie.

According to Balfour, the measurement by capacity was—

48 cans of oil or 15 lispunds of butter = 1 barrel.

12 barrels, 180 lispunds, or 576 cans = 1 last.

In the Earl of Morton's Rental of the Lordship of Shetland, 1716-1717, the proportions of the payments for landmails, scat, wattle, umbboth duty, and ox penny for the whole parish of Dunrossness, exclusive of the Fair Isle, were (estimated in Scots money)—

253 lispunds 18 merks of butter @ 30 sh. p. lispund,	=	£380	11	0
205 cans oil, at 6 sh. p. can, is	.	.	.	= 61 10 0
Money,	.	.	.	1002 13 0

So late as the year 1812, Lord Dundas derived for the same duties, from the same parish, 24 cans of oil, valued at 1s. 2d. per can, the greater portion of the payments having by this time been converted into sterling money.

In the foregoing remarks I have used indifferently the better known Scottish word *crusie*, and the peculiarly Shetland term for the same thing, *kollie*. The latter may seem somewhat barbarous, but its origin is pure. It is the simple Icelandic *kola*; and here etymological science comes in to the aid of archæology, for the occurrence of this primitive unadulterated root word in such early writings as the *Sturlunga Saga*, *Vilkins maldagi*, and the *Gisla Saga*, proves the enormous antiquity of our humble *kollie*, even if there were no other evidence; and indicates besides that in Orkney and Shetland its introduction is due to Northman influence rather than to the Scottish side.

In the old laws of Norway (*Norges Gamle Love*, ii. 247), it is prescribed that men should be provided with lights, either in lanterns or in "kollies," of stone or brass (*edr i kolum af*

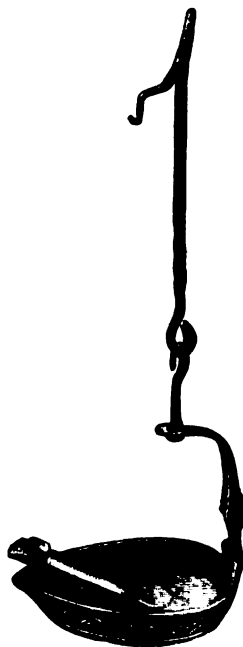


Fig. 4. Crusie from Italy.

stemi edr eiri). Hans Egede, the Danish missionary, whose account of Greenland was published in 1741, observes that the natives there called "*kollek*, a lamp, which in Nors is called a *kolle*."¹

It is scarcely necessary, in conclusion, to allude to the Greek and Roman lamp, which both in metal and in the graceful forms of pottery, is essentially of the same type, though less complete. I have confined myself to the old oil lamp as it was known in Shetland in my own early days. In the paper by Mr Romilly Allen submitted to the present meeting, the evolution of lighting appliances has been exhaustively treated; and he has shown that lamps similar to those under consideration were known from the earliest times in Italy and other countries; and in recent times in Iceland, the Scilly Isles, in France, Algiers, and elsewhere. It ought to be observed, however, that the Continental form, like the ancient Roman, has only a single shell, whereas the special characteristic of the modern Scottish form is that it is double-shelled.

[At the meeting Sir Arthur Mitchell and Mr J. R. Findlay produced, by way of further illustration of the subject, a variety of specimens of oil lamps brought by them from France, Italy, and the Netherlands. The results of the comparison were interesting, exhibiting a tendency in Scotland and abroad to uniformity of pattern, but at the same time, the absence of certain distinctive features, especially the notched bar, for the regulated suspension of the upper shell, which marks the uniqueness, so far as known, of the Scottish *crusie*.]

¹ *Det Gamle Grönlands nye Perustration eller Naturel-Histoire*, Copenhagen, 1741.

III.

THE ARCHÆOLOGY OF LIGHTING APPLIANCES. By J. ROMILLY
ALLEN, F.S.A. Scot.

The rapid advances made in science by the present generation have been the means of effecting improvements in every kind of appliance that ministers to the wants of man, and amongst the various new inventions which have been introduced none are of more importance than those connected with artificial methods of illumination.

At the beginning of this century gas was taking the place of animal oil for lighting purposes, and now towards its close gas itself seems destined to be superseded by petroleum or electricity. The tallow candle and rush-light, with which our forefathers were familiar, are already things of the past. The old Scotch crusie is becoming so rare as to be prized by collectors of antiquities, and is hardly to be found except in museums. Development and evolution seem to go on amongst human inventions very much as in the animal or vegetable world. Although development and evolution go on amongst human inventions, the conditions are in many ways different from those existing in the animal and vegetable world, and the same laws do not apply in both cases, so that the analogy must not be pushed too far. Of course, all theories founded on facts connected with the reproduction of species, limited supply of food, &c., only hold good with regard to living creatures or plants; but the invention, like the animal, which is best suited to its environment, will survive the longest, and extinguish forms which are not so well adapted to circumstances.

In the same way that the old English grey rat existed for hundreds or perhaps thousands of years in this country, but became suddenly extinct when the brown Norwegian rat appeared upon the scene, the tools and appliances used by man sometimes remain unchanged for centuries, until an improvement is suggested by accident, or invented by an individual of exceptional brain power. The force of habit is, however, so great, and man is so naturally conservative in his instincts, that

he often continues to employ the same weapons of defence which his ancestors did until better forms are introduced by a conquering race.

At a period like the present, when changes seem to be taking place with unusual rapidity, it is the duty of the archæologist to preserve a record of every human invention as it becomes extinct, so that future generations may be able to trace the progress of its development, and in order to reduce the objects in our museums labelled "of unknown use" to the smallest possible number.

In tracing out the history of the various appliances used by man, as is done to a certain extent in Tylor's *Anthropology*, each invention should be taken in the order in which it becomes absolutely necessary to our existence, as we pass from the lower forms of civilisation to the higher. First of all come the appliances required for obtaining food, for striking fire, for cooking, for the manufacture of clothes, for making dwellings, and after these, especially in a northern climate, would come the appliances for producing an artificial light, by means of which the portion of the night not required for rest could be utilised for work or amusement.

Artificial illumination is usually effected by burning some solid, liquid, or gaseous substance, so as to cause a flame; but light can also be obtained from a solid in a state of incandescence—that is to say, not actually burning, but sufficiently heated to become visible in the dark. Lastly, certain insects and decaying matter, in a particular condition, possess the property of emitting light known as phosphorescence.

We shall now proceed to describe the different kinds of lighting appliances used from the earliest times.

LAMPS.

A lamp is an apparatus for giving light by burning a fibrous wick saturated with an inflammable fluid, a continual supply of which is kept up from a reservoir provided for the purpose.

In its more perfect form a lamp consists of the following essential parts:—the receptacle for the oil; the tube for the wick; the stand or hook for suspension; the handle for carrying.

Contrivances are also required for bringing the oil to the wick; raising or lowering the wick; catching the superfluous oil; facilitating

combustion by a draught of air ; protecting the flame from currents of air.

The above are either attached to the lamp or form part of it, but separate instruments are used for trimming the wick ; extinguishing the flame ; replenishing the supply of oil.

In some lamps adjustments are introduced for altering the position of the flame in relation to the object on which the light is required to be thrown, bringing the point of suspension over the centre of gravity of the oil vessel.

The different varieties of lamps will now be described in the order of their development, showing how the more complicated forms were arrived at by a gradual process of improvement.

Open Cup Lamps.—The simplest kind of lamp consists of a shallow cup, about 3 inches in diameter, filled with oil. The light is obtained from a cotton wick dipped in the oil, and hanging over the edge of the cup.

The earliest specimens are made of stone or rude pottery, and date back to the neolithic period, but the same primitive type is still used at the present day in China and other Eastern countries. Chalk cups, which most probably served the purpose of lamps, were discovered in the ancient flint mines called "Grimes Graves" at Brandon, in Suffolk,¹ and in similar excavations at the camp of Cissbury, near Worthing, in Sussex.²

In the York Museum there is a rude clay lamp of cup shape on a stem and provided with a handle, found at Danes Graves, near Pocklington, in Yorkshire.³

The first step in the improvement of the cup lamp was to provide a separate hollow for the wick to lie in. This stage of development was reached in the stone lamps of the Iron Age, found in the brochs and weems in Scotland, of which there are numerous examples in the Museum of National Antiquities in Edinburgh. The stone lamps from the brochs of Kettleburn and Okstrow,⁴ in Orkney (figs. 1, 2), are oval

¹ Boyd Dawkins, *Early Man in Britain*, p. 277.

² *Jour. Brit. Archæol. Inst.*, vol. xxxi. p. 54.

³ *Catalogue of York Museum*, p. 152.

⁴ Dr J. Anderson's *Scotland in Pagan Times*, p. 241.

lumps of sandstone, with two circular depressions running into each other, the larger one being intended to hold the oil, and the smaller one

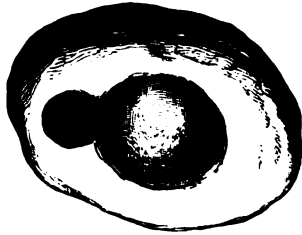


Fig. 1.

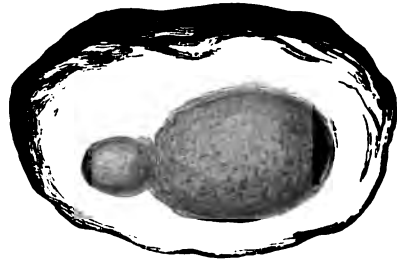


Fig. 2.

Storm Lamps, from the Brochs of Kettleburn and Okstrow.

for the wick. A more finished specimen (fig. 3) was found in an underground house at Tealing, in Forfarshire, which has the outline of the stone neatly cut to suit the shape of the hollows.

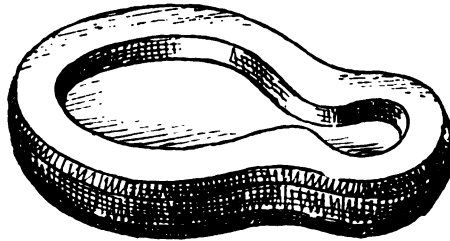


Fig. 3. Stone Lamp, from an Earthhouse at Tealing.

In the British Museum there are several Roman lamps of the same pattern, made of lead, bronze, and pottery,¹ some with handles (as fig. 4), and others with hooks for suspension.

Open cup lamps of stone are employed by the Eskimo tribes at the present day, but they are of different shape from those just described, and much longer, being intended for giving heat as well as light.

¹ Found in London, Colchester, Lincoln, and elsewhere.

Specimens may be seen in the Christy Collection in the British Museum, and an accurate account of their use is given by Baron Nordenskiöld in the *Voyage of the Vega*.¹ The form of these lamps is peculiar, and difficult to realise without a drawing. It consists of a bowl

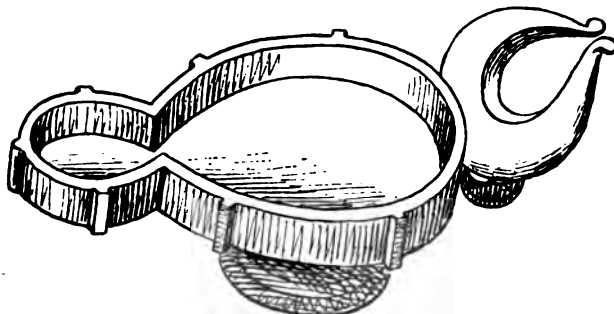


Fig. 4. Open Lamp, Bronze (Roman), found at Bayford, now in British Museum.

(as seen in fig. 5), shallow in front and deep behind. In plan the front is straight and the back semicircular. Near the front edge is a raised ridge, running parallel to it, and dividing the lamp into two parts. The shallow trough thus separated off from the rest is for the wick to lie in, along the straight edge in front. The oil is contained in the back part, and is admitted to the front by three or four notches cut in the dividing ridge. The wick is of dried moss, and the fuel consists of train oil. A stick of wood or bone, with a curved end, is used for trimming the wick. The oil bowl of the lamp rests on two other stones, the upper one forming a stand on which the bowl can be tipped up so as

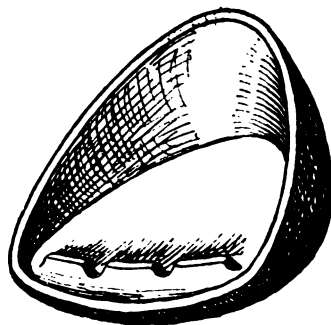


Fig. 5. Esquimaux Lamp of Stone (Brit. Mus.).

¹ Vol. ii. p. 22.

to bring the oil towards the front when it gets low, and the lower one being a tray to catch the superfluous oil.

Baron Nordenskiöld¹ says that amongst the Chukches of north-eastern Asia, "the interior of the sleeping chamber is lighted and warmed by lamps, whose number varies according to the size of the room. A moderately large chamber has three lamps, the largest right opposite the entrance, and the two others on the cross walls." Also² that "in the tent the women have always a watchful eye over the trimming of the lamp and the keeping up of the fire. The wooden pins she uses to trim the wick, and being naturally drenched with train oil, are used when required as a light or torch in the outer tent, to light pipes, &c. In the same way other pins dipped in train oil are used. I have also seen such pins, also oblong stones, sooty at one end, which after having been dipped in train oil, have been used as torches, laid by the side of corpses in old Eskimos graves in north-western Greenland. Clay lamps are made by the Chukches themselves, the clay being well kneaded and moistened with urine. The burning is incomplete, and is indeed often wholly omitted."

The picture here given of the domestic life of the Eskimos at the present time enables us to form a tolerably correct idea of the way in which the inhabitants of the Scottish brochs lighted their dwellings during the long winter nights two thousand years ago. The practice of placing lights on graves also suggests the possibility that some of the cup-shaped hollows found on the sepulchral monuments of the Stone and Bronze Ages may have been used as lamps. In Syria, lights are placed on graves to frighten away the jackals. Before leaving the subject of open cup lamps, the curious cresset stones still found in some churches in England and Sweden³ should be mentioned.

Cresset Stones.—In many churches, both in this country and in Sweden, certain stones with cup-shaped hollows in the top have been found. Their use was for a long time a matter of speculation amongst archæologists, but the Rev. J. Lees has, in a paper read before the British

¹ *Voyage of the Vega*, vol. ii. p. 23.

² *Ibid.*, vol. ii. p. 118.

³ At Lewannickin, Cornwall; Llanthony; Furness Abbey.

Archæological Institute,¹ conclusively proved that these curious objects are nothing more than ecclesiastical lamps. Prof. Skeat, in his *Concise Etymological Dictionary of the English Language*, tells us that "Cresset is the Middle English word for a cup or vessel containing light fixed on the top of a pole, and comes to us through the Old French *crasset*, a cresset; *croiset*, *creuset*, a cruet, pot, crucible (with which last word it seems most reasonable to ally it), from the Old Dutch *kruyse*, a cup or pot." Cresset may also be compared with the Scotch word *crusie*, a lamp. The Rev. J. Lees, in the paper already alluded to, makes the following quotations from the *Rites of Durham*, published by the Surtees Society,² describing the three cresset stones used in the church and monastery of Durham:—"Also there is standinge on the south pillar of the Quire doore of the Lanthorne, in the corner of the same pillar, a foure-squared stoun, which hath been finely wrought, in every square a large fine image, whereon did stand a foure-squared stone above that, which had twelve cressets wrought in that stone, which was filled with tallow, and every night one of them was lighted, when the day was gone, and did burne to give light to the monks at midnight, when they came to matins." Other cresset stones are specified as being used in the monk's dormitory.

Cresset stones exist at the following places:—Calder Abbey, Yorkshire; Furness Abbey, Lancashire; Dearham, Cumberland; Lewannick, Cornwall; Wool, Dorset; St Mary's, Monmouth; St Mary's Abbey, York; Llanthony Abbey, Monmouthshire; Carlisle Cathedral.

There are four specimens in the Stockholm Museum from churches in Sweden. The cresset stone at Lewannick is circular, but the others are rectangular, varying in diameter from 1 foot to 1 foot 9 inches, and in thickness from 5 to 7 inches. The number of holes vary from one to sixteen.

In the Edinburgh Museum of Antiquities there are some tailors' candlesticks of stone, one dated 1634 (shown in fig. 6), which resemble the cresset stones in appearance, having four hollows in the top for candles, and a large central hollow for the snuff.

¹ *Journal*, vol. xxxix. p. 392.

² Vol. xv. This book was written in 1598.

Closed Lamps.—The well-known classical type of lamp is an improvement on the open kind just described, in having the cup and the spout for the wick covered over, so as to prevent the oil from spilling. Thousands of these objects are to be found in British and foreign museums,



Fig. 6. Tailor's Candlestick of Stone, front and back view.

owing their preservation partly to the durability of the terra-cotta of which they are made, and partly to the artistic character of their decoration. The body of the lamp is a shallow circular vessel for containing the oil. At one side a spout projects for the wick, and at the other is a small handle for carrying. Sometimes this class of lamp is provided with two or more wick spouts. The top of the oil vessel is slightly concave, and has a small hole for filling. The ornamentation is generally concentrated upon the circular top of the oil vessel, and consisted in pagan times of mythological subjects, but in the early centuries of the Christian era scenes from Scripture were substituted.

There is in the Guildhall Museum, in London, a clay mould used in the manufacture of the Roman terra-cotta lamps for impressing the ornamental pattern.¹

Hanging Lamps.—For many purposes a hanging lamp is more convenient than one provided with a foot or stand. In order that a hanging lamp may remain horizontal, it is absolutely essential that the point of suspension shall lie directly over the centre of gravity of the oil vessel. This may be effected in three different ways (as shown in fig. 7):—

¹ For further information on this subject, see Birch's *History of Ancient Pottery*.

(1) The suspending rod or chain may be straight, passing vertically through the centre of gravity of the oil vessel, and be attached to the top or bottom of the lamp.

(2) The suspending rod may be attached to one side of the oil vessel, and be bent at right angles, so as to bring the end over the centre of gravity.

(3) The suspending rod may be semicircular, and attached to two opposite sides of the oil vessel, like the handle of a bucket.

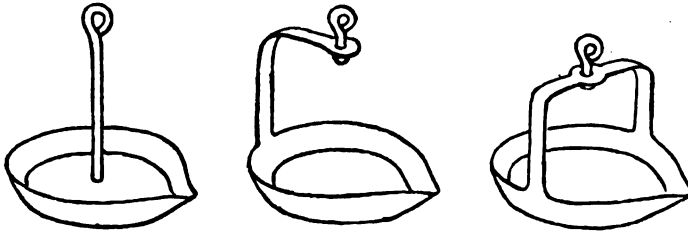


Fig. 7. Hanging Lamps, three ways of suspension.

The first method is objectionable, as it generally involves making a hole through the oil vessel, which may leak. The third method is sometimes used, as in the annexed example (fig. 8). The second method is by far the commonest, and is that employed in the Scotch crusie. This form of hanging lamp can be traced back to the time of the Romans, there being several specimens in the Guildhall, London (one of which is shown in fig. 9), and British Museums.¹

In a painting of the third or fourth century, in the catacomb of St Callistus at Rome, Diogenes Fossor is represented carrying a lamp of this description.² The bent bar is usually made in one piece with the oil vessel, and has a hole in the top for attaching the swivel and hook for suspension. Hanging lamps exactly resembling the Roman ones are, or were until quite recently, used in Italy and some parts of France.

The Scotch crusie (fig. 10) probably owes its origin to the Roman lamp just described. The only difference between the two is that the crusie is provided with a second open vessel to catch the drippings of the

¹ Found at Whittenham Hills, Berkshire; Bartlow Hills, Essex; Bayford, London.

² Northcote and Brownlow's *Roma Sotterranea*.

oil. The crusie type of lamp is used in many other places besides Scotland, being found in Iceland,¹ the Scilly Isles,² Auvergne³ in France,

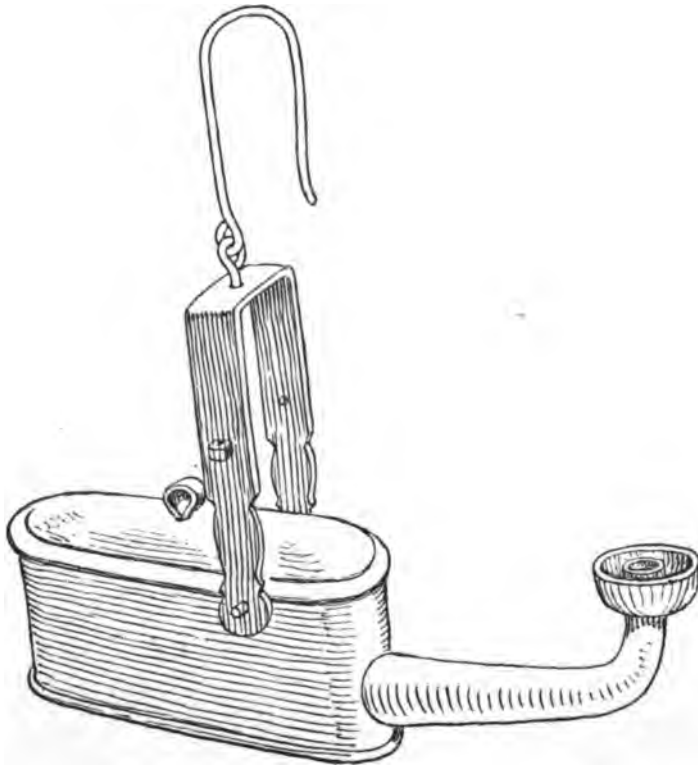


Fig. 8. Brass Hanging Lamp.

Algiers, and doubtless elsewhere. The method of manufacture of the Scotch crusie is a matter of some interest. The wrought-iron oil cup is shaped by being hammered into a mould. Mr Gilbert Goudie, Honorary Treasurer to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, possesses a stone

¹ Specimen from Reikjavik, in the Edinburgh Industrial Museum.

² *Jour. Brit. Archaeol. Assoc.*, vol. xxxiii. p. 192.

³ Specimen in Pitt Rivers Collection, at Oxford (see fig. 15).

mould which was used for this purpose in Shetland, and there are other specimens in the Edinburgh Museum of Antiquities.¹ In France lamps of this kind are made of tin.

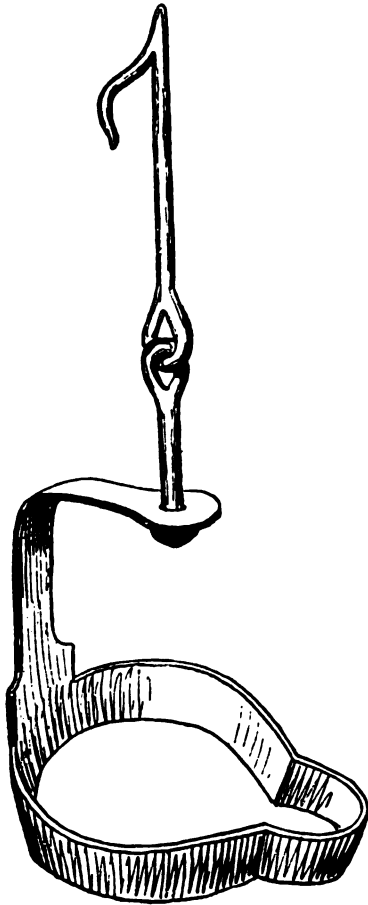


Fig. 9.
Roman Hanging Lamp or Crusie.



Fig. 10.
Modern Crusie, from Shetland.

¹ See the previous paper of Mr Goudie, pp. 70-78.

In lamps which are arranged to hang against a wall, it is not necessary that the point of suspension should be vertically over the centre of gravity of the oil vessel.



Fig. 11.



Fig. 12.

Chinese Lamps, with stands of bamboo and sheet-iron.

In the British Museum there is an Abyssinian lamp supported on a

wooden bracket hung against the wall. The wooden part consists of an upright bar hung to a nail, and it has two wings projecting from the lower end, on which a pottery oil cup is placed.

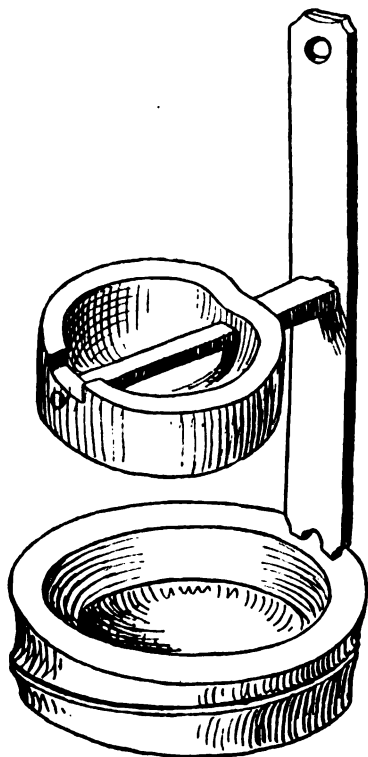


Fig. 13. Chinese Lamp, made of sections of bamboo.

Lamps on Stands.—The ordinary kind of lamp stand consists of a solid stem supported on a foot immediately under the centre of the oil vessel, and forming part of the lamp.

In the Guildhall Museum, in London, there are some triangular

pottery stands¹ for placing under the Roman terra-cotta lamps. The Chinese make some ingenious lamp stands out of bamboo or thin sheet-iron (see figs. 11 and 12). In the Edinburgh Museum of Antiquities there is a stand for a crusie lamp.

Contrivances for Catching the Superfluous Oil.—It is almost impossible to regulate the supply of oil to the wick so exactly that the whole of it may be burnt, and therefore some contrivance is necessary for preventing what runs over from being wasted. The contrivances are of two kinds—(1) where the oil is caught in a separate vessel, and (2) where the oil is conducted back into the reservoir from whence it came. As instances of the first kind, there is the primitive Chinese lamp (fig. 13), made out of sections of bamboo, as shown on the accompanying drawing, the oil which drips over being caught in the cup which forms the stand, and the Cornish “chil.”² The same method is adopted in the Scotch crusie, which resembles the Roman lamp already described, except that it is provided with two vessels of similar shape, one below the other, the oil being burnt in the upper one and the drippings caught in the lower one. Both vessels are provided with spouts, in one case for the wick to lie in, and in the other to facilitate the pouring back of the superfluous oil when a sufficient quantity has collected. The lower vessel is made in one piece with the bent bar for suspension; and the upper vessel is hung over it upon a projecting hook, so that it can be removed when it is necessary to pour back the oil. A similar contrivance survives in the tin lamp (fig. 14) used in engine rooms and by fishermen. It consists of two cylindrical vessels fitting one above the other by means of a socket, the upper one having a closed spout like that of a coffee-pot for the wick, and the lower one having an open spout immediately under it to receive the drippings. Sometimes these lamps have two spouts for wicks, on opposite sides. This lamp affords a remarkable instance of the way in which archaic contrivances are preserved in consequence of their special fitness to be used under certain circumstances where the surroundings are unsuitable for more highly developed appliances.

¹ Found in Tokenhouse Yard in 1866.

² “Description of an Ancient Lamp, called in the Meneage district a Chil,” by R. Blight (*Jour. R. Inst. of Cornwall*, vol. for 1875, p. 150).

Another way of catching the superfluous oil in a separate vessel, is to be seen in a bronze lamp found in the Steel Yard, Lower Thames Street, London, and now in the Guildhall Museum. This lamp is suspended from the centre, and has six open spouts for wicks all round. A small cup hangs from a hook beneath, so that as the oil trickles



Fig. 14.
Tin Lamp in the Museum.



Fig. 15.
Tin Lamp, with five spouts, from
Auvergne (Pitt Rivers Coll.).

down along the under side of the spouts it is prevented from falling on the ground. The same contrivance will be noticed in a lamp (fig. 15) from Caen, in Normandy, in the Pitt Rivers Collection at Oxford, in a bronze lamp dug up at Lincoln;¹ and is also used in Mohammedan countries.

There are two common methods of catching the superfluous oil without having recourse to a second oil vessel. One is employed in the iron and tin lamps from France (fig. 16), resembling the Scotch crusies in

¹ Illustrated in *Jour. Brit. Archæol. Assoc.*, vol. x. p. 83.

shape, but covered over at the top. Here the wick, instead of hanging

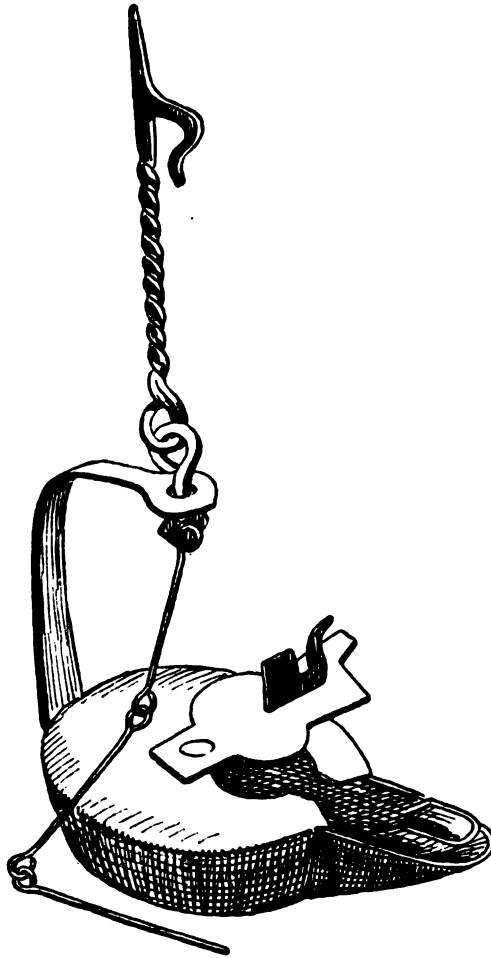


Fig. 16. Covered Lamp of iron, from France.

over the edge of the spout, is kept slightly back from it by a little piece of metal like the nib of a pen fastened to the bottom of the lamp,

and inclined at an angle of about 45 degrees to the horizontal. The object of this double lip is to make the oil fall back into the lamp instead of over the edge.

The other contrivance is applied to lamps with closed spouts, and consists of a projecting lip forming a ring round the wick to catch the oil, there being a hole to allow it to run back (as in fig. 8). There is an example of this method of economising oil in the terra-cotta lamps used in Treves at the present day.¹

Contrivances for bringing the Oil to the Wick.—The oil is raised from the vessel in which it is contained to the level of the flame partly by the capillary attraction of the fibrous wick, but as the oil is consumed this is insufficient, and it becomes necessary to counteract the force of gravity in some other way. The Scotch crusie is provided with an exceedingly ingenious contrivance for bringing the oil to the flame. The shallow vessel containing the oil is hung up on a hook having a series of notches, so that it can be tipped forward gradually as the oil burns down. The same thing may be effected by placing the oil vessel upon a stand, the friction against which is sufficient to keep the vessel in any position. It may then be tipped up by degrees. In lamps suspended from one point at the side, the inclination of the oil vessel may be altered (as in fig. 17) by having a slot or a series of perforations in the top of the bent bar by which it is hung (as in fig. 14), so that the position of the point of suspension above the centre of gravity of the oil vessel may be changed. In lamps suspended from two points on opposite sides the inclination of the oil vessel may be made self-adjusting, as the oil burns down, by carefully weighting one side with metal, and making the capacity of the oil vessel correspondingly greater on the other (as in fig. 8). The result of this is, that although the oil vessel remains level when full it gradually becomes inclined as the oil gets low. The other methods of bringing the oil to the flame, which have been applied in more modern lamps, are by placing the oil reservoir above the level of the flame, as in the ordinary reading lamp, or by pumping up the oil by clockwork, as in the lighthouse lamps, or by an oil pump worked directly by a spring, as in the moderator lamp.

¹ Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. ii. p. 152.

In recent times the difficulty of raising the oil has been avoided by using paraffin and other more volatile fluids.

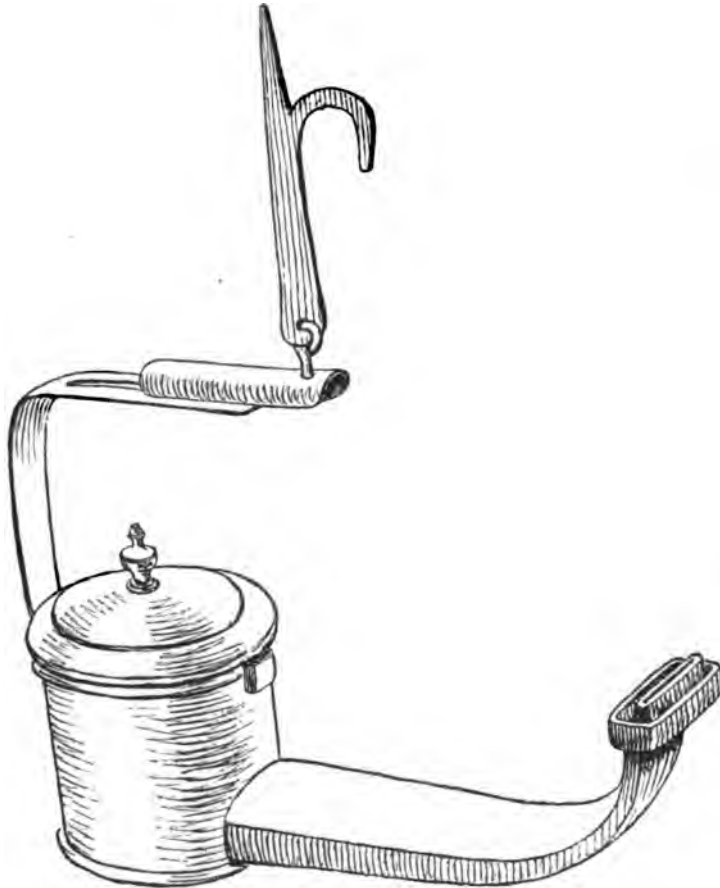


Fig. 17. Brass Hanging Lamp, with Slot for adjustment.

Contrivances for Raising and Lowering the Wick.—In the commoner kind of lamps the wick is raised, when it has burnt down, by means of the same instrument which is used for removing the charred portion.

In the more highly developed kinds, however, the two operations of trimming and raising the wick are performed separately. The latter is generally effected by means of a small toothed wheel pressed hard against the wick, and turned by a milled head held between the first finger and thumb.

Contrivances for facilitating Combustion.—In modern lamps circular wicks, double wicks, glass chimneys, and other improvements have been introduced, with a view to increasing the supply of oxygen to the flame, and thus increasing the brilliancy of the light.

The most recent inventions in connection with artificial illumination are founded on the new principle of using the flame, not to give light directly, but to heat some other incandescent substance.

Miners' Lamps.—Sir Humphry Davy and George Stephenson, independently, invented a form of safety lamp for avoiding explosions in coal mines, the flame being protected by a cylindrical gauze case through which the gas is unable to pass.

Special kinds of small oil lamps, which can be attached by a hook to the hat of the miner, are used in many places in this country and abroad.

Rush Candles.—The use of rush candles was common in many parts of England, especially in Sussex, up to the end of the last century, and Gilbert White gives an admirable account of this "very simple piece of domestic economy" in his *Natural History of Selborne*.¹ The common soft rush (*Juncus effusus*) is most suitable for the purpose, although the bulrush (*Scirpus lacustris*) is sometimes employed. The rushes should be gathered in the height of summer, taking care to select the longest and largest specimens. The method of preparation is as follows:—The rushes must be thrown into water as soon as they are cut, so that the peel may be more easily stripped off. The whole of the peel is removed with the exception of a narrow rib running from top to bottom, which is left to support the pith. The cores thus obtained are laid out on the grass for a few days to bleach and dry in

¹ Letter xxvi. Other descriptions will be found in the *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, vol. vii. p. 188; *Gentleman's Magazine*, Sept. 1852, p. 273; and J. Lucas, *Studies in Nidderdale*, p. 27.

the sun. Finally, they are dipped in scalding grease until thoroughly saturated, and after being allowed to cool are ready for use.

The rush candle is too long and not sufficiently rigid to stand in a socket, and has therefore to be supported by a special contrivance whilst burning.

The simplest kind of rush-holder is made by splitting a stick and placing the rush diagonally within the cleft. Mr J. Lucas¹ states that this primitive apparatus was employed in the north of England not long ago. The split stick probably suggested the rush-holder on the same principle made of iron, of which there is a specimen from Brittany in the Pitt Rivers Collection at Oxford.

The most common kind of rush-holder, however, consists of a pair of nippers supported on a stand. The rush is placed in the jaws of the nippers, and the necessary pressure given either by a spring or a bent lever and a weight. Sometimes the whole is made of iron, but often the upper part only, the nippers being inserted in a block of wood. The Sussex rush-holders (fig. 18) generally have a socket at the end of the bent lever of the nippers, which serves a double purpose, acting both as a candlestick, and also by its weight keeping the jaws pressed tight together upon the rush. Sometimes the rush-holder is arranged to hang from a nail (fig. 23) instead of to stand on a table, and in this case there is a rack to adjust the height.²

Gilbert White³ states that it takes 6 lbs. of grease to dip 1 lb. of rushes, or 1600 individuals, and that a good rush about 2 feet 6 inches long burns an hour.

Rush Lights.—A rush light is a tallow candle with a rush in the middle of it instead of a cotton wick. The rushes are prepared in the same way as in the case of rush candles, but instead of being dipped into molten grease so as to absorb it, they are coated with tallow by several successive dippings. The rush wick has also two ribs of the peel left on each to support the pith instead of one, the object being to

¹ *Studies in Nidderdale*, p. 27.

² Specimens of rush-holders may be seen at the Guildhall Museum, London; at Lewes, Chichester, Ipswich, Derby, and other museums.

³ *Natural History of Selborne*, Letter xxvi.

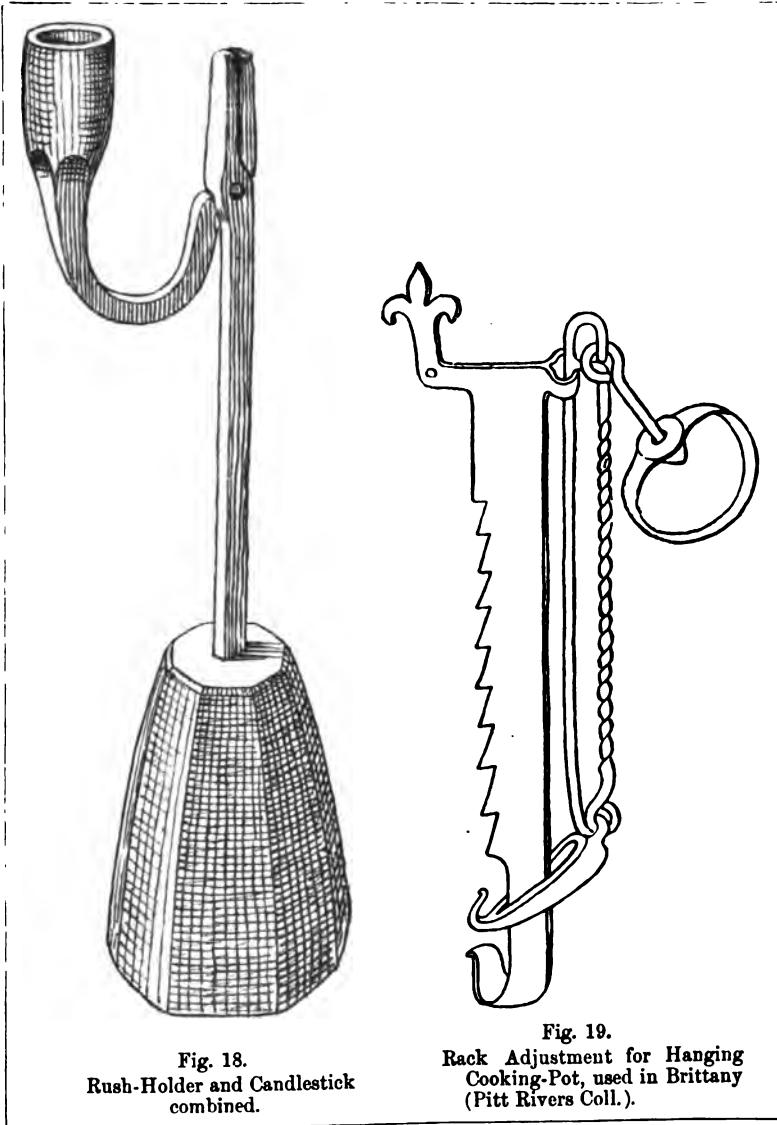


Fig. 18.
Rush-Holder and Candlestick
combined.

Fig. 19.
Rack Adjustment for Hanging
Cooking-Pot, used in Brittany
(Pitt Rivers Coll.).

retard combustion. Gilbert White¹ says that the rush coated with tallow sheds a dismal light—"darkness visible," and is not near so economical as the rush soaked in melted fat. Possibly, however, the rush light had the advantage over the rush candle in being more easily carried about (fig. 20).

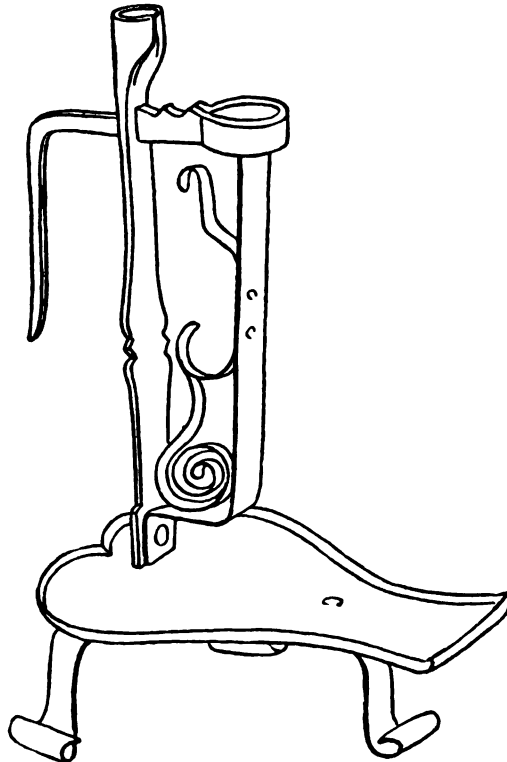


Fig. 20. Candlestick with Spring Fastener for adjustment.

Tapers.—A taper is a kind of small candle, with a very thin coating of wax round the wick.

Taper-holders are made on the same principle as the rush-holders

¹ *Natural History of Selborne*, Letter xxvi.

already described, but the pincers which clip the taper are placed horizontally instead of vertically.

There is a good specimen of an iron taper-holder in the Museum of National Antiquities in Edinburgh. The holders for the thicker sort of taper are generally made of brass, and have a circular hole in the jaws of the pincers to allow the taper to pass through. The jaws are kept together by a spring.

Candles.—A candle is a cylinder of solid grease with a wick running longitudinally from end to end through the middle of it.

The materials formerly used were for the better kind of bleached bees' wax, and for the commoner kind animal fats. Tallow has now been almost entirely abandoned in favour of stearine,¹ which is produced from it by removing the glycerine. Other substances, such as spermaceti, paraffin, ozokerit, &c., are also used.

Tallow candles were made by dipping a twisted cotton wick into melted fat, and allowing it to cool. The process was repeated several times until the candle was of sufficient thickness. Candles are now made in moulds by special machinery. The chief improvement which has been made in the present century is the substitution of plaited wick for a twisted one. When first introduced under Palmer's patent, the turning over at the end was caused by saturation with pulverised metallic bismuth. The same result is now obtained more simply by tightening the plait on one side, and thus making the tension unequal. The invention of the plaited wick has rendered instruments for trimming it quite unnecessary; and snuffers, which were once indispensable to every household, are being relegated to museums. The origin of the candle is lost in the mists of the past. The word occurs in numerous instances in our version of the Scriptures, but it is probably a mistranslation for lamp. The so-called seven branched candlesticks of the Jews, of which there are representations on Hebrew coins and on the gilded glass vessels of the third or fourth centuries in the catacombs at Rome, are evidently lamp stands.² In the text in Leviticus xxiv. 4, "He shall order lamps upon the pure candlestick," the two are confused together.

¹ Discovered by Chevreuil in 1811.

² Martigny's *Dict. des. Ant. Chrét.*, p 113.

In China lampstands of the same shape as a candlestick are used at the present day. The late Mr Thomas Wright describes in his *Uriconium* the discovery of Roman candles in old lead workings at Shelve Hill, Shropshire, which are now preserved at Linley Hall. He says that they were made, not by the process of dipping, but that a flat sheet of wax was rolled round the wick. In the same book an illustration is given of a Roman socket candlestick found in a villa at Petit Fresin, in Belgium, and of an iron one from Wroxeter. Candles are referred to by Juvenal (*Sat.*, iii. 286) and Pliny (*Nat. Hist.*, lib. xvi. c. 70).

The oldest post-Roman candlesticks of which specimens are to be found in museums in this country, are those used for ecclesiastical purposes, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. They belong to the class of "pricket" candlesticks (*i.e.*, ones where the candle is held in position by a vertical spike), and are generally very beautifully decorated with chasing and enamel.

Socket candlesticks of the Commonwealth period are not uncommon, there being a fine example made of glazed pottery in the British Museum, dated A.D. 1651. There are also in the same collection some fourteenth century socket candlesticks of metal, ornamented with arabesques and heraldic shields of Venetian workmanship.

In mediæval times candles were used for lighting churches, as well as for ceremonial purposes. An example of a wrought-iron bracket with prickets for candles exists in the Church of St Peter at Rowleston, in Herefordshire.¹ In many cases the chandelier consisted of a circular corona round which the lights were placed, hung by chains from the roof of the building.

Candlesticks with Adjustments for raising or lowering the Level of the Light.—In most machines adjustments are required by means of which the relative position of certain points may be altered by lengthening or shortening the rigid connection between them. The origin of the adjustments used in machinery at the present time may be traced back to those domestic appliances in which a contrivance of this kind first

¹ *Architectural Association Sketch Book*, vol. iii. See also specimen in Copenhagen Museum, illustrated in J. A. Worsaae's *Catalogue*, p. 188.

became necessary, as for example that for tightening the cords of a tent, that for raising or lowering a cooking-pot over a fire (figs. 19 and 21), and that for raising a candle in its socket as it burns down. The Japanese use the same device for altering the height of their cooking-pots above the fire which is seen in England for tightening tent-cords. The tension of the cord is applied in a very ingenious manner to prevent the little perforated rocking lever, by which the length is altered, from slipping.

An adjustment, or contrivance for increasing or decreasing the distance between two points of a machine, is not complete without a locking apparatus for fixing the length of the rigid connection between the points after it has been changed.

A common adjustment for cooking-pots and also for rush-holders consists of a rod sliding parallel to a rack, and having a loop of metal at the end, which catches on the teeth of the rack as soon as the rod is allowed to fall by its own weight (figs. 19 and 23).

Another adjustment for candlesticks is founded on the screw principle. The socket in which the candle is placed has a projecting stud, which works between the threads of a screw formed of thin bar iron twisted spirally round the candle.

Some kinds of candlesticks have cylindrical sockets in which the candle can slide up and down, being kept in any required position by the friction against the sides produced by a spring (fig. 20), or by a notch. The necessary friction may also be obtained by thin metal rods pressing against the socket which slides between them.

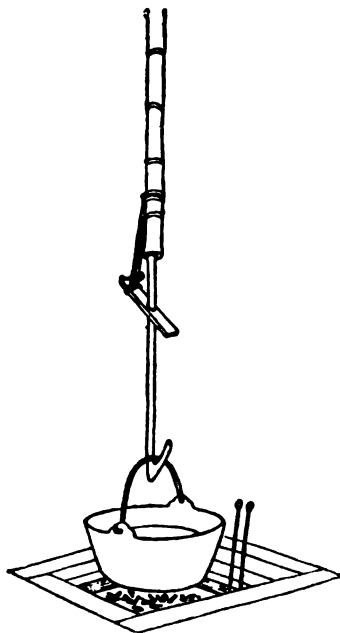


Fig. 21. Contrivance for raising or lowering a Cooking-Pot over a fire, used in Japan.

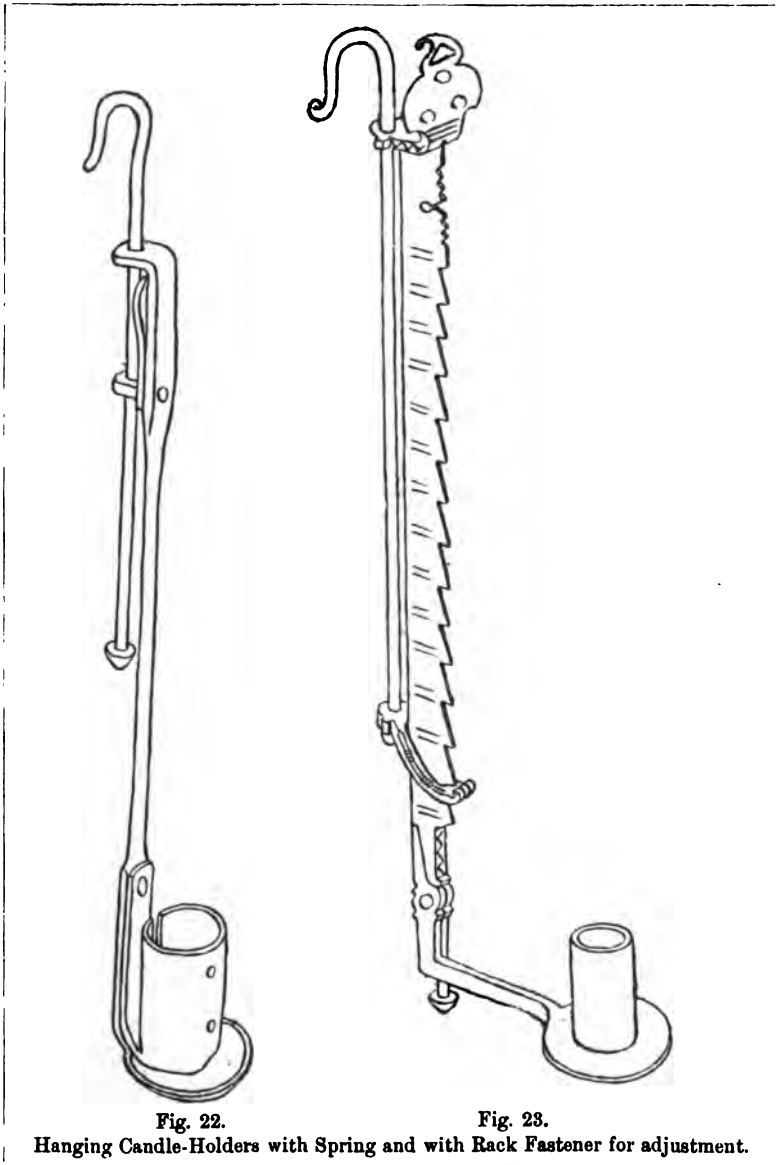


Fig. 22.

Fig. 23.

Hanging Candle-Holders with Spring and with Rack Fastener for adjustment.

Instruments for extinguishing Lamps and Candles.—Lights are usually put out by means of a conical cap, called an extinguisher, which excludes the air when placed over the flame. Extinguishers appear to be of modern origin, as they are not found associated with ancient remains. Large iron extinguishers of the eighteenth century, for putting out torches, are to be seen on each side of the doorways of some of the older houses in London and Edinburgh. A pair of pincers with a circular end about the size of a shilling, called a pair of “dampers,” are sometimes used for extinguishing candles.

Instruments for trimming the Wicks of Lamps and Candles.—Although the number of ancient lamps discovered from time to time is very great, the instruments used for trimming the wick are seldom found along with them. One of the few examples which has come under my notice is in the Guildhall Museum in London, and was dug up in Tokenhouse Yard in 1865. It is a bronze pin 3 inches long, pointed at one end, and attached to a chain at the other. At each side are projecting hooks, one near the point and the other near the head.¹ The rarity of wick trimmers is probably due partly to the small size of such objects, which would cause them to be lost or overlooked by discoverers, and also to the fact that pointed instruments originally intended for other purposes may have been used. The wick trimmer of the Eskimo stone lamp, consisting of a bent piece of stick with a curved end, has been already described. For the more primitive kinds of metal lamps such as the Scotch crusie, a small bit of wire is employed for the purpose.

Before the invention of the plaited wick for candles, pairs of snuffers were to be found in every household, but they are now becoming rapidly obsolete. A pair of snuffers (fig. 24) consists of a pair of scissors provided with a small box on the top to receive the snuff of the candle when cut off. The oldest specimens which now exist date back to perhaps the sixteenth century,² and have a box of heart-shape at the

¹ Pins of similar shape have been found in France (see *Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires du Midi de la France*, vol. viii.) and at Pompeii (see E. Trollope's *Pompeii*).

² See pair with arms of Cardinal Bainbridge, circa A. D. 1510, illustrated in *Jour. Brit. Archæol. Inst.*, vol. x. p. 72, now in the British Museum.

end, sometimes of brass ornamented with Scripture subjects.¹ The modern kind is very ugly, having a rectangular box, and a point at the end for separating the strands of the wick or removing pieces of charred cotton from the melted grease at the top of the candle. The snuffers

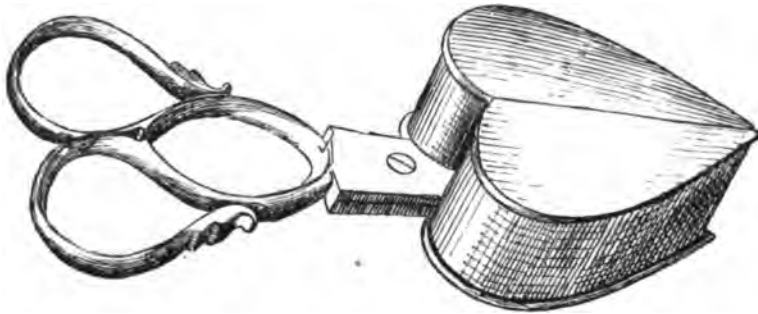


Fig. 24. Pair of Brass Snuffers.

are placed either on a tray by themselves or on the candlestick. There is in the South Kensington Museum an elegant stand for a pair of snuffers, made of wrought iron.

Lanterns.—A lantern is a contrivance for protecting the flame of a lamp or a candle from being blown out by the wind when carried in the open air. It consists of a cylinder, either entirely or partly made of some transparent substance, surrounding the flame and having the top and bottom closed with metal plates, perforated so as to admit the amount of air required for combustion.

In this country the windows of lanterns are made either of horn or glass, but in the East, paper and oiled canvas have been used from time immemorial. Very few specimens of lanterns are preserved in museums, and none of great age. Probably the oldest now existing is that used by Guy Fawkes, in his unsuccessful attempt to blow up the Houses of Parliament, which is now in the Bodleian Museum at Oxford. Lanterns were known in Saxon times, as there is a picture of one in Ælfric's *Heptateuch* in the British Museum (Claud B. iv. fol. 27), illustrating Abraham's Dream of the Lamp (Genesis xv. 17).

¹ Specimen with Adam and Eve in the British Museum.

Lanterns occur amongst the accessories of the scene of the Betrayal of Christ (John xviii. 3). "Judas then having received a band of men, and officers of the chief priests and Pharisees, cometh thither with lanterns and torches and weapons," as in the twelfth century Life of Christ in the MS. in the British Museum (Nero, c. iv. fol. 21), and in the Saxon Benedictional of Æthelwold.¹ Dark lanterns provided with a shutter for rendering the light invisible are used by the criminal classes, such as burglars, poachers, and smugglers.

Some curious specimens of salmon poachers' lanterns were to be seen at the late International Fisheries Exhibition in London. At the same Exhibition was shown a lantern made out of an ordinary spirit glass, which was used for beach work at Polpero, in Cornwall, a hundred years ago.

Torches.—The torch is probably the most primitive of all lighting appliances. The flame is produced by burning a piece of wood or other dry vegetable substance, impregnated with resin or coated with pitch to make it more combustible. In a savage state of society a brand plucked from the fire used for cooking or heating purposes would naturally suggest itself as the simplest kind of portable light. Torches are often made of pine wood, taken from a tree which has had an incision made in it so as to cause the resin to flow and form a coating over the lower part of the trunk.

Torches were known in classical times, the Greek word for one being *λυχνος*, and the Latin "tæda." Representations occur of torches held by the personifications of the Sun and Moon, and in other instances. Before the streets of our large towns were lighted by gas, link boys carried torches in front of persons going out after dark, and the iron extinguishers with which the light was put out are still to be seen at each side of the doorways of the older houses in London. Even at the present day the dense London fogs necessitate the occasional revival of this extinct method of illumination. Processions are also still held by torchlight in some instances.

Mr Bruce Peebles lately delivered an address before the Royal Scottish

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. xxiv.

Society of Arts on the progress of artificial methods of lighting, in which he described the use of torches made of fir wood in Scotland as follows:—"Another and more primitive device for giving light in a dwelling was shown in a few specimens of 'peer men,' an article at no very remote period in common use in Scottish country households. Its purpose was to hold the 'fir cannel' or split of resinous fir, by the flame of which the family had supper and the head of the house 'took the books.' The rudest form of the 'peer man' was that of a stout staff of about three feet long, placed in a hole bored into a large stone, and having a piece of slit iron fixed at the upper end for holding the 'cannel wood.' The split of fir, taken from a stock on a frame kept within the 'ingle' that they might be thoroughly dry, would of course be fixed in the slit in a horizontal position, and the light could in a degree be regulated by raising or lowering the burning end. The name 'peer man,' or poor man, is supposed to have originated in the custom of assigning the duty of holding the light to a beggar man who might be within the gates in the day before the contrivance referred to had been devised. Other forms of 'peer men,' made of iron, and having several hinges after the manner of a gas bracket, were also shown, and are known to have been in use in Mid-Lothian and Lanarkshire within living memory. They were constructed for fixing on the upper bar of a grate, but the illuminant in this instance was not 'cannel wood' but 'cannel coal.' This, as is well known, takes fire easily and gives a good light; the splinter of coal was laid upon the 'peer man'; it was kept ablaze by being held near to the fire, and the fumes would escape by the chimney."

In British Columbia a species of smelt called the candle fish is sufficiently rich in oil to be used as a torch or candle. The dried fish is stuck, tail upwards, in a lump of clay or a cleft stick and a light applied to it. Sometimes a piece of rush pith or a strip from the inner bark of the cypress tree is drawn through the fish by means of a wooden needle.

At the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, held in London in 1886, a sort of vegetable torch called a "damar," fixed in a wooden stand, from the Straits Settlements, was shown.

The Invention of Gas.—Although it is not proposed to describe the

appliances used for gas lighting in the present paper, the name of the inventor of this improved system of illumination, and the time when it was introduced, deserves to be recorded. Coal gas as an illuminant was invented by William Murdoch, partner in the firm of Bolton and Watt, Soho Works, Birmingham, and he first exhibited it in public on the occasion of the Peace of Amiens in the year 1802.¹ William Murdoch was born at Bellow Mill, near Auchinleck, Ayrshire, August 21, 1754. He lighted his own house and offices at Redruth, in Cornwall, with gas in 1793.

Electricity and paraffin, for purposes of illumination, are of too recent origin to be treated of in the present paper.

MONDAY, 13th February 1888.

PROFESSOR DUNS, D.D., in the Chair.

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

JAMES FLEMING, jun., Kilmory, Skelmorlie.
 GEORGE REID, R.S.A., 17 Carlton Terrace.
 Rev. ALEXANDER THOMSON, D.D., Constantinople.

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

(1) By Miss FRASER, 60 Hogarth Road, London.

Gold filigree Watch-Case, said to have belonged to King James VI.

Gold filigree Tablet-Cover, said to have belonged to Queen Anne.

Small Pin-Cushion, said to have belonged to Queen Mary, but not of the time of Mary Queen of Scots.

Sleeve-Link, with hair inserted in a square, with gold border, on

¹ See letter by Mr S. Adams, an eye-witness, in the *Standard*, July 3, 1883.

which is a crown and the letters J.R., and round it GOD SAVE THE KING.

Miniature in oils of the Prince James, son of James VII., as a child.

Small Miniature of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, forming a locket, with some of his hair gummed down on the back.

In a letter announcing the donation, Miss Fraser gives the following particulars of the history so far as known of these objects:—

60 HOGARTH ROAD, LONDON, Oct. 13, 1887.

SIR,—I am sending some Stuart relics which I have decided to present to the Edinburgh Museum of Antiquities. These treasures were bequeathed to me by my aunt, Mary Bagot, who received them from Mrs Bowdler, then a widow, the survivor of all her children. My aunt wrote down what Mrs Bowdler told her about the treasures, but there is no clue to their history from the time of the Stuarts to our own times. I find in my aunt's journal that her maternal grandfather "the Rev. William Ward, was a Non-juring minister, and as such officiated for many years as chaplain in the family of Thomas Bowdler, Esq., and Elizabeth Stuarda, his wife, both families being amongst the most devoted adherents of the ejected royal race. Mrs Bowdler was the daughter of R. Cotton of Conington, Huntingdonshire. Her husband's stock was one of the most ancient in Salop, of Hope Bowdler, near Church Stretton."

Mary, the only daughter of the above mentioned Rev. William Ward, was left an orphan, and brought up by Mr Bowdler. She became the second wife of the Rev. Walter Bagot of Bathfield, my maternal grandfather, and her family and the Bowdlers remained on terms of intimacy as long as any of the latter survived.

The miniatures and the watch-case and tablet-cover were exhibited at a loan-exhibition at the South Kensington Museum, I think in 1866.

(2) By Sir HERBERT EUSTACE MAXWELL, Bart., M.P., F.S.A. Scot.

Carle, or wooden Candlestick, formerly used with the big spinning wheel, from Glenkens, Galloway. [See the subsequent communication by Sir Herbert Maxwell.]

(3) By Dr ROBERT DE BRUS TROTTER, Tayview House, Perth.

Stone Cup, of micaceous sandstone, 5 inches diameter, with flat handle $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, projecting $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the side, pierced vertically with a hole $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. The cavity of the cup measures $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in depth. The brim is

slightly rounded, and the exterior is ornamented with a band of herring-bone work 1 inch in width, extending horizontally round the circumference immediately under the brim. It was found near Needless, on the west side of Perth, in making an extension of Queen Street.



Stone Cup found at Needless (5 inches diameter).

Bronze Pin, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, with cylindrical head placed at right angles to the stem, found in digging the foundation of a house in High Street, Perth.

(4) By JOSEPH BISSETT, 67 Hanover Street.

Three Arrow-Heads of flint, from the Culbin Sands, Morayshire.

(5) By W. IVISON MACADAM, F.S.A. Scot.

Bead of a bluish-black vitreous paste, from Strathlachlan. Its shape is oval, 1 inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness, the central hole $\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter, and the exterior ornamented with a plait of two strands in yellow, with greenish spots in the openings of the plait.

(6) By EDWIN MILLIDGE, F.S.A. Scot., Jeweller, Princes Street.

Jewel-Box or Coffier of wrought iron, 9 inches in length by $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width. The lid hinged on three straps riveted down the back, and ornamented on the top with raised quatre-foils, the lock on the inside of the lid, and the key-hole in the middle strap, with a guard turning on a pivot over it.

(7) By ARTHUR ANDERSON, C.B., M.D., F.S.A. Scot., Pitlochry.

Stone Axe of greenstone, 4 inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across

the cutting face, the upper part roughly chipped, the cutting face rubbed smooth, from Northern Australia.

(8) By the SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL, of India.

The Buddhist Stupas of Amaravati and Jaggayapata, Archæological Survey of Southern India. Vol. I.

(9) By Major WILLIAM BRUCE ARMSTRONG, the Author, through R. B. ARMSTRONG, F.S.A. Scot.

Notes on the Baronial House of Bruce of Airth. By Major William Bruce Armstrong. Privately printed.

(10) By EDWIN BROGHOLST LIVINGSTON, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

The Livingstons of Callendar and their principal Cadets; a Family History. Part 1. 4to. Privately printed.

(11) By PATRICK DUDGEON, F.S.A. Scot.

"Macs" in Galloway. 8vo, pp. 15. Dumfries, 1887.

There were also Exhibited :—

(1) By Lady MAXWELL.

Carle, or wooden Candlestick, with round base supported on three short feet. [See the subsequent communication by Sir Herbert Maxwell.]

(2) By Major-General The Hon. A. STEWART, F.S.A. Scot.

Carle, or wooden Candlestick, with round base supported on three long feet. [See the subsequent communication by Sir Herbert Maxwell.]

(3) By Sir HERBERT EUSTACE MAXWELL, Bart., M.P., F.S.A. Scot.

Portion of a large collection of Antiquities in stone and bronze, from Wigtownshire and Kirkcudbrightshire, now presented to the Museum; to be described along with the remaining portion to be subsequently sent for presentation to the Museum.

(4) By DAVID MARSHALL, F.S.A. Scot., Kinross.

Old Curling Stone, or Channel Stane, a natural boulder, with indented hollows instead of a handle, found in Lochleven, Kinross-shire.

The following Communications were read :—

I.

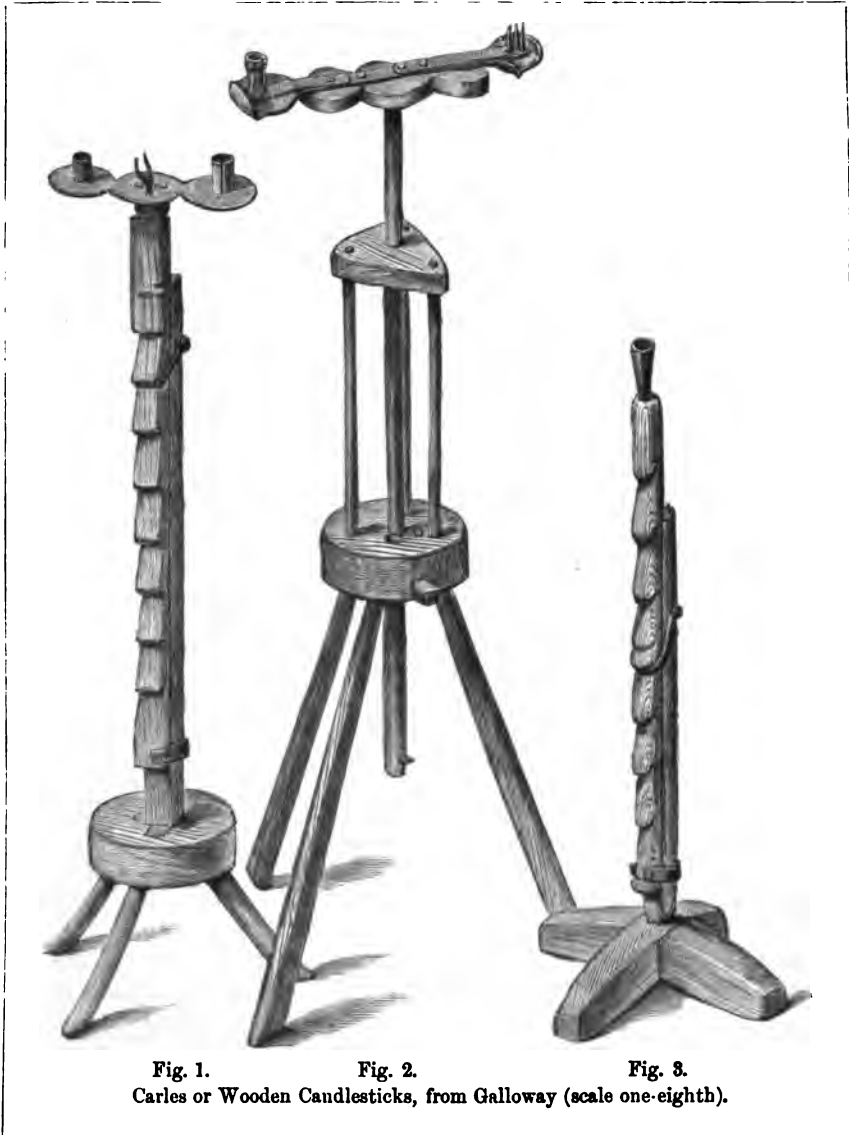
NOTES ON THE "CARLES" OR WOODEN CANDLESTICKS OF WIG-TOWNSHIRE. BY SIR HERBERT EUSTACE MAXWELL, BART., M.P., F.S.A. SCOT.

The three objects shown in the engraving belong to a class of domestic utensils which must have been a familiar article in Scottish households, but which, since the invention of improved illuminants, have completely disappeared from use, and have never yet received notice in the *Proceedings* of the Society.

They are veritable candlesticks, sticks to hold tallow dips, and were used, as the old people tell me, with the big spinning wheel.¹ They are known in Galloway as "carles," and in Aberdeenshire and Banffshire it is said that somewhat similar articles for holding fir-candles, or splinters of bog-fir, are known as "peer men," *i.e.*, "poor men." These synonymous terms may have been applied to the tall candlesticks, from the habit of making vagrants and gaberlunzies of some use, in return for alms or food, in holding the light for the spinning-wheel.

1. The first specimen (fig. 3) is from a farm-house in the Glenkens. It is formed by two cross pieces of wood forming a cruciform base, to which is attached an upright stick 21 inches in length, of which 3 inches is inserted into the socket. The two pieces of wood forming the socket each measure 12 inches long by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick, and are dovetailed into each other where they cross in the centre. At each end the socket pieces are bevelled away at the ends on the top, and on the under side they are cut away in the centre, so as to leave a

¹ These large wheels have well-nigh fallen into disuse in Galloway. I only know of one house (in Mochrum parish) where one is still regularly employed, though doubtless there are others.



rude resemblance to four feet. At a distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the top of the upright stick there is attached a piece of iron $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch broad, and in the shape of the letter U. This piece of iron is fastened by a nail driven through each end, and through the wooden upright in such a manner as to allow the iron to describe an arc of half a circle on one side of the upright. The upright itself is attached to the two bottom cross-pieces by being whittled off to a cylindrical shape and inserted into two circular holes in the cross-pieces, and held there by a nail driven through it to prevent its slipping out. At the top of the upright there are three small nails inserted for the purpose of holding a candle-end after it has burned too low for the socket, and also for suspending therefrom a bunch of dips. Clasped to the fixed upright is what may be termed a free-moving upright. This free-moving upright consists of a piece of wood $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, one side of which is cut into a series of eight deep notches at intervals of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with the exception of the fifth (*i.e.*, from the bottom), which is at a distance of only 1 inch from the preceding one, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the following one. The notches commence at a distance of 4 inches from the bottom, and terminate at a distance of 3 inches from the top. Inserted into the top of this upright is an inverted conical-shaped ferrule of thick tin or thin sheet-iron, and which projects to a height of $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and measures $\frac{1}{6}$ inch diameter at the open end, and narrowing to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch at inserted end. This second and free-moving upright is held in its place at the top by the U-shaped iron before mentioned, which is also for the purpose of catching into the notches, and so allowing the upright to be raised by successive stages to a height of $32\frac{1}{2}$ inches, an increase of about 9 from its normal height of $23\frac{3}{4}$ inches. At the bottom this upright is held in position by another U-shaped piece of sheet-iron $\frac{7}{8}$ inch broad, which permits the upright to be freely raised from notch to notch. Owing to the fixed upright having been shortened in repairing at its insertion into the base, the three upper notches are now useless from the iron catch being too low down.

This specimen is the one presented to the Museum.

2. The second specimen (fig. 1) came from Glenruther, in Penninghame. It is constructed on the same general principle as the first, but

differs in the following particulars:—The foundation of this carl consists of a base resembling a cutty-stool, being formed of three legs inserted into a circular flat top. The legs project to a distance of 7 inches from the flat top, but owing to their great slope they only elevate the stand to a height of $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The flat top measures $6\frac{1}{4}$ by $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter by 2 inches in thickness, and into this is inserted an upright similar to the one described above, and measuring 22 inches in length. In this case, however, the upright is oblong in section, whereas the other is rudely circular. At a distance of 2 inches from the top there is a round bar of iron $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, bent so as to form three sides of a square \square . The two free ends have been expanded into small eyeholes, through which an iron pin passes, thus securing the catch to the upright. The upright itself is secured to the base in the same manner as the former, with the exception that it preserves its oblong shape in the socket hole. The free-moving upright consists of a bar of wood of the same shape as the fixed upright, and measures 22 inches in length. This second upright is held in its place at the bottom by an iron band 1 inch broad, which encircles the fixed upright. It is cut into a series of eight regularly made notches at a distance of 2 inches from each other. Attached to the top of the free upright is a plate of sheet-iron in the form of three discs attached to each other in a direct line, and each $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches diameter. The two outer discs have attached to their upper surfaces two candle sockets of sheet-iron—one on each disc—each $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch in diameter, and $1\frac{1}{8}$ and $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in height respectively. The centre disc has a small three-pronged projection for holding the candle end, one of the prongs of which is broken off. This specimen is much more carefully finished than the first.

Exhibited by Lady Maxwell.

3. The third example (fig. 2), which is exhibited by Major-General the Hon. A. Stewart of Corsbie, is constructed on an entirely different plan from the first two. The base is formed in the same manner as No. 2, being formed of three long legs, each 17 inches in length, inserted into a circular disc of wood $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness. At a height of 11 inches from the top of the circular base is a triangular piece of wood $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter by 1 inch in thickness. This

triangular block of wood is held in its place by three upright sticks inserted into the under side at each corner, the other ends of which are inserted into the circular disc before mentioned. These upright sticks are each $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and half an inch in diameter, of which one inch of each is inserted into the triangular block; and an inch and a half of the other end of each is inserted into the circular block, thus holding the two blocks at a distance of 11 inches from each other. Through the centre of the triangular block, and through the centre of the circular block, a round hole has been cut so as to allow a stick 27 inches long to pass freely up and down. This stick, which is circular, and 1 inch in diameter, can be raised to a height of $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and held there by a wooden pin which passes through the side of the circular block and presses against the elevated stick. This elevating stick corresponds to the free-moving uprights of the previous examples. At the top of the elevating stick a piece of wood has been attached of the same shape as the triple-disc iron plate in No. 2. On top of this again has been fastened a horizontal bar of iron, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch broad and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick, the two ends of which have been expanded into saucer-shaped cups 3 inches diameter. To the same bar, and extending over to the centre of the cups, are, on one side a candle socket $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch high and 1 inch diameter, and on the other three upright prongs $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in height.

It is difficult to assign a date to these archaic candlesticks. John of Trevisa may have had in his mind a "candelstikke" of this description when he wrote towards the close of the fourteenth century, and the type may have persisted, like querns and spindle-whorls, down to relatively recent days. The material of which they are made is ash and pine; the latter appears to be Memel, or possibly Scots fir. They are such as may have been made at home, with the aid of the blacksmith, to supply the metal parts. I have been told by Sergeant M'Millan of the Wigtownshire Constabulary (who collected the three specimens exhibited), that carles made entirely of iron still exist, but I have not seen them. Wooden articles, when disused, so readily disappear as firewood, that we owe thanks to Sergeant M'Millan for having preserved these.

Dr Jamieson, in his *Scottish Dictionary*, does not notice the specific

meaning of a tall candlestick either under *carle* or *puir-man*. The earliest use of the word candlestick in English literature occurs in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* under the year 1102. The chronicler, in describing how "there came thieves, some from Auvergne, some from France, and some from Flanders, and broke into the monastery of Peterborough," states that they "þærinne naman mycel to gode, on golde and on seolfre, þet wæron roden, and calicen, and candelsticcan." In the *Anglo-Saxon Gospels* (ed. Thrope) the word candlestick, in Matt. v. 15, is rendered *candel-stæf*; but in the Rushworth MS. of Matt., this word is changed into *candel-treow* = "branching candlestick," lit., a "candle-tree." In Middle English it first occurs in John of Trevisa's translation of Higden's *Polychronicon* (A.D. 1387), where it is given as the equivalent of the Latin *candelabrum*.

II.

NOTICE OF A CRANNOG DISCOVERED IN LOCHLEVEN, KINROSS-SHIRE, ON 7TH SEPTEMBER 1887. BY R. BURNS BEGG, F.S.A. Scot.

The recent discovery of the remains of a crannog in the bed of Lochleven, verified a belief which I had long entertained, that traces of prehistoric occupancy were to be found within the circuit of the loch. This belief arose not solely from the fact that the loch occupies a central situation in a district abounding in relics of prehistoric times, but also, and indeed chiefly, from the fact, that several years ago the remains of an ancient canoe had been found embedded in the loch, clearly showing that it had at some remote period formed the "habitat" of a primitive race. For several years my efforts to discover tangible proof in support of my conviction were unsuccessful, and I had nearly abandoned all hope of ultimate success, when in the course of last spring I fortunately alluded to the subject in course of conversation with a boatman (Richard Kilgour), who for upwards of half a century had been thoroughly familiar with Lochleven and its surroundings. On my describing to him as nearly as I could the appearance which the remains of which I was in search would probably present, he stated, that he had since his boyhood known of the existence at the

bottom of the loch of a peculiar mound consisting of an accumulation of stones and timber which he had often puzzled his brains to account for, and which he volunteered to show me. This offer I gladly availed myself of as soon as the waters of the loch had subsided to their summer level, and we at once embarked, and under his intelligent and interesting guidance we had no difficulty in finding the object of our search. It consisted of a mound entirely under water, clearly artificial in its formation, and rising to a height of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 feet from the bottom of the loch, and covering a superficial area of from 30 to 35 yards in length and about 20 yards in breadth. At its highest point the mound was upwards of a foot under the surface of the water, so that the depth of the water all around must have been fully 3 feet. The mound was situated about 60 yards from the land, at a point near to, and directly south from, the west entrance to the public burial ground of Kinross.

It is right that I should here state that about half a century ago the depth of Lochleven was reduced to an extent of about 9 feet by the artificial lowering of its outlet, so that the depth of water all around the deposit which I have indicated above (3 feet) represents a depth of about 12 feet in days of old.

The day (7th September last) on which we first inspected the mound was not at all favourable for such a purpose, as the water had been rendered "drumly" by heavy rain which had fallen the day before, and besides there was a very decided ripple on the surface of the loch. Our investigation, therefore, was anything but complete or satisfactory, indeed we had to glean our information more by groping under the water than by actual perception, but still unsatisfactory and incomplete as it was, it fully convinced me that I had at length discovered the object of my prolonged search.

The mound consisted of an immense deposit of timber and brushwood covered with stones, and we succeeded in recovering from the bottom of the loch several pieces of the larger timbers of which the structure had been composed. These we found consisted of undressed trunks or trees, elm, beech, and birch, and a considerable part of the brushwood we ascertained to be hazel branches. The larger timbers,

which were fully 9 inches in diameter and 12 feet or upwards in length, were found at the bottom of the deposit, and above these was found a transverse layer of smaller timber of 3 inches and upwards in diameter, which was surmounted by a thick layer of brushwood, the whole being covered over with stones evidently gathered from the loch, and apparently selected, as the stones were somewhat larger and far more nearly uniform in size than those which are generally found scattered along the margin of the loch. The pieces of timber which we secured were quite natural and fresh in appearance, in most instances even retaining the bark still with its tints as vivid and natural as when it grew on the tree, but when handled the fibre of the wood was found to be quite gone, and they were so pulpy that they could in most cases be squeezed with the hand almost like a sponge. The only trace of workmanship which we discovered was at the termination of the logs, many of which were cut in a slanting direction, as if for the purpose of being joined or fitted to the end of the log next in position. There were no traces, whatever, of mortising or pegging, nothing in fact but the hatchet-cuts, which appeared to have been made with a very blunt instrument. Outside the mound, and at a distance of only a foot or two from it, could be distinctly traced all round the south or lochward side a rude crescent-shaped breakwater of about 2 feet in height, consisting of stones laid one above the other, and presenting a sloping face towards the loch. This breakwater at either end curved slightly inwards towards the shore, and it was thus calculated, and no doubt intended, to protect the inner structure at its most exposed points, by breaking the force of the waves before they reached the piles supporting the platform.

Having fully examined the deposit under water so far as it was possible for us to do so, I next directed my scrutiny towards the shore of the loch immediately opposite to the apparent site of the structure, and here I was fortunate enough to discover embedded in the sand above the present water-mark, the pointed end of a strong wooden pile, evidently of the same age as the timber we had already recovered. This pile was about 9 inches square, and as its position was nearly opposite to the centre of the deposit in the loch, I conjectured

that it had formed one of the supports of the gangway connecting the crannog with the shore.

From the position of this pile, and from the general character of the deposit in the bed of the loch, as well as from the other information we gathered in course of our examination, I conjectured that the structure had consisted of an oblong wooden platform raised above the level of the water on piles, 12 feet or upwards in height, driven into the bed of the loch, and extending along the shore, from which it was about 75 yards distant, and that this platform had been connected with the shore by a gangway similarly supported. I was also of opinion that the platform had consisted of the larger timbers already described laid on the tops of the piles, and that on the top of these there had been a transverse layer of smaller timber laid closely together, and covered over with a thick layer of brushwood, the whole being surmounted by a layer of stones in order to give the structure a solidity and weight sufficient to resist the action of the wind and the waves of the loch.

I at once communicated to Dr Anderson the discovery which I had made, and I forwarded to him the pointed end of the pile to which I have referred, as well as one or two pieces of the timber showing the hatchet marks. He, however, with that cautious circumspection which has characterised every Scotch antiquary from the days of Jonathan Oldbuck downwards, very naturally declined to recognise the structure as a crannog in the absence of any actual proof of human habitation. This seemed to me rather a disappointing requisition, especially as I saw no prospect of the waters of the loch subsiding to such an extent as to admit of my investigating the deposit more minutely than I had already done. Fortunately, however, the past autumn proved to be an exceptionally dry season, and the waters of the loch subsided several inches below the lowest level of many previous years, and on the 14th of October last, I was glad to find that the extreme edge of the deposit next to the shore was actually projecting a few inches beyond the water-mark. I at once employed intelligent and careful labourers to lay bare as much of the structure as the water enabled them to reach. There were no stones at this part, probably owing to these having at

some time been gathered and removed for building purposes, and the brushwood too had either decayed or been washed away. On removing the slight deposit of sand which covered the timbers, we found the structure to be exactly of the character I had conjectured, but we could find nothing to indicate how it had been fastened or held together. We, however, found from the position in which the timbers were lying embedded in the sand, that the whole fabric had evidently collapsed *en masse*, and not piecemeal, for the logs were lying in a solid mass and in regular order side by side. The deposit of timber and decayed vegetable matter was about a foot and a half in thickness, and the lower ends of the supporting piles were still found in their original position, most of them being perpendicular, while not a few of them were driven in a sloping direction, evidently for the purpose of resisting lateral pressure. In course of turning over the exposed parts of the deposits, small as the extent of these was, we succeeded in recovering undoubted traces of human habitation. These consisted of animal remains, bones and teeth, chiefly of the ox, the swine, and the deer; part of a rude clay hearth, with the ashes adhering firmly to the upper surface of it; some pieces of charred wood; and several fragments of coarse, thick hand-made pottery, which had evidently formed part of a vessel of unusually large dimensions. The only trace of handicraft which we discovered was a small piece of wood with rude carving upon it, which was conjectured to be the handle of a wooden scoop or ladle. These formed the whole of the relics which we were able to recover from the water, and considering the extremely limited portion of the structure which we had to operate upon, it is perhaps a matter for surprise as well as congratulation that the proofs of human habitation were so numerous and conclusive. Taking advantage of the lowness of the water, I on the same occasion made a further exploration all along the supposed site of the gangway connecting the crannog with the shore. We had no difficulty in finding the remains of the piles by which it had been supported. These stood in two straight parallel rows 12 feet apart, the piles in each row occurring at regular intervals, with a space of from 4 to 5 feet between each. This continued with wonderful regularity from the edge of the mound where we had

been operating directly towards the shore, which must have been fully 75 yards distant before the level of loch was reduced, but at about mid distance the piles became somewhat less regular, and at this point we also came upon traces of a transverse row of piles, smaller in size, and placed much more closely together, which had gone straight across the site of the gangway. This transverse row of piles led me to conjecture that the permanent platform may have terminated at this point and been continued for the remainder of the distance shorewards in a lighter and more movable form, in order to admit of its being easily withdrawn when necessary for more perfect isolation and security.

From the situation of the structure, at barely a stone's throw from the shore, as well as from its general character, it presented to our ideas nothing indicative of an ancient "stronghold," but rather of a secure "domestic retreat," where a peaceful and industrious community may have found security from the ravages of the *feræ naturæ* which at that remote period probably infested the widespread wooded plains then encircling Lochleven on the north and west.

The crannog has been characterised by Sir Herbert Maxwell, a very competent authority, as unique in so far as regards Scotland, but the reason why no Scotch crannog of the same description has hitherto been found, is I think to be attributed not to their having been uncommon in olden times, but owing simply to the nature of such structures having rendered them peculiarly liable to speedy and entire annihilation through gradual decay. In this particular case the preservation of the debris has arisen solely, I think, from the exceptional and accidental circumstance of the platform having collapsed suddenly and entire to the bottom of the loch, where it has lain submerged for centuries, protected by its superincumbent mass of stones from the action alike of the waves and the air. Had it fallen by degrees, the brushwood and timbers would undoubtedly have at once drifted ashore, and would in a very short space of time have decayed from exposure.

It is exceedingly unfortunate that, owing to the mound being so entirely submerged, it was impossible for us to make a more thorough investigation last season before the waters began to rise to their winter level, but next summer I hope we may be able to devise means for

doing so more thoroughly while the waters are low. It will, however, be difficult to devise satisfactory means for such further investigation, owing to its being utterly impossible by any available appliances to lay the deposit dry, and of course groping for antiquarian relics in a heap of débris lying fully 2 feet under water can never prove to be a satisfactory proceeding. The only plan that has yet suggested itself to me is to scoop out the whole deposit carefully, and wheel it to the shore, and examine it minutely there. If this were done, I am very sanguine that the crannog will, as predicted by Dr Anderson in his letter to me, yield a rich field for future antiquarian research, by bringing to light many articles of common domestic use which may now be lying buried among the ruins of the structure. I also think that there is reasonable ground for supposing that this crannog may have formed one of many similar erections in and around the secluded and picturesque waters of Lochleven, and further investigation may yet disclose other remains of the same kind, and reveal to us much of the prehistoric character of the secluded, interesting, and picturesque plain which now forms the little county of Kinross.

III.

NOTES ON DROCHIL CASTLE, PEEBLESHIRE. BY DAVID MARSHALL,
F.S.A. Scot.

The melancholy interest which attaches itself to this monument of fallen greatness will, it is hoped, be a sufficient apology for the following notes, which are submitted to the Society at the recommendation of two of the Fellows.

Sir William Douglas "of Liddesdale" had a charter from the Crown of the lands and barony of Kybechoch (Kilbothok) and Newlands, on the latter of which stands Drochil, proceeding upon the resignation of John Graham of Dalkeith, in the thirteenth year of King David II. (1342). He bestowed these lands, together with Dalkeith and Aberdour, in 1351, upon his nephew, Sir James Douglas, afterwards designed "of Dalkeith," son of John of Douglas, one of the keepers of Lochleven Castle, in the minority of David II.

James Douglas, Lord of Dalkeith, great-grandson of the last named, was created Earl of Morton in the Parliament of 1457.

James, third Earl of Morton, having no sons, obtained a new charter of the Earldom from the Crown, with remainder (1) to James Douglas, brother of the Earl of Angus, husband of his daughter Elizabeth, and afterwards Regent, (2) to Archibald, Earl of Angus, (3) to William Douglas of Lochleven, descended from a younger brother of Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith, and the heirs male of their bodies respectively. Agreeably to this settlement, the Earldom came to the future Regent in 1553.

James, fourth Earl of Morton, became Regent of Scotland in 1572. According to the author of *Caledonia*, the Regent began to build Drochil Castle, on the Lyne Water, in the parish of Newlands, in 1578. "He fell under the axe," says he, "in June 1581; but this large edifice was designed," saith Pennycuick, "more for a *palace* than a castle, and now exhibits in its mighty ruins the disgrace of its ambitious founder." After the ex-Regent's death, the Crown bestowed the Earldom of

Morton upon John, Lord Maxwell, grandson of the third Earl of Morton; but on the reversal of the attainder, in 1585, that nobleman was obliged to denude in favour of the Earl of Angus, receiving the Earldom of Nithsdale in lieu of that of Morton; and on the death of Angus, without sons, in 1588, the succession came to William Douglas of Lochleven, who thus became seventh Earl of Morton.

All the authorities we have consulted agree in saying that Drochil Castle was left unfinished at the death of Morton. The late Dr William Chambers, in his *History of Peeblesshire*, states that "the year 1581 was signalized by the execution of the ex-Regent Morton, who was condemned as having been actively concerned in the murder of Darnley. The abrupt termination of his career left Drochil in the unfinished state in which it is represented in this engraving. Its remains, which occupy the brow of the rising ground between the Lyne and the Tarth, parish of Newlands, constitute the grandest of the ruined castles in the county."

"This is a massive ruin (say Messrs Macgibbon and Ross in their splendid work, *the Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland*), situated on a height in a retired spot at the junction of the Tarth and Lyne Waters, and commanding a fine view of the valleys of these rivers and that of the Tweed. This edifice is believed to have been built by the Regent Morton shortly before his execution in 1581, but never to have been finished. It is described as being intended for a palace rather than a castle, and its arrangements justify this view—the defences consisting almost exclusively of shot-holes in the round towers at the north-east and south-west angles, so placed as to command the various sides of the building. These towers are round, and are placed in the usual position at two of the diagonally opposite angles; but they are very diminutive in proportion to the size of the castle, as compared with most other similar buildings.

"The plan of the main building is quite unique. The castles and houses in the sixteenth century, and for long after, were almost invariably built as single tenements, the rooms having windows on both sides, and entering through one another. But Drochil Castle is designed as a double tenement, with a great corridor or gallery 12 feet 6 inches

wide on each storey running through the building from east to west, and dividing it completely into two blocks, each containing rooms entering from the gallery and lighted by windows on one side only."

Although it may be "unfinished," we think it has been too hastily assumed that Drochil was never inhabited, or could not boast of "chambers of luxurious state." Under the head of *Morton's Freinds Troubled*, Calderwood, the Historian of the Kirk, informs us that in 1581, "Dalkeith was randered upon Moonday, the twentieth of Marche to the Laird of Minto; the Drochels to Sir John Seton; Aberdour to the Lord Sanct Colme; Morton to the Lord Maxwell," which seems to prove "the Drochels" to have been equally tenable with the other castellated mansions of the Earldom.

William, Earl of Morton, first of the House of Lochleven, died in 1606, and was succeeded by his grandson, William Master of Morton, afterwards Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, whose splendid style of living, from his minority, no less than his zeal for the cause of his royal master Charles I., contributed to reduce the family fortunes. He alienated many lands of his vast estates, and among them the "Mains of Nadar Drochhoillis," with the manor place, fortalice, &c., which were wadset to Andro Howburne, portioner of Tulliebole, and Elizabeth Sinclair, his spouse, for 4000 merks Scots. Andro Howburne died in Drochil, 9th June 1608, leaving his relict in possession of the lands, and Cicill and Jane, his daughters, minors.

In addition to the wadset, Howburne held an obligation from Lord Morton for 500 merks Scots. Andro Howburne or Hopburne, portioner of Tulliebole, was the eldest son of Patrick Hopburne of Tulliebole, and brother of James Hopburne of Common of Fossoway, Perthshire, and Cockairney, Kinross-shire, who was father of Major-General Holburne or Hepburne of Menstrie.

In the charter-room of Kinross House, the property of Sir G. Graham Montgomery, Baronet, who owns the estate of Lochleven, once a possession of this potent branch of the Douglas family, there is preserved a registered contract betwixt William, Earl of Morton, second of the Lochleven family, and James Douglas, Commendator of Melrose, his uncle, of date at Edinburgh, 9th September, and at Dalkeith and

Dysart 10th and 16th days of September and October 1608, wherein for "certane greit sowms of money," and as an equivalent for an annual rent of 800 merks Scots, which the Earl was bound to pay to the Commendator and his spouse, and the "langest leiware of thame twa dureing all the dayes of thair lyftymes," his Lordship set in tack to the Commendator during his lifetime, and after his decease to Dame Jean Anstruther, his wife, during her widowhood only, "All and haill the landis and Maynes of Owir and Nadir Drochhoillis, with the castell, tour, fortalice, maner place, housis, biggingis, zairdis, outsettis, mosis, mures, medis, fischeingis, comounties, partis, pendiclis, and pertinentis of the samyn quhatsumeuir," lying in the barony of Newlands, regality of Dalkeith and sheriffdom of Peebles. The lands were estimated to be worth yearly 800 merks, for which an annual payment of 40 shillings Scots, required to be made by the lessees, but this the Earl at the same time discharges. The Earl and his cautioners were bound to redeem the lands of "Nader Drochhoillis," with the manor place, fortalice, &c., from Elizabeth Sinclair, relict of Andro Howburne, at the first term of Whitsunday next after the date of this contract, and to grant entry to the Commendator and his spouse "to the said castell, tour, fortalice, maner place, &c. at the feist and terme of Whitsunday nixtocum or at the farrest within the space of thrie dayes nixt thairefter," and to the lands upon the separation of the crop of 1609 from the ground.

That Drochil Castle was not left in the unfinished state generally understood at the execution of its founder, Regent Morton, is evident from the whole tenor of this contract, and particularly from such clauses as the following:—

"Resyrwand alwayes to the said noble erle, his airis maill and successoures to him in the erledome of Mortoun, and lordship of Dalkeith, the foirsaid castell, tour, fortalice, and maner place of Drochhoillis, at sic tymes as [they] pleis to remane and mak their residence thairintill." And again, "Lykeas the said comendator and his said spous bindis and obliiss thame and thair foirsaidis, That dureing thair richt and possessioun of the saidis landis of Drochhoillis with the pertinentis, They sall vphold the said castell, tour, fortalice, and maner place of Drochhoillis with the pertinentis, housis and biggings thairof And leve the saim at

the tyme of thair removing thairfra, In als guid estaitt and integritie in all respectis as the saim salbe the tyme of thair entrie thairto." "And siclike In case at the plesyr of God it sal happin the said Dame Jeane Anstruther To survive the said comendator and eftir his deceis it sal happin hir to be cled with ane vther husband In that cais immediatlie eftir hir said mariage the tak and assedatioun aboue written sall expyre. Lykeas sho salbe haldin and be the tennour heirop with consent of hir said spous bindis and obliiss hir to remove hirself, hir familie, guidis, and geir, furth and fra the foirsaid landis, houses, biggings, and pertinentis thairrof." The Earl and his cautioners being bound to pay to her yearly, after her removal and during her life, the above named annuity of 800 merks Scots.

We have not been able to ascertain when the Commendator of Melrose died, but according to Sir Robert Douglas, his relict married, 2ndly, before July 1630, Sir John Riddel of Riddle, by whom she had a daughter, who married David Barclay of Collairnie in Fife. In 1631, Lyntoun and Newlands were purchased from the Earl of Morton by John, first Earl of Traquair, Treasurer Depute of Scotland, for the sum of 126,000 merks Scots (Letter of J. Lawson to the Earl of Traquair, "concerning the pryce of Lyntoun and Newlands," dated Traquair, 16th April 1642, Morton Papers, Bundle 48, in Kinross Charter-Room).

In June 1642, Dame Jean Anstruther had her life interest in Drochil transferred to the lands of Annacroich, Kinross-shire, with the manor place,—which then included Easter Annacroich (now Hatchbank) and Gairneybank,—from which neither she, her heirs or successors, were to be removed, until payment was made to her or them of 6000 merks Scots, with interest, being arrears of her annuity remaining unpaid (*Registered Contract in Kinross Charter-Room*). Lady Melrose was alive in 1656, and so late as 1697 (twenty-two years after Sir William Bruce, Surveyor-General of His Majesty's Works, had purchased the estate of Lochleven) the wadset of Annacroich remained still unredeemed from her representatives.

James Douglas, Commendator of Melrose, second son of William, first Earl of Morton, of the House of Lochleven, married (1) Marie Ker, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Ker of Fernihirst, and had Archi-

bald, his eldest son ; (2) Helen Scot, by whom he had Robert, Annas, Euphame and Marie ; (3) Jean Anstruther, daughter of Sir James Anstruther of that Ilk, by whom he had William and Isabel. His second son Robert is said by Mylne, the antiquary, who seems to have perused "*Morton's Charter Chist*," to have been also Commendator of Melrose, and to have been 21 years of age in 1624. The Peerages give only the third marriage of the Commendator, and mention no issue. According to Spotiswood, through the care and industry of James Douglas, who was Commendator of the Cistercian Abbey of Melrose about the time of the Reformation, all the original evidences were preserved.

Views of Drochil Castle are included, among other works, in Cardonnell's *Picturesque Antiquities of Scotland*, published in 1793 ; in the *History of Peeblesshire*, by Dr William Chambers, published in 1864 ; and in the *Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland*, by Messrs Macgibbon and Ross, published in 1887. For an extract of the whole of their notices of Drochil Castle, we were indebted, while preparing this paper, to Dr Thomas Dickson, of H.M. General Register House, an Office-bearer of this Society. Drochil is now the property of the Earl of Wemyss.

MONDAY, 27th February 1888.

GILBERT GOUDIE, Treasurer, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the Rev. THOMAS NICHOLSON WANNOP, M.A., Canon of St Mary's, and Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Haddington, was duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

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

(1) By Professor A. H. WRIGHT, Codrington College, through Professor DUNS, D.D., F.S.A. Scot.

Eight Implements, Hatchet-Heads or Chisels of shell, from Barbadoes. [See the subsequent communication by Professor Duns.]

(2) By JAMES CHISHOLM, F.S.A. Scot.

Arrow-Head of chert and two Stone Axes, from North America.

(3) By J. W. SMALL, F.S.A. Scot., Stirling.

Old Scottish Crusie of triangular form, and with a hole in the upper part of the upright back, for hanging on a nail or pin in the wall, from Alyth.

(4) By WILLIAM PENNYCOOK, Dalmeny, through ROBERT ROBERTSON, F.S.A. Scot.

Old Hammer for forging horse shoes.

(5) By Sir HENRY DRYDEN, Bart., Hon. Mem. S.A. Scot.

Langford, Oxfordshire; Notes on the Parish, the Church, and the Sculptures.

(6) By the DEPUTY CLERK REGISTER.

Register of the Privy Council of Scotland. Edited and abridged by Prof. Masson, LL.D. Vol. VIII.

Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, London. Edited by Joseph Bain, F.S.A. Scot. Vol. III.

(7) By the MUSEUM at Bergen.

Bergen's Museum's Aarsberetning for 1886.

(8) By the PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL OF THE ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY.

Annual Report of the Royal Scottish Academy.

(9) By T. J. MARTIN, F.S.A. Scot.

Robert Ferguson the Plotter, or the Secret of the Rye House Conspiracy; and the Story of a Strange Career. By James Ferguson, Advocate. Edinburgh, 1887. 8vo.

(10) By the REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LATE THOMAS COATS of Ferguslie.

The Coinage of Scotland. Illustrated from the Cabinet of Thomas Coats, Esq. of Ferguslie, and other Collections. By Edward Burns, F.S.A. Scot. In three Volumes. Edinburgh: A. & C. Black. 4to, 1887.

There were also Exhibited:—

(1) By JAMES T. IRVINE, F.S.A. Scot., Peterborough.

Tracings of interlaced patterns from Flooring Tiles, found at the Churches of Abbey Milton and Fordington, Dorsetshire. [See the subsequent Communication by Mr Irvine.]

(2) By ALEXANDER CURLE, F.S.A. Scot., Melrose.

Flooring Tile with Fleur-de-lis pattern, and portions of others, found at Melrose Abbey.

Mr Curle sends the following account of the circumstances in which the tiles were found:—

The encaustic tile (fig. 1) with a fleur-de-lis, yellow upon a light olive ground, was found by my gardener when planting a tree in the lower park of my grounds (formerly part of the Abbey grounds), about 60 yards from the churchyard and 2 feet from the surface. Along with it were found several parts of other tiles, a part of a red deer's horn, and a small part of a mediæval brass cooking-pot. I send for your inspection three pieces of the tile with a brown glaze and two pieces with a black, and one much thicker than the others, with remains of brown glaze upon it; also the part of the deer's horn and of the brass pot. The part of the ground in which these were found seems to have been used for depositing rubbish upon, and is very full of stones and tiles of different kinds, and at one place of bones, principally I believe of domestic animals, and I think also of deer and other game. I am not aware of any other encaustic tiles having been found there, and I think it not at all improbable that those now found may have been taken from the Abbey after one or other of the occasions on which it was partially destroyed.

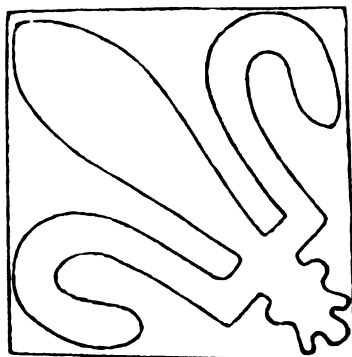


Fig. 1. Encaustic Tile, from Melrose Abbey (length of side, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches).

(3) By GILBERT GOUDIE, *Treasurer* S.A. Scot.

Long stone Implement, cylindrical, club-shaped, with handle, found in Shetland. [See List of Purchases at Meeting of April 23.]

(4) By KIRKMAN FINLAY, F.S.A. Scot.

Stone Ball, with six projecting discs, found on the farm of Keills, island of Islay.

(5) By ADAM SKIRVING of Croys, F.S.A. Scot.

Brass three-legged Pot, Stone Hammer, two large Whorls of stone, and a Whorl of green glass, found on the farm of Walton Park, on the banks of the Urr, 9 miles from Dalbeattie.

The following Communications were read :—

I.

NOTES ON (1) CARIB INCISED STONES AND (2) SHELL IMPLEMENTS.
By PROFESSOR DUNS, D.D., F.S.A. Scot.

1. *Incised Stones*.—Early in 1885, the Society received from Dr Gunning of Rio de Janeiro, photographs of fourteen sets of Indian Rock Inscriptions. They occur in Amazonas, Brazil, chiefly on the banks of the Rio Negro, in positions known to be under water for six or seven months in the year. I had the honour to exhibit and describe these at a meeting of the Society on the 8th June of that year. After the publication of the *Proceedings*, several interesting communications on the subject reached me. Perhaps the most valuable of these were letters from the Rev. Professor Alban H. Wright, Codrington College, Barbadoes, an accomplished observer, who is giving much attention to some of the points raised in my paper. The illustrative drawings which accompany Professor Wright's letters add much to their value, by enabling us to compare the Rio Negro inscriptions with those met with in the West Indian Islands, St Vincents especially. No doubt the area within which they occur lies far a-field from that in which the Society's work is mainly done. But in the department of archaic-ethnology information is welcome from any quarter which helps to shed light on the history of tribes, for ages far removed from centres of civilisation, and before they have learned to copy the customs and imitate the arts of immigrants from such centres. There are few competent records of recent travel, in lands hitherto unvisited and among tribes hitherto unknown, that are not most suggestive from this point of view, for amidst much that is strange, novel, unexpected habits prevail, traces of mechanical and industrial art are met with,

and fragments of beliefs survive, which seem like the stray notes of an old melody, which both the civilised voyagers and the uncivilised tribes have lost in its entirety, but which all feel must at one time have been common to both. My own interest in this aspect of work—a work subject to the recognised principles of historical criticism—is of long standing. But it received a fresh impulse in 1865, when, with Sir J. Y. Simpson, Dr Joseph Robertson, and Dr Paterson, enjoying an archæological “outing,” the sculptures on the Fife caves were discovered. Simpson’s exclamation, “The cave men are going to speak at last,” showed how strong his hope was that the history of the tribes, alleged to be contemporary with the post-Pliocene great extinct mammals, might yet be found written by the men themselves in symbols on the rocks. We know a good deal more of the so-called cave men than we did even so recently as 1865, but for this we are not as yet much indebted, if at all, to the rock inscriptions.

Since writing the notes on the Gunning photographs, the subject has been kept in mind with the view of ascertaining the extent of the area within which similar and, in many cases, identical figures occur. And as to this Professor Wright’s communications may be taken as a good illustrative starting point. I need hardly remind the Society that the great groups of islands which lie in a semicircle on the edge of the Caribbean Sea, namely, the Greater Antilles, including Porto Rico, San Domingo, Cuba, and Jamaica, and the Lesser Antilles, including Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St Vincent, Barbadoes, and above seven hundred more, were found by the early voyagers peopled by several Indian tribes, which, though differing much both in appearance and habits, yet all spoke kindred dialects. The Caribs were the most widespread and most interesting of these, and were found to be expert seaman, brave warriors, and noted for intelligence above the rest. Geologically, the Greater Antilles may be described as “an axis of granite running east and west, overlaid on the northern and southern coast with recent limestone.” The Lesser may be regarded “as a continuation of the volcanic chain of the Andes.” These islands are now peopled by Europeans, Negroes, and Creoles, with here and there traces of the aboriginal inhabitants, as at St Vincent, in the locality

marked "Carib Country" in the sketch map on the table. But even these aborigines are gradually diminishing. The incised characters

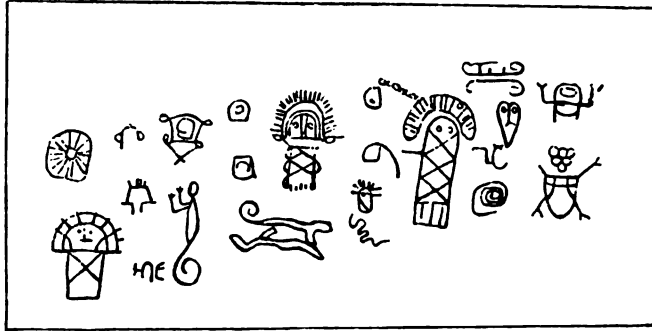


Fig. 1.

on the stones now under notice are generally traced to the Caribs, and are known as "Carib stones," "Carib sacrificial stones," and "Carib

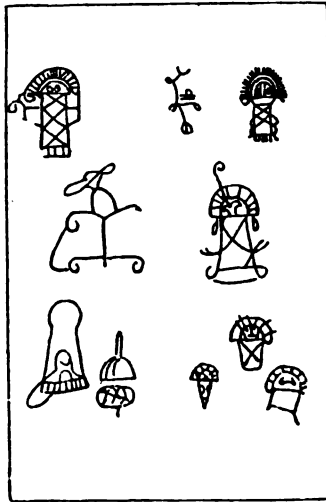


Fig. 2.

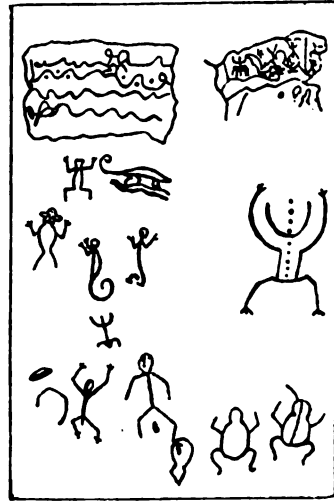


Fig. 3.

rock inscriptions." "Enormous stones," says O. T. Mason, in the *Smithsonian Report* for 1884, "covered with strange designs are found,

specially in a single quarter of Guadeloupe proper (Pointe-A-Pitre). In some the designs are so high that it is difficult to reach them, in others they are near the ground or buried under the surface. They are scattered without order about the country and in the beds of rivers. At St Vincent, also, the last refuge of the Caribs, stones and inscrip-



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

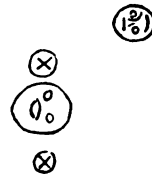


Fig. 6.

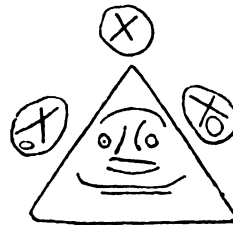


Fig. 7.

tions on them are found in the beds of rivers." In a letter dated "Codrington College, Nov. 11, 1887," Professor Wright says—"I am sending you drawings I have made of the two Indian-Carib Stones, which I saw last April in St Vincent. I find, from inquiries made, that some of the other islands possess similar stones, and I shall make it my business during my next long vacation to visit Dominica and Martinique, where I am told such incisions are to be found. On the sketch map of St Vincent I have marked the places. The stone at Layon (figs. 5, 6, 7) is very large, and must weigh some 20 tons. It has fallen from its original position, owing to the undermining of the bank on which it stood. The stone at Barouallie (fig. 4) is not above a cubic yard in content, and has not I think been moved for centuries. . . . I have sent

with my sketches the original paper on which I endeavoured to get rubbings, but the stone is so weather-worn that a proper rubbing was impracticable. However, I send the papers, as they may give some idea of the depths of the incisions." In another letter, Professor Wright says—"I am told of two Indian inscriptions in Barbadoes, but have failed to find any trace of them yet." "The Layon sacrificial stone has fallen on its side, and now slants south-west. The part marked with an asterisk (fig. 5) is like an oval basin, with a groove or channel running out to the side of the stone as if to carry off an overflow. The surface is much worn, but the figures are distinct from thirty yards distance on the opposite side of the mountain stream. The incisions are quite half an inch deep, and nearly an inch across." This reference to the depth of the incisions is important, because it is clear proof that the figures were not merely the result of slight effort in idle hours, but a laborious work implying serious and persistent purpose. The number of stones on which incisions occur, similar to or identical with those figured in the *Proceedings* of the Society for 1885, and which are now shown, is far greater than I was aware when the Gunning photographs were described, and the area far more extensive. In Schoolcraft's *History of the Indian Tribes* are instances of their occurrence, not only in North America, but he endeavours to illustrate the New World forms by references to instances in the Old, as in Tartary, for example. As has already been noticed, they are met with in Guadeloupe, where Mason has pointed out they resemble the figures in the cover of *The Timehri*,¹ a journal published in Demerara. A copy of this is now shown for the purpose of comparison with the Brazilian forms (fig. 1). But perhaps the most important contribution to the literature of "The Incised Rocks" is the description of them, as they occur in Guiana, by E. F. im Thurm, in his work *Among the Indians of British Guiana*. The copies now on the table supply a good illustration of their resemblance both in feeling and fact to Rio Negro forms. The Guiana examples are of two kinds—deep, as shown in the figures on the left hand (fig. 3), and shallow, as shown in those on the right hand (fig. 2). Some idea of the time and labour that must have

¹ A Carib word meaning "painted" or "marked," or "the writing."

been expended on them may be formed when it is known that one figure which occurs on a rock near the Corentyn river, is 13 feet high and above 5 feet wide. "The deep form occurs at several spots on the Mazeruni, Essequibo, Ireng, Cotinga, Potara, and Berbice rivers. The shallow form has as yet been reported only from the Corentyn river and its tributaries, where, however, examples occur in considerable abundance." It is noteworthy that these incised stones occur for the most part in river courses, or river banks, or in localities near rivers.

The question naturally arises, What are they? What is their meaning? Are they symbols of thought? Have they a linguistic value? Such questions were early and eagerly put, touching the pictographs of the Bushmen, the sculptured stones and pictographs of the North American Indians, the glyphs of Mexico, and even the hieroglyphs of Egypt, and to all these the answer has been affirmative. It seems to me that there is good hope of an equally intelligent kindred answer to questions regarding the forms now under notice, and that travellers knowing the language, and in sympathy with the feelings of the Indians themselves inhabiting the localities where the inscriptions occur, may learn from them the meaning of the symbols. It may, no doubt, be that to the present tribes these figures may have no significance, and be the work of families of men long since passed away. In this case our only chance of knowing much more of them than we now do would be the discovery of a key, which would be to them what the Rosetta Stone was to the Egyptian sculptures.

2. *Shell Implements*.—The term "implements" is a convenient one to apply to the specimens that form the subject of this notice, as it may be used for weapons, tools, and indeed articles of almost any sort that can be pressed into use.

(1) I notice the cutting implements first. "You may expect," wrote Professor Wright, on October 17, 1887, "in a week or two a small parcel of Carib implements, which I am sending to your address. The tools are mainly 'chisels,' turned up in digging the plantations. The jade stone article is remarkable. It was picked up in Barbadoes, where no such mineral exists, or indeed in no West Indian Island.

The limestone tools are common enough in certain spots, generally near springs, are always the same shape, and generally are found many together. Those I send are from three places in Barbadoes —Indian Pond, Three Houses, and Consett's Bay. See the sketch map." Ten specimens of shell implements, mostly of the form here figured (fig. 8), were sent to me, eight of which, selected by Dr Anderson, are now presented to the Society. The shapes vary more



Fig. 8. Implement of Shell, from Barbadoes.

than was to be looked for after Professor Wright's remarks. This comes well out when we place the smallest beside the largest on the table. The smallest implement (fig. 9) is very pretty. Much time has been spent in shaping and polishing it. The resemblance it bears to some of the forms in polished stone in the Museum is worthy of notice (see fig. 10). All these implements have been made from the shell of a large mollusc, common in the Caribbean Sea, the giant top-shell (*Strombus*

gigas), a form which I have placed on the table. If the largest implement be laid alongside of this shell, and the hand be passed in below the rounded edge, it will be seen how little work would be required to shape it into its present form. These shell celts are said by Mason (*Smithsonian Reports*, 1884) not to be made of living shell, which

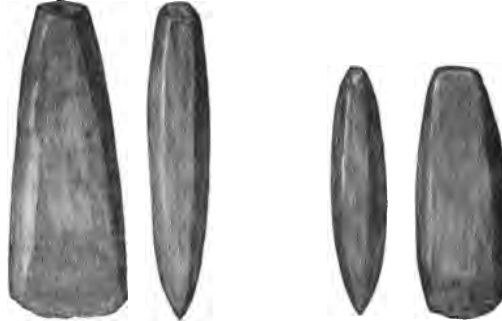


Fig. 9.

Fig. 10.

Fig. 9. Implement of Shell, from Barbadoes, and (10) of Polished Stone, from Yunan (actual size).

would not have been hard enough for the purpose, but of fossil shell. The statement is misleading. Strictly speaking, they are not fossils. The original substance has not been replaced by the matrix in which the celts are met with. The meaning must be that they have been long buried under conditions which go to harden such materials. On some parts of our own coasts, for example, where the sand consists largely of comminuted shells, it becomes consolidated by the carbonate of lime in the shell being acted upon by the carbonic acid in the rain water; and stones, laminarian stems, small crabs, and often unbroken shells are entangled in the mass, and preserved in their original shapes.

On the 14th April 1879, I read a paper on "Smoothing Stones," which is published in the *Proceedings* of that year. One example was referred to regarding the history, substance, shape, and use of which all that could be said was—"No. 5 has been long in my possession. I can, however, only hazard a guess as to its use. It was called a shoemaker's stone. I am inclined to think that it had been employed in the process of tanning, and, though not now in use, it most likely served the same

purpose as the stretching tool or slicker, which used to be of stone." At the time the general impression was that the substance is marble, though this seemed to me doubtful. When looking at the Barbadoes celts, Dr Anderson bethought him of this specimen. On again examining it, I had a thin slice taken off without interfering in any way with the shape, and on looking at it carefully with the microscope I found it to be shell.

At the same meeting I exhibited a "shell adze" from New Guinea, in its original handle, and made from the edge fold of a huge Pacific shell—*Tridacna gigas*. It is again placed on the table to illustrate the present notice.

(2) There are other two shell articles to which attention is called. These are (a) specimens of ring-money in the natives' net-work purse, and (b) a nondescript specimen which Mr Bryson, optician, kindly allows me to show to the Society. The only information I can give as to the first mentioned specimens, is that they were believed by the late Dr Mackintosh Mackay to have been brought from Polynesia, where they are used as money. Mr Bryson's specimen has been made from the second whorl of a large univalve shell, most likely *Tritonium variegatum*. In Mason's *Smithsonian Report*, 1884, reference is made to discs or quoits, and illustrations are given. He says the Caribs played with these. Is this specimen a Carib quoit?

In conclusion, I may point out that on most of the forms to which we have referred there are well-defined marks of an influence which, had they remained on the shores of their native seas, would in the long run have destroyed the shells, and returned their carbonate of lime to the ocean, to be again taken up and used by other generations of molluscs in building up their shells. I refer to the action of the tiny sponge, *Cleona*, whose influence is so powerful in the destruction of the oyster shell, and indeed the shells of all Mollusca.

II.

NOTICE OF A RECUMBENT HOG-BACKED MONUMENT, AND PORTIONS OF SCULPTURED SLABS WITH SYMBOLS, RECENTLY DISCOVERED AT ST VIGEANS CHURCH, FORFARSHIRE. BY THE REV. W. DUKE, M.A., F.S.A. Scot.

The ancient sculptured stones that were known to be preserved at St Vigeans up to the publication of the late Dr John Stuart's book, in which they are illustrated, were four in number, all slabs of considerable size, though more or less mutilated. In vol. ix. of the *Proceedings* of the Society, I gave a notice of twenty-nine additional stones,—most of them mere fragments,—that had turned up during the restoration of the church in 1871–2. Three more have been found since, which I now wish to bring under the notice of the Society. I shall number them 30, 31, and 32, in continuation of the former series.

No. 30.—This stone was found in the churchyard, in a short flight of steps that led up to the church. It lay with the lettered side downwards, and the scalloping on the upper side (a diagram of which is shown in fig. 1) wholly concealed by the step immediately above. There was nothing to distinguish it from the other steps, except that



Fig. 1. Recumbent Hog-Backed Monument at St Vigeans
(59 inches in length).

it had what appeared to be a chamfer in its face. I took the opportunity of having the walk improved, to get the stone lifted for examination, when it was found to be a monument that had suffered successive degradations. The scalloping displayed, when the step above it was removed, is that of the hog-backed class of monuments, of which there is an un mutilated example at Meigle; while the letters and chamfer on the other side showed that it had been converted two centuries ago into the lintel of a door either of the church or manse. The mode

of its conversion to this second use is plain enough. The monument was cut vertically along one side of its central ridge or spine, and a chamfer worked in its base to suit the door. Only a faint trace of the ornament on this side now remains. Whether the stone was further thinned at the same time to a uniform thickness of about 6 inches, by removing the greater portion of the ornamented convex surface on the other side, or whether this operation was performed



Fig. 2. Sculptured Stone at St Vigens.

when the stone was converted into a step, it is now impossible to say. In its present state it measures 59 by 21 by 6 inches. Its back had been horizontal, or nearly so, and it appears to have suffered curtailment by the squaring of both ends. The initials, M. R. R., are those of Master Robert Reynold, who came to St Vigens as minister in 1650, and the date below, 1665, is the year in which he was translated to Aberdeen.

No. 31. This fragment (fig. 2), measuring 12 by 10½ inches, consists of a

thin slab of Arbroath pavement, probably not more than half its original thickness. It appears to have formed the lower portion of the slab, and was found in digging a grave at the east end of the church. The spectacle ornament presents the unusual feature of having the two outer circles at both sides interrupted by an incised line. The ornament above is evidently of a kind that is not common on such monuments, but too little of it remains for the design to be reproduced.

No. 32. This fragment was found in the beginning of the present year in digging a grave, where the soil consisted entirely of earth and rubbish removed from the foundation of the apse in 1871. The fracture at one side is quite fresh, so that the stone must have been larger at no distant date. The circles of the spectacle ornament (fig. 3) are filled

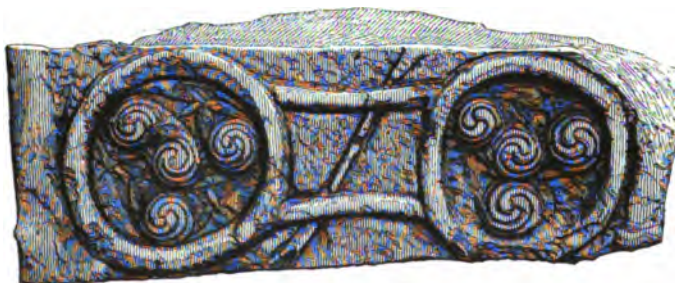


Fig. 3. Portion of Sculptured Slab at St Vigeans.

with four bosses rising from a field of connecting spirals. In the case of the Glenferness stone, the corresponding circles are filled with seven bosses. The Rosemarkie stone has also that number of bosses similarly placed, with the addition of three more on the space between the connecting lines. There appears to be no other case of bosses in connection with the spectacle ornament. It will be noticed that the cross line of the bent sceptre slopes from right to left, the only other example of which is on the Drosten Cross, also at St Vigeans. The fragment measures 10 by 4 inches, and is 3 inches thick. The reverse (fig. 4) is covered with interlaced work. This makes the fifth example of the spectacle ornament at St Vigeans. The designs are

all perfectly distinct from one another. It was pointed out, when the stone was brought to the Museum, that certain incised lines on its edge were probably a portion of an Ogham inscription, but so much defaced as to be illegible.

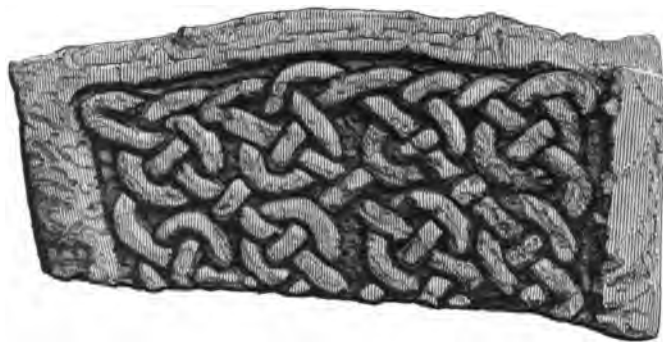


Fig. 4. Portion of Sculptured Slab at St Vigean (reverse of fig. 3).

III.

NOTES OF THE RECENT DISCOVERY OF PAVEMENT AND FLOORING TILES AT THE ABBEY OF COUPAR-ANGUS AND THE CATHEDRAL OF ST ANDREWS. BY ALEXANDER HUTCHESON, F.S.A. Scot., BROUGHTY FERRY.

A very interesting discovery was made at Coupar-Angus burying-ground in December last. While William Spiers, sexton, was engaged in making preparations for an interment, he came upon what was supposed to have been the original floor of the abbey. The supposed floor lay at a depth of about 4 feet below the surface of the burying-ground, and was formed of neatly squared small red paving stones, which had been carefully jointed, and bedded with lime mortar. The stones were alternated into each other, and very smooth on their upper surfaces.

On raising a portion of the pavement, it was found to be covering and indeed resting upon two coffins, each containing a full-grown skeleton in apparently undisturbed and tolerably well-preserved con-

dition. The coffins had no other covering than the pavement, and were each formed from a single stone, measuring in outside dimensions about 7 feet in length, 3 feet in breadth, and 1 foot 6 inches deep, hollowed out for the body, and shaped for the shoulders and head, and lay east and west. The coffins and pavement were of the ordinary red sandstone of the district, of which the abbey itself was built.

The sexton lifted one of the coffins, which was unfortunately broken in the operation, the other was left in the ground. Mr Charles Boyd, banker, Coupar-Angus, who has taken much interest in the discovery, tells me that the coffin when discovered was filled to the top with a fine mould. This was doubtless the effect of the percolation of water through the overlying soil, carrying down with it the finer particles of earth, a feature generally observed in old interments. The contents of the coffins were carefully examined, but nothing of interest was discovered. Similar coffins have previously been discovered during digging operations in the same burying-ground, and several of them are preserved in a corner of the ground.

It may not be without interest to mention, as possibly evincing in this instance an example of continuity of occupation for long periods of time by successive races of particular sites for worship and burial, that during last summer Mr Spiers discovered, at a depth of about 6 feet from the surface, and apparently beyond the limits of the abbey walls, but inside the burying-ground, what seems to have been an ancient burial. The cist or coffin was about 7 feet long by about 2 feet in breadth. No covering stone was apparent, but it was paved in the bottom, and had slabs set on edge for the sides, and was described by him as having been formed of blue slabs, similar to the paving stones of East Forfarshire; and a month or two thereafter, at about a similar depth, and several yards to the south of the last mentioned discovery, he found a small Bronze Age whetstone of quartzite, which is now deposited in the Museum of the Society.¹

The above notes are written from personal observation and inquiry, the writer having visited the site of the abbey on the day after the discovery of the pavement.

¹ See the figure of the Whetstone, *ante*, p. 8.

The writer was also present in September last, when a part of the original floor of the cathedral of St Andrews was uncovered. The floor lay at a depth of about 5 inches below the present surface of the gravel walk immediately in front of the site of the high altar, and was formed of burned tiles of a reddish clay, each 10 inches square and about 1 inch in thickness, laid diagonally, and bedded and jointed with lime. The tiles, one of which is deposited in the Museum, had been originally coated on the upper surface with a greenish and yellow-coloured glaze, without, so far as seen, any pattern. Small portions of the glaze still adhered round the edges of the tiles, but on the upper surface it had been apparently worn off by foot wear, some of the tiles, where of softer material, being much hollowed out and worn down.

One interesting feature brought out in the discovery when the floor was uncovered may be noticed. All the tiles were found to be broken, and many of them deeply indented into the soil, as if by the fall upon them of heavy masses of material,—doubtless a record of the fall of the walls and roof of the cathedral.

IV.

NOTES (1) OF THE DISCOVERY OF A GLASS CUP IN A STONE COFFIN AT PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL, AND (2) OF ENCAUSTIC TILES WITH INTERLACED PATTERNS, FROM FORDINGTON, ST GEORGE'S CHURCH, DORCHESTER, AND MILTON ABBEY CHURCH, DORSET. BY J. T. IRVINE, F.S.A. Scot.

1. The account given in the *Proceedings* of the Antiquaries of Scotland for 1885-6, p. 136, &c., of the finding by Mr Taylor at Airlie, in Forfarshire, of the glass vessel there described, is so interesting that I am induced to send you an account of a like discovery made in a stone coffin at Peterborough, in 1876. Towards the end of that year, the Chapter had drainage made through the Cathedral Close. To this the rain water from the stack pipes of the building was to be led by smaller branches. During excavations round the east end of the New Building for one of these branches, the workmen came across a number of stone coffins, which of necessity had to be removed. The space here was part of the site of the cemetery of the monks, though not of its most ancient portion which lay to south of the choir. In one of these coffins, said to have been placed nearly central to the east end of the "New Work," the cup was found, and within a few days afterwards was seen by the Rev. Canon Marsham Argles, and by him placed for safety in the case in the Cathedral library wherein "Swapham" and their other valuable MS. are kept. Lapse of time, together with the death of the principal workman employed, now, I fear, renders hopeless the recovery of evidence to discover the particular coffin in which the cup was found. The coffins themselves, with such of their covers as remained, were placed outside the east wall of the south transept, where they now remain. None present marks sufficient to fix a date with safety, nor do they differ from that class intended for use entirely below the surface. Their material is the Barnack stone, whose quarries were used in Roman times, and which was known prior to the Conquest for its admirable tenacity and durability, well exemplified in the Saxon tower of its parish church, the most richly ornamented and remarkable tower of that date in England.

From the earliest times these stone coffins appear to have been kept

in stock at Barnack, to supply the demand for them. Those of Roman date only differ from those of the Gothic Age in being mostly about equally square at both ends, having somewhat greater inside depth; and wanting the Christian cruciform stems, or keel ridges on their massive lids, as seen in Roman specimens placed for preservation in the churchyards of Chesterton and Waternewton Churches.

The cup, as shown by the engraving in fig. 1, is in very good preservation, which curious circumstance marks the discovery of all. Its colour



Fig. 1. Glass Cup, from a Stone Coffin at Peterborough
(2½ inches in height).

is a beautiful clear cobalt tint (slightly greenish), differing in so far from the fine clear glass of that found in Orkney. The size differs little from that found at Airlie schoolhouse. The Peterborough cup, however, has a handle on the one side, twisted so as to leave two small holes through which a cord might pass. The bottom has no rim or rings, merely a slight trace of the junction with the glassblower's rod, apparently *cut* while the glass was hot. The twist of the glass material during formation is very distinct. Its texture also contains abundant small air bubbles. The height outside is 2½ inches to the 2½ of the Airlie one, and an overall width of 3½ inches to its 3.

A few further notes possessing possible bearing on the consideration of dates may be added.

Medes-ham-Stead Monastery is said to have been founded in A.D. 655.

Destroyed by "the Danes," 870.

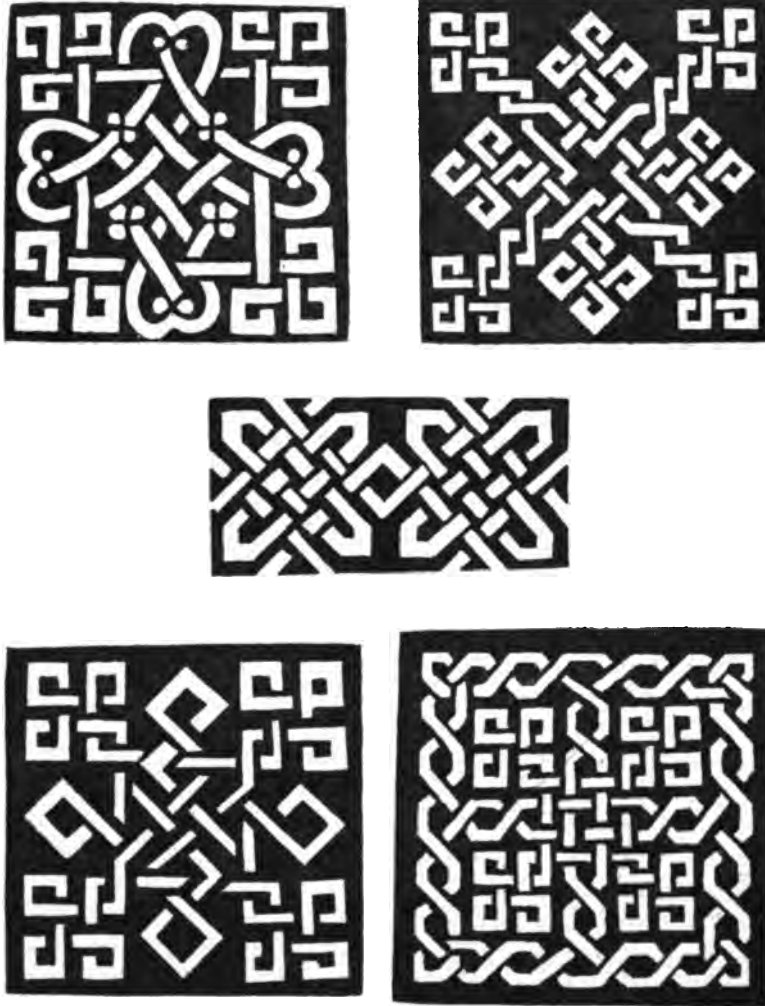
Rebuilt by Bishop Athelwold of Winchester about 972.

Completely burnt, 1116.

The present church was commenced (on a site mostly over the general cemetery) in 1117. Strong reasons exist for believing that the east boundary wall of the Saxon monastery agreed with the present line of the east wall of the above mentioned "New Work." The site of the discovery, therefore, is outside such wall. That space, however, was certainly an intake of Norman Age, whose extended wall still forms the boundary of the Close, and is farther eastwards. It was, however, no part of the cemetery until the time of Abbot Robert Lindsey (who sat 1214 to 1221), which abbot "gave part of his vineyard to enlarge the burial-ground of the monks." Apparently this is the very piece of ground, for the garden and ground eastward of the cathedral garth wall, and extending on to the close boundary along this portion, is still called "The Vineyard."

2. *Encaustic Paving Tiles from Fordington, St George's Church, Dorchester, and Milton Abbey Church, Dorset.*—The tiles here figured are remarkable from giving probably the very last appearance of those interlacing patterns (which were so marked a feature of Saxon work) in English mediæval architecture. Old suggestion assigned such designs to copyism of leather strap work, but before the Saxon Age they were already found on pavements of Roman date in England. In good and early Saxon work the ornament usually occurs as a double flat strap; but shortly prior to, and about the time of the Confessor it often in section becomes a *single* flattened half roll.

In not very early Norman times, there was a curious recurrence to a very similar class of design, mixed with birds, dragons, &c., passing off into intricate interlacing work, often accompanied by a sort of natural foliage. This is very well seen on the shrine at Peterborough Cathedral, erroneously termed the "Tomb of Abbot Hedda," and other like examples.



Encaustic Tiles from Fordington St George, and Milton Abbey Churches, Dorset.

In some such cases animals are very naturally represented bound together by (single) serpentine straps, as on the singularly spirited design round Melbury Bubb Font, in Dorset. The natural foliage very often present on such work will generally date the period of the object. The tiles illustrated are curious from suggesting that the intention at first may possibly have been to rather imitate wicker-work than leather straps. For these tiles were no doubt specially designed for the pavement of the church of Milton Abbey, and the borrowed hint of their design taken from the arms of that monastery, which was, on a ground sable, three wicker baskets filled with bread, all proper. A most beautiful and perfect representation of these arms yet remains in stained glass in a (south) chancel window of Iberton Church, a few miles from the above Abbey, lying just inside the Vale of Blackmoor. They have been excellently illustrated in a recent volume of the *Archæologia* of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

The colours give the tile patterns as a rich yellow on a deep red ground. The narrow tile border slip is also subdivided to form intersections to red strips of like width, dividing (as usual in the Perpendicular style) the design into squares of nine or sixteen tiles, by which the four interlacing designs here given could be made to form several richly varied patterns.

MONDAY, 12th March 1888.

GILBERT GOUDIE, Treasurer, in the Chair.

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

FRANCIS J. GRANT, W.S., Carrick Pursuivant of Arms, 42 Ann Street.
CHARLES MITCHELL, C.E. and Architect, Kilmarnock.

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

(1) By J. ROMILLY ALLEN, C.E., F.S.A. Scot.

Two carved Scandinavian Powder-Horns. [See the subsequent paper by Mr Allen.]

(2) By ALEXANDER HUTCHESON, Architect, Dundee, F.S.A. Scot.

Portions of two Floor Tiles of red clay, from the Cathedral of St Andrews.

(3) By Professor DUNS, D.D., F.S.A. Scot.

Bracelet of Shell, rounded and polished, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, from Polynesia.

(4) By Rev. WALTER BELL, F.S.A. Scot.

Collection of Copper Tokens, Medals, &c., comprising eight Birmingham, various sizes and dates; Tenterden Halfpenny, 1796; Liverpool Halfpenny, 1794; Leeds Halfpenny, 1793; Chelsea Halfpenny, 1795; Hereford Halfpenny, 1794; Kendal (no date); Dred Halfpenny, Suffolk, 1794; Guernsey and Alderney Penny, 1813; Nova Scotia Halfpenny, 1832; Barbadoes Penny, 1788; Tradesmen's Tokens and Tokens of Private Firms and Works, twenty of various dates; Medalets, Blucher and Wellington, 1815; Proclamation of William IV., Wellington's Peninsular Victories, Preliminaries of Peace

signed 1814, Thames and Severn Canal, Bridge at Coalbrookdale, Emancipation of Slaves, Foundation of Bath, &c.

(5) By Mrs ROBERT HERDMAN, St Bernards, Bruntsfield Crescent.
Highland Dirk, with carved handle, found at Sauchie, Stirlingshire.

(6) By J. R. D'OLIER, Herbert House, Booterstown, Dublin.
The Book of Kells. A Lecture by Professor J. O. Westwood in Oxford, November 1886. With Illustrations by Mrs J. R. D'Olier. Dublin, 1887. 4to, pp. 18.

(7) By JOHN ROBERTSON, Schoolmaster of Auchterhouse, the Author.
Education, with Notices of the Schools and Schoolmasters of Auchterhouse for the last two hundred years. 8vo. 1887.

(8) By WILLIAM FORBES of Medwyn, *Foreign Secretary*.
Constantinople et le Bosphore de Thrace, 1812-26. Par M. Le Comte Andreossy. Paris, 1828. 8vo.

(9) By JAMES MACDONALD, the Farn, Huntly, the Author.
Local Place-Names, No. III. Huntly Field Club. 12mo, pp. 30.

(10) By the TRUSTEES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.
Fac-Similes of Ancient Charters in the British Museum. Vol. I.—to complete the set.

(11) By the TRUSTEES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.
Catalogue of the Coins of the Shahs of Persia in the British Museum.

There were also Exhibited :—

(1) By HENRY A. R. CHANCELLOR.
Silver Box of open work, with portraits of King Charles I. and Queen Henrietta Maria, containing 28 counters of the original set of 36 pieces,

stamped in imitation of engraving, with figures of the Sovereigns of England from Edward the Confessor to Charles II. as Prince of Wales. Date about 1632.

(2) By JAMES AITCHISON, Aberdeen.

Carved Pipe-Case of copper, mounted with brass, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, half of the bowl end wanting. On the part of the bowl remaining there is engraved a rose in the centre, surrounded by a border of zig-zag interlacings of two strands, edged by a smaller border of a running zig-zag line. Found in taking down an old house at Cruchley, parish of Kirkmichael, Banffshire. Among the objects carved on the stem of the pipe-case are a human skull and the half-illegible motto **MEMENTO MORI**, on a band round the top of the skull. The emblems of the Passion are also carved, viz., the rope, the symbol for the 30 pieces of money, two scourges crossed, the lance, sponge, and lash crossed, a ladder, a cross above which is **I.R.I.** (probably for *Jesus Rex Judæorum*), a nail, ewer, a pillar with the cock crowing on the top, and the tomb. On the other side are a number of musical instruments, the bagpipes, a clarinet, flute, two Jew's harps, a fiddle and bow, and a sand-glass, an arrow, and two spades crossed. A crowned rose (for England), a crowned thistle (for Scotland), and a crowned *fleur-de-lis* (for France). The letters **K. I. S.** and **I. K. S.**, above the crowned rose and the crowned *fleur-de-lis*, might be supposed to stand for "King James VIII.," but it is impossible to tell what the numerous initials marked all over the pipe-case may stand for; if they be the initials of successive owners, the case must have passed through very many hands.

The following Communications were read:—

I.

NOTICES OF TWO SCANDINAVIAN POWDER-HORNS, PRESENTED TO THE MUSEUM BY J. ROMILLY ALLEN, F.S.A. SCOT. (PLATE I.)

The two Scandinavian powder-horns, now presented to the Museum, were purchased from dealers in London, beyond which nothing is known of their history, except that there is a cast of the smaller one in the South Kensington Museum, the following description of it being given in Professor J. O. Westwood's *Descriptive Catalogue of Fictile Ivories in the South Kensington Museum* (p. 327).

'73-356.

Powder Flask—Indo-Portugese (?) 17th century—Original in the ———¹ Collection—L. $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; W. at bottom 2 ins. Portion of the curved end of a tusk, with very rudely carved scenes of the Passion in very low relief. The kiss of Judas and the soldiers, one fallen on the ground in dismay. Christ bound, brought before Pilate; the Scourging; Christ reviled and crowned with thorns; Christ bearing his cross; St Veronica kneeling before him with the Vera-icou, and the Crucifixion; the faces of the sun and moon over the arms of the cross; the three Maries standing and kneeling at the foot of the cross.

Professor Westwood had evidently never seen the original, or he would have noticed that the material of which this powder-flask was made was horn, and not ivory. It is at present in a fragmentary condition, only the smaller end of the horn remaining, having a small mounting of brass at the tip, and the lower end closed up with a piece of wood. The diameter at the top is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches and at the bottom $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the length being $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, differing slightly from the dimensions given by Professor Westwood. The style of the carving is so like that found on powder-flasks which are known to be Scandinavian that there can be little doubt this one can be traced to the same northern source.

The figures (see Plate I.) are rudely executed, but the artist's lack of technical skill is, to a certain extent, made up for by clever grouping and expressive attitudes, giving a force which is often lacking in more highly finished work. The conventional way in which the whole of the

¹ Name of collection not given in catalogue, because unknown to Prof. Westwood.

drapery is covered with wavy lines should be noticed. The background is cross-hatched all over. The subjects represented are six in number, arranged in two rows of three, one above the other, each enclosed within a margin, arched at the top and ornamented with a chevron. The scenes are all taken from the Passion of our Lord, being as follows:—

Top Row.—(1) Christ carrying the Cross. In front is St Veronica holding the veil with the impression of our Lord's face upon it. There are two other figures behind and one in front.

(2) The Crucifixion. Christ on cross, with head erect, body unbent and limbs straight along arms of cross; cloth girt round the waist, feet resting on suppedaneum, crown of thorns on the head, wounds in two hands and right side; top arm of cross inscribed with letters I. N.; Sol and Luna on each side of top arm of cross; three figures below, one on left shown in full face standing with arms folded across the breast, intended for the Virgin Mary (?), one on right shown in profile, intended for St John (?), and third figure kneeling at foot of cross, intended for one of the other Maries.

(3) Christ Buffeted. Christ in the centre naked, with hands crossed and bound, and crowned with thorns; a man on each side pulling his hair, and one on the left below striking him with a reed.

Bottom Row.—(1) The Betrayal. Judas kissing Christ, a soldier on the left carrying a lighted torch, and another with fasces, spear-heads appearing in the background; Peter cutting off the ear of Malchus, who lies prostrate on the ground.

(2) Christ before Pilate, clad in a long robe, with the hands tied behind, and attended by a guard.

(3) The Scourging. Christ in the centre naked, and a man on each side with a scourge.

From the style of the art of the carvings on this powder-horn and the way of treating the subjects represented, it is probably not older than the sixteenth or seventeenth century. The entire absence of the nimbus round the heads of the figures is a very remarkable feature, for although the nimbus is not found on the early paintings in the Catacombs at Rome before A.D. 400, after that time its use was universal throughout Christian art for the purpose of distinguishing saints from other persons



CARVED POWDER HORN.

with whom they were grouped in pictures and sculptures. The only exceptions to this rule are to be found in districts like Scotland and Ireland, which in pre-Norman times were so isolated from the rest of Christendom that their native sculptors either adhered to the traditional art of the first four centuries, after it had disappeared elsewhere, or were too remote from the centres of learning to be guided by hard and fast laws of any kind. Whatever may be the reason of the omission of the nimbus on most of early sculptured stones of Ireland and Scotland, the want of this distinguishing mark makes the interpretation of the different subjects infinitely more difficult than it would be otherwise.

The Crucifixion on the Scandinavian powder-horn is treated in a very archaic manner, the body of the Saviour being unbent and the limbs extended straight out on the arms of the cross, showing that He was alive, not dead, as is the case in the representations of the thirteenth and subsequent centuries. The conventional sun and moon above the arms of the cross are characteristic of the Byzantine, Carolingian, and Saxon types of Crucifixion.

Scenes from the Passion of our Lord are not found at all in the paintings of the Catacombs at Rome, and it was only by degrees that anything like a complete series was formed. The earliest examples are found on the sculptured sarcophagi at Rome of the fourth and fifth centuries, the scenes chosen for representation being the denial of St Peter, Christ before Pilate, Christ crowned with thorns, and Christ carrying the cross.¹ In the sixth century the crucifixion and resurrection and ascension² were added, and in the Saxon MSS. of the eleventh century the betrayal occurs. The scourging and other scenes intended to attract attention to the sufferings and indignities which our Lord had to undergo belong to the period subsequent to the twelfth century. The regular series of scenes from the Passion begins with the entry into Jerusalem, and includes all the principal events described in the New Testament and Apocryphal Gospels between this and the descent of the Holy Spirit on the Day of Pentecost, but as time went on the

¹ See Dr J. W. Appell's *Monuments of Early Christian Art*.

² On the holy oil vessels from Jerusalem. See Garrucci, *Storia del arte Cristiana*, vol. vi. pls. 433-435.

scenes immediately connected with the trial of our Lord by Pilate and the Crucifixion took precedence of all others, and just before the Reformation the representations of what actually took place were discarded in favour of that curious set of symbols known as the Emblems of the Passion.

One of the earliest series of scenes from the Passion, which includes the scourging, is to be found on the golden altar at Aix la Chapelle, attributed by Rohault de Fleury to the tenth century.¹ The Emblems of the Passion, as distinguished from the scenes from the Passion, were not fully developed until the fifteenth or sixteenth century, but an example of the Emblems being introduced into the subject of Christ in Glory occurs in the Saxon Psalter of King Athelstan in the British Museum (Galba A xviii.), illustrated in Professor Westwood's *Miniatures of the Anglo-Saxon MSS.* (pl. 32).

The scourging does not occur in Norman sculpture in this country, as far as I am aware, but there is a curious example of the scene sculptured on a fourteenth century font at Shilton, in Oxfordshire.

The introduction of St Veronica into the representations of Christ bearing the cross, is of late date, and the only instance of it amongst the fictile ivories in the South Kensington Museum, catalogued by Professor Westwood, is on a cast taken from the horn now under consideration.

In the time of Eusebius, St Veronica was identified with ἡ αἰμορροῦσα, or the woman that our Lord cured of the bloody issue, and the historian describes two statues existing in his time at Cæsarea Philippi—one of Christ and the other of the Hæmorissa. The Apocryphal Gospel of Nicodemus makes St Veronica one of the witnesses on behalf of Christ in this trial by Pilate. The later legend is well known, which relates that, when our Lord was carrying this cross to Calvary, St Veronica was amongst the spectators, and being moved with compassion on beholding His agony, stepped forward and wiped the blood and sweat from His face with her veil. The impression of the features of Christ was miraculously transferred to the veil, and the portrait thus produced was called the "Vera icon," or true image, which is still believed to exist amongst the other relics in St Peters at Rome.

¹ *La Messe*, vol. i, pl. 87.

Professor George Stephens recently read a paper before the Society of Antiquaries of London "on an ebony pax bearing the legend of St Veronica,"¹ which he purchased in Copenhagen in 1877. He mentions that "in an old Swedish legend, Abargus, in his zeal to see Christ, sent his own painter to Jerusalem to take the portrait of the healer. But the divine face was too bright for the eyes of the artist, and the Saviour pressed his own kerchief over his countenance, and gave it to the errander, stamped with the Heaven-King's image."

The name Veronica seems to be a corruption of vera icon, or perhaps the similarity of sound between the two suggested the legend. Many curious beliefs of this kind grew up, in the first place, from a desire to amplify the narrative of the Gospels by supplying details there omitted, tracing relationships between the different characters, and identifying anonymous persons with others whose names are given in some other passage, or giving entirely new names to them. These names were generally in Greek, and had some connection with the facts related about the individual, as when the soldier who struck our Lord with a spear at the crucifixion is called Longinus, from *λόγχη*, a spear. The original meaning of the word was afterwards forgotten, and it was thought of simply as a proper name. Protestants are accustomed to look upon all Christian legends with more or less contempt as being unworthy of notice, but there is much to be learnt as to the gradual growth of stories of this kind, and it will generally be found that they were not invented by ecclesiastical writers with the intent to deceive their readers, but are natural products of the human mind wishing to get a more complete idea of the Scripture narrative, and occasionally falling into error, or deceived by the sound of words whose meaning had been lost.

The larger of the two powder-horns presented to the Museum is carved with Scripture subjects and also with scenes from the romances of the Charlemagne cycle. It will not be necessary to refer in detail to the latter, as Mr G. F. Black will undertake to explain their meaning fully in a subsequent paper on the subject.

The horn is ornamented with three rows of scenes enclosed in panels

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. xlvi. p. 266.

with inscriptions between each.¹ Part of the top row is subdivided on one side into two smaller rows. The subjects and inscriptions are as follows :—

Top Row.—Temptation of Adam and Eve, inscribed vertically on left ADAM I PARIDI, on right EVA HERHOS. Three warriors on horseback inscribed horizontally above OTEVEL DRAB DEMBEGE. Smaller row below. Warrior on horseback, inscribed vertically on right TIDRIK : Lion and Dragon facing each other, and standing on a conical hill ; a crown above the head of the lion, inscribed in smaller letters horizontally KRONE, inscribed horizontally above these two scenes K : GARSIA K : KLARIS.

Second Row.—Inscribed above, horizontally right round the horn, LÆVEN OG DEN LEDELINDER ORMEN. Four panels of carving—(1) Two warriors on horseback facing each other, with a conical hill between them, inscribed vertically over the apex TAREN ; a bird above the heads of each of the horses, inscribed vertically on right ROLAND, and on left ALKAIN. (2) Two men facing each other, inscribed horizontally above FERAKVN, and vertically on right BOLDVIN. (3) Warrior on horseback, and bird above head of horse, inscribed vertically on right ABAS. (4) Similar to No. 3, but reversed.

Bottom Row.—Inscribed above horizontally right round the horn HER IVAAR BLAA GREVEN GONSELIN. Five panels of carving—(1) King holding sword, inscribed vertically on left in smaller letters KONG OLGER DANSK. (2) A similar figure, inscribed vertically on left K : BVRMAN. (3) King David playing on the harp, inscribed vertically on left KO : DAVE. (4) Samson and Delilah, inscribed vertically on left SAMSON, and horizontally in smaller letters above Delilah DALILADH. (5) Daniel feeding the dragon with balls of pitch, inscribed vertically on left DANIEL, and horizontally in smaller letters above the dragon DRAKE ; a human head appears just below Daniel's hand ; inscribed right round bottom of horn ANNO 1697 MAS MASSIN EGEN HAND.

The powder-horn has mountings at the top and bottom of brass.

The four Scripture subjects are all taken from the Old Testament. The Temptation of Adam and Eve occurs in the paintings of the Catacombs at Rome, and is common throughout all periods of Christian art.

¹ See the engraving of the horn on plate ii. in Mr Black's paper.

The symbolism is explained by the verse in St Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians (1 Cor. xv. 21): "For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ all live."

Daniel feeding the dragon with balls of pitch is represented on sculptured sarcophagi found in the Vatican cemetery (*Bottari, tav. xix.*), Verona (Maffei's *Verona Illustrata*, pt. iii. p. 54), and at Arles. It also occurs on the gilded glass vessels from the Catacombs. The scene is not described in our version of the Scriptures, but in the Apocrypha. The delivery of Daniel from the lions was a common symbolic way of setting forth God's power to deliver Christians from evil, but the incident of Daniel feeding the dragon is comparatively rare in art.

David playing on the harp is not found in the Catacomb paintings, but belongs to the period when illuminated Psalters began to be used, this subject generally forming the frontispiece to the volume. Numerous examples of the ninth and tenth centuries exist in the Irish and Anglo-Saxon MSS., and on the high crosses of Ireland. David was one of the favourite Old Testament types of Christ.

The event from the life of Samson, which is most frequently represented in Christian art, is his combat with the lion, but the story of his connection with Delilah is very seldom illustrated. The only instance I have come across in twelfth century sculpture is on the details of the cloisters of Zurich Cathedral,¹ where Delilah is shown cutting off Samson's hair, the source of his strength. On the Scandinavian powder-horn, Samson appears seated, with long hair reaching down to the ground, and Delilah stands in front presenting him with a cup of wine.

¹ "Der Kreuzgang beim Grossmünster in Zürich," Von S. Vögelin, *Mittheilungen der Antiquarischen Gesellschaft in Zürich*, Band i. Heft 6.

II.

NOTICES (1) OF ECCLESIASTICAL MUSIC DISCOVERED IN THE BURGH CHARTER-ROOM OF DUNDEE, (2) OF TWO STONE COFFINS DISCOVERED AT INVERGOWRIE, (3) OF A CURIOUS PEWTER CASKET FROM DUNDEE. BY A. H. MILLAR, F.S.A. Scot.

Whilst engaged in research amongst the documents in the Burgh Charter-Room of Dundee, in connection with the recently published "Roll of Eminent Burgesses of Dundee," I came across the sheets of Ecclesiastical Music now exhibited. Through the courtesy of Mr William Hay, town-clerk, the sheets have been sent to the Society for inspection. They were found in the inside of the parchment cover of a Protocol Book written by Robert Wedderburn, notary public, and dated 1580 to 1585. This book is a volume of 126 folia of antique paper, closely written on both sides in the cleric Latin of the period, and covered with a sheet of time-stained vellum. To stiffen the outside cover the vellum has been folded over the edge, and several thicknesses of paper placed inside. The front cover is filled in this manner with several fragments of old legal deeds, apparently first drafts of documents, and the back cover is stiffened by the insertion of four sheets of music, the first of which is pasted to the vellum, and the others merely laid in front of it. The latter were therefore easily removed for examination.

The sheets measure 12 inches by $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and are in very good preservation. The paper is of a thick cartridge texture, bearing no trace of a water-mark. The music is printed on the four-line staff still in use in the Romish Church, and the text is black-letter, with red uncials and a rubric also printed in red. The lines of the staff are printed in the same colour, and have been formed by an impression taken from blocks measuring 2 inches. Both music and text are admirable specimens of early block-printing, and seem to date from the close of the fifteenth century.

An examination of the contents enables us to determine that two of the sheets form consecutive leaves, whilst the others are odd sheets of a

Roman Missal; and there can be no doubt that these were used in the Church of St Mary in Dundee before the Reformation. Robert Wedderburn, in whose book they were found, was a younger son of the first Alexander Wedderburn, town-clerk of Dundee, and was therefore a near kinsman of the celebrated Robert Wedderburn, vicar of Dundee, the putative author of *The Complaynt of Scotland*, and one of the joint-authors of "The Gude and Godly Ballads" known as the *Dundee Psalms*. His possession of them may thus be easily accounted for.

A careful comparison of these fragments with the *Graduale Romanum* at present used in the Romish Church distinctly proves their antiquity. The ancient Gregorian Gradual was altered in 1614, during the Pontificate of Paul V., and the form of the present service differs slightly in its order and arrangement from that given in the Dundee fragments. These sheets were regarded by Robert Wedderburn as old and worthless paper in 1580, and their remote age is thus confirmed.

The first sheet is a portion of the Office for the Twelfth after Pentecost. The part of the page contains the concluding phrases of the Offertory, the missing portions being here enclosed in square brackets. It reads as follows:—

[Memento Abraham, Isaac, et Jacob, quibus jurasti dare] terram fluentem lac et mel et placatus est Dominus de malignitate quam dixit facere populo suo. Co [mmun] io.

De fructu operum tuorum, Domine, satiabitur terra, ut educas panem de terra, et vinum lætificet cor hominis, ut exhilet faciem in o[leo], et panis cor hominis confirmet].

As the other side of this sheet continues the service with the omission of four lines, we are thus enabled to discover that the page originally measured 12 inches by 12 inches. The fragment begins with a portion of the Office for the Thirteenth after Pentecost.

[Respice, Domine, in testamentum tuum, et animas pauperum tuorum derelinquas in finem: exur]ge, Domine, et iudica causam tuam, et ne obliviscaris voces quærentium te. Ps[alm]. Ut quid, Deus, repulisti in finem; iratus est furor tuus super oves pascuæ tuæ? Gloria: Euouæ.

The last combination of letters indicates that the Doxology and Hallelujah are to be intoned here.

The next fragment, according to the rubric, is a portion of the Offertory for the Twentieth after Pentecost, though the Graduale now in use places it for the Eighteenth after Pentecost. It is as follows :—

[Sanctificavit Moyses altare Domino, offerens super illud holocausta, et] immolans victimas : fecit sacrificium matutinū in odorem suavitatis Domino Deo in conspectu filiorum Israel. Co[m]mun[io]. Tollite hostias et introite in atria eius adorate dominū in aula facta eius. Dñica xx post penthe.

The phrases on the other side of this leaf form now portions of the services for *Feria III. Post Dominicam I. Quadragesimæ* and for *Sabbato Post Dominicam IV. Quadragesimæ*, though these services are by modern usage placed in a different sequence. There is no rubric to show precisely where these passages were formerly placed. The *Graduale* beginning *Dirigatur, &c.*, is still used on the Nineteenth after Pentecost, which brings the phrase into its usual order.

[Attendite, po]pule meus, legem meā[m] : inclinate aurem vestram in verba oris mei . V . Gloria . Euouæ . Dirigitur oratio mea, sicut incensum in conspectu tuo domine . V . Elevatio manuum mearum sacrificium [vesperinum].

The next sheet contains a part of the service for the Seventeenth after Pentecost, which is as follows :—

[Vovete et reddite] domino deo vestro omnes qui in circuitu eius affertis munera : terribili et ei qui aufert spiritum principium, terribili apud omnes reges terræ. Exultate deo adiutori nostro, iubilate deo Jacob, sumite psalmū iucundum cum [cithara : canite in initio mensis tuba : quia præceptum in Israel est, et iudicium Deo Jacob].

The phrases on the other side of this leaf are now used as a portion of the *Missa Votiva de Sancto Spiritu*, though they seem formerly to have been part of the Pentecostal services. The Graduale runs thus :—

[Beata] gens, cujus est dominus deus eorum populus quē elegit dominus in hereditatem sibi . V . Verbo domini cœli firmati sunt, et spiritu oris eius omnis [virtus eorum].

As the last page is pasted to the vellum cover, it has not been removed, and consequently only one side has been examined. The exposed side contains a portion of the service for the Twenty-first after Pentecost, including the Psalm,—

Beati immaculati in via : qui ambulant in lege domini . Gloria . Euouæ .
R . Beata gens, etc.

Two woodcut initial blocks have been used in the printing of these fragments, one being a capital E, the first letter of the word *Elevatio*, which is filled in with a grotesque profile mask ; the other is the initial V of the word *Verbo*, the enclosed space showing a full-front mask, very sharply cut. The latter is repeated on the page which has been left pasted to the vellum cover.

In the appendix to *The History of Old Dundee*, by Alexander Maxwell, F.S.A. Scot. (David Douglas, Edinburgh, 1884), reference is made to a similar discovery of ancient Ecclesiastical Music made by the author in the Burgh Charter-Room of Dundee, the fragments then found having been identified by Mr William Blades as portions of a Sarum Gradual printed in 1532, and of a Sarum Missal printed at Venice in 1494. A full description of these interesting fragments will be found in Mr Maxwell's book. They have since been glazed under double sheets of glass by order of the Town Council of Dundee, and placed in the Museum of Dundee for preservation.

Stone Coffins at Invergowrie.—Two stone coffins were discovered here on 5th September 1887. Whilst ploughing in a field near the Cottarland of Invergowrie, the workmen came upon a stone cist containing human bones, and lying about eighteen inches below the surface. On excavating the cist it was found that the bones of a complete skeleton—excepting the small bones of the hands and feet—were within the slabs which formed the coffin, and in a very good state of preservation. The cist was composed of thin grey sandstone, similar to that found in the exposed strata of Kingoodie Quarry in the vicinity, and was made by laying flat slabs to form the bottom, with upright slabs as sides, the whole being covered with similar broad flags of sandstone in the usual manner. Unfortunately this cist was demolished before it had been thoroughly examined. The skeleton which it contained was apparently that of a young man. The skull and lower jaw were intact, and show a cerebral conformation and facial angle, which seem to indicate a high organisation. The teeth were entire, and did not exhibit the slightest token of decay,

the striæ on the crown of each tooth being perfect, and the enamel quite uninjured. The vertebræ, ribs, and the femur, tibia, fibula, and pelvis bones were complete, only the minor bones of the extremities being wanting. The coffin was laid with an almost exact orientation, the head lying towards the west and the feet towards the east, as in early Christian interment.

Shortly after the discovery was made the proprietor of Invergowrie, Captain G. D. Clayhills Henderson, R.N., was communicated with, and he proceeded to the spot. Under his directions, a careful examination of the ground in the neighbourhood was made, with the result that at a distance of 34 feet from the first cist, a second and similar coffin was found. The excavation in this case was conducted more carefully, and the cist was uncovered and measured exactly whilst it was in its original condition. One of the covering slabs at the head of the body had been displaced at some time, and portions of the earth had fallen into the cavity, consequently the skeleton was much more decayed than that in the first cist. Of the skull only a fragment remained, and many of the principal bones were wasted away. From the conformation of some of the latter, the skeleton seemed to have been that of a young woman, although certainty on this point was hardly attainable. With the exception of the one top slab, the cist was entire. It has been made by the placing of three slabs to form the floor, and slabs set edgeways to form sides and ends, the lid being composed of three slabs laid across, and resting on the sides so as to exclude the soil. The measurement of the inside space was 5 feet 9 inches long by 1 foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and 10 inches deep. The cist was tapered towards both ends, measuring 15 inches at the head, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the foot, and $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the widest part. The greatest breadth was at a point 2 feet 9 inches from the head, and was made by merely setting the side slabs at an obtuse angle instead of leaving them in line. On the sides of this cist a chalk-like mark was clearly visible, showing where the legs had been resting after the body was deposited, and where the flesh had gradually decayed, leaving the bones in contact with the stone. The flakes of sandstone of which these coffins were formed were about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches to 2 inches in thickness, and may have been surface-stones from the locality of Kingoodie. Like the other cist, the second was strictly oriented, and lay almost in a due line east and

west with the first. No ornaments, cups, or trinkets of any kind were found in either of the graves. Trenches were dug at right angles to these graves for some distance, but no other discoveries were made.

The knoll on the summit of which the graves have been made is about 100 feet above the level of the Tay, and overlooks the bay at Invergowrie. The field where they were found seems to have been kept as pasture-land up till a comparatively recent period. In a plan of the estate of Invergowrie made for the then proprietor by Thomas Winter in 1736, and now in the possession of Captain Clayhills Henderson, the spot is described as "the Outfields of Wester Invergowrie," the field of the Cottar-land lying a little to the south of the place of interment. The precise date when the field was first transformed into arable land is not known; but it may have been within the present century, and this accounts for the fact of these coffins remaining so long undisturbed.

Pewter Casket.—The casket now to be described is unique, both in form and design. It is composed of pewter, and is in shape a flattened sphere, measuring 14 inches in circumference from pole to pole, and $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the greatest circumference. A band passes around the globe consisting of a moulding in the form of a flattened arch, enriched with two bead mouldings on each side. The spaces between these beads and the poles of the globe are divided by incised lines, radiating from the axis, the one portion having twenty-four, and the other thirty-two lines. The alternate lines of the former are terminated half an inch below the bead, so as to permit an inscription to be placed between the dividing lines, and the names of the months of the year, with the number of the days in each month, are incised between the dividing lines, thus:—

Januar. XXXI	Februa ^r XXVIII	March XXXI	April XXX
Maii XXXI	June XXX	Julii XXXI	Agust XXXI
Septemb. XXX	Octob. XXXI	Novemb. XXX	Decemb. XXXI

The other portion of the globe has the lines produced to meet the bead, and the enclosed spaces are filled in with the numerals from

1 to 31, the initial space having an equal-armed cross to separate the first from the last figure. On the middle moulding, directly opposite the figure 1 on one side, and the dividing line between "December and January," on the other, a circular hole has been drilled, half an inch in diameter, and on each side of this aperture two slits have been cut at right angles to the radiating lines, measuring respectively one inch and one inch and a quarter in length, apparently intended for the insertion of coins of different thicknesses. At the opposite side of the globe, there is a single slit which measures $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch by one quarter inch, and a circular opening has been cut near the centre of this slit, corresponding to that on the other side. The globe has been suspended at the poles, and it is likely that movable index fingers have been placed on each side so as to make it serviceable as a calendar.

The symbols which localise and identify this curious casket are incised on this moulded band. They consist of the name "duncane" on one side of the central aperture, with the initials "C. W. D.," and the arms of Duncan, a chevron between two roses, with a horn suspended in base, and also the monogram "S. J. S." in cursive characters. On the other side of the aperture, and reading the reverse way, are the name "Wedderburne," the initials "C. W.," with the arms of Wedderburn of Kingennie,—a chevron charged with a fleur-de-lys, between three roses, and the date 1600. It seems probable that a rod has passed through the circular apertures between the slits, finished with a bolt head at one side, and fitted with a lock of some kind at the other, so as to prevent the abstraction of coins by the widest aperture.

The incised names and coats of arms very clearly show that this casket or cash-box belonged to "Chirurgion William Duncan," an eminent physician in Dundee, and to his wife, Catherine Wedderburn, sister of Sir Alexander Wedderburn, first Baron of Kingennie. The monogram "S. J. S." may be the initials of Sir James Scrymgeour of Dudhope, who was Provost of Dundee from 1593 till 1609. William Duncan was the second son of Finlay Duncan, surgeon, who was admitted a burges of Dundee in 1550. The eldest son of Finlay Duncan was John Duncan,

goldsmith, who settled in England; and from an interesting deed entered in the Protocol Book of Robert Wedderburn, notary public, under date 1586, it appears that the father expressly declared that his son John was not to succeed to his tenement of land in the Argyllis-gait of Dundee, unless he returned out of England, and married amongst his own kinsfolk. This deed was witnessed by William Duncan, the next heir. William Duncan followed the profession of his father, and took a prominent part in civic affairs. He was repeatedly in office as Dean of Guild, and survived till 1608. His wife, Catherine Wedderburn, must have died either in that or the following year, as appears from the following inscription upon the tombstone which covers their last resting-place in the Howff, or Old Cemetery of Dundee:—

W · D : K · V.—Hic dormit honorabilis vir, Gulielmus Duncane, medicus, civis de Dunde, qui obiit die—Maii mensis, Anno 1608, ætatis suæ 52.

Heir lies als wae ane godlie honorabil Voman, Katerin Wedderburne, spouse to Villiams Duncane, who departit this lyif ye — day of — 160 .

Discite ab exemplo mortales discite nostro.

Mors sola fatetur quantula sunt hominum corpuscula.

William Duncan was the grandfather of William Duncan of Seasyde and Lundie, the progenitor of the Earls of Camperdown. It has been suggested that the casket was intended as a cash-box for holding fines connected with the Guildry, but the arms and initials of Catherine Wedderburn, beside those of her husband, seem to indicate that it was for domestic use. The history of this relic during the last 280 years cannot be traced. It is now in the possession of Mr G. B. Simpson, F.S.A. Scot., Broughty Ferry, near Dundee. [The casket has since been acquired by Mrs Morison-Duncan of Naughton, Fife.]

MONDAY, 26th March 1888.

GILBERT GOUDIE, Treasurer, in the Chair.

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

LACHLAN M'KINNON, jun., Advocate, Aberdeen.

EDWARD A. WILLIAMS, Architect, 96 Queen Street, Cheapside, London.

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

(1) By A. W. INGLIS, Secretary, Board of Manufactures.

Marble Slab, 14 by 6½ inches, with Greek inscription.

Cast of the Inscription over the doorway of an old house in Edinburgh.

Figure in stone of a Hindoo Deity, 12 inches high.

Figure in stone of an Egyptian Deity, 9 inches high.

(2) By THOMAS ROSS, Architect.

Pair of Cock-fighting Spurs.

(3) By A. H. MILLAR, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

Roll of Eminent Burgesses of Dundee. 4to. 1887.

(4) By JAMES M. M'BAIN, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

Arbroath, Past and Present. 8vo. 1887.

(5) By the NEW SPALDING CLUB.

Memorials of the Family of Skene. 4to. 1888.

(6) By the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Archæologia, or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquities, published by the Society of Antiquaries. Vol. L. parts 1 and 2. 4to. London, 1887.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Second Series, Vol. XI. parts 1-4. 8vo. London, 1887.

(7) By the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF FRANCE.

Memoires de la Société Nationale des Antiquaires de France. Tome XLVII.

Bulletin de la Societe Nationale des Antiquaires de France, 1886.

(8) By the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF THE RHINE.

Jahrbucher des Vereins von Alterthumsfreunden im Rheinlande. Heft LXXXIV. 4to. Bonn, 1887.

(9) By the ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF CHRISTIANIA.

Norges Gamle Love, indtil 1387. Vols. I., II., and III. Folio. Christiania, 1846-49.

The following Communications were read :—

L

DESCRIPTION OF THE SLABS AND OTHER SEPULCHRAL MONUMENTS
IN SETON CHURCH, EAST LOTHIAN. BY GEORGE SETON, F.S.A.
SCOT.

The church of Seton, in the parish of Tranent and county of Haddington, founded as a parochial church at a very early date,¹ was rendered collegiate by George, fourth Lord Seton, in the year 1493. The interesting fabric, besides being frequently referred to by Sir Richard Maitland in his *History of the House of Seton*, is fully described by Grose in the *Antiquities of Scotland*, by Sir Walter Scott in his *Provincial Antiquities*, by Billings in the *Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland*, and by Mr T. S. Muir in his *Ancient Churches of Scotland*. Engravings of the edifice appear in Maitland, Grose, Scott (by Blore), and Billings; and about ten years ago it was admirably illustrated by a series of elaborate drawings, plans, and elevations in the *Sketch Book of the Edinburgh Architectural Association*. The church has long been a favourite subject with artists. Some forty years ago, it was carefully painted in oil by the late James Drummond,² and more recently, an effective water-colour drawing, now in my possession, was executed by Mr Alexander Fraser, son-in-law of the gifted Thomas Duncan. Some excellent photographs of the exterior were taken by my friend Mr Robert Murray, C.E., about eight years ago, while others were shown at the industrial exhibition, held at Ormiston, under the auspices of Miss Dempster, in the summer of 1887.

¹ In the course of some drainage operations at Seton church, in August 1851, a piece of black coal or chalk, such as is used by masons and carpenters, bearing the initials "T. A." and the figures "1364," was found along with an ancient coin, both now at Gosford.

² A good many years ago, the same artist painted an interesting picture of James VI. encountering the Earl of Winton's funeral at Seton, on his way to take possession of the English crown in 1603, which is believed now to be in one of the British colonies (see Tytler's *History of Scotland*, vol. ix. p. 410).

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for December 1848, is a notice of a visit of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries to the church, and of a contemplated memorial to the Earl of Wemyss, the owner of the fabric, "for a further grant of money to be applied to the restoration of the church, and thus preserve in repair one of the most interesting relics of Scottish antiquity."

On more than one occasion, the sacred edifice appears to have been ruthlessly injured by foreign invaders; and the last Earl of Winton, at his trial for implication in the "rising" of 1715, in his answer to the articles of impeachment, after alluding to the attack upon Seton Palace¹ by the militia of the shire of Lothian, "under the specious pretence of serving the Government," proceeds as follows:—"The most sacred places did not escape their fury and resentment; they broke into his chapel, defaced the monuments of his ancestors, took up the stones of their sepulchres, thrust irons through their bodies, and treated them in a most barbarous, inhuman, and unchristianlike manner." In his preface to the Edinburgh edition of Sir Richard Maitland's *House of Seton*, Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe mentions that the engraving of the church which it contains was taken from a drawing by a lady of high rank, a descendant of the family,² and expresses regret that no delineation was made till the inside of the building had been much defaced, the tombs broken, and the pavement raised by the rabble and common soldiers in their search for hidden treasure. "It is ever to be regretted," says Mr Sharpe, "that the present noble possessor of Seton should not have been the first purchaser; as the acknowledged good taste of the Earl of Wemyss, putting his descent from the family of Seton out of the question, would have ensured the safety of these venerable ruins."

My first visit to Seton church was as far back as 1836, and fifteen

¹ The old palace of Seton, whose magnificence is shown in a series of engravings, after Clerk of Eldin, issued by the Bannatyne Club, was wantonly demolished towards the end of last century, by a temporary possessor—described by the late John Riddell as a "barbarous Celt"—whose ownership was ultimately set aside by the House of Lords.

² The "Duchess-Countess" of Sutherland. The original drawing was sold at the auction of Mr James Gibson-Craig's prints, &c., in 1887.

years later (1851) I thoroughly explored its features and contents during a month's residence at Port Seton. At that date, the bays and tracery openings of all the windows were entirely blocked with rude masonry, and one of the transepts was used as a carpenter's shop! In 1878, the church was partially restored by the late Earl of Wemyss, under the direction of the late Mr Maitland Wardrop, architect, whose share of the alterations was confined to the restoration and glazing of the windows. The rest of the work, executed at the same time, embraced the removal of two large mural monuments from the chancel to the transepts, the construction of three vaults towards the centre of the chancel (in which the late Earl and Countess of Wemyss are interred), and the covering of the entire floor of the church with sea-gravel. These operations, I am informed by Mr Alexander Matthew, builder, of 29 Grove Street, Edinburgh (employed by Mr Wardrop in connection with the restoration of the windows), were carried out under the superintendence of a mason from Aberlady. On the occasion of a recent visit to the church, after an interval of a good many years, I was greatly grieved to discover that no fewer than nine or ten interesting sepulchral slabs had entirely disappeared, and I lost no time in communicating with Lord Wemyss upon the subject. His Lordship requested me to inform him *when* I had last seen the slabs in question, and appeared to be under the impression that they had been removed and broken up during the lifetime of his grandfather (who died in 1853), by an incompetent individual employed to prepare the church for a place of burial, when the windows were blocked with masonry. In reply, I stated that I had made careful drawings or rubbings of these slabs in 1851, and that I was confident I had seen most of them several years after that date. I further expressed a hope that, instead of having been removed and broken up, the slabs might still be intact under the sea-gravel, at no great distance from the surface; and Lord Wemyss has been good enough to indicate that when he carries out his long-contemplated idea of substituting concrete tiles for the sea-gravel, he will authorise an investigation, with the view of ascertaining whether any of the missing slabs still exist. In his notice of the church in Billings' work, Dr Hill Burton says—"Every slab on the pavement has some monumental

purpose, and the visitor is forcibly reminded of the dust added unto dust that lies beneath his feet, by the earth being in some places disturbed, and showing the shape and dimensions of the graves by laying bare portions of the flag-stones by which their sides are cased. Some of the flat monumental stones have an appearance of greater antiquity than any portion of the church. On one of them may be traced the earliest symbol that is to be found on any stones in Scotland ascertained to be monumental—the great cross-handled sword, which served at once to indicate the warlike career of the dead, and his trust in the religion of peace.”

I shall first briefly notice the *existing* monuments.

1. Recumbent effigies, somewhat mutilated, of one of the Lords Seton and his lady, within a niche, in the Perpendicular style, near the N.E. corner of the chancel. The hands of both figures are closed in the usual attitude of prayer. The male effigy is in plate armour, with a wreath round the helmet, while the head of the female rests upon a cushion. Mr Muir conjectures that the figures represent George, fourth Lord Seton (*ob.* 1508), by whom the church was made collegiate, and his wife Lady Margaret Campbell, daughter of Colin, first Earl of Argyll.¹ Unfortunately, the monument is unaccompanied by either inscription or armorial bearings. It is specially referred to by “Delta,” in his lines on “The Ruins of Seton Chapel”—

The prone effigies, carved in marble mail,
The fair ladyé, with crossed palms on her breast.

This monument is pretty well shown in the drawing by the Duchess of Sutherland, already referred to, and it also appears in the *E. A. A. Sketch Book*. At the recent sale of Mr Samuel Edmonston’s pictures, I secured a very faithful representation in oil of this interest-

¹ The Campbell gyrons appear with the Seton and Sinclair arms upon an interesting octagonal font still preserved in the church. In 1849, a *circular* font (also still preserved) was dug up outside the church, and was found to contain several coins, hawks-bells, &c., which are now at Gosford. George, sixth Lord Seton, is said by the family historian to have been experienced in all games, and to have been reckoned the best *falconer* of his time. Both of these fonts are very accurately engraved in the *E. A. A. Sketch Book*.

ing monument, which appeared in the Catalogue as "A tale of bygone days."

2. The elaborate mural monument of James, first Earl of Perth, who married Lady Isabel Seton, daughter of Robert, first Earl of Winton, and who died at Seton in 1611, in the twentieth year of his age, formerly occupied the N.E. corner of the chancel, and is now affixed to the east wall of the south transept. In the upper portion, between two small pillars, is an escutcheon bearing the impaled coats of Perth and Winton, with the supporters, crest, and motto of the former earldom. The same two coats appear in separate shields, each surmounted by a coronet, between two larger pillars in the central part of the monument, from which an oblong marble slab (2 feet 9 inches by 2 feet) has been removed, and which bore the following inscription:—"Conditum hic est quicquid mortale fuit Jacobi Drummond, familiæ principis, quique primus familiam titulo Perthiam comitatus illustravit. Monumentum hoc posuit amantissima et mcestissima conjunx D. Isabell Setoun Roberti Wentoniæ unica. An. . Sal . . ." ¹

On one of two semicircular marble slabs, at the base of the monument, and separated by a monogram embracing the letters "I. D." (James Drummond) and "I. S." (Isabel Seton), is the following epitaph, composed by William Drummond of Hawthornden, a draft of which appears in one of the volumes of *Hawthornden MSS.* in the Library of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries:—

Instead of epitaphes and airye praise,
This monument a lady chaste did raise
To her lord's living fame, and, after death,
Her bodye doth unto this place bequeath,
To rest with his till God's shrill trumpet sound ;
Thogh tyme her lyf, no tyme her love can bound.

The following quaint letter, dated in May 1622, from William Drummond to Lady Isabel Seton (then wife of Francis Stewart, eldest son of the attainted Earl of Bothwell), appears in the volume of the *Hawthornden MSS.* already referred to. It was evidently written in

¹ Nisbet's *MS. Genealogical Collections*, p. 217, Adv. Lib.

reply to one from Lady Isabel, in which she had thanked the poet for the touching lines on the Perth monument. As her first husband died in 1611, it would appear that eleven years had elapsed before the epitaph was composed; and accordingly, it is quite possible that her second matrimonial experience may have proved less satisfactory than the first, and that this circumstance had prompted the pathetic allusion to her first love, in the last line of the epitaph:—

Madam,—Your courtesie hath prevented me, it being mine to offer you thanks both for esteeming me worthy so honourable a task and for measuring those lines according to affection and not their worth: for if they had any, it was all (as the moon hath her light) borrowed from the rays of your Ladyship's own invention. But this quality becometh well your sweet disposition, and the generosity of that noble stem of which you have your birth, as doth the erecting of that noble monument to your all-worthy Lord: by the which ye have not only obliged all his kindred now living, but in ages to come, the unborn posterity to render you immortal thanks. Your desert and good opinion of me, have by a gracious violence (if I can be so happy as to do you service) won me to remain your Ladyship's ever to command, W. DRUMMOND.

Twenty-seven years later (April 1649), Drummond indites another letter, "To his worthy and much respected friend, Mr William Anster, at Tranent," relative to the same monument, "from which," says Professor Masson,¹ "it is evident that the writer had resumed, within three months after the death of Charles I., those researches into the genealogy and history of the Drummond family which had many years before been a subject of correspondence between him and the Earl of Perth."

Much respected friend,—These are to entreat you earnestly that, when occasion and your leisure serveth, you would be pleased to do me the favour as to take the pains to transcribe the inscription which is upon my Lord of Perth's tomb in the Chapel of Seton. I have drawn up a Genealogical Table of the House of Drummond, with many ornaments, and some garnishings of the persons. In this the inscriptions of my Lord's tomb will serve me for some light. My noble Lord of Winton is descended lineally of this race, and shall not be overpassed in what I can do him or his ancient family honour and service. When this piece is perfected, it must come under your

¹ *Memoir of Drummond of Hawthornden*, p. 449.

hand to give it the last lustre. Thus, my commendations remembered, etc.—I remain, your assured and loving friend to serve you, W. DRUMMOND.
—April 1649.¹

3. The mural monument of James Ogilvie of Bernes, son of Sir George Ogilvie of Dunlugas, who married Beatrix, fourth daughter of George, sixth Lord Seton, and who died in 1617, formerly on the south wall of the chancel, now occupies the east wall of the north transept, and is accurately figured in the *E. A. A. Sketch Book*. It bears a Latin inscription in Roman characters, which is surmounted by three large crescents, and the Ogilvie arms, with helmet, crest (a rock ?), and motto (*Ex Unguibus leonum*); Quarterly, 1st and 4th, a crowned lion passant gardant, for Ogilvie; 2nd and 3rd, three papingoes, for Home of Fast-castle—surtout, also quarterly, 1st and 4th, a lion rampant surmounted of a ribbon, for Abernethy; 2nd and 3rd, three piles, for Wishart. The inscription is as follows:—

Soli Deo trino et uni
Omnis honor laus
et gloria

Monumentum hoc Jacobo Ogvelvi de
Bernes filio tertio genito domini Ge-
orgii Ogvelvie a Bamff de Dunlongus mi-
litis et Beatricis Seton hujus familiæ
filix Georgius Ogvelvie de Carnousis
frater et hæres mærens posuit.

Febre violenta correptus hic apud
sanguine et amicitia conjunctissimos
obiit vicesimo nono Januarii

Anno Domini MDIIOXVII.

Ex defuncti mandato et in fratris gratiam

curavit  fieri.

4. Large black marble slab (5 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 8 inches), on the west wall of the chantry chapel, with a long Latin inscription commemorating George, seventh Lord Seton (*ob.* 1585), the faithful adherent of Mary, Queen of Scots, and his wife Isabel, daughter of

¹ Hawthornden MSS., *Arch. Scot.*, iv. 98.

Sir William Hamilton of Sanquhar, Lord High Treasurer of Scotland (*ob.* 1604). In his *Lives of Scottish Writers* (iii. 217), Mackenzie states that the inscription was the production of the scholarly pen of one of the younger sons of the deceased, viz., Alexander, Earl of Dunfermline and Chancellor of Scotland. It is printed in Grose's *Antiquities*, and an English translation, from a MS. in the possession of the Earl of Wemyss, is given in the Edinburgh edition of Maitland's *House of Seton*.

5. Two detached pieces of a slab, bearing a shield of arms apparently charged with four mullets (one, two and one), between the letters "G. L.," with a surrounding inscription in Roman letters:—"Heir lvis George Livistone deceased Februar 1608."

Possibly the slab may commemorate George, son of "John Levingtoun of Salt-cottis," who married Beatrix, illegitimate daughter of George, fourth Lord Seton.¹

The *missing* slabs are as follows:—

1. Oblong stone, 5 feet 7 inches by 2 feet 10 inches, with one of the upper corners broken off (fig. 1), exhibiting a floriated Cross and Calvary, without any inscription, very similar to one at Holyrood, described in a paper which I read before the Society in 1851, and printed in the fourth volume of the *Archæologia Scotica*.

I am disposed to think that this is the slab mentioned by Dr Hill Burton, as bearing "a great cross-handled sword."

2. Matrix of a monumental brass, 7 feet by 3½ feet, broken across the centre (fig. 2), dug up outside the church in 1849; in all probability the tombstone of either Catherine Sinclair of Hermandston, wife of William, first Lord Seton, or of Lady Janet Hepburn, widow of George, fifth Lord, who fell at Flodden, both great benefactresses of the sacred edifice, as the matrix very clearly indicated the outline of a *female* figure under an ornamental canopy, with a surrounding inscription. The interest of this slab was greatly enhanced by the circumstance of there being very few Scottish examples of either monumental brasses or their matrices.

¹ Nisbet gives quite a different coat for Livingston of Saltcoats.

3. Oblong slab, 5 feet 7 inches by 2 feet 7 inches, with a small part of the upper portion broken off (fig. 3), bearing a shield of arms above a death's head and cross bones, and the following surrounding inscription in Roman characters :—“[Heir . lyis . James] . Ste vart . son . to

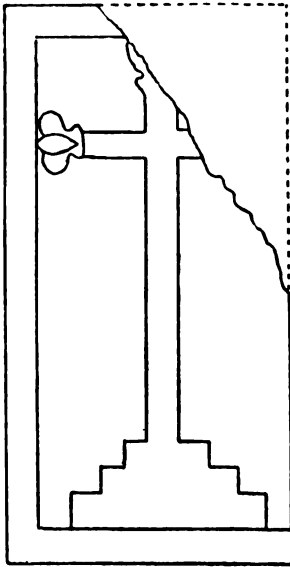


Fig. 1. Seton Church.



Fig. 2. Seton Church.

Captane . James . Stevart . of . Cardonald . [quha . deceisit] . the . 18 . of . Februar . 1608].” The armorial bearings were quarterly, 1st and 4th, three fleurs-de-lis, for France; 2nd and 3rd, a fess chequé, for Stewart—surtout, an escutcheon charged with a saltire engrailed, cantoned by four roses, for Lennox, between a line of oval buckles (three on each side), for Aubigny, forming the horizontal division of

the principal quarters—a somewhat unusual arrangement. The individual commemorated was the son of James Stewart of Cardonald, Captain of Perth for Queen Mary, and fifth in descent from Sir Alan Stewart of Darnley, who married Catherine, daughter of William,

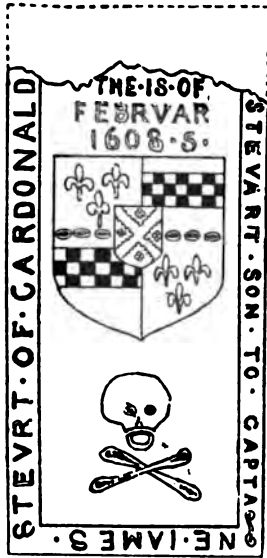


Fig. 3. Seton Church.

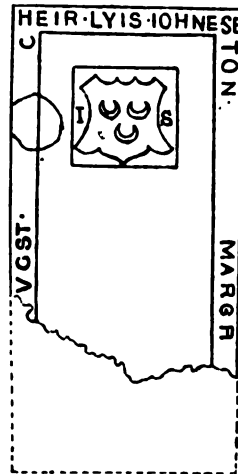


Fig. 4. Seton Church.

first Lord Seton, in virtue of which descent the late John Riddell considered that the interment took place in Seton church.

4. Fragment of a slab bearing a *chalice*, and part of a surrounding inscription in Old English characters.

5. Two upper portions of a slab exhibiting a coronet of five points, which is engraved in my *Scottish Heraldry*, and the following inscription in Roman letters:—

“HEIR . LYES . DAME . IEANE . FLETCHER .
 VICEVNTESSE . OF . KINGSTON . WHO . DECEISED .
 [THE .] OF . AG[VST . 1651].”

The Viscountess was the only daughter of Sir George Fletcher, of the family of Salton, and first wife of Alexander Seton, first Viscount Kingston, the plucky defender of Tantallon Castle, and the continuator of Sir Richard Maitland's *House of Seton*, now represented by Mr Hay of Duns Castle.

6. Two fragments of the black marble tablet, showing eight or nine letters of the Latin inscription in Roman characters, formerly occupying the centre of the Earl of Perth's monument already referred to.

The six preceding slabs lay within the chancel.

The three following, each measuring about 6 feet by 2½ feet, were near the entrance to the church, between the two transepts, and are distinctly indicated in one of Billings' engravings:—

7. An ornamental shield (fig. 4), charged with three crescents, between the letters "L. S." and a surrounding inscription, commencing "HEIR. LYIS. IOHNE. SETON." The lower portion of the slab was broken off, and the remainder of the inscription illegible, with the exception of the two words "Margaret" and "August."

8. Impaled shield (fig. 5). Dexter, three crescents. Sinister, a bend charged with three roses or cinquefoils—on a chief, two (three?) mullets.

Inscription.—"HEIR. LYIS. DAVID. SETON. MERCHANT. BVRGES. OF EDINBURGH. SPOVS. TO. IEIN. BRAND. QVHA. DECEISED. IN. VINTON THE. 22. DAY. OF. IVLIE. 1632."

Brand of Baberton, sprung from a merchant burgess of Edinburgh, bore a bend charged with three mascles, and three spur rowels (or mullets) on a chief.

9. Another impaled shield (fig. 6). Dexter, three crescents. Sinister, three roses or cinquefoils.

Inscription.—"HEIR. LYIS. (corner of slab broken off) ALISONE. MORTANE. QVHA. DECEISIT. IN. SETON. MBER. 1604."

I can find no blazon for the surname of Morton corresponding with the sinister impalement in this escutcheon.

Beside these three slabs was a *fourth*, without any arms or inscription, which was said to be the tombstone of the mother of General Don, governor of Gibraltar, who died about the end of last century, and who

was the last person buried in Seton church, till the interment of the late Countess of Wemyss in 1882.

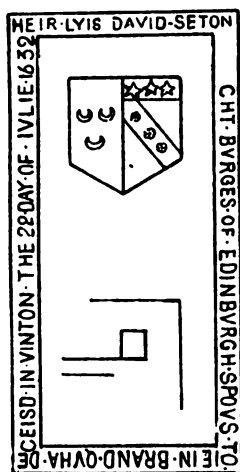


Fig. 5. Seton Church.

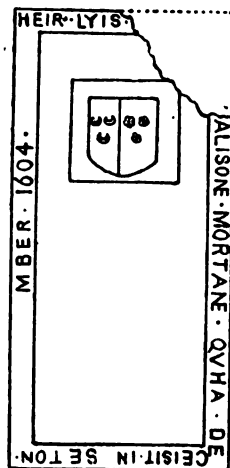


Fig. 6. Seton Church.

From the *Scots Magazine* for 1750, we learn that Miss Matty Seton, daughter of the deceased George Seton, Esq., representative of the Earl of Dunfermline, was buried in Seton church on the 8th of December of that year; and the following lines, relative to the interment, from the pen of Hamilton of Bangour, appear in the same publication:—

In these once hallowed walls' neglected shade,
 Sacred to piety and to the dead,
 Where the long line of SETON'S race repose,
 Whose tombs to valour or to wisdom rose;
 Tho' now a thankless age to slavery prone,
 [careless of]
 Past fame despising, | faithless to | its own,
 Records no more, each public virtue fled,
 Who wisely counselled or who bravely bled;
 Tho' here the warrior shield is hung no more,
 But every violated trophy tore—
 Heaven's praise, man's honour, share one shameful lot,
 God and His image both alike forgot;

[To this sweet]

| Yet to this | maid a kindred place is due,
Her earth shall consecrate these walls anew;
And where we now perform our mournful part,
May still be seen the pilgrims of the heart.¹

The last of the direct line of the family buried in the church appears to have been George, fourth Earl of Winton (father of the attainted Earl), who died in 1704, and whose coffin plate, formerly the property of Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, is now in the possession of the Earl of Eglinton.

In addition to the monuments described in the first part of this paper, the following detached sculptured stones are still preserved in the chancel:—

1. Block, about 4 feet by 2 feet, exhibiting a shield surmounted by a coronet, quarterly 1st and 4th, a saltire, with a label in chief, for Maxwell; 2nd and 3rd, three hedgehogs or hurcheons (French, *herissons*), for Herries.² I am not quite clear as to the *raison d'être* of this armorial stone. There were, however, at least two alliances between the Maxwells and the Setons—(1) Herbert Maxwell of Caerlaverock, first Lord Maxwell of Herries (whose first wife was a daughter of Sir Herbert Herries of Terregles), married, secondly, Catherine, daughter of William, Lord Seton, widow of Sir Alan Stewart of Darnley, and mother of John, first Earl of Lennox;³ (2) Elizabeth, daughter of John, seventh Lord Herries, was the second wife of George, third Earl of Winton.

2. Broken block, about 3 feet long and 1 foot high, with the letters "G. S." and "A. H."—probably George Seton, third Earl of Winton, the "magnificent builder" of Winton House, and his first wife Lady Anna

¹ In the Poems of Hamilton of Bangour, published in 1760, the two concluding lines (after "these walls anew") are—

"The muse, that listens to desert alone,

"Snatches from Fate, and seals thee for her own:"

and in the *Scots Magazine*, after the words "pilgrims of the heart," six additional lines are given.

² See Seton's *Scottish Heraldry*, p. 73 and plate ii.

³ See p. 183, *supra*.

THE DUNBARS, EARLS OF D

* Cecilia, possibly daughter and heir, or co-heir, of one of the Frasers. This seems the most reasonable way of accounting for the roses in her husband's bordure 4th Nov. 1261, which became hereditary in the family after that date.

IX. PATRIC OF DUNBAR (7th m. circa 1241 Cecilia.* in England 13th Dec. bore roses in his bordure tinghame 24th Aug. 12 Church of Dunbar.

X. PATRIC OF DUNBAR (8th the family who bore th 1282 Mariory, daughter Buchan. One of the co 1291. Sometimes style and "Conte de la March et. 66.

PATRIC OF DUNBAR (9th Earl), Earl of March and Moray, b. 1284. Present at Carliaverock July 1300, had a grant of the Earldom of Moray, 1357-8, resigned the Earldom of March 25th July 1368, died 11th Nov. 1368, et. 84. Sixty years Earl. Mar. 1st, 1303-4, the Lady Ermigarda (surname unknown).

XI. JOHN OF DUNBAR, second *menta de Melros*. No. 36 de Byrkynside. m. — d states that George Dunbar 1332; possibly he mean of George. There is no

PATRIC,†
b. 1304.
Died before 5th
Sept. 1351, pos-
sibly before 24th
Feb. 1342.
+ v. p. s. p.

JOHN,
son and heir, 5th
Sept. 1351, alive
5th Oct. 1354,
died before 25th
July 1368.
+ v. p. s. p.

Mar. 2nd, Papal Dispensa-
tion, 16th Jan. 1323-4.
Agnes, "Black Agnes of
Dunbar," elder daughter of
Thomas Ranulph first Earl
of Moray, sister, and (17th
Oct. 1346) co-heir of John
Ranulph 3rd Earl of Moray.

JOHN,
Filius et heres.
Dominus de
Byrkynside.

XII. SIR PATRIC OF DUNBAR,
of Thomas Ranulph, first
of John Ranulph 3rd Ea
11th Jan. 1342. Prisoner
Present at the battle of I
way to the Holy Land in

† The Collegiate Church of Dunbar was founded 24th Feb. 1342. The seal of the Chapter of Dunbar bears two shields, each bearing the Dunbar arms, the dexter shield being differenced by a label, possibly in *memoriam* of this Patric?

XIII. GEORGE OF DUNBAR (Annandale and Man. confirmed to him by D. 9th Earl, 25th July 13 King of Scots 1399, retu to Henry IV. he states, t grandmother. He marr have died in 1416, havin

2. COLUMBA OF DUNBAR, Bishop of Moray, April 3, 1422, d. 1435. Effigy on his tomb in the Dunbar aisle in the Cathedral at Elgin.

3. Sir GAWANE of DUNBAR.
4. PATRIKE of DUNBAR.
5. JOHN of DUNBAR.
6. Sir DAVID DUNBAR of Cockburn.

ELIZABETH DUNBAR, betrothed to the Duke of Rothesay, 1398. Alive 24th April 1438.

XIV. GEORGE OF DUNBAR (Beatrice, m. 1421, Alice, daughter of Vhestyr. Attainted for his father's

PATRIC of DUNBAR, "M

The DUNBARS of Kilon

A. H. DUNBAR *inc.*
1st March 1858.

DUNBAR, MARCH, AND MORAY.

Earl), Earl of Dunbar, b. c. 1213, served heir to his father in lands 48. The first of the family who died 4th Nov. 1261. Died at Whitby, buried in the north aisle of the

Earl), Earl of March. The first of designation, b. 1242, m. *circa* of Alexander Comyne, Earl of petitions for the Crown 3rd Augt. "Conte de Laonois" (Lothian), d'Ecosse." Died 10th Oct. 1308,

JOHN.

SIR ALEXANDER gave receipts for his fee, 21st Sept. and 26th Nov. 1288. Witness at Dunbar Nov. 1318.

son of 8th Earl. Witness (*Muni-*). Seems to have been Dominus righter of George de Percy? Boece was killed at Dupplin 12th Aug. this John, who was grandfather George" on record at that time.

PATRIC OF DUNBARRE. Raine's *North Durham*, appendix, p. 78. No. ccccxxxii. 1331.

m. Isabella, younger daughter Earl of Moray, sister and co-heir of Moray. Witness at Dunbar at Durham 17th Oct. 1346. died 19th Sept. 1356, died on his 1356, and was buried in Candy.

10th Earl), Earl of March, Lord of *circa* 1336. Earldom of March rid II. on resignation of Patric, 8. Renounced his allegiance to Edward 8th June 1409. In his letter at Mariory Comyne was his great-grand Christiana (Seton?). Seems to have held the Earldom 48 years.

JOHN OF DUNBAR. M. the Lady Mariorie, daughter of Robert II. Papal Dispensation 11th July 1370. Created Earl and Countess of Moray, 9th March 1372-3. He died at York 1391.

"PATRIKE off DUNBARR lorde of bele, and brothir vnuquhile of a hee and mychti lorde Sir George of Dunbarr Erle of the marche." 1431.

DAVID DUNBAR of Cumnock and Mochrum, probably brother of the 10th Earl.

11th Earl), Earl of March. M. 1st, and, Papal Dispensation 7th Aug. he late Sir William Hay, Lord of rebellion, 10th Jan. 1434-5.

THOMAS DUNBAR, Earl of Moray. Taken prisoner at the Battle of Homildon, 14th Sept. 1402.

ALEXANDER DUNBAR, m. Mauld, daughter and heir of Fraser of Frendraught. Died *circa* 1422.

12th Earl), Earl of March. "Sister of the Mairch."

THOMAS DUNBAR, Earl of Moray. Hostage for King James I., released 16th July 1425. Died 1427?

JAMES DUNBAR of Frendraught, Earl of Moray. Hostage 1424. Released Nov. 9, 1427. Succeeded his cousin. Murd. at Frendraught 10th Aug. 1429.

Dunbar and Loch.

Sir ALEXANDER DUNBAR of Westfield, died 10th March 1497-8.

Cumnock and Mochrum were divided among 3 co-heir-esses, descendants of the above David.

Hay, daughter of Francis, eighth Earl of Errol—arranged as a monogram, in high relief.

3. Small block, bearing the same initials (?) within a triangular device.

4. Mutilated slab, 4 feet 7 inches by 3 feet 4 inches, exhibiting the Winton arms, with mottoes and all the exterior ornaments, finely carved, said to have formerly surmounted the principal entrance to Seton Palace.

5. Fragment (a thigh?) of a mailed figure.

In the tower of the church is the interesting bell, brought from Holland by George, seventh Lord Seton, in 1577, engraved and described in Ballingall's *Edinburgh Past and Present*.

II.

NOTES ON THE OLD EARLDOMS OF DUNBAR, MARCH, AND MORAY.

By ARCHIBALD HAMILTON DUNBAR, YOUNGER OF NORTHFIELD, F.S.A. SCOT.

Scottish peerage writers and genealogists¹ have hitherto asserted that the Earldom of Dunbar and March passed from father to son in regular succession for upwards of 300 years until the attainder of George, the eleventh Earl, in 1435. It has also been held that George Dunbar, Earl of March, tenth Earl, Lord of Annandale and Man, was son and heir of Patric, ninth earl, by his wife the celebrated "Black Agnes of Dunbar." These views have been accepted in more than one peerage case, possibly because it was inferred from Earl George's letter to Henry IV., that he was *grandson* of the eighth Earl, and could only have succeeded to the lordship of Annandale and Man, through his supposed mother Black Agnes.

This theory, however, that George, tenth Earl, was son of Patric, ninth Earl, appears to be open to several serious and reasonable doubts, which may be stated as follows:—It is improbable

1. That a father and son should have held the earldom for 108 years.
2. That Earl Patric should have resigned his earldom into the hands

¹ Lindsay, Crawford, Nisbet, Douglas, Wood, Chalmers, Riddell, Sinclair, and others.

of David II. for the purpose of having it confirmed to George, tenth Earl, inasmuch as George would have succeeded in due course without the resignation, had he been son and heir of Earl Patric.

3. That if George had been son of Earl Patric, the relationship would not have been mentioned in the charter of confirmation.

4. That Earl George should have had two elder brothers, Patric and John, and two younger brothers, John and Patric. The two former were sons of Patric, ninth Earl; the two latter were John Dunbar, Earl of Moray, and Patric of Bele. The two Johns were certainly alive at the same time.

5. That one of Earl George's younger brothers would have styled himself in 1431: "Patrike off Dunbarr lorde of bele, and brothir vmquhile of a hee and mychti lorde Sir George of Dunbarr Erle of the marche,"¹ if he had been son of Earl Patric.

So much for some of the doubts, and now for some facts and notes bearing on the subject.

Two of the MSS. of Fordun's *Scotichronicon*² give some circumstantial details about several of the Scottish knights present at the battle of Poitiers on the 19th September 1356. Both these MSS. record that "Sir Patric of Dunbar, father of Sir George afterwards Earl of March, went after the battle towards Jerusalem, in which journey he died in the island of Candy, and was buried there."

Here we have a distinct statement that the father of Earl George was Sir Patric Dunbar, who died in Candia in 1356; and be it observed that at that time Earl Patric was negotiating for the release of David II., and did not resign his earldom until upwards of ten years after the death of Earl George's father.

But, it may be asked, How did Earl George succeed to the lordships of Annandale and Man? This appears from a charter in my possession, in which "*Patricius de Dunbar miles et Isobella sponsa ejusdem*," confirm a grant of Wester Pitcorthy made by "*Ricardus de Ainstrother de eodem*" to John Strang and Cecilia, sister of the said Richard. The charter is

¹ *Munimenta de Melros*, No. 526.

² *British Museum MS.*, Cott. Vit. E. xi. chap. 138, fol. 165; and *Trin. Col. Dublin MS.*, E. 2, 28.

dated at Wester Spot, 2nd January 1351-2, five years before the battle of Poitiers. The impressions of the seals of Sir Patric and of his wife appended to the charter are in good preservation.

The Lady's seal has for legend—

SIGILLVM . ISABELLE . DE . DVNBAR .

And on the shield are the arms of Sir Patric, impaling the arms of his wife, which last are: three cushions within a tressure flory and counter flory for Ranulph. From this it seems reasonable to conclude that Isabella was younger sister of "Black Agnes," and daughter of Thomas Ranulph, first Earl of Moray, Regent of Scotland, Lord of Annandale and Man, and that Earl George's right to Annandale and Man must have been through his mother, the above Isabella, after the death of her sister "Black Agnes."

This seal appears to be the earliest known instance of impalement on any seal connected with Scotland, and the tressure is *not* cut by the impalement. In a communication made by me to the late Mr Stodart in 1881,¹ it was taken for granted that the impaled arms on the indenture between Florence count of Holland and Robert Brus, dated 14th June 1292,² were contemporary with that document, but my friend Mr Joseph Bain examined the original indenture in the British Museum, and satisfied himself that the arms had been added after the execution of the deed, and the drawing and style of the lions seem to indicate a much later date than 1292.

Lindesay, who compiled his *History of Scotland* about 1565, in writing of Thomas Ranulph, Earl of Moray, states:—"He also had two Daughters; of whom the eldest was called Black Annes, by reason she was black-skinned. This Annes was a Woman of greater Spirit than it became a Woman to be, who was married upon Patrick, Earl of March. The Second was called Geiles, and was married upon John, Brother to the Earl of March; and bore to him George, who succeeded to his Father-Brother heritably in the Earldom of March."³

This statement, that there were two daughters, though it is ignored

¹ *Scottish Arms*, vol. ii. p. 10.

² *National MSS. of Scotland*, part ii. No. vi.

³ *History of Scotland*, by Robert Lindesay of Pitscottie. Edinburgh, 1728, p. 25.

by later writers, appears to be correct, but the chronicler has left out a generation, and would have been more accurate had he said that Geiles, as he calls her, was married to *Sir Patric, son of John*, brother of the Earl of March.

There is a charter in duplicate at Durham,¹ granted by Patric of Dunbar,² Earl of March and Moray, to which he ordered "our great seal" to be appended "at our Castle of Dunbar" on the 24th of May 1367. And his wife Agnes, Countess of March and Moray, approves. Impressions of the seal and secretum of the Earl,³ and of the seal of the Countess are still attached to the charter. The second witness to the charter is "*Georgio de Dunbar consanguineo nostro*," who was almost certainly the man in whose favour Earl Patric soon afterwards resigned the Earldom of March.

In the Register of the Great Seal, there is a charter,⁴ granted by David II., confirming to his dear cousin George of Dunbar the whole Earldom of March, which belonged to Sir Patric of Dunbar, last Earl thereof, and which the same earl resigned: to hold to the said George, and his heirs in fee and heritage, and in all respects as the said Patric held it before his resignation thereof to the king. This charter is dated at Stirling 25th July, 39th year of reign (1368).

George Dunbar, Earl of March,⁵ in his letter to Henry IV., king of England, claiming his assistance as a relation,⁶ writes: "dame Mariory Comyne was my graunde dame," and finishes his letter thus: "And noble Prynce mervaille yhe nocht that I write my lettres in englis, fore that ys mare clere to myne vnderstandyng than latyne ore Fraunche, Writyn at my castell of Dunbarr the xvij day of Feuerer" (1400).

By "englis," Earl George meant the language then spoken in Lothian, consequently by "graunde dame" he must have meant *great-grand-*

¹ Durham Charters, Nos. 792 and 793. Printed in Raine's *North Durham*, Appendix, p. 33, No. cxlii.

² Ninth Earl.

³ Both are engraved in Laing's *Supplemental Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Scottish Seals*, plate i. Nos. 1 and 2.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. i. No. 196.

⁵ Tenth Earl.

⁶ *National MSS. of Scotland*, part ii. No. liii.

mother,¹ for he would have used the word "gudame" had he meant grandmother.

Here then we have it under Earl George's own hand that he was *great-grandson* of Mariory Comyne, who was wife of the eighth Earl, and therefore he could not possibly have been son of Patric, ninth Earl, and his wife "Black Agnes," as has hitherto been erroneously supposed.

Many persons have prided themselves on being descended from the heroic Black Agnes, who successfully defended her husband's castle of Dunbar against the English for nineteen weeks in 1338,² but, unfortunately for them, Black Agnes does not seem to have had any children, and in any case did not leave any surviving issue or descendants.³

It will not be out of place here to remark that in a book recently published,⁴ where the names of Earl George and his wife and their family are given, the word *Colkn* in the Record,⁵ contraction for Columba, has been incorrectly translated Colin; and what makes matters worse, it is added in a note: "There was also a daughter named Columba, who subsequently came in for some clerical patronage," &c.

Now the career of the Columba above alluded to is pretty well known, as is shown in the following notes:—

"Columba, son of George of Dunbarre, Earl of March of Scotland," had a grant from Henry IV. of the deanery of St Mary Magdalene of Bridgenorth, 26th Feb. 1402–3.⁶ Columba of Dunbar, dean of the Collegiate Church of Dunbar, was one of the witnesses to the foundation charter of the University of St Andrews on the 28th Feb. 1411–12.⁷

¹ It is interesting to find that this conclusion has been already propounded on independent grounds in "Extracts from Notes on Chaloner's description of the Isle of Man, edited for the Manx Society, by the Rev. J. G. Cumming, M.A., Rector of Mellis, Suffolk," p. 19, and Appendix D, Note II.

² *Chronicon de Lanercost*, *British Museum MS.*, Cott. Claud. vii. fol. 230.

³ Notwithstanding the assertion in *Mailland of Lethington*, by John Skelton, Advocate, LL.D., Edinburgh, 1887, vol. i. p. 14.

⁴ *History of England under Henry IV.*, 2 vols., by James Hamilton Wylie, M.A., one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, vol. i. p. 186, also Note 4.

⁵ *Patent Roll*, 1 to 11 Henry IV., Membrane 35.

⁶ *Privy Seal* (Tower), 4 Henry IV. File 1; and Eyton's *Shropshire*, vol. i. p. 338.

⁷ *National MSS. of Scotland*, part ii. No. lxiii.

Columba of Dunbar was appointed Bishop of Moray, 3rd April 1422.¹ He had safe conducts from Henry VI. in 1433² and 1434,³ to pass through England on his way to Rome and Basle. He rebuilt the great window over the west door of the cathedral at Elgin.⁴ He died in his Palace of Spynie in 1435,⁵ and was buried in the Dunbar aisle in the cathedral at Elgin, where his effigy may be seen on his tomb.

The foregoing notes are a contribution towards a revision of the early historic Peerage of Scotland, and the subjoined pedigree is intended to illustrate the notes.

III.

NOTICE OF ANCIENT REMAINS IN MANOR PARISH AND OTHER DISTRICTS OF PEEBLESSHIRE. BY D. CHRISTISON, M.D., F.S.A. SCOT.

In the uncultivated moors and glens of Scotland we occasionally meet with signs of primitive occupation by man, which are so difficult to decipher, from their almost complete dilapidation, that the most zealous investigator may well be excused, if at first sight he turns from them with indifference or despair. Viewed singly or in detail, they may seem to be rather accidental freaks of nature than evidences of man's handiwork; and it is only when we find examples in somewhat better preservation than the mass, that we are convinced at once of their human origin, and of their archæological importance.

A group of such remains in the Manor district of Peeblesshire has long been known, as a matter of course, to Professor Veitch, who in the threefold capacity of lover of nature, poet, and archæologist, has trod every foot of his native county, and to Mr Linton, upon whose farm they are situated; but I believe they have not hitherto been described. I have lately paid two visits to the locality, but it is to the guidance of Mr

¹ Consistorial Records in the Vatican. [Maziere Brady.]

² Rymer's *Fœdera* [London, 1710], tome x. p. 565. ³ *Ibid.*, p. 584.

⁴ His arms are still above the window,—a lion rampant within a bordure charged with eight roses, a pastoral staff being in pale behind the shield.

⁵ *Registrum Moraviense*, No. 277, which also records that he was "Artium Magister."

Linton on the spot that I am indebted for a fulness of knowledge which it would have been difficult for me otherwise to have acquired, and archæologists would be fortunate indeed if they more frequently met with proprietors or tenants who took as warm an interest in the antiquities of their district as Mr Linton does.

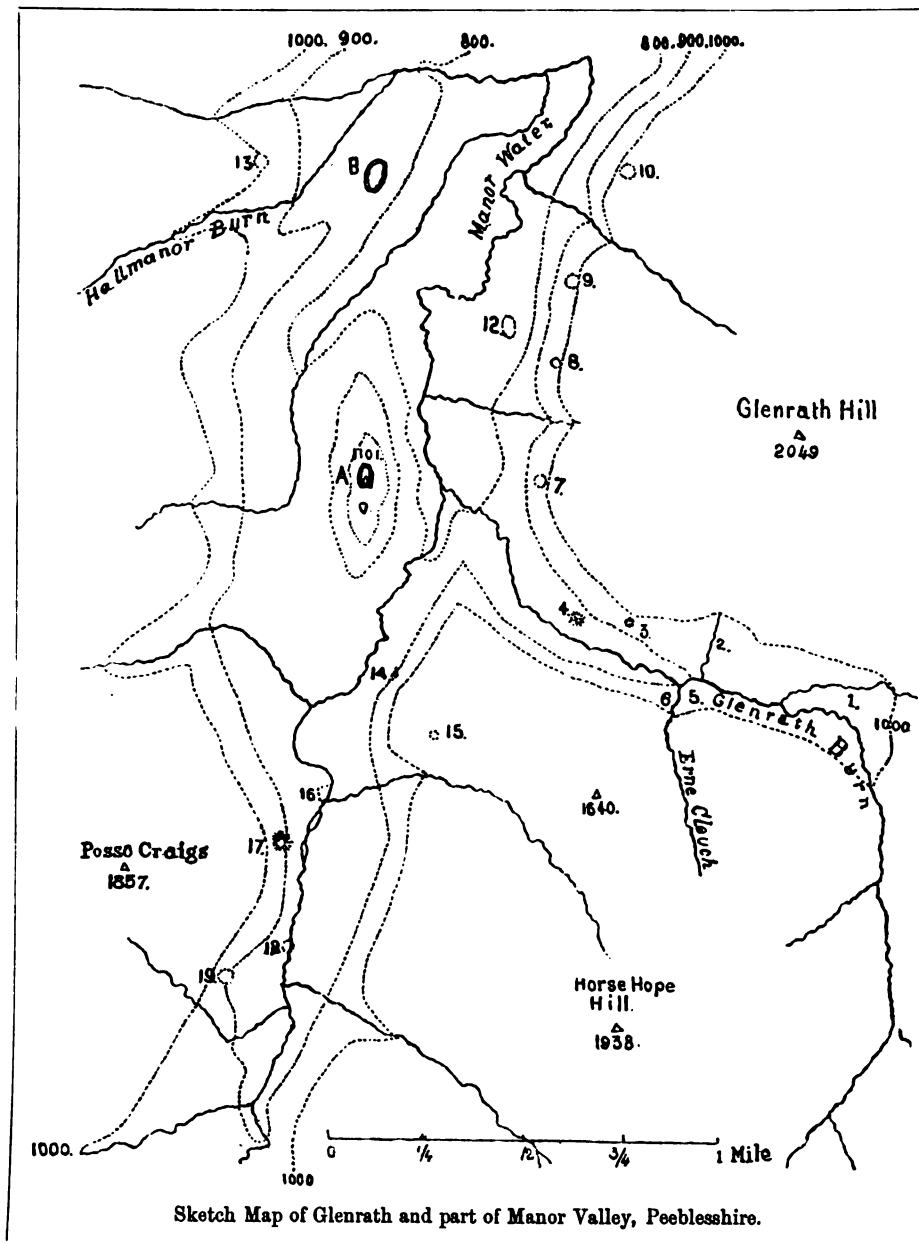
To show the position of the various objects to be described, I have prepared a map (p. 194) on the scale of two inches to the mile, omitting for the sake of clearness modern houses, and in place of shading the hills, marking only the contour lines of 1000, 900, and 800 feet, and the summits of the hills.

Of the many beautiful and sequestered glens and "hopes" of Tweeddale, none is more beautiful than Glenrath, a branch of Manor Vale, upon which it opens directly opposite to Woodhill, a remarkable isolated eminence rising 300 feet above the vale, and crowned with the ancient stone fort which bears the name of "Macbeth's Castle" (A on the Map). The glen branches off from the vale at first eastwards for a mile and a half, and then, turning sharply southwards for two miles, is lost among the hills, 2000 to 2300 feet above the sea, among which its tributary streams take their origin.

The lower division of the glen is open, the steep and lofty hills on each side, strewed with long "sclithers,"¹ leaving between them a space of comparatively level ground, at least two to three hundred yards in width, through which the stream meanders with but little fall. Situated at the head of this division is Glenrathhope (1 on the Map), a solitary cottage, in which dwells the shepherd and his family, constituting the whole population of the glen. This is a good point from which to begin our survey of the remains in question.

In front of the cottage, and stretching westwards for about half a mile down the north side of the valley (1 to 2), there is a beautiful, dry, grassy strip of land, about two hundred yards in width, with a fine southern exposure, and sloping gently to the stream. It is on this slope that the remains are most abundant, particularly on the margin next to the hills, which rise very abruptly from the edge of the gentle

¹ The local name for "sheets of easily moved stones on a hillside," known in Cumberland as "scree."



slope. Here the remains of some eight or ten circular enclosures, or foundations, if I may call them so, can still be made out. The diameter of the enclosures varies from three or four to as much as twenty or even thirty yards. The "foundations" are elevated only a few inches above the ground. Their surface is more or less stony, and in the better preserved ones there are the remains of what appear to have been an outer and inner single row of larger stones, with in some cases smaller rubble between. These larger stones are, however, of no great size, the biggest of them not exceeding a foot or two in height when set on end, which they frequently are. Fig. 1 gives a view of a well-preserved example,



Fig. 1. Circular Foundation, Glenrath.

in which, however, no rubble is visible. The internal diameter is 6 yards, and the width of the enclosing foundation nearly 2 yards.

But in addition to these tolerably well-defined structures, it appeared to me that there were many short and slight mounds, more or less stony on the surface, and curved in form, which in themselves would attract no attention, but which, taken in connection with the more complete structures already described, in all probability are merely fragmentary relics of the same nature. If this observation be correct, the importance of the remains as a whole is much enhanced, as they

must originally have been so thickly set as to be almost continuous for half a mile.

On the lower margin of the slope, towards the river, the remains are much more scattered, and are of a different character. They consist of small low cairns, grass or heather grown, with stones half embedded or lying loose on them. Some show traces of a stony ring encircling them, and occasionally in these there is a slight hollowing in the centre, which in a few becomes a cup-shaped cavity, two or three feet in depth.

These two classes of remains, the curved foundations and the cairns, do not lie entirely apart, but a few of each kind are found mingled with the main bodies of the other.

I have described somewhat minutely the chief group of these structures, but I may briefly mention that others exist in considerable numbers on some higher ground behind the cottage, and on a slope similar to that of the first group, which stretches for an additional half mile down the same side of the valley (2 to 4). Here a foundation of exceptional form attracted my attention. It consists of two straight parallel mounds, 40 feet long and 6 or 8 apart, open at one end, closed by a curved mound at the other, with a transverse mound near the closed end. Connected with this second group there is a by no means conspicuous knoll, which has somewhat the appearance of having been smoothed artificially. It is very flatly conical, and has a small flat cairn on the top. It is called *Harley Knowe* (4). In this locality also is a curiously shaped ruinous wall (3), which consists of two slightly curved lines, about 70 yards long in all, meeting at an angle, situated at the foot of the hill, and a third curved wall running up among the steep "sclichers." On each side of the third wall, partly on the hill, partly on the level, a circular foundation may be made out. It is difficult to assign any purpose for this wall, which is certainly not a modern dyke, and which Mr Linton assures me is quite unsuitable for any purpose connected with sheep farming. The number of cairns or stone-heaps in the mile below Glenrathhope is about seventy.

On the south side of the valley remains of a totally different kind are found. They comprise relics of lead-smelting operations (5), and a considerable number of ruinous, rectangular stone enclosures without mortar (6), all situated at the mouth of Erne Cleuch.

Stretching southwards from the cottage (1) for some distance along the upper course of the stream, there is a haugh, in the middle of which is an oblong cairn, about 6 feet in length, which is worthy of remark, because the haugh elsewhere is almost entirely free from stones.

This concludes the list of remains in Glenrath itself, but immediately on turning out of it northwards into Manor Vale, we find on the hillside, about 200 feet above the stream, a level shelf about 60 yards by 30 in extent, enclosed by an oval rampart (7 on the Map), which has evidently been plundered of the mass of its stones to fence a wood covering the level site and a portion of the neighbouring hill. Within the oval ring, and at one end of it, there is a small circular foundation about 10 yards in diameter. It is difficult to attribute a defensive character to this structure, as the hill rises steeply and at once from its eastern side, and completely commands it from a distance of a few yards. I was informed by Mr Linton that three similar enclosures can still be traced farther north on the hillside, at about the same level (8, 9, 10), all four being within a space of a mile. Mr Linton remembers when the three last mentioned were much more distinct, but they are now almost ploughed down. In one of them he found a portion of a quern. Another enclosure with a strong rampart and trench, and more of the nature of a fort (12), existed in the haugh near the farm-house, but it is now nearly obliterated. In it Mr Linton found a whorl ornamented round the edge with a series of small incised rings, with a little hole in the centre of each ring; also part of a quern. He also informed me that a sixth circular enclosure still exists on the hill-slope on the opposite side of the Manor (13), not far from the "Ring Knowes" Fort, besides faint traces of others.

Turning now southwards instead of northwards out of Glenrath, we encounter, about half a mile above the junction of the Glenrath Burn with the Manor Water, a singular enclosure at the foot of Horsehope Hill (14 on the Map, and fig. 2). The steep slope here is one vast "scither," or "scree" as it would be called in Cumberland, the component stones of which are of unusual magnitude, and it ends very abruptly on the river-haugh. On the lower part of the slope a wall has been constructed, which starting at the haugh runs about 40

yards up the hill, and bending round among the "scolithers," returns to the plain, thus enclosing a horse-shoe space, open at the bottom, as there is now no trace of a wall in the plain. The wall, built without mortar, is very ruinous; but a few yards above the plain there is a tolerably well-preserved entrance, where the wall is still several feet in height, carefully built, and 6 feet broad at the bottom, with a slight batter upwards. Within the enclosure slight indications of small circular foundations may perhaps be traced on the rough stony surface, but not so distinctly as to be reliable. It is difficult to conjecture the



Fig. 2. Enclosure on Slope of Horsehope Hill.

purpose of an enclosure on so singular a site. That it should have been intended for defence is most improbable, as the steep slope of the hill almost hangs over it, rendering it, one would think, untenable against an attack with no more dangerous missiles than the stones which lie so conveniently to hand. The 6 feet thickness of the wall, however, favours a defensive purpose. I understand from Mr Linton that a great many stones were removed from this site forty-five years ago to make dykes.

A few hundred yards higher up the vale, and several hundred feet

above it, on Horsehope Hill, a cairn (marked A on the sketch, fig. 3), erected by Mr Linton, marks the site of a "find" of numerous bronze objects of great interest, some of them unique in form, now preserved in the Museum of the Chambers' Institute, Peebles. They were concealed under a large stone among the *scolithers* of the very steep slope of Horsehope Hill, but were brought to light possibly by the burrowing of rabbits or foxes. They were noticed by Mr Linton's shepherd, and collected partly by him, partly by Mr Linton himself. The site is certainly an extraordinary one for such a "find."

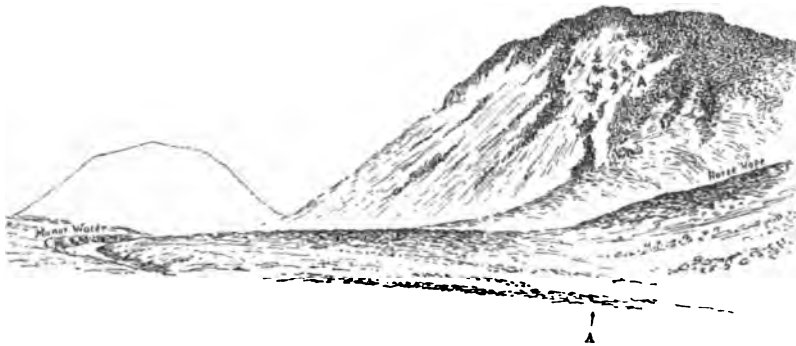


Fig. 3. Site of the Find of Bronze Objects on Horsehope Hill.

Opposite Horsehope Hill, on the other side of the Manor, there is a much dilapidated oval enclosure (16 on the Map, and fig. 4), projecting into a pretty extensive flat,—scarcely raised above the river bed,—from a haugh which is only a few feet higher. On one side this mound rests on the river, and is quite open, having no doubt been partially washed away by floods. On the other side an enclosing rampart, although now much levelled, can be well enough made out. Scarcely more conspicuous would be about a dozen circles, or parts of circles and curves, contained within the enclosure, were it not that they are strongly brought into view, as so often happens with similar remains, by differences of vegetation, the circles being overgrown with heather, and their interior with grass, or *vice versa*. A few large stones lying about indicate perhaps the original constructive material of these poor remains. Possibly the

whole of this oval mound, which measures about 60 by 50 yards, and the highest point of which is 8 or 9 feet above the haugh, may be artificial. May it not have been a small fortified village projected for additional safety into what no doubt in ancient times was a morass?

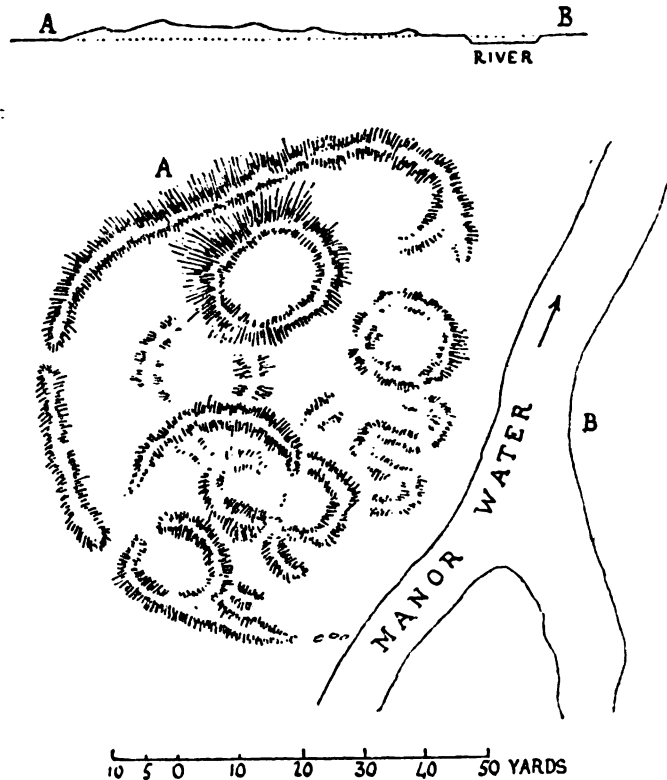


Fig. 4. Mound enclosing Circles above Posso, Manor.

The plan (fig. 4) has no pretensions to do more than give a general idea of the mound.

A short distance off, and rising from the same haugh, at the foot of the hill called Posso Craigs, there is an inconspicuous knoll (17 on

the Map, and fig. 5), which, but for possessing a name, would scarcely deserve attention. That so inconspicuous an object in such a wild

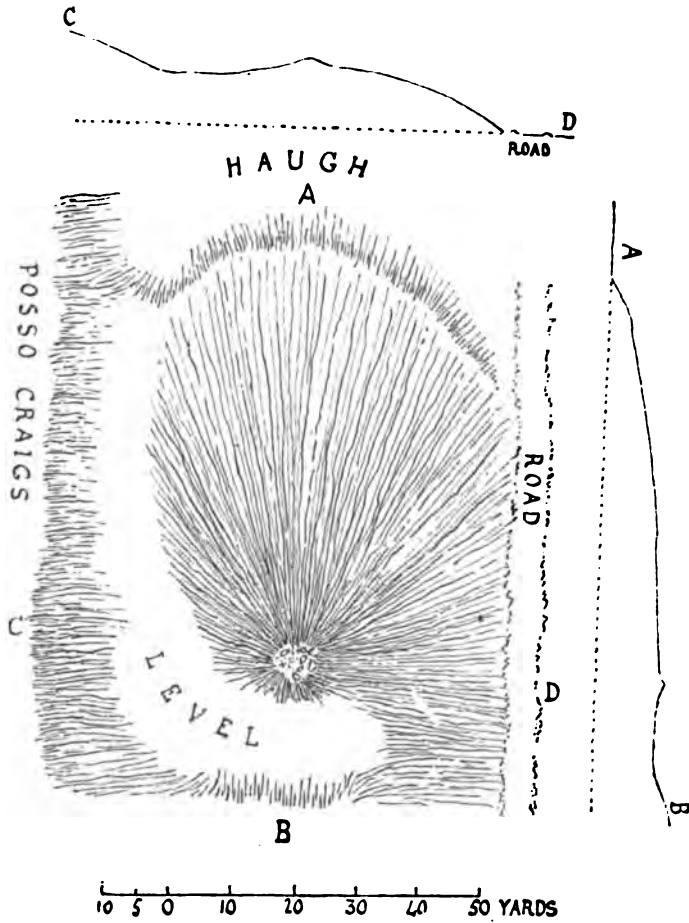


Fig. 5. Corse Knowe.

locality should have a name, however, seems remarkable, and on examination it is easy to persuade ourselves, as in the case of the

Harley Knowe in Glenrath, that this "Corse Knowe" has been artificially shaped and smoothened. The highest point is not in the centre, but at the end farthest from the haugh, and it is there crowned by a flat cairn.

Continuing up the vale by the foot of Posso Craig, we pass many low mounds and heaps of stones, of which it is difficult to say whether they are natural or artificial, but about half a mile above Corse Knowe, and near the river, is the site of a large cairn, known as the Hare Cairn (18 on the Map), from which the stones were carted away in Mr Linton's father's time. The site is very distinctly marked by a well-defined circular slight depression, the bottom of which is covered with small loose stones, and it is about 70 feet in diameter.



Fig. 6. Remains near Langhaugh, seen from above.

Passing on till almost opposite the farm-house of Langhaugh, we find a circular mound, a few inches to a foot in height, and 6 feet wide, enclosing a space about 24 by 20 feet (19 on the Map, and fig. 6, view from above); around it at a little distance are two low cairns and a fragment of wall, and much nearer is what appears to have been a circular half-underground chamber, which, as far as can be made out from its ruinous condition, has been about 6 feet in diameter internally, with a little ante-chamber attached, as shown in the enlarged view (fig. 7). Its present depth is 4 feet, and the ruinous, turf-grown, enclosing wall rises a foot or so above the present level of the ground. Large stones project from the interior, but they have been too much shifted from their position to show the original style of building. On the side towards the river the ground slopes steeply and at once from

the top of the structure to a level about 10 feet lower down. At the foot there are some signs of the slope having been retained by a row of stones, and it is quite possible that a considerable part of this slope may be artificial. Some large stones project from the "ring" of the neighbouring enclosure.

Close to Langhaugh farm-house are two groups of turf-covered foundations, but whether any of them are more ancient than the undoubted remains of the buildings, gardens, and enclosures of a feudal strength, with its dependencies, cannot now be easily determined.



Fig. 7. Remains opposite Langhaugh Farm.

As to the significance of the extensive remains which I have described, our knowledge is so superficial that, until we ascertain more accurately what they are, it is almost vain to speculate as to what they have been.

Some of the low flat cairns may be nothing else than evidence of "lazy farming." Indeed, Mr Linton assures me that he has seen not a few similar cairns in his neighbourhood cleared away, and that they proved to be simply collections of stones, resting on the surface; he adds, that the wisdom of the "lazy farmers" was shown by the ground on which the cairns lay invariably proving not worth cultivating. But others of these cairns are not so easily accounted for. We have seen them apparently showing evidence of structure, possibly indicating the presence of half-buried chambers.

As to the numerous, although almost obliterated, curved and circular

structures, their form naturally leads us to associate them with the prehistoric forts and the ruined foundations within them, as in all alike straight lines and angles are exceedingly rare, but whether there is really any such connection there is no evidence to show.

Poor as these remains are in themselves, and slight as may be the prospect of clearing up the mystery of their origin, I have thought them not unworthy of a passing notice, because—more especially if we may associate them with the forts at Woodhill and Hallmanor—they point to a former comparatively dense occupation, of which not even a legendary recollection lingers in the locality at the present day.

A great service would undoubtedly be rendered in this obscure quarter of archæology, if a careful plan could be obtained by a competent surveyor of such an assemblage of remains as still exist in Glenrath. We should then be able at least to form some idea of the relation of the various fragments to each other, and perhaps to build up some theory of their meaning and objects. This is one of many instances in which an endowment for field research in archæology would be of the utmost service.

I pass on to notice briefly remains of a somewhat different and better-defined kind found in various parts of Peeblesshire. They consist of circular enclosures, varying from 25 to 90 feet in diameter, bounded by a rampart or "ring," apparently of earth, 6 to 9 or even 12 feet in width rarely above 2 feet in height, and sometimes so decayed as scarcely to rise above the level of the ground. In general, even in the best preserved, examples, there is no entrance. For the most part, they occur in groups and in low marshy situations. The most remarkable of these groups is at the head of Broughton Burn, in a wide, shallow depression, about 1100 feet above the sea, overlooked from the east by the highest point of the Broughton Heights (1872 feet). Six "rings" are laid down in this locality on the 25-inch Ordnance map, but I discovered five more, making eleven in all. These are shown in the view (fig. 8), with the exception of one, which is hidden by the lie of the ground. Their internal diameter varies between 40 and 70 feet. In the best preserved one the "ring" is from 2 to 3 feet high and from 10 to 12 feet wide, and there is no entrance. Another is exceptional in having not only an

entrance, but an outer half-ring, forming a kind of ante-chamber. I have met with no other instance of departure from the simple "ring" construction. Two others have been converted into modern sheep-pens. It will be seen in the view that there is a tendency to grouping of the "rings" by twos. This may be accidental, but it occurs in other cases. Several of the "rings" are on ground which is still marshy, and which must have been much more so before the days of drainage. One of them is within a large space, enclosed on three sides by what appears to be the foundation of a wall, two sides of which are straight, and the third curved. The distance between the two farthest apart members of the group is 700 yards.



Fig. 8. View of "Rings" at the head of Broughton Burn.

Half a mile west of this group there is another of six in a very different situation. They are disposed in a straight line partly on the summit, partly on the western slope of a *col* of "the Mount," a somewhat isolated hill (seen, with its *col*, in the background, fig. 8), which rises 1385 feet above the sea, the *col* itself being about 200 feet lower. These six "rings" are all laid down on the 25-inch Ordnance map, besides another, surrounded by a large irregular enclosure, at the top of the Mount, but of these last I could find no traces in 1886.

About a mile and a half north-east from the Broughton group, in the bottom of a sequestered little valley, between Ladyurd Hill and Woolshears Hill, is another set of four "rings." They are all in such a marshy spot that they are marked out by rushes growing on them. Between two of them is a prominent grassy mound 6 feet in length.

Near at hand are two rectangular foundations, covered with green turf, but with stones protruding. All these are laid down on the 25-inch Ordnance map.

The only other group known to me is about three-fourths of a mile up the valley of Flemington Burn, a tributary of Lyne Water, and overlooked from a height of 500 feet by the large Fort of Whiteside. Here are four "rings," of which two, well preserved, are on a beautiful little green haugh close to the burn. They are within 30 feet of each other, and are of about the same diameter, with rings 2 feet high and 12 feet wide. The other two are on a marshy slope on the south side of the burn. One is 36 feet in diameter, with a ring 3 feet high and 9 feet wide. The other is the smallest of the four, being only about 25 feet in diameter. There are traces round both of those in the marsh of a ditch or trench, which I have not observed in any others. Midway between those in the haugh and those in the marsh, and 150 yards from each, there is an irregular oval space, 90 by 70 feet, enclosed by a mound 3 feet high and 15 to 20 wide, showing large stones here and there. Not far off are the foundations of a rectangular structure. This group is not given in the 25-inch Ordnance map.

It is difficult to assign any purpose to these enclosures in their present condition, as even the best preserved among them are useless either for keeping out or for keeping in any kind of animal. In the Ordnance map they are all designated "old sheepfolds," and it is possible that they are nothing else. Yet there are some difficulties in accepting them as such. I am assured by Mr Linton that such groups as we have described, and particularly the one with 11 "rings," at Broughton, are not compatible with any ideas of sheep farming that he can form. The general absence of entrances seems also a remarkable deficiency in sheep-pens; and the situation of the majority of these "rings," in the middle of morasses, is surely peculiar if the structures were intended for such a purpose. But whatever their purpose may have been, they seem to be sufficiently ancient and mysterious to deserve a passing notice in this Society.

Probably of a different type from all the "rings" already noticed is a much larger one situated on a rather steep slope at the foot of the

western flank of Lochurd Hill. It is 220 feet in diameter, and although larger than some undoubted "forts," it is at once distinguishable from them by the perfect regularity of its form, and the absence of a trench. The enclosing mound, which is only about 2 feet high and 9 feet wide, is also regular and well finished to a degree never seen in the "forts." Close to it I noticed two small circles of heather, possibly indicating that a group of "rings" formerly existed here.

Finally, I may describe a unique structure at the foot of Common Law, in the remarkable depression which connects Kilbucho with Glenholm. It is situated on the only dry patch in the middle of a long, narrow, level marsh, is about 120 feet in length, and has the strange coiled form, shown in the plan and drawing (fig. 9), the inner part of

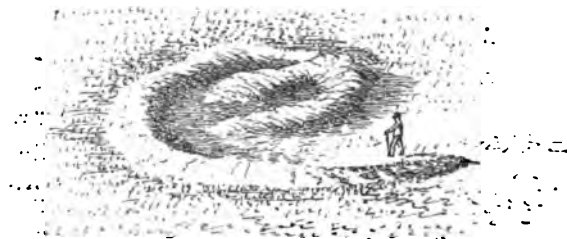


Fig. 9. View and Plan of Mound at Common Law.

the coil being subdivided so as to form two small chambers. The mound is apparently of earth, and in the outer part of the coil is remarkably steep and narrow at the top. This is also marked on the Ordnance map as an old sheepfold.

MONDAY, 9th April 1888.

PROFESSOR DUNS, D.D., in the Chair.

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

THOMAS SMITH, Goldsmith, 18 Moray Place.

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

(1) By A. S. CANHAM of Croyland, through J. T. IRVINE, F.S.A. Scot.

Three specimens of wedge-shaped Hand Bricks, or Supports for burning Pottery in Romano-British Kilns, found at Croyland.

(2) By J. T. IRVINE, F.S.A. Scot., Peterborough.

Wedge-shaped Hand Brick of greyish clay, found at Woodstone, Huntingdonshire.

Wax Impression of the Seal of Thomas, Earl of Mar. The Earl in armour on horseback, two trees, a bird in the field—SIGILLVM THOME COMITIS DE MARRE.

Impression of Seal of the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Wells.

Impressions of Seal—SIGILLVM COMMVNE CIVITATIS ROFENSIS.

Impressions of three Seals of Bath, and the Mayor of Bath, &c.

Silver Coin of six skillings, 1724, found in the stonework of the gable of St Olaf's Kirk, Ness, North Yell, Shetland.

(3) By J. F. HISLOP, Castlepark, Prestonpans.

Two Bottle-Necks, found in the waste pipe of the dungeon of Preston Tower.

(4) By EDWARD LOVETT, Croydon.

Nine Flint Implements, Scapers, &c., and four Gun Flints, found at Santon and neighbourhood, near Brandon, Suffolk.

(5) By Rev. JAMES MORRISON, Urquhart, Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot.

Portion of Fabricator of Flint, and Scraper of Flint, found at Urquhart, Elginshire.

(6) By the TRUSTEES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Catalogue of Seals in the British Museum. Vol. I. 8vo. 1888.

(7) By His GRACE THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, F.S.A. Scot.

Annals of the House of Percy from the Conquest to the 19th Century. By Edward Barrington de Fonblanque. Two vols. imp. 8vo. London, 1887.

(8) By Sir ARTHUR MITCHELL, K.C.B., M.D., LL.D., F.S.A. Scot.

General View of the Agricultural and Rural Economy of the County of Aberdeen, &c. By James Anderson, LL.D. Edinburgh, 1794. Large paper copy.

(9) By the DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of the Derbyshire Archæological Society. Vol. X. 1888.

(10) By the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Journal of the British Archæological Institute. Vol. XLIV.

(11) By the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Journal of the British Archæological Association. Vol. XLIII.

(12) By the ROYAL HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.

Journal of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland. Vol. VIII. Nos. 70-72.

VOL. XXII.

O

(13) By the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE.
Archæologia Æliana. Vol. XII. Parts 1 and 2.

(14) By the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.
Archæological Survey of India under the Superintendence of General
Cunninghame. Vol. XXIII. and Index Volume.

There were also Exhibited :—

(1) By Dr THOMAS J. WALKER, Peterborough.

Cruciform Fibula or Brooch of bronze, overlaid with gold, 6 inches in length, found at Peterborough in 1878. [See the subsequent communication by J. T. Irvine, F.S.A. Scot.]

(2) By J. T. IRVINE, F.S.A. Scot.

Drawing of Cruciform Fibula, found at Woodstone, Huntingdonshire, in 1882.

(3) By JAMES NOBLE, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Grooved Stone, perhaps a Sinker, with figures of Fishes, a Seal, &c., scratched upon it, found near a tumulus at Bridge of Brogar, Stennis, Orkney. The stone is an oblong, trapezoid-shaped fragment of the bituminous sandstone of the district, measuring $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness in the centre. The grooved surface is nearer one face of the stone than the other, and it is uncertain whether the groove is really artificial or merely the result of weathering on the exposed margin of a softer layer. The figures are scratched with a fine point on one of the flat surfaces, and also on one of the grooved edges of the stone. The mound or tumulus from which it was obtained, was cut into some years ago, and there are in Mr Cursiter's collection a flint arrow-head and scraper, and a carved stone ball, said to have been found in or near the same mound. [See the subsequent communication by Mr Noble.]

The following Communications were read :—

I

NOTICE OF TRIALS FOR WITCHCRAFT AT CROOK OF DEVON,
KINROSS-SHIRE, IN 1662. BY R. BURNS BEGG, F.S.A. Scot.

The old MS. which I have now the honour to lay before the Society is a full and apparently authentic copy of the Minutes of an Assize Court of Justiciary, held in Kinross-shire in 1662, under the penal statute against sorcery and witchcraft. During the course of that year the Court met on five different occasions at the Crook of Devon, a small hamlet in the parish of Tullibole, now called Fossoway, and the proceedings, which, so far as I am aware, have never hitherto been published, form a not unimportant addition to the literature bearing on that mysterious subject—the prevalence of witchcraft in Scotland during the seventeenth century. No one, I think, can reasonably question the admissibility of these proceedings among the *Transactions* of the Society; for the subject on which they bear—Trial for Witchcraft in Scotland—is one which possesses peculiar and special attractions for every Scotsman of antiquarian tastes. Independent altogether of the tragic interest which necessarily attaches itself to these cruel and barbarous proceedings, they seldom fail to furnish us with interesting and reliable information as to the minutæ of rural life, domestic and social, of two hundred years ago. The revelation may not be a bright or pleasing one, but it never can be lacking in interest to those who desire to realise the habits and modes of thought, and the habits and modes of living of our ancestors in less enlightened times. It furnishes us with little realistic glimpses of the people of Scotland as they then were, in their own homes and at their ordinary daily avocations, and it puts into our hands some of those practical working details, if we may so call them, which went to constitute the great historical movements of the period. These trials, therefore, often form an important and valuable auxiliary in our investigations, not into mere local history, but also into the great national movements of the times, and the facts they disclose unable us to fill in and give due effect to the broad bold contour lines with which our national history supplies us.

The special proceedings to which attention is here drawn do not present to us circumstances materially differing from those which are disclosed by other trials of a similar character, but to some extent they may probably be entitled to be regarded as unique, as they furnish us with a full copy of the formal Minutes of Court from the "Dittay" or Indictment against the accused down to the final doom, and they thus shed not a little light on the judicial forms of procedure of two centuries ago. The proceedings too are the more noteworthy as they took place not under the supervision of any of the "understanding gentlemen," to whom, in 1661 and 1662, the Privy Council granted commission in a wholesale manner, empowering them to deal with reputed witches in their own immediate locality, but actually under the presidency of His Majesty's Justice-General Depute for Scotland, Mr Alexander Colville of Blair, a gentleman of professional training and ability, and one whose official position affords a guarantee that, according to the judicial views of the period, the proceedings were in all respects formal and regular.

The persons put on trial before Mr Colville at Crook of Devon were thirteen in number, consisting of one warlock, Robert Wilson, and twelve witches; and, as thirteen formed the orthodox number of which a "covin" or organised company of witches consisted, it is highly probable that the rural raid on the district may have been made for the express purpose of eradicating this particular gang. If so, it very effectively served its purpose; for of the whole thirteen persons accused, only one of them (Agnes Pittendreich) escaped the fatal doom, and her escape was entirely due to her being pregnant at the time of her trial, and from merciful motives she was respited under obligation to come up again for trial when required. As there is no record of any ulterior proceedings being taken against her, we are prone to hope that the temporary respite proved in reality to be a permanent acquittal in her favour. In the case of another of the reputed witches (Margaret Hoggin) no conviction or sentence is recorded, although the evidence against her was not less reliable than that which led to the conviction and execution of the other prisoners, but in the "dittay" against her she is described as a woman "of three score and nineteen years," and she may have been spared in consequence of her extreme age, or, more probably still, she may have

died from excitement and terror in the course of her trial. At all events, it is clear that she did not long survive her trial, for she is referred to as "deceased" at the next diet of Court, which took place only two months afterwards. Another of the accused (Christian Grieve) seems to have met with singularly questionable justice. She is put on her trial on the 21st of July 1662, and although the evidence against her is as strong or even stronger than that which was adduced against the other prisoners, the "hail assize in ane voice declare that they will not convict her in no point of witchcraft, nor cleanze her of no point," and yet on the 8th of October 1662, the same jury, under the same presiding judge, and apparently without any additional evidence of any kind, convicted her and she was "stranglit" on the fifth day thereafter.

The dates of the different diets of Court are 3rd and 23rd April 1662, 5th May 1662, 21st July 1662, and 8th October 1662. On the first of these occasions (3rd April 1662) the persons brought up for trial were three in number, viz., "Agnes Murie, indweller at Kilduff; Bessie Henderson, indweller in Pitfar; and Isabella Rutherford, in Crook of Devon," all of whom were, after a lengthened and apparently minute investigation, convicted "by the hail assize in ane voice," and were sentenced by the presiding judge to be "all three taken away to the place called the Lamblaires, bewest the Cruick Miln, the place of their execution, to-morrow, being the fourth day of this instant month of April, betwixt the hours of one and two in the afternoon, and there to be stranglit to the death by the hands of the hangman, and thereafter their bodies to be burnt to ashes for their trespass, whereupon William Donaldson, 'doomster,' gave doom." On the second occasion, 23rd April 1662, the accused are five in number, consisting of persons who had been "delated" or accused by the prisoners at the former trial as having been present with them at the alleged meetings with "Sathan." These were Robert Wilson, indweller in Crook of Devon; Bessie Neil, indweller in Gelvin; Margaret Litster, indweller in Kilduff; Janet Paton, indweller in Crook of Devon; and Agnes Brugh, indweller in Gooselands—all of whom met with a similar doom, the date of their execution being also the day following their trial, and William Donaldson being again "doomster." In the course of the investigations at

this trial the name of Agnes Pittendreich is incidentally introduced, she having been "delated" in the confession of Margaret Litster as having been with her and several other women at a meeting with "Sathan at Gibson's Craig in last, 1661," and she was at once brought before the Court, but owing to her being pregnant she was ordained by the Justice-General Depute "to be put to liberty for the present, and that she should answer whenever she was called upon, within fifteen days under pain of death." At the third diet of Court, on 5th May 1662, the accused are two in number, Margaret Hoggin, relict of Robert Henderson, and Janet Paton, indweller in Kilduff, relict of David Kirk. As already explained, no conviction is recorded against Margaret Hoggin, apparently owing to her being on the verge of eighty years of age, but for her slightly younger companion, Janet Paton, there is no escape, and she is sentenced to be stranglit and burnt between four and five o'clock in the afternoon of the very day of her trial, Alexander Abernethie being her executioner. An interval of upwards of two months occurs between this trial and the next diet of Court, arising from the remaining members of the "covin" having fled from justice, in dismay at the fearful fate which had befallen their companions. On this occasion, 21st July 1662, two prisoners were brought to trial, Janet Brugh, spouse to James Moreis, at the Cruick of Devon, and Christian Grieve, spouse to Andrew Beveridge, and the first of these was convicted and sentenced to be stranglit and burnt by Thomas Gibson, "doomster," on the day following; while Christian Grieve was acquitted only to be retried and convicted by the same jury on the 8th of October following, and she also was "stranglit" and burnt by Thomas Gibson, "doomster," on the 13th day of that month, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon.

The constitution of the tribunal before which these unfortunate persons were put on trial for their lives appears to have been similar to that of a modern jury court—Mr Colville, as Justice-General Depute, being the presiding judge; while the jury consisted of fifteen persons, selected from the landowners and other responsible residents in the district. A partial change is made on the assize summoned for each separate diet of the Court, with the exception only of the closing

diet, when exactly the same jury who officiated at the previous Court and acquitted one of the accused (Christian Grieve) were simply recalled for the purpose of reconsidering and entirely reversing their previous decision. The jury was apparently composed of men of recognised position and respectability, and fairly representative of the intelligence and enlightenment of the district. Neither can it be doubted that they were all men whose natural leanings would be towards the merciful side, and yet "'tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis, 'tis true," that among them all there was no one to raise a single dissentient voice against the wholesale conviction of the accused. The unanimity of the jury affords a saddening proof of the deep and unreasoning belief in the Satanic influence which then prevailed among all classes of the community, and of the utterly blinding and deadening effect which that belief was capable of exercising over even the most kindly, sympathetic, and merciful natures. But a further and still stronger indication of the universality of this belief is afforded by the fact disclosed in the records of these trials, that there was, in addition to the formal court of justice, a self-constituted local tribunal of an irresponsible, and therefore of a much more formidable character, among whom there existed an equally unanimous belief in the guilt of the accused. This local conclave of self-constituted inquisitors consisted of the principal proprietor of the parish, the laird of Tulliebole, assisted by his baillie and the minister of the parish of Fossoway, assisted by his kirk-session, and aided also by his clerical brethren, the ministers of the adjoining parishes of Kinross, Cleish, and Muckart. There were also several other prominent residents in the district, of whom not fewer than eighteen are, from first to last, indicated by name and designation, who all made themselves very active and zealous in bringing the reputed witches to trial. This local conclave seems to have spared neither time nor trouble in not only ferreting out all the available evidence against the accused, but also in extorting confessions of guilt from the poor ignorant deluded creatures themselves. The overzeal of the Scotch clergy in these prosecutions was notorious, and from the frequent reference to the minister of Fossoway it is very clear that he in particular contributed in no small degree towards the extremely tragic result of the trials. The preliminary

investigation of this local inquisition seems to have been of cruelly protracted duration—extending even over several months. How these investigations were conducted, or what means were used to influence the imagination and terrors of the ignorant superstitious victims, we have no means of judging, but viewed through the medium of the confessions alleged to have been extorted, they certainly appear to have been sufficiently trying and painful.

From the recorded confessions of the accused, it would appear that there really was in and around the Crook of Devon a local “covin” or regularly organised band of so-called witches. Each of the accused supports and corroborates the others, at least to that extent, as well as in their statement that midnight meetings of the “covin,” at which they and others were present, were held at various places in the neighbourhood. They also corroborate the statements made by the others that a person met them at these meetings whom they believed to be Satan, and that they at his request renounced their baptism, and “engaged themselves to be his servant by putting one of their hands on the crown of their head and the other under the sole of their foot, and delivering all betwixt them over to him.”

The light which the confessions throw upon the meetings is disappointingly meagre. They were generally held between midnight and the dawn of day, and apparently they were of frequent occurrence, and were held at various places, sometimes at a distance of six or seven miles from the residences of some of the members of the “covin.”

In only two instances is there anything like a glimpse afforded of the “orgies” which then took place, but even it is disappointingly scanty. Margaret Hoggin, in confessing to having met with Satan “at the Heathery Brow, bewest the Crook of Devon, where the gallows stands,” said it was before midnight, “and Satan shook hands with her to continue his servant, and the foresaid hail women were there likewise, and they did all dance, and ane piper played.” Janet Paton, in her confession, refers to “a meeting which Satan appointed at Stranriegate, bewest the Crook of Devon, whilk she obeyed, and declared that there was there Margaret Hoggin, in Kilduff, and others, and they did all dance and ane piper play, being 16 or 18 in number, and Satan had

black coloured clothes and ane blue bannet, being an unco like man." These and other details of a similar character are corroboratively introduced into several of the "confessions," and, however injudiciously and improperly these statements may have been extorted, they clearly show that the facts condescended on were not a mere hallucination on the part of those deluded creatures. Deluded they undoubtedly were by their own ignorant superstition, but at the same time they seem to have been as undoubtedly the victims of unscrupulous and designing knaves, who personated Satan for their own guilty purposes, and who, by working upon the ignorant terrors of their victims, induced them to become their abject slaves. The country at that time, owing to the recent Revolution, was still in a very unsettled condition, and no doubt the rural districts were swarming with discharged soldiers and others trained to no handicraft or trade, and dependent for their subsistence on whatever in the course of their wanderings came within their reach. To outcasts of that stamp the blinded allegiance of a dozen or so of the residents in a rural district must have appeared to be an advantage well worth securing by any means and at all hazards.

The description given by the witches of Satan's bodily appearance forms a mysterious feature in their various confessions. They seem all to have been very pointedly interrogated on this special point,¹ chiefly, no doubt, from the desire of the clergy, who were their chief interrogators, to become better acquainted with the personal aspect of their mighty and uncompromising opponent. If such was the cause of their interest in this special point of inquiry, the information elicited must have been of a somewhat bewildering character, for it seems to be more fitted to prove the versatility of the Evil One than to establish his personal identity. Much, however, as they vary in their description of Satan's personal appearance, they all agree in representing him as uniformly ardent in his attentions to the witches, not even the octogenarian Margaret Hoggin being neglected. To the solitary wizard, however, the Devil proved himself to be the hardest and most parsimonious of taskmasters, for he

¹ But see the *Malleus Maleficarum*, the *Demonology* of King James, &c., for the nature of the proceedings and interrogatories proper to be used in the establishment of cases of witchcraft.

states that "Satan promised him silver and gold, whilk he never got, and that Satan gave him both meat and drink sundry times, which did him never good, but since syne he was Satan's servant that he was never able to buy himself a pair of shoon."

Apart from these so-called confessions, the evidence led in support of the criminal charge is of the most meagre character, alike in its bulk and in its effect. In only four cases is there the slightest attempt to lead any evidence whatever in corroboration of the confession of the accused, and the statements of the witnesses are of so absurd and inconclusive a character that they would be positively ludicrous were it not for the extremely tragic conclusion to which they no doubt materially assisted the Court in arriving.

It is to be regretted that the circumstantial details introduced into the records of these trials are of so trivial and unimportant a character, but the very fact that they are so only brings out still more glaringly the cruel barbarity and injustice of the doom which was pronounced by the Court, a doom which, barbarous and unjust as it was, there is too much reason to believe was actually hailed with general satisfaction by the people of the district in which this horrible tragedy was enacted. Surely no better or more striking proof could be wished of the advance of intelligence and enlightenment that has taken place within the last two centuries, than that which is afforded by the retrospect in which these trials involve us. Human nature, no doubt, has its fancies and superstitions still, but these are no longer expiated by a doom so cruel and inhuman as that which was pronounced on the Crook of Devon witches. Whatever may be the evils and excesses of the present day, we have much reason for thankfulness that our lot has not been cast in those olden times depicted by Byron,

When Christians burned each other, quite persuaded
That all the Apostles would have done as they did.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST AGNES MURIE, *indweller in Kilduff*; BESSIE HENDERSON, *indweller in Pitfar*; ISABEL RUTHERFORD, *in Crook of Devon*.

Ye all three are indytit and accusit forsamuckle as by the Divine law of the Almighty God set down in his sacred word, especially in the 18 chap. of

Deut. and 20 chap. of Levit. made against the users and practisers of witchcraft, sorcery, charming, soothsaying, and against the seekers of help or responses of them, and in the 22 chap. of Exodus, the 18 verse, "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live," threatening and denouncing to the committers of such devilish practices the punishment of death. According to the whilk law of Almighty God it is statute and ordained by divers Acts of the Parliament of this Kingdom specially by the 73rd Act of the Ninth Parliament of our Sovereign Lord's dearest great grandmother, Queen Mary of good memory, it is statute that no manner of person or persons of whatsoever estate, degree, or condition they be of, presume nor take upon hand at any time thereafter to use or practise any manner of witchcraft, sorcery, necromancie, nor give themselves forth to have any craft or knowledge thereof thereby to abuse the people, neither that no person nor persons seek any help, response or consultation, at ony such abusers foresaid or users of sorcerie, witchcraft, or necromancie, under the pain and punishment of death to be execute als well against the users and abusers as the seekers of the said help responce or consultation as in the said laws of Almighty God and Acts of Parliament at more length is contained. Notwithstanding whereof ye the said Agnes Murie (for evil and sinful ends) having received instructions and devilish informations from the Devil, your covenanted master, how to practise and put in execution that devilish trade of witchcraft and sorcerie. Lykeas for clearing of your said sorcerie and witchcraft that ye, being coming from the Crook Mill, about Martinmas last, 1661, Sathan did appear to you at the back of Tullibole yards, being on Monday, and said to you "will you be my servant and I will give you als much silver as will buy you as many corn as will serve you before Lammas," whilk you granted. Likeways he desired you to renounce and forsake your baptism, whilk ye did, and he gave to you a new name calling you Rossina, whilk ye yourself did freely confess, and likeways at the same time Sathan had the use of your body at the foot of the round knowe at the back of the yards of Tulliebole, and knew not whether his body was hot or cold, whilk ye did also freely confess. Likeways ye confessed that ye was at the meeting with Sathan at Gibsons Craig at Andersmas last, and that there was with you whom ye knew, Robert Wilson in the Crook of Devon, and his spouse, Gilles Hutton, in Gartquheneane, Margaret Duncan in Broome, in the Parish of Dollar, and Agnes Allene in the Crook of Devon, whilk ye freely confessed and promised to confess and delate some others. This ye did before Mr Alexander Ireland, minister, and Mr Robert Alexander, bailie, and thereafter being interrogated be the said minister what was the reason that hindered you to do the same presently, ye desired the said Mr Robert Alexander to lay his hand upon your breast to find how the lump troubled you and to put his hand behind your back and he would find als much trouble you there.

Likeways ye confesst that Sathan desired you to go to the (*sic*) of the moss

betwixt the walkers and Hairlaw, and ye would get some women there that would go with you to Gibson's Craig. This he desired you to do on Wednesday next thereafter whilk freely ye promised to do. Ye confessed that ye came to the foresaid place at the aforesaid time, and that Robert Wilson, Agnes Pittendreich, Agnes Alleine in Cruick of Devon, Margaret Duncan in Broome, Agnes Brugh in Gooselands, were at the aforesaid place when ye came, and that the forenamed persons did go with you to Gibson's Craig where ye saw three women with black heads, and Sathan with them, and that ye saw there the said Gilles Hutton with her coat about her head, and Margaret Duncan with a rachan grey plaid about her, and that ye came altogether to the Powmiln back again leaving the devil at the head of Gibson's Craig, with the three women with the black heads, and likewise at your returning from the meeting you saw Robert Wilson sitting at Robert Whyte's fauld dyke, having a grey plaid about him, and that you had the same clothes that are now upon you, this ye all freely confessed in the presence of the Minister and Mr Robert Alexander.

Likeways upon the 28th day of March 1662, ye confessed that Agnes Sharp, in Peatrig, and Janet Paton spouse to James Sinclair at the new Mill of Glendevon, were also guilty of sorcerie and witchcraft as ye yourself were, and that Janet Paton, termed "the Nun," was a great one, and that she might have been taken and burnt seven years since, and that Janet Paton, in Kilduff, was also guilty as ye yourself. This ye did confess before the minister, Mr Robert Alexander, and Mr James Forsyth, minister of Muckhart, and Mr William Hutson, schoolmaster.

And likeways ye confesst that ye was at the meeting at Trufhills with the rest, and likeways ye confesst that the first time the devil had to do with you he gave you the mark in your craig.

Sworn Dittays given in be Janet Millar, spouse to Henry Anderson in Craighton, against the said Agnes Murie.

Ye, the said Agnes Murie, are indited and accused for coming to Henry Anderson, he being coming from his sawing of Bear, and Janet Millar his spouse, and the said Agnes being in company with them. Ye, the said Agnes, said to the said Henry, "my Bear land would have been better had ye laid a loak lime upon it as ye did the rest, and the said Henry said, "it needed none," and ye said "what reak, it matters not, go in with me and get an snuff." Lykeways ye said, "I would he had sown my lint seed, it is sown in an drownit holl in Kilduff." As also in the summer before, and divers times, since ye said that there was never one that angered you but you got your heart syth of them, and having gotten an snuff, the said Henry said he would go and turn the oxen out of the corn. The said Janet Millar said, to the said Henry, "ye are tyred enough else, I will go turn them." Ye said,

“come again Henry and get another snuff for devil an pickle more ye will get of it, and upon the morn thereafter ye said to Isobel Wilson, servant to the said Henry that the said Henry shuik the sheet well enough yesterday, but he could not do it this day, and immediately after he got the said snuff coming to his own house he was stricken speechless, and lost the power of ane of his sides, and thus he continued fourteen days speechless, and ane year thereafter or thereby the said Henry and his spouse went to one Robert Small at Newtyll, hearing that he was ane man of skill to seek remedy for his distress and after the said Henry had told him the nature of his disease he answered and said “Ye liked snuff over well.”

Ye, the said Agnes are lykeways indited and accusit for coming to Robert Futt to Adam Keltie's in Gelvin and speiring at the said Robert Futt where they watered their cattle in the storm in February last, 1662, and thereafter the said Adam Keltie had ane grey meir that took an shaking and an great sickness, and when the meir began to mend one of his master's best ewes died, and when the meir was well ane of his plow oxen grew sick upon the last day of February, being Friday, and continued to Wednesday thereafter, and when he began to mend another ewe died.

The Confession and Dittays of the said Isabel Rutherford.

Ye, the said Isabel Rutherford, are indyted and accused of the sin and crime of witchcraft, ye confessed ye had been also long ane witch as ye had been ane charmer, as also ye confesst that ye was affrayed first when ye saw Sathan as also ye confessed that at his first appearing to you ye was affrayed, and that at his first appearing to you he desired you to be his servant, whilk ye willingly condescended unto. Likeways ye confesst that ye renounced your baptism, and immediately thereafter Sathan gave you an mark; and declared that Sathan was in likeness of a man with grey clothes and ane blue bannet, having ane beard; as also ye confesst that when ye got the mark it was painful two or three days.

Likeways ye confesst that the Devil gave you ane name, calling you viceroy, and that his name was Samuel.

Likeways ye confesst that Sathan appeared to you before your own door, and desired you to keep the meeting at Gibson's Craig, whilk ye promised to do. This he told you two or three weeks before the meeting, and you confesst when ye came to the appointed place and meeting the Devil said to you “What now are ye come.”—He appearing to you in the likeness of a man with ane blue bonnet and grey clothes.

Likeways ye confesst that ye was at ane meeting at Turfhill, where Sathan took you by the hand and said “welcome, Isabel,” and said that his hand was cold; and in the glomeing before the said meeting the Devil appeared to you at the loning betwixt John Livingstone's and John

Marshall's and desired you to be present at the said meeting, whilk ye promised to do. This ye confesst in presence of Mr Alexander Ireland, minister, and Mr James Forsyth, minister, at Muckhart; John Murray, at Livieland; Mr Robert Alexander, Baillie, Tullybole; Robert Livingstone of Cruik Miln; and William Hutson, schoolmaster.

Likeways ye did confess that Sathan had carnal dealing with you at the east side of John Livingstone's yard, and confesst that his body was cold and his seed likewise. This ye did freely confess in presence of Mr Robert Alexander, Baillie, William Dempster, in Bankhead; Robert Mailer, in the Crook of Devon; and William Hutson, schoolmaster.

*Sworn Dittays given in by Janet Hutton in Crook of Devon against
the said Isabel Rutherford.*

Ye, the said Isabel Rutherford, are indyted and accusit of the sin and crime of witchcraft. That ten years since or thereby James Wilson, husband to the said Janet Hutton, being diseased, and Janet Hutton, his spouse, being from home in the Common of Fossoway; and the said James Wilson being lying upon ane knowehed above the stack, ye, the said Isabel Rutherford came to him and said "What now, James, I think that ye are not well, and ye are not weil;" and ye desired him to go into the house, whilk he did, and losit his coat and gropit his breast and back and said he was melt grown, and spake some words he understood not, and he was aye the worse thereafter, and so far as ye touched was aye the worse thereafter, and was all drawn together as it were with sea cords, and the morn thereafter the aforesaid James Wilson and his said spouse being lying in their bed togeddar, the said James said to Janet, his spouse, he wished he had been quartered quick when she went from home yesterday, and she said "Why I did nothing but went to the Common." And he said there came a common thief to him whilk was the said Isabel Rutherford and shew all things aforesaid, and said he would take his meir and ride to the Cruik and seek his health from the said Isabel Rutherford, altho' they could rife him at horse's tails and seek it for God's sake, and the said Janet bade him seek it from God, and she said he should never see her if he did so, and in the moneth of October the said Janet said, I will go to her in fair ways to see gif she will do him ony good and she would pay her for it, and she met her accordingly in the Kirkyard at Tullybole, and the said Isabel asked how the said James did, and the said Janet answered and said that he had ane sore summer, and the said Isabel promised to come to him the morn thereafter, whilk she did, and gropit the same James, his hail boddie and leggs, and said he was all oergane in that disease, and the said Isabel went home and said she would come again the morn at even, whilk she did, and how soon she came in his sight he bade her swithe away, God gif he had never seen her, and

the said Janet gave her an loak meal and she went away, and thereafter the said James never stirred in his bed unlifted, but became clean distracted so that he would never thereafter look to the said Janet, his said spouse, nor suffer her to make his bed, nor come near him thereafter, whereas before there was never an evil word between them for the space of sixteen years."

And likeways twelve years since or thereby ye, the said Isabel Rutherford, came "and charmed ane young man named Alexander Kid in Muirhauch for melt growing, as also four years since or thereby James Kid of Muirhauch being diseased with the trembling feavers the space of twenty-two weeks, ye, the said Isabel, came to him and said, ye will never be well till ye be charmed, for ye are melt grown as your brother was, and he answered, will you do it presently or not, and ye said, not until the morn, when ye shall meet me at the head of the Black Craig before the sun rising, and the said James went there, and it was more nor an hour and an half after the sun rising before ye, the said Isabel, came there, being in the month of May, and when ye came ye desired him to loose his breast, whilk he did, and ye stracked his side three several times with your luif, and immediately thereafter upon the yeard with some mumbling words that he wist not what, and the said James declared that he was not the better nor was never well sin syne."

The Confession and Dittays of the said Bessie Henderson.

Ye, the said Bessie Henderson are indited and accused of the sin and crime of witchcraft. Ye confessed ye had been forty years in the Devil's service since the time ye milked the Old Baillie of Kinross his kye before the calving.

Likeways ye confessed that half ane year since ye was at a meeting in an fauld with Isabel Gibson and many mae, and that ye was taken out of your bed to that meeting in an flight, at whilk meeting the Devil appeared to you, and promised to you that you should want nothing, and ye being asked by the minister gif ye would confess (sic) Ye answered not. Likeways ye confessed that the Devil kepted up your heart fra confessing. This ye confesst in the presence of the Laird of Tullybole, Mr Alex. Ireland, Minister, Mr R. Alexander, Baillie, Robert Livingstone and Henry Mercer, Elders.

And likeways ye, the said Bessie Henderson in presence of the Minister, Robert Livingstone of Cruik Miln; John Livingstone of Rantriacknow, Elders; John White, in Cruik of Devon; James Rutherford, in Earnyside, and Andrew Kirk in Carnbo, freely confessed that the Devil appeared to you in the likeness of ane bonnie young lad at Trufhills, aboon Kinross, with ane blue bonnet and asked you gif you would be his servant, promising that ye

should want nothing, whilk ye freely and instantly accepted and granted thereto.

Likeways he desired you to renounce and forsake your baptism whilk ye freely did, as also confessed that the Devil gave you a new name, and like a man's name, immediately after the renunciation of your baptism, but ye had forgotten what it was.

Likeways ye freely confessed that Agnes Murie and Isabel Rutherford were with you in the foresaid place.

Likeways after the Minister had prayed for you, ye desiring the same, ye confessed that Janet Paton, in Cruik of Devon; Janet Brugh, there; Janet Hird and Isabel Condie, in Meikletown of Aldie; Christian Creiff and Margaret Young, in Quhorlawhill; Margaret Huggon and Bessie Neil, in Gelvan; Janet Paton and Margaret Litster, in Kilduff; Margaret M'Nish, in Tilyochie, that all these forenamed persons were also guilty of witchcraft as ye yourself is, as ye desired the foresaid persons to be put to trial.

Likeways in presence of the Laird of Tullybole, Mr Geo. Colden, minister of Kinross; Mr Alex. Ireland, minister at Fossaquhy; James Dempster, baillie of Kinross; Mr Robert Alexander, baillie of Tullybole; James Alexander of Downhill; ye the said Bessie confessed and declared as of before that ye renounced your baptism to Sathan, and immediately thereafter got a new name whilk ye had forgotten, and ye being posit what ground ye had to delate the foresaid persons ye answered because they were also guilty as ye, and ye being interrogate gif ye saw the foresaid persons at any of your meetings answered not, save the above mentioned two that are in Prison, and ye being interrogate gif the minister spake to you of any of the foresaid persons ye answered not, but that ye did the same without ony compulsion.

Likeways ye confessed and declared that Janet Paton in Cruik of Devon was with you at ane meeting when they trampit down Thos. White's rie in the beginning of harvest, 1861, and that she had broad soals and trampit down more nor any of the rest.

Likeways ye confessed that ye was at a meeting with Sathan at the *(sic)*

Likeways thereafter ye confessed and declared in presence of the Minister, Mr Robert Alexander, baillie, Robert Livingstone and William Hutson, schoolmaster, that all the forenamed persons were with you at the meeting when ye trampit down Thos. White's rie, and said ye heard all their voices but did not see them in regard of weakness of your sight, saying that ye saw not well in the night this mony a year.

Likeways ye confessed that the Devil had carnal copulation with you, and declared that Sathan's name upon whom ye was ordained to call was Charles, and the name he gave to you was Bessie Iswall, and the time he gave it to you was in the night in your bed, being bodie like to ane man, and that his body was cald and his seed likewise, but did not remember what night it was.

This ye confessed in the presence of Mr Robert Alexander, baillie, John Livingstone of Rantriacknow, William Christie, Pitfar, James Hird, and James Donaldson in Lamhill.

Ano Court of Justiciary holden at the Crook of Devon the 3rd day of April, the year of God sixteen hundred and sixty-two years, be Mr Alexander Colville of Blair, his Majesty's Justice Depute General over Scotland.

NOMINA ASSIZE.—Robert Angus, in Bogside; Patrick Livingstone, at the Kirk of Cleish; John Hutton, in Borland; James Livingstone; Robert Livingstone; George Barclay; William Pearson of Morlat; Robert Brown, in Meadowhead; David Carmichael, in Linbanks; Robert Hutton, in Wester Ballilisk; Andrew Paton; James Alexander, in Balriddrie; Edmond Mercer, there; Henry Mercer, in Aldie; James Thomson, portioner in Maw.

It is found and declared be the hail Assize all in ane voice that the fore-named Agnes Murie is guilty and convict in six several points of witchcraft and sorcerie, and that according to her own free confession, as also the said Bessie Henderson is guilty and convict in seven points of sorcerie and witchcraft, and that according to her own free confession, in manner above.

In like manner the above Isabel Rutherford is guilty and convict in six several points of witchcraft and sorcerie according to her own confession and probation, and all the three convict as common sorcerers and notorious witches by the mouth of George Barclay as chancellor of the said assize.

Sic Subscribitur, GEORGE BARCLAY.

For the whilk causes the above named Justice General Depute gives sentence and ordains, that the said Agnes Murie, Bessie Henderson, and Isabel Rutherford, sall be all three taken away to the place called the Lam-laires bewest the Cruick Miln the place of their execution to-morrow, being the fourth day of this instant month of April, betwixt one and two in the afternoon, and there to be stranglit to the death by the hand of the hangman, and thereafter their bodies to be burnt to ashes for their trespass, and ordains all their moveable goods and gear to be escheit and inbrought to his Majesty's use for the causes foresaids. Whereupon William Donaldson dempster gave doom.

Sic Subscribitur, J. ALEXANDER.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ROBERT WILSON, *indweller in Cruik of Devon*; BESSIE NEIL, *indweller in Gelvin*; MARGARET LITSTER, *indweller in Kilduff*; JANET PATON, *indweller in Cruik of Devon*; AGNES BRUGH, *indweller in Gooselands.*

Ye all five are indyted and accused for sæmeikle as be devine law of the Almighty God set down in his sacred word, especially in the 18 chap. of Deut. and 20 chap. of Lev., made against the users and practisers of

witchcraft, sorcerie, charming, soothsaying, and against the seekers of help and responses of them, and in the 22nd chap. of Exodus at the 18 verse, "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live" threatening and denouncing to the committers of such Devilish practices the punishment of death, according to whilk law of Almighty God it is statute and ordained by divers Acts of Parliament of this Kingdom, especially by the 73rd Act of the 9th Parliament of our Sovereign Lord's dearest Great Grandmother, Queen Mary, of good memory, it is statute that no manner of person or persons of whatsoever estate, degree, or condition they be of, presume nor take upon hand at any time hereafter to use or practise ony manner of witchcraft, sorcerie, or necromancie, nor give themselves forth to have ony such craft or knowledge thereof thereby to abuse the people, neither that ony person or persons, seek ony help response or consultation at ony sic abusers foresaid, or users of sorcerie, witchcraft, or necromancie, under the pain and punishment of death, to be execute also well against the users and abusers as the seekers of the said help responses or consultation, as in the said laws of Almighty God and Acts of Parliament at length is contained. Notwithstanding whereof ye, the said Robert Wilson, for evil and sinful ends, having received instruction and Devilish information from the Devil, your covenanted master, how to practise and put in execution that Devilish trade of witchcraft and sorcerie Lykeas for clearing of your said sorcerie and witchcraft ye confessed that when ye was brought from the East Blair twenty years since or thereby be Robert Livingstone of Cruik Miln; umquhill John Livingstone, his brother; umquhill Andrew Dowie, in Cruik of Devon; and Thomas Dowie, in , and others mae, that ye cried there three several times to the Devil to come and (*sic*), and that the Devil appeared to you and gave you ane sair stroke on the right shoulder, but nane of the foresaid men saw him.

Lykeways that ye confessed ye had ane meeting with the Devil at the Stanriegate, bewest the Cruick of Devon, where the Devil desired you to be his servant and renounce your Baptism whilk ye refused to do at that time; and that the Devil was riding on ane horse with fulyairt clothes and ane Spanish cape and that there was with you at that meeting, Bessie Neil in Gelvin, Marget Hoggan there; Christian Grieve, spouse to (*sic*) Andrew Beveridge, in Quhorlawhill; Marget Young, spouse to William Beveridge there; Janet Paton, in Cruick of Devon; Janet Brugh, spouse to James Moreis there; Janet Paton, in Kilduff; Margaret Litster, spouse to Finlay Ma (*sic*) there; Christian Young, spouse to James Bennet there; Agnes Beveridge, in Broughty; Marget Beveridge, there; her sister Agnes Drysdale, spouse to John Blackwood of Coldrain, riding on ane brown horse and ane old black plaid about her. This ye said to be on Wednesday about Yule last, two hours before day, and that the Devil appointed them to meet at the Bents of Balruddrie on Friday thereafter.

Likeways ye confessed that they obeyed him, where ye and all the fore-named persons were present, and Sathan with them, and Sathan appointed them another meeting at Gibson's Craig within a fortnight thereafter, where the Devil likeways met you with the hail forenamed persons (except the said Christian Young was not present). At whilk two meetings Giles Hutton, spouse to Peter Coventrie, in Garthwynean, was present, having ane black gown, and said that Margaret Keltie, spouse to John Brand, in Wester Cleish, and (*sic*) Brand, her daughter, married in Culrosse, were present at Gibson's Craig with blackheads (*sic*) sleeves, where the Devil again desired you to be his servant, and renounce and forsake your Baptism, and gave you a name calling you (*sic*) and Sathan's name Lucifer, and that he caused you lay your hand to the crown of your head and sole of your feet, and deliver you to his service (whilk ye lykeways did).

Lykeways ye said that Sathan promised you both silver and gold, whilk ye said ye never got, and also said that Sathan gave you both meat and drink sundry times, but it did you never good. And sin syne ye was Sathan's servant, that ye was never able to buy yourself a pair of shoone, and ye said that ye came home over Devon, the water being very great. This ye confessed and declared in the presence of the Laird of Tullybole; Mr Alexander Ireland, minister at Fossquhay and Tullybole; Mr Robert Alexander, bailie in Tullybole; Adam Keltie, portioner, Gelvin; and James Alexander, Wester Downhill, upon the 14th April 1662.

Lykeways the same day, in presence of the minister, William Livingstone of Cruik Miln; James Dick at Powmill; James Paton, younger, in Aldie (*sic*) at Powmill; Andrew Dowie, in Cruik of Devon; Robert Mailer there; Adam Keltie, portioner of Gelvin, ye, the said Robert, declared that Elizabeth Dempster, spouse to James Beveridge, in Thornton, was present at the hail three meetings above written, with ane (*sic*) plaid, ane blue coat aboon, and white clothes under, and an blue apron, with an kurch on her head, and ye said that Marrion Fyfe, in the Cult Miln, in the parish of Saline, was at the meeting at Gibson's Craig.

Lykeways ye, the said Robert, declared that ye was not well of an pain in the side of melt growing, and ye went to Isobel Black, spouse to umquhill Henry Miller and desired her to charm you of the same, whilk she did, but you was not the better, and she desired you to go to the deceased Isabel Rutherford, who did charm you, and ye found yourself the better.

The Confession and Dittays of the said Bessie Neil.

Ye, the said Bessie Neil, are indyted and accused of the sin and crime of witchcraft; ye confessed ye was in the Devil's service two years since, and was at ane meeting at Turfhill, and with you the deceased Bessie Henderson, Agnes Murie, Margaret Litster in Kilduff, and Janet Paton there,

where Sathan appeared to you with dun-coloured clothes, and desired you to be his servant, and to renounce and forsake your Baptism, whilk ye did, and caused you to put your hand to the crown of your head and sole of your foot, and deliver you to his service, whilk ye lykeways did, and that he had copulation with you and called your name Sarah and Sathan's name Simon ; as also said that there was at the said meeting Marget Huggon, in Gelvin ; Christian Grieve and Marget Young, in Quhorlawhill ; Janet Paton, in Cruik of Devon ; and Janet Brugh, there ; Robert Wilson, there, and his wife.

Likeways ye confessed that half an year since or thereby ye was at an meeting at Gibson's Craig with Sathan, and with you Janet Paton, in Kilduff ; Marget Litster, there ; Marget Huggon and Janet Paton, in Cruik of Devon ; Janet Brugh, there ; Agnes Brugh, in Gooselands ; Robert Wilson and his wife, Janet Hood, in Aldie ; Isabel(sic) there ; Giles Hutton, in Garthwhenean, with ane white coat about her head, and did all dance with Sathan.

Likeways ye confessed that four years since, in the month of January, that ye yourself, Janet Paton, in Kilduff ; and Robert Wilson, in Cruik of Devon, came to Adam Keltie, his house in Gelvin, where the said Adam's wife was lying in her bed with her child with her, and ye, the said Bessie, laid your hand upon the child's hand ; the said Robert Wilson laid his hand upon the child's throat, and the said Janet Paton laid her hand upon the child's heart and killed the child amongst This ye confessed and declared the 14th April instant, in presence of the Laird of Tullybole, the Minister, Mr Robert Alexander, Bailie of Tullybole ; Adam Keltie, portioner, Gelvin ; and James Alexander of Wester Downhil.

The Confession and Dittays of the said Margaret Litster.

Ye the said Margaret Litster are indyted and accused of the sin and crime of witchcraft. Ye confessed in presence of the Minister, the Laird of Tullyboal, Mr Robert Alexander, bailie of Tullyboal ; Adam Keltie, portioner of Gelvin ; and James Alexander of Wester Downhill, that ye was a witch, a charmer, and a libber.

Likeways ye confessed that the first time ye saw Sathan was in (sic) last, 1661, at Gibson's Craig, and Sathan asked you gif ye would be his servant, whilk ye did, and to renounce your baptism, whilk ye also confessed ye did, and took you be the hand and stayed the space of half-an-hour—Sathan having grey clothes and his hand cold, and declared that ye came home again with umquhill Bessie Henderson, and the rest now in prison, and Agnes and Marget Beveridge, in Braughtie, Janet Paton, in Kilduff, and Bessie Neil ; and that Janet Paton, in Cruick, Agnes Pittendriech, and umquhill Isabel Rutherford's, wit were more thought of than other ten, and declared that Janet Brugh, in Cruick of Devon, and Agnes Brugh in Goose-

lands, was there and was ordained by umquhill Agnes Murie, and Janet Paton, at the Bent of Balruddrie, and that Agnes Pittendriech came down the Craig like kairts, and likeways declared that Agnes Sharp, in Peatrighead; Elizabeth Dempster, and Giles Hutton, in Gartwhynean were there.

Likeways ye confessed to Thomas Anderson, in Gelvin, remember when ye delvit your kail yard that Bessie Neil got two spaidful of the kailyard and gif she had gotten the third.

More ye said to John Beveridge, go west to Bessie Neil and spier at her what she did to your wife and your bairn, for she was baith their deads.

Likeways she said to John White that Janet Paton, in Cruick of Devon, thought to have gotten opportunity of his body, but could not prevail in that, but desired Robert Wilson and Bessie Neil to come and get the fission of his ale, and Robert Wilson searched the house first but neither he nor Bessie Neil could get entries, but when they were by the chamber door she cried on them back again (*sic*), she thought she was more familiar with the taft than the rest, and thought to have gotten entries, she came back to the window and looked from the one side thereof to the other but could not prevail, as also ye said to the said John White, speir at Janet Paton what she did to your uncle, whilk ye confessed all to be of verity before the witnesses above written.

Sworn Dittays given in be Janet Graham, Spouse to John Marshall in the Cruick of Devon, against the said Margaret Litster.

In an Court holden at Crook of Devon on the 21st of April, 1662 years, be William Halliday of Tullyboal, and Mr Robert Alexander his Baillie. Janet Graham spouse of John Marshall, being solemnly sworn, declared upon her great oath, that six years since or thereby her son James Robertson being diseased of the falling sickness, occasionally met with Helen Livingstone daughter to Thomas Livingstone at Cruick Miln, who desired her to go to Margaret Litster who had declared to her that the said Margaret had cured William Anderson in Kirkaldie of the same disease, and according to the said Helen, her desire, she went to the said Margaret and asked whether or not she could cure her sick son of the said disease, who answered, she could both cure beast and bodie, and said her said son did gif her ane stand of cloathes, whilk the said Marget her husband did wear thereafter, and the said Janet gave her meal and groats at several times, and thereafter the lad was in health two years and more and during the whilk space they had ane cow that never wanted the said disease and two years thereafter the said James being at John Mailers brydale, in Cruick of Devon, at Andrew Hutton's house the said Margaret Litster desired him to go home and he said to her what have ye to do with me, I will not go while I be ready, and upon the morn thereafter he took the said disease far worse than ever he

had before and continues so as yet, and thereafter the said Janet went to the said Margaret Lister's house upon the morrow thereafter and asked for the said Marget, and they said to her that she was at the place, but the truth is she found her sitting at William Livingstone's fireside at Crookmilm, and desired not to speak to her there, but called her forth and told her that the lad was not well enough, and shortly thereafter the lad continuing in the said disease the said Janet went to her house beside Thomas White's and said to her, God forgive you and I might have gone to ane doctor who might have cured my bairn, and the said Margaret answered that all the doctors upon the earth would not cure him after the things she had given him.

The same day, likeways in presence of the said Court, James Paton, elder, being solemnly sworn, declared upon *his great oath* that two years since or thereby, the said Margaret Litster being seeking her meat and selling leiks, came to James Paton, younger, his house in Aldie, his wife and sister being in the house for the time and he having an man child of 30 weeks of age, free of ony disease for aught they knew, the said James his wife went ben to fetch her some meat, in the meantime, the said Marget Litster put an bunch of leiks in the said bairn's hand and streaked down his head twice or thrice and said, this is not for your father's sake, nor your mother's sake, but for your own sake, and the morn before the sun rose the bairn took the falling sickness whilk continued with him the space of five quarters of an year or thereby.

Quhilk day the above written Agnes Pittendrieck being convened before Mr Alexander Colville, General Justice Depute, and he enquiring of her whether she was with child or not, she declared she knew not, therefore the said Justice Depute, calling Janet Wallace, Wallace, and Janet Graham, famous and honest women, to go apart with her, and being solemnly sworn, declared that there was more in the said Agnes' womb nor was ordinarily in any woman's womb that was not with child, therefore the said Justice Depute ordains her to be put to libertie for the present and that she should answer whenever she was called upon within fifteen days under the pain of death.

Lykeas the said Agnes obliged herself to do and obtemper the same under the pain of accepting the crime of witchcraft upon her, and that whensoever the Justice or any of his name shall desire the same.

Sic Subscritbitur.

De mandata diotas Agnetis Pittendreich ego Jacobus Alexander notarius publicus specialiter requisitus scribere nesciens ut asseruit subscribo.

J. ALEXANDER, N.P.

The Confession and Dittays of the said Janet Paton.

Ye, the said Janet Paton, are indyted and accused of the sin and crime of witchcraft, ye confessed that ye was at ane meeting at Turfhill where Sathan asked you gif ye would be his servant, whilk ye did, and Sathan took you be

the hand and ye said that his hand was cold, and he desired you to renounce your baptism, whilk ye also did, as also said that Sathan had copulation with you, and said that his body was cold and his seed also, and gave you a name, calling you Annas, and Sathan's name, Thomas Roy, and said there was there at the said meeting Robert Wilson and his wife, Janet Brugh, in Cruik of Devon; Agnes Brugh, in Gooselands; Christian Grieve, and Margaret Young, in Quhorlawhill; Marget Hutton, in Gølvin; Janet Paton, in Kilduff; Agnes Drysdale, in Coldrain; and Giles Huttin, in Gartwhynean.

Likeways ye confessed that ye was at a meeting at the Bents of Balruddrie, and saw there with the rest Elizabeth Dempster, in Thornton; and Agnes Sharp, in Peatrighead. This ye confessed in presence of the Minister, Mr Robert Alexander, baillie in Tullyboal; James Alexander and Wm. Livingstone of Cruikmilk.

Sworn Dittays given in be Thomas White against the said Janet Paton.

In an Court holden at the Cruik of Devon April 1662, Thomas White in Cruik of Devon being solemnly sworn declared upon his great oath that sixteen years since or thereby Janet Paton in Cruik of Devon came to his house and desired some draffe to her fowls frae his mother, his mother said she had none of her awn, and said she would deal none of others, and thereafter she presently going away his ale presently being in the fatt it would not work nor bear the bells, and said that honest men being presently at that time drinking of the ale, being good, it presently (*sic*) back and did no good thereafter, while nine bolls and an' half was brewn, and thereafter James Thomson in Maw desired him to change his brewlooms to the other side of the house and said he and his father lost threttie two hundred merks worth of cattle while he changed his byre, and thereafter said that he had three firlots of the same malt did him more good nor all the rest.

The same day, in the same Court, Andrew Hutson, son of Andrew Hutson, in Cruick of Devon, being solemnly sworn, declared upon his great oath that three years since he, being leading his father's peats, the said Andrew's horse cart (*sic*) throo an heap of the said Janet Paton's muck, the said Janet said she should gar him else good, and he said, I defy you witch-thief, and the horse brought home that load but was never able to draw another, but dwined and died, and likeways declared that Robert Wilson and Marget Litster said that death was ordained for himself and not for the horse.

The same day, in the said Court, Janet Mailer, spouse to Andrew Hutson in Cruick of Devon, being solemnly sworn, declared upon her great oath that sixteen years since or thereby Janet Paton, in Cruick of Devon, having an lippy of lintseed sawn in the deceased Lawrence Keltie, his yard, in the

Cruik of Devon, two travellers having laid down their loads to bait themselves and their horses, two of the said horses went in and weltered on the said lint, the said Janet Paton and the said Andrew Hutson scolded and flett, and immediately thereafter the said Janet Mailer's ale (*sic*) clean back that no man nor woman was able to drink the same the space of half an year thereafter, notwithstanding, the said Janet Mailer got firlot about of malt with her neighbours who had also good thereof as men needed to drink. This they all declared in presence of the said Court before the Laird of Tullyboal, John Halliday, his son; Mr Robert Alexander, baillie, of Tullyboal; Wm. Livingstone of Cruik Miln; John Kid, in Cruik of Devon; James Paton, in Aldie; Adam Keltie, portioner in Gelvin.

The Confession and Dittays of the said Agnes Brugh.

Ye, the said Agnes Brugh, are indyted and accused of the sin of witchcraft, ye confessed that the first time the Devil appeared to you was at the dykes of the muir called the Lambrithes two years since or thereby in the twilight, in the evening, like unto a half long fellow with an dusti coloured coat with a (*sic*), and desired you to show him the gait thro' the muir, and said he would give you an brow gown, and ye said that he said I will gar ye do it whether ye will or not, and then ye promised to serve him.

Likeways ye confessed that ye renounced and forsook your baptism and delivered yourself to Sathan, more ye confessed that Sathan gave you a new name and shew you his name, but ye said ye had forgot both. Likeways ye confessed that Sathan had the use of your bodie, and that his body was heavy and cold; this ye confessed that Sathan had the use of your bodie at the first meeting with you, this ye confessed the fourth, eleventh, and 15th day of April, in presence of the Minister, Mr William of Middleton; Mr Robert Alexander, and John Hutton of Ballilisk.

An Court of Justiciary holden at the Cruik of Devon by Mr Alexander Colville, His Majestie's Justice Depute General, the 23rd of April, sixteen hundred and sixty two years, curia legitime affirmata.

NOMINA ASSIZE.—Robert Angus, in Bogside; Patrick Livingstone, at Cleish; George Barclay, in Mains of Cleish; John Hutton, in Borland; Andrew Barclay; William Pearson, of Morlat; Robert Brown, in Meadowhead; James Alexander, of Balruddrie; Edmund Mercer there; Lawrence Dempster, in; James Henderson, in; Robert; David; Patrick Hutton, in West Blair.

It is found and declared by the hail assize all in one voice that the forenamed Robert Wilson is guilty and convict in three several points of witchcraft and sorcerie according to his own free confession, as also the said Bessie Neil is

guilty and convict in five several points of sorcerie and witchcraft and that according to her own free confession in like manner.

And in like manner the above named Margaret Litster is convict in three several points of sorcerie and witchcraft, according to her own free confession and probation.

And also the above specified Janet Paton is guilty and convict in
(*sic*) several points of witchcraft and sorcerie, and that according to her free confession and probation.

As also the said Agnes Brugh is guilty and convict in (*sic*) several points of sorcerie and witchcraft according to her own confession and probation.

And all the five are convict by brute and fame as common sorcerers and notorious witches by the mouth of Edmond Mercer, as Chancellor to the said Assize.
Sic Subscritur, EDMUND MERCER.

For the whilk causes the above named General Justice Depute gives sentence and ordains that the said Robert Wilson, Bessie Neil, Marget Litster, Janet Paton, and Agnes Brugh shall all five be taken away to that place called Lamblaires bewest the Cruik Miln the place of their execution tomorrow, being the twenty fourth day of this instant month of April, betwixt two and three hours in the afternoon, and there to be strangled to the death by the hand of the hangman and thereafter their bodies to be burnt to ashes for their trespasses. And ordains their moveable goods and gear to be escheat and in-brought to His Majesty's use for the causes foresaid. Whereupon William Donaldson gave doom being Dempster,

Sic Subscritur, J. ALEXANDER, Clk.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST MARGARET HUGGON, *in Gelvine, relict of ROBERT HENDERSON, and JANET PATON, Indweller in Kilduff, relique of umquhill* DAVID KIRK.

Ye both are indyted and accused for suamickle as by Divine law of the Almighty God set down in his sacred word, especially in the 18 chap. of Deut. and 20 chap. of Lev., made against the users and practisers of witchcraft, sorcerie, charming and soothsaying, against the seekers of help or responses of them, and in the 22 chap. of Exodus at the 18 verse, "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live" threatening and denouncing to the committers of such Devilish practises the punishment of death. According to the whilk law of Almighty God it is statute and ordained be divers Acts of Parliament of this Kingdom especially by the 73 Act of the 9th Parliament of our sovereign Lords dearest Great Grandmother Queen Marie of Gude memory, it is statute that no person nor persons of whatsoever state, degree or condition they be of presume, or take upon hand at any time thereafter, to use or practise ony manner of witchcraft, sorcerie, or necromancie, under the pain and punishment of death, to be executed also well against the users and abusers as the seekers

of the said help responses or consultation as in said laws of Almighty God and Acts of Parliament at more length is contained.

Notwithstanding whereof ye the said Marget Hoggan of the age of three score and nineteen years, for evil and sinful ends having received instructions and Devilish informations from the Devil your covenanted master, how to put to practise, and put to execution that Devilish trade of witchcraft and sorcerie. Likeas for clearing of your said sorcerie and witchcraft, ye freely confessed that three years since bygane in harvest was the first time Sathan appeared to you in the coming out of Carnbo, when he desired you to be his servant, whilk ye confessed to do, and put aue of your hands to the crown of your head and the other to the sole of your foot and delivered all to Sathan's service.

Likeways ye confessed that Sathan desired you to renounce and forsake your Baptism whilk ye lykways did, and immediately after your renunciation of your baptism he gave you a new name calling you Kathrine Mahoun and Sathan's name was David Mahoun.

Lykeways ye confessed that Sathan had copulation with you, and that his body was cold and his seed also, and said he was an uncouth man with black cloathes and aue hood on his head, and he said to you that ye should never want but have enough, and ye declared that there was with you the deceased Bessie Neil, Bessie Henderson, Agnes Murie, Janet Paton in Cruik of Devon, Margaret Litster and Isabel Rutherford. Ye confessed lykways that ye was at another meeting with Sathan at the Stanriegait bewest the Cruik of Devon with the foresaid six deceased women, and Elspet Dempster spouse to James Beverage, Agnes Drysdale, spouse to John Blackwood of Coldrain, Agnes and Marget Beverage in Braughtie, Janet Herd and aue woman ye kent not, Giles Hutton in Gartwhenean, Janet Brugh in Cruik of Devon, Margaret Young and Christian Grieve, and Sathan shook hands with them all.

Lykeways ye confessed ye was at another meeting with Sathan at the Heathrie Know be-east the Cruik of Devon, where the Gallows stands before midnight, and Sathan shook hands with you to continue his servant, and the foresaids hail women was there likeways and did all dance and aue piper play.

Lykeways ye confessed that ye was at aue other meeting with Sathan at the back of Knockentinnie at the Gaitside with the foresaid hail women.

Lykeways ye confessed that ye was at another meeting at the bents of Newbiggin, and the said hail women was likeways there, whilk hail premisses above mentioned, ye freely confessed and declared in presence of Mr Alexander Ireland minister at Fossaquhay, Mr James Forsyth minister at Muckhart, The Laird of Tullyboll, John Hutton of Easter Balilisk, Mr Robert Alexander baillie of Tullyboll, Robert Livingstone of Cruik Miln, William Livingstone his son.

The Confession and Dittays of the said Janet Paton in Kilduff.

Ye the said Janet Paton, of the age of threescore years, are indyted and accused of the sin and crime of witchcraft, ye confessed that at Martinmas bygone ane year the Devil appeared to you coming down the hill of Cleish and desired you to be his servant whilk ye then refused, and about Yule thereafter he appeared to you again coming from your own house to the Gelvin and desired you again to be his servant whilk ye did, and put ane hand to the crown of your head and the other hand to the sole of your foot and delivered yourself over to him and his service.

Lykways ye confessed that Sathan desired you to renounce and forsake your Baptism, whilk ye did, and Sathan gave you a new name calling you Nans Mahoun and Sathan's name was

Lykways ye confessed that Sathan had carnal copulation with you, and ye confessed that Sathan appointed you ane other meeting at the Stanriegate bewest the Cruik of Devon, whilk ye also obeyed, and declared that there was there Marget Huggon in Gelvin, Marget and Agnes Beverage in Braughtie, Janet Brugh in Cruik of Devon, Giles Hutton in Garthwhynean, Marget Young and Christian Grieve in Quhorlawhill, and they did all dance and ane piper play, they being about 16 or 18 in number, and Sathan had all the said times black coloured cloathes and ane blue bonnet being a unkie like man. This ye did freely confess in presence of the above written ministers of Fossquhay and Muckhart, the Laird of Tullyboll, John Hutton of Easter Balilisk, Mr Robert Alexander baillie of Tullyboll, Robert Livingstone of Cruik Miln, and William Livingstone his son.

An Court of Justiciary holden at the Cruik of Devon the fifth day of May sixteen hundred and sixty two years be Mr Alexr. Colville of Blair, His Majestie's Justice Depute General over Scotland.

NOMINA ASSIZE.—William Henderson; David (*sic*); James (*sic*); Robert (*sic*); James Alexander of Balruddrie; Edmund Mercer; Gavin Alexander, portioner of Blairhill; Adam Futt in Easter Downhill; James (*sic*); Thomas Peirson; Robert Quhyte in Gartwhynean; James Blackwood in; Adam (*sic*); Archibald (*sic*).

It is found and declared to the hail Assize, all in one voice that the fore-said Janet Paton is guilty and convict in three several points of witchcraft and sorcerie, according to her own free confession, and that she is convict be brute and fame as an sorcerer and an notorious witch by the mouth of the said Edmund Mercer chancellor to the said Assize.

Sic Subscritur, EDMUND MERCER, Chan.

For the whilk causes above named, the General Justice Depute gives sentence, and ordains that the said Janet Paton shall be taken away to the

place called the Lamblaires be-west the Cruik Miln, the place of her execution this day, being the fifth day of this instant month of May betwixt four and five in the afternoon and there to be strangled to death be the hand of the hangman and thereafter her body to be burnt to ashes for her trespasses, and ordains all her moveable goods and gear to be escheit and inbrought to His Majesties use for the causes aforesaid. Whereupon Alexander Abernethie, Dempster, gave sentence. *Sic Subscibitur, J. ALEXANDER, Clk.*

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST JANET BRUGH, *spouse of JAMES MOREIS, at the Cruik of Devon, about the age of fifty years*; CHRISTIAN GRIEVE, *spouse to*
 (sic).

Ye both two are indited and accused forasmeikle as by the Divine laws of Almighty God set down in his sacred word especially the 18 chap. of Deuteronomy and the 20 chap. of Leviticus made against sorcerers and practisers of witchcraft, sorcerie, charming, soothsaying and against the seekers of help or responses of them, and in the 22 chap. of Exodus the 18 verse, "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live" threatening and denouncing to the committers of such Devilish practises the punishment of death according to the whilk law of Almighty God it is statute and ordained by divers Acts of Parliament of this Kingdom especially by the 73rd Act of the ninth Parliament of our Sovereign Lord's dearest Great Grandmother Queen Mary of good memory it is statute that no manner of person nor persons of whatsoever estate degree or condition they be of presume nor take upon hand at any time thereafter to use or practise any manner of witchcraft sorcerie or necromancie, nor give themselves forth to have any such craft or knowledge thereof thereby to abuse the people, neither that no person nor persons seek any help response or consultation at any sick foresaid, nor users of sorcerie witchcraft or necromancie, under the pain and punishment of death to be execute als well against the users and practisers and abusers as the seekers of the said help response or consultation As in the said laws of Almighty God and Acts of Parliament at more length is contained. Notwithstanding whereof you the said Janet Brugh for Devilish and sinful ends having received instruction and Devilish informations from the Devil your covenanted Master how to practise and put in execution the trade of witchcraft and sorcerie Lykeas upon the 3rd day of April 1662, umquhill Bessie Henderson in Kilduff being arraigned before the General Justice Depute and makeand mention and confession of her own guiltiness and of the guiltiness of others in the sin of witchcraft, amongst the rest she dilated you the said Janet Brugh to be also guilty of witchcraft as the said Bessie was herself. Upon the 23 April 1662 umquhill Robert Wilson in Cruik of Devon delated you the said Janet Brugh and declared that you was at ane meeting with the Devil with the rest of the witches at Stanriegate bewest the Cruik of Devon. The same day

umquhill Bessie Neil in Gelvin delated you the said Janet Brugh to be at ane meeting two years since with the Devil at Turfhillis. The same day umquhill Margaret Litster in Kilduff delated you the said Janet Brugh to be at ane meeting with Sathan in winter last, at Gibson's Craig. The same day umquhil Janet Paton in Cruik of Devon delated you the said Janet Brugh to be at ane meeting with Sathan at the Turfhillis. Lykeways umquhil Marget Huggon in Gelvin delated you the said Janet Brugh to be at ane meeting with Sathan at the Stanriegate and sicklike umquhill Janet Paton in Kilduff delated you the said Janet Brugh to be at ane meeting with Sathan at the Stanriegate.

And sicklike upon the 23rd day of April 1662 Mr Robert Alexander baillie of Tullybole received commission from Mr Alexander Colville of Blair, General Justice Depute to his Majestie, to call and apprehend you the said Janet Brugh and to commit you to sure firmance for that horrid sin of witchcraft, whereupon you the said Janet Brugh fled and displenished your house; and thereafter apprehended and put in firmance ye confessed before Willm. Halliday of Tullyboal, Mr James Halkerston minister of Cleish, Mr James Forsyth minister of Muckhart, Mr William Blackburn baillie of Campbill, Thomas Hutton of Easter Ballilisk, and John Drummond of Wester Pitgobar, and several other gentlemen, that ye was at ane meeting with above twenty persons and ane muckle black man with them at Stanriegate, as also that same day ye the said Janet Brugh confessed before Mr Wm. Livingstone of Cruik Miln, John Livingstone of Bantriacknow, William Hutson schoolmaster, and several others, that there was with you at the foresaid meeting at the Stanriegate Jules Hutton, Elspet Dempster spouse to James Beverage, Marion Thomson, Christian Grieve spouse to Andrew Beverage, and Margaret Young spouse to William Beverage, All this ye confessed upon the 5th May 1662 in presence of the foresaid witnesses whilk ye cannot deny.

And Lykeways upon the 10th day of June 1662 in presence of William Halliday of Tullybole, Mr Robert Alexander baillie, John Grieve portioner of Carnbo, and several others, ye confessed that about Yule last bypast ye was at ane meeting with Sathan at Turfhillis when Sathan desired you to be his servant whilk ye willingly promised to be and likeways desired you to renounce your baptism whilk ye willingly did, and he gave an mark whilk ye thought was not very sore and gave you ane name calling you Janet Mahoun and called his name to you Watt Mahoun, and that he desired you to put ane of your hands on the crown of your head and the other to the sole of your foot and deliver all betwixt them to him whilk ye willingly did, being in company with you all those that were burnt at the Cruick of Devon and Christian Grieve, Margaret Young, and Margaret Keltie, and appointed an new meeting to be shortly thereafter at the Stanriegate whilk ye the said Janet Brugh kept being in company with you all the foresaid persons that was at the Turfhillis and Marion Thomson and Elspet Dempster spouse to James Beverage.

Lykeways ye confessed that ye was at the bents of Balruddrie and Gibson's Craig, where Sathan was present at them both and there was in company with you the hail forenamed witches that was burnt at the Cruik of Devon with Elspet Dempster spouse to James Beverage, Giles Hutton Drummond, Annas Craigie, Marion Thomson and her daughter, Margaret Kilty and her daughter, Christian Grieve and Margaret Young.

Likeas ye confessed that ye got rough bread and sour drink from Sathan at the Bents of Balruddrie and he bade them pray to him that gave them it.

Also ye confessed at Gibson's Craig that the Devil said the west quarter is not up yet but he should gar them repent it. Also ye confessed an long old man with ane white beard was there, did cast either an stone or an bone at him and break (*sic*), all this ye did in presence of the said William Halliday, Wm. Grieve and Andrew (*sic*).

And sicklike upon the 11th day of June 1662 in presence of Wm. Halliday of Tullyboal, Mr Robert Alexander baillie, ye the said Janet Brugh adhered to all that ye had formerly spoken, and likewise declared that Agnes and Margaret Beverages were present with you at all the foresaid meetings and upon the 12th of June 1662, ye confessed and acknowledged that all what ye spake formerly was true, and declared that Annas Cunninghame was with you at the Bents of Balruddrie and Gibson's Craig at those meetings. This ye did before the above written witnesses and diverse others.

The Confession and Dittays of the foresaid Christian Grieve.

Ye the said Christian Grieve are indyted and accused of the foresaid sin of witchcraft and sorcerie. Upon the 3rd of April 1662, umquhill Bessie Henderson in Kilduff, being arraigned before the General Justice Depute to his Majesty and makand mention of her own guiltiness and guiltiness of others in the sin of witchcraft, amongst the rest she delated you the said Christian Grieve to be also guilty of witchcraft as the said Bessie was herself, and that ye was at an meeting with Sathan and the rest amongst Thomas Whyte his rye, the said day umquhill Robert Wilson in the Cruik of Devon, delated you the said Christian Grieve, and declared that ye was at ane meeting with the Devil and the rest of the witches at the Stanriegate bewest the Cruik of Devon. The said day umquhill Bessie Neil in Gelvin, delated you the said Christian Grieve to be at ane meeting with the Devil, with the rest of the witches at the Turfhillis. The said day umquhill Janet Paton in the Crook of Devon delated you the said Christian Grieve to be at an meeting with Sathan at the Turfhillis with the rest of the witches and sicklike upon the day of , umquhill Margaret Huggon in Gelvin, delated you the said Christian Grieve to be at ane meeting with Sathan and the rest of the witches at the Stanriegate be-west the Cruik of Devon. And sicklike, upon the 5th day of May 1662, umquhill

Janet Paton in Kilduff dilated you the said Christian Grieve to be at an meeting with Sathan and the rest of the witches at Stanriegate bewest the Cruik of Devon. And sicklike Janet Brugh in Cruik of Devon delated you the said Christian Grieve upon the 23rd day of April to be at an meeting with Sathan and the rest of the witches at the Stanriegate bewest the Cruik of Devon, and at another meeting at the Turfhills about Yule last bypast and two other meetings, to wit ane at the Bents of Balruddrie and ane other at Gibson's Craig where Sathan and the rest of the witches were present with you at both.

And sicklike upon the 13th day of May 1662, in presence of Mr Alexander Ireland minister of Fossquhay, Mr Robert Alexander baillie of Tullyboll, Thomas Anderson merchant, and several others, having sent for the said minister and baillie, ye the said Christian Grieve freely confessed that ye was at an meeting with Sathan at the back of Andrew Dowie his house, where Sathan desired you to be his servant whilk ye willingly granted to be. Likeways Sathan desired you to renounce your Baptism whilk ye also willingly did, as also ye confessed that Sathan gave you ane new name and told you his name, but ye had forgotten them and could not tell them. Lykeways ye confessed that Sathan did first appear to you at the back of Andrew Dowie's like ane little man with ane blue bonnet on his head with rough grey cloathes on him, being in company with you Margaret Young your neighbour, and that ye came to the foresaid meeting immediately after your goodman and the rest went to bed, and that ye locked the door and put the key under the same, and that ye and the said Margaret Young your neighbor came foot for foot to the foresaid meeting and that ye stayed at the foresaid meeting about the space of two hours and came back again on your foot, and the foresaid Margaret Young with you, and found the key of the door in that same place where you left it, and declared that neither your husband nor any other in the house was waking at your return. And sicklike upon the 19th day of June 1662, the minister posing you upon the foresaid particulars especially anent the renunciation of your Baptism, ye answered that Sathan speired at you if ye would do it and ye answered "I warrand did I," and desired to put in your own words, this ye did in presence of Mr Alexander Ireland minister, Mr Robert Alexander baillie, William Livingstone, William Robertson and William Hutton, indwellers in the Cruik of Devon.

Sic Subscribitur, MR ALEXR. IRELAND.

Court of Justiciary holden at the Cruik of Devon the Twenty-ane day of July 1662 years, be Mr Alexander Colville of Blair, His Majesties General Justice Depute.

Quhilk day the said Justice-Depute creat Mr Robert Alexander clerk, Robert Livingstone officer, and Thomas Gibson dempster.

NOMINA ASSIZE.—William Dempster, portioner of Kinross; William Duncan, fewar of Finlarie; Robert Steedman of Benegall; William Graham, merchant, Kinross; Robert Steedman at the Cross; Henry Douglass, saidlair; James Duncan, in Kinross; Robert Robertson there; John Stocks, in Lathrae; Thomas Blackwood, in Coldrain; John Simson, in Lethangie; William Flockhart, in Annacroich; John Burt, portioner of Balado; John Dowie, portioner there; James Thomson, portioner of Mau.

It is found and declared by the hail Assize all in one voice that the fore-named Janet Brugh is guilty and convicted in three several points of witchcraft and sorcerie, and that according to her own free confession, and is convicted as an notorious witch by common bruit and fame in manner above deducit.

And concerning Christian Grieve the hail Assize in ane voice declared they will not convict her in no point of witchcraft nor clenze her of no point, by the mouth of the said Robert Robertson, Chancellor.

Sic Subscibitur, ROBERT ROBERTSON.

For the quhilk causes the above written Justice General Depute gives sentence and ordains that the said Janet Brugh be taken away to that place called the Lamlares, bewest the Cruik Miln the place of her execution, tomorrow being the twenty two day of this instant month of July, betwixt three and four of the clock in the afternoon, and there to be strangled to the death by the hand of the hangman, and thereafter her body to be burnt to ashes, and ordains all her moveable goods and gear to be escheat and inbrought to His Majesty's use for the causes foresaid. Whereupon Thomas Gibson gave doom.

Sic Subscibitur, Mr ROBERT ALEXANDER, *Clk.*

Court of Justice holden at the Cruik of Devon, the eighth day of October 1682 years, be Mr Alexander Colville of Blair, General Justice Depute to His Majesty.

Quhilk day the said Justice Depute create Mr Robert Alexander clerk, Robert Livingstone officer, and Thomas Gibson dempster.

NOMINA ASSIZE.—William Dempster, portioner in Kinross; William Duncan, fewar of Finlarie; Robert Steedman of Benegall; Robert Steedman at the Cross; William Graham, merchant in Kinross; Henry Douglas, Sadlair; James Duncan in Kinross, Robert Robertson there; John Stocks in Lathro; Thomas Blackwood in Coldrain; John Simson in Lethangie; William Flockhart in Annacroich; John Burt, portioner of Balado; John Dowie, portioner there; James Thomson, portioner in Mau.

It is found and declared by the hail Assize all in one voice, that the forenamed Christian Grieve is guilty and convict of three several points of witchcraft and sorcerie, and that according to her own free confession and the probation of the most famous witnesses, and is convict as an notorious witch by common fame and brute in manner above deducit by the mouth of the above written Robert Robertson, chancellor, in regard they found the same more fully proven nor it was done formerly.

Sic Subscritur, ROBERT ROBERTSON.

For the whilk causes the above-written Justice General Depute gives sentence and ordains that the said Christian Grieve be taken away to that place called the Lamblaires bewest the Cruik of Devon the place of her execution upon Monday next the thirteenth day of this instant month of October betwixt two and three hours in the afternoon, and there to be strangled to the death by the hand of the hangman, and thereafter her body to be burnt to ashes for her trespasses, and ordains all her moveable goods and gear to be escheat and inbrought to his Majesty's use for the causes foresaid. Whereupon Thomas Gibson gave doom.

Sic Subscritur, MR ROBERT ALEXANDER, *Clk.*

II.

THE CONFESSIONS OF THE FORFAR WITCHES (1661), FROM THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS IN THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY. BY JOSEPH ANDERSON, LL.D., ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND KEEPER OF THE MUSEUM.

The previous paper by Mr Burns Begg, on the Trial of the Witches at Crook of Devon, 1662, has suggested to me the propriety of printing at the same time a series of documents, relative to the subject of Witchcraft, preserved in the Society's Library. They consist of the attested and authenticated confessions of a number of women tried for witchcraft at Forfar in 1661.

It seems to me that we shall never understand the attitude of the educated mind of the seventeenth century towards witchcraft, until we are able to examine and compare a large number of such documents from different parts of the country. They disclose many things besides the mere curiosities of the processes and confessions.

For instance, it appears that the proceedings against the accused

persons were usually begun by the minister and elders of the locality or parish,¹ and that up to a certain stage they were the sole movers in the matter. In most kirk-sessions there were elders, who being also magistrates of burghs or baron bailies, could procure the incarceration of persons denounced or suspected. Then the minister and elders went frequently with a notary to the place where the accused were confined and laboured to bring them to confession. For this end they seem to have plied them with questions, the notary taking down the substance of the admissions made in reply to these interrogatories. The results of repeated questionings, brought together and reduced to a sequential form in one document by a notary, were called a confession. This was read over to the accused, and signed by the notary and attested by the minister and other parties present as witnesses.² Usually there was no one present on behalf of the accused person, and unquestionably torture and ill-usage were freely resorted to for the purpose of inducing confession. Very often the minister and elders were acting in this capacity by commission from the presbytery, and in this case the confessions were read over to the accused, in presence of the presbytery and authenticated by that court.² Then with concurrence of the presbytery an application

¹ Sometimes the dittays were drawn up, and the examinations held before the kirk-session in the session-house, or in the kirk, to which the hail parish was summoned to give in accusations (see *Spalding Club Mis.*, vol. i.; *Precepts by the Commissioners appointed for the Trial of Witches*, p. 184). In 1644, the Presbytery of St Andrews "entreated their brother Mr James Bruce [minister of Kingsbarns], to remember the Earl of Lindsay, to give a general commission for apprehending, trying, and judging of such as are or shall be dilated for witches within the Stewartria." The ministers are also found meeting with, and advising the judges as to the accusations, and the apprehension and treatment of prisoners accused of witchcraft. Deputations are also appointed from the presbytery to be present when the confessing witches are confronted with those accused by them, and at the executions of those condemned to death.

² The practice of authenticating the confessions of witches by the signatures of the ministers and elders in whose presence the examinations were made, can be traced back to an ordinance of the General Assembly of 1587, when "the brethrin who deduced the process in St Andrews against a witch presentlie detained in prison, were ordered to subscribe the same authentically, that it might be delivered to the Council, and Mr James Melville (then minister of Anstruther) was ordained to travell in the coast side, for matter of dittay against her." In 1649, the bailies of Inverkeithing applied to the Synod of Fife for help in examining and bringing

was made to the Privy Council for a commission to put the accused to the knowledge of an assize. All that the commission had to do was to see that the points charged in the indictment were points of witchcraft, relevant to infer a capital sentence. The attested and authenticated confession when produced in the civil court (as it usually was) had the same effect as a plea of guilty on the part of the persons arraigned at the bar. The assize was thus shut up to one verdict, and sentence of death followed as a matter of course.

The points of witchcraft considered relevant in law to infer a capital sentence appear to have varied considerably as time went on, and to have varied also in different parts of the country. The publication of the Treatise on Demonology by King James VI. in 1597, had the effect of widening the basis and simplifying the process of prosecutions for witchcraft. At the time of these trials in 1661, the principal points of witchcraft were held to be these:—(1) Attending meetings with the Devil; (2) Covenanting with the Evil One; (3) Renunciation of Baptism; (4) *Malefices*, or evil results happening to any person to whom the accused had threatened evil, or to one by whom an injury had

witches to confession, and the Synod recommends this to the Presbytery of Dunfermline. The Presbytery of Lanark, having travailed in obtaining information against a suspected witch, Malie M'Quat, from 14th May 1640 till 20th May 1641, and then finding that the commissary of Lanark, on the result being submitted to him, declared that she might be found guilty of charming only, which could not be followed by sentence of death, the presbytery continued to labour more earnestly, until on 5th November they consider they have sufficient materials for bringing her to trial, "quherupon the presbytery thinks themselves bound not to suffer a witch to live," and proceed to take measures for obtaining a commission to try her. In 1644 a minister excuses himself for not attending to the remit of the presbytery, on the ground that he was at the time attending the condemning and burning of witches. On 22nd November 1649, the presbytery ordained one of the ministers "to write for George Cathie the pricker for helping to discover the mark." At next meeting of the presbytery this minister reported "that he had written for George Cathie, the pricker, who hath skill to find out the mark in witches, and that upon the last day of November in the Tolbooth of Lanark, before famous witnesses" (named, including two bailies and two ministers), "the said George did prik pinnes in everie one of them, and in diverse of them without pain the pin was put in, as the processe at more length bears." In other cases the pins used by the prickers are specified as of "thrie inches in length," and it is stated that they were put in "up to the heid." In 1643 the Presbytery of Orkney applied for a commission "to put Barbara Boundie to the tortures."

been done to the accused which inferred retaliation. If any of these were either confessed or inferred from circumstances in the confession or depositions of witnesses, the persons accused had little or no chance of escape. There was no minor plea in cases of witchcraft. If the case proceeded to a conviction, death was the only sentence.

The curious sameness of the confessions of the parties accused can only be accounted for by the presence of certain ideas of the nature of witchcraft in the minds of the ministers and others who were their examiners-in-chief. They framed the questions, and they or their notaries also shaped the answers into substantive confessions. Though the questions and answers do not usually appear, they have been in some cases partially preserved by the notary; and in other instances, in which the answers only are recorded, they are worded in such a manner as to show clearly that they are not the spontaneous utterances of the persons under examination. The desire to ascertain whether the accused has been guilty of renunciation of baptism, explains the persistence of the questioning as to the names by which the Devil was supposed to have called them, the presumption being that if they were habitually called by a name not given to them in Christian baptism, they could only have received that new name from Satan after renunciation of their baptism by the Church. The fact of a person presumed to be a witch having a popular nickname was used against her, but there are many instances of confessions as to the form of the ceremony used by the Devil in covenanting with him or giving themselves over to him. It is significant that in different presbyteries the formulas of this ceremony differ considerably. This seems to have been due to the examiners shaping these questions in particular ways towards certain acts preconceived in their own minds as the acts proper to the ceremonial "renunciation of baptism," and "giving themselves over to" "or covenanting with the Devil."

The Church, through all its courts, continued to labour strenuously to stir up the civil authorities to inflict the legal punishment of death on all convicted of witchcraft,¹ and for that end the presbyteries and kirk-

¹ This attitude of the Church Courts is discernible from 1597, at which time "because it was reportit in the Assemblie, that albeit sundrie persons were convict of witchcraft, nevirthless the civill Magistrat, not onlie refusit to punish them con-

sessions were diligent in searching out information which would be sufficient presumption for their incarceration, and committal for trial.¹ Pitcairn, who, in the appendix to his *Criminal Trials*, has printed several very remarkable confessions, quotes the statement of Baron Hume, that on the 7th November of this very year 1661, no fewer than fourteen commissions for trial of witches were granted for different parts of the country at one sederunt of the Privy Council. As one unhappy creature was almost universally induced to accuse several others, and as the evidence taken in one trial was held to be conclusive in other cases when the panels were thus proved to be "notour witches," it was competent for the commissioners to try any number of persons and "to justify them to the death." Lords of regalities and baron bailies, in virtue of their peculiar jurisdictions, were also competent judges in these cases. The judges often exceeded their powers, and both they and the underlings responsible for the administration of the law and the execution of the sentence, frequently acted with most inhuman and merciless cruelty.²

The ordinary mode of execution of witches was, that they were first strangled and then burnt. The form of the sentence runs "to be wirreit at a stake till they be deid and their bodies brint in assis." The old method of execution of women for treason, as expressed in the

form to the lawes of the country, bot also in contempt of the samen, settis the persons at libertie quhill wer convict of witchcraft, therfor the Assemblie ordaines that in all time coming the presbytery proceid in all severitie with their censures against all such Magistrates as sall sett at libertie any person convict of witchcraft hereafter."

¹ A commission was issued to the provost and bailies of Aberdeen in 1596, and from the records of the Dean of Guild for the years 1596-97, it appears that no fewer than twenty-three women and one man were burned in Aberdeen for witchcraft.

² In 1608, it is recorded that the Erle of Mar "declairit to the Counsell, that sum wemen were tane in Broichtoun as witches; and being put to ane assize and convict, albeit they perseverit constant in their denial to the end, yet they were burnit quick (*i.e.*, alive) eftir sic ane crewell manner, that sum of thame deit in despair renunceand and blasphemeland; and utheris half-brunt brak out of the fyre, and wes cast in quick in it agane, quhill they were brunt to the deid." The sentences upon the women convicted of witchcraft at Aberdeen in 1596 were in each case "ordint to be brint quhill she be deid." In 1597 the tenor of the sentences was altered to "orderis tham to be led out betwixt the hills, bund to a staik and wirreit thairat quhill they be deid, and than to be brint in assis."

sentence on Lady Glammiss in 1537, was "to be had to the Castell Hill of Edinburgh, and there brynt in ane fyre to the deid as ane traitour."

FOLLOWETH THE CONFESSIONES OF CERTAINE PERSONES INHABITANTS
WITHIN THE BURGH OF FORFAR INCARCERAT IN THE PRISON HOUSE
THEREOF FOR WITCHCRAFT, SEPTEMBER 1661.

The Confession of Helen Guthrie Spouse to James Houat in Forfar.

1. First, the said Helen Guthrie confesses that shoe has been a verie drunkenesome woman, a terrible banner and curser and of a very wicked life and conversatione.

2. Shoe confesses hir selfe to be a witch, and that shoe learned to be a witch of one Joanet Galloway who lived neare to Kerymure.

3. That when shoe gave her malisone to any persone or creature it usually lighted.

4. That if shoe sie any witch in Scotland shoe can tell whether they be witches or no after shoe has advyseed 24 houres. And that shoe has thrie papers with blood upon them which helps hir thus to know witches. And that shoe received these 3 bloody papers 14 yeares since from the said Joanet Galloway. And that shoe will nevir part with them until shoe goe to the fire. And that then shoe sall burn them hir selfe. And that if the minister wold take them from hir before hir going to the fire that he wold wrong himselfe and the burgh and country about.

5. That shoe can tell the malefices which many other witches does though shoe hir selfe be not present with them:—as when Elspet Alexander wronged Baillie David Dickyson, and Helen Alexander wronged David Walker, and Joanet Stout wronged John Couper, and John Tailzour wronged Andrew Watsone, and Ketheren Portour wronged James Peirson, toune clerk and George Suttie by witchcraft; that shoe knew assuredly all these things though shoe was not present at the acting of them.

6. That on the 15 of September instant about midnight, the divill cam unto hir prison, and laboured to carry hir away, and that shoe was caried up from the earth thrie or four foot heigh at leist, hir head being among the jesses of the house, and that shoe haid been caried away by the divill, were not the watchmen being stout did opose and strike at hir with their swords, and did prevent it. The treuth of this last confession was testified by thrie men which wer on the watch that night,¹ the fourth watchman being absent in the meantime.

¹ It appears from the burgh records of Forfar that the town was divided into eight districts, each of which furnished a "gaird for the witches" of six men nightly and daily.

7. Shoe declaird that shoe had many other things to confess, and that shoe will confes them befor shoe will goe to the fire.

This confessione was maid before the undersubscribers within some few dayes [after] shee was aprehended, and renewed severall tymes sinsyne, and lastly befor the m[inisters] of the Presbitry of Forfar on the 25th of September 1661 instant.

Mr ALEX. ROBERTSONE, minister.

CHARLES DICKESON.

A. SCOTT, provest.

DA. DICKSON, baillie.

JO. GRAY.

JAMES BENNY, calder.

The Confession of Joanet Huit, daughter to James Huit in Forfar, maid at Forfar on the . . . day of September 1661, Before Mr Alex. Robertstone minister, Charles Dickyson baillie, Thomas Guthrie lait baillie, John Gray, Thomas Robertson, notars, and William Cuthbert merchand in Forfar.

1. The said Joanet Howit confesseth as followeth, first, that about the beginning of the last oatsied tyme Isabell Syrie did cary hir to the Insch within the Loch of Forfar, and that ther the said Isabell Shyrie presented her to the divill, and that the divill said What sall I doe with such a little bairn as [this]. And that the said Isabell answered shoe is my maiden take hir to you. Further the said Joanet confesses that shoe saw at this tyme about threteen witches with the divill, and that they daunced together, the divill being all in black, and that hir selfe was called by the divill the Pretty Dauncer, and that besyd hir selfe and the said Isabel Syrie, Mary Rind, Helen Alexander, and [Isabel] Durward nicknamed Noblie *alias* Ounglie wer present ; as for the rest shoe did not know them.

2. That about four weekes after the foresaid mieting in the Insch the said Isabell Shyrie caried her to ane other mieting to Muryknowes, a little bewest Halcartounmiln, and that at this mieting ther wer about twenty persones present with the divill, and that they daunced together and eat together having bieff bread and ale, and that shoe did eat and drink with them hirselfe bot hir bellie was not filled, and that shoe filled the drink to the rest of the company, and that at this mieting the divill kyst hir and niped her upon one of hir shoulders, so as shoe hade great paine for some tyme thereafter. And that the said Mary Rind and Isabell Durward and Helen Alexander wer present amongst the rest.

3. Thirdly, about sex weekes after this second mieting the divill cam to hir, he being all in grien at a place called Lapedub halfe ane myle be-eist Forfar, and that then the divill calling hir his bony bird did kisse her, and straked hir shoulder which was niped with his hand, and that presently after that shoe was eased of hir former paine.

4. That one tyme shoe was with hir owne mother at a place called Newman-hill hard by Forfar about midnight. And that then shoe saw the divill have carnal copulation with hir mother. And that the divill having done, rode away on ane blacke horse. And that shoe followed him a little way until he directed her to return to hir mother. And that when she was returned to hir mother, hir mother forbade her to tell hir father of what shoe had seen that night.

5. Shoe confesses that at the foirsaid mieting at Muryknowes, the divill spoke to hir, saying that if shoe wold doe his bidding shoe should nevir want, and that he bade hir renunce hir God, and shoe answered Mary shall I.

This confession was maid before the undersubscribers and ratified before the ministers of the Presbitry on the 25th of September instant, the said Joanet Howit being confronted with Helen Guthrie hir mother.

Mr ALEXANDER ROBERTSONE, minister.

JO. GRAY.

TH. ROBERTSONE.

WM. CUTHBERT.

CHARLES DICKESON.

TH. GUTHRIE.

The Confession of John Tailzour, made at Forfar, the dayes of September, before Mr Alexander Robertsons minister, Charles Thornton and James Bennie younger, burgesses in Forfar.

John Tailzeour confesseth as followeth (1) That about bearsied tyme last, the devill apearad to him near to Halcarton, that he haid ane broun horse and that upon his apearance the beastes in the pleugh began to feare and that the divill told him that he knew he was going to some mercates, and that he wold len him money. But he refused to medle with his money.

(2) He confessed that at ane other tyme the devill appeared to him at Petterden but he refused to have anything to do with him.

Mr ALEXANDER ROBERTSONE.

CHARLES THORNTOUNE.

JAMES BENNY.

A. HEICH.

The Confessions of Isobell Shyrie, made at Forfar on the fyftein day of September 1661, being the Sabbath day between sermons Before David Dickieson baillie whom shoe sent for, Alex. Scott lait baillie, John Dickieson merchant, John Gray, Chairles Thorntoun and William Cuthbert, burgesses of Forfar.

(1) Shoe confesses that she is a witch, and tooke on hir the guilt of witchcraft. (2) That amongst severall other meetings shoe did meet with the devill at the green hill near the Loch of Forfar, within these 20 dayes or ane moneth last past, wher ther were present John Tailzour, Helen Guthrie, Mary Rind,

Elspet Alexander, Joanet Stout and Joanet Howatt. And that the divill haid ther carnall copulatione with hir. (3) That she wronged Baillie Wood¹ by braying to powder two toad's heads and ane peece of ane dead man's skull and ane peece dead man's flesh which the divill perfumed. And having condescended with the divill therewith to be Baillie Wood's death, the divill declared that within a moneth or 20 dayes as shee pleased he sould die. And that shee went thereafter to Baillie Wood's house, and inquired for a pan which was before that time poulded fra hir for cess. The baillie called on hir and gave hir a drinke, and before shoe delyvered the cup to him againe shoe put the powder in it, and he died within the time prescribed. (4) That she hade wronged Thomas Webster in his meanes by casting ane cantrop before his doore, but could not have power of his person.

JO. GRAY.

JAMES BENNY, ealder.

WM. CUTHBERT.

A. SCOTT, provest.

D. DICKSON, baillie.

CHARLES THORNTOUN.

A. HEICH.

The Confessione of Elspet Alexander, spouse to Jon Muffit in Forfar, maid at Forfar on the 17th of September 1661, Befor the minister, Charles and David Dickson baillies, Thomas Guthrie lait baillie, Charles Thorntoun and James Beny burgesses, Thomas and John Robertson notars in Forfar, and William Cuthbert merchant there.

Elspet Alexander confesseth as followeth, First, that about thrie halfe yeares since shoe was at a mieting of witches with the divill at Peterden midway betwixt Forfar and Dondie, and that ther amongst others ther wer present beside hir selfe Isabell Shyrie Helen Guthrie Joanet Howit John Tailzour and Joanet Stout. And that at the said mieting they daunced together and that they received new names from the divill, viz., shoe hir selfe was called Alyson, Isabell Shyrie was called The Horse, Helen Guthrie was called The White Witch, Joanet Howit was called The Pretty Dauncer, John Tailzour was called Beelzebob; further shoe confesses that the divill marked hir selfe that night on the left shoulder. Shoe confesses that about four weekes after this mieting at Petterden she was at ane second mieting at the Muryknowes, and at this

¹ There is an unamended copy of this confession taken "between sermons," and signed by Mr Alexander Robertson, minister, along with the other signatures. It has the words before the third item of the confession:—"And being inquired if shee hade done any malefice to any, shee answered that she wronged Baillie Wood &c." as above; and before the fourth item:—"And having inquired if shee hade done any other malefices shee confessed that she had wronged Thomas Webster," as above.

second mieting the divill and the witches did drinke together, having flesh bread and aile, and that the persones in the first mieting were lykeways present at the second mieting. Further shoe confesses that the divill straike her shoulder with his fingers and that after that she had ease in the place formerly niped by the divell.

Shoe confesses that shoe was present at ane third mieting with the forenamed persones near Kerymure and that the divill and the said witches daunced togidder, and that the divill kissed hir selfe that night and that it was ane cold kisse. Shoe confesses that Mary Rynd was at one of thir mietings, and that shoe was called The Divill's Dau[ughter]. Shoe confesses hir selfe guilty of witchcraft and that shoe is willing to suffer deith for it.

This confession was maid befor the subscribers, and ratified befor the ministers of the Presbitry of Forfar on the 25th of September instant.

Mr ALEX. ROBERTSONE.

J. GUTHRIE.

DA. DICKSON, Baillie.

JAMES BENNY.

CHARLES DICKSON.

J. ROBERTSON, wreitter in Forfar.

CHARLES THORNTOUNE.

WM. CUTHBERT.

TH. ROBERTSONE, writer in Forfar.

The Confessione of Jonet Stout.

Joanet Stout confesseth as followeth, First That about thrie halfe yeares since shoe was at a mieting with the divill and other witches at Petterden in the midway betwixt Forfar and Dondie. And that beside hir selfe ther wer present at this mieting Elspet Alexander Isabell Shyrrie Helen Guthrie Joanet Howit and John Tailzour. And that at the said mieting the divill and the said witches daunced together and that the divill kissed sundrie of them bot did not kisse hir selfe because shoe stealled behind the backes of the rest. And that they received new names viz. Elspet Alexander was called Alesone, Isabell Shyrrie The Horse, Helen Guthrie The White Witch, Joanet Howit The Pretty Dauncer, John Tailzour Beelzebob, and for hir own name shoe hade forgot it.

(2) That shoe was at ane other meiting with the divill and the said witches at the Mury Knowes about four or six weekes after the first mieting at Petterden and that at this second meeting the divill and the said witches did eat and drinke, having flesch bread and aile upon ane table as shoe thought, and that the said Joanet Huit was capper and filled the drinke.

(3) That shoe was at a third mieting with the divill and the said witches, and that they daunced at the said mieting which was near to Kerymure.

(4) Shoe confesses that the divill appeared to hir two severall tymes at the well of Drumgoy and told hir that shoe sould not want.

(5) Shoe confesses hir selfe guilty of witchcraft and that shoe is willing to suffer deith for it.

This confession was maid on the 17th September befor the under-subscribers and ratified befor the ministers of the Presbitry of Forfar on the 25th day of the said moneth of September instant.

Mr ALEX. ROBERTSONE.

JAMES BENNY.

DA. DICKSON, Baillie.

J. ROBERTSONE, writer in Forfar.

CHARLES DICKSON.

WM. CUTHBERT.

CHARLES THORNTOUNE.

A. HEICH.

TH. ROBERTSONE, writer in Forfar.

[Another copy of this confession has the following under the signatures:—]

The said Jonet confest befor John Hepburne James Esplen and George Renney that she had carnale copulation with the divill at Petterden.

The Confession of Ketheren Portour, maid at Forfar on the day of
September 1661 Befor the subscribers and ratified at severall tymes
befor severall other persones.

Ketheren Portour confesseth as followeth First That about hir selfe and two other women who are now both dead did meet at the quarrie near the buter wall and that the divill met them there and haid some discourse with the other two women, bot for hir selfe shoe was feared and did haist away.

(2) Shoe confesses that at ane other tyme the said women being present with hir selfe the divill came to them at the bleachin grien hard by the toune of Forfar and haid discourse with the said two women who are now dead. Bot for hir selfe shoe reproved them and told them if they wold not com away that shoe being blind wold goe be hir selfe allon as shoe could.

(3) That after that, the forsaid two women tooke hir furth to Ferytounfields near to Forfar to get ane sour coug and quhill they wer together in the said Ferytounfields the divill came to them and that although shoe was a blind woman for many yeares before, yit at that time shoe hade some sight so far as that shoe saw the divill and that he hade ane blacke plaid about him and that the divill tooke hir by the hand and that his hand was cold and that ther-upon shoe haistened away.

(4) That shoe hes been a great banner and a terrible curser, and a very wicked woman.

Mr ALEX. ROBERTSONE.

WM. CUTHBERT, merchant.

T. GUTHRIE, Baillie.

A. HEICH.

J. ROBERTSONE, writer in Forfar.

The Confession of Agnes Sparke, maid at Forfar the 26th September 1661, before Mr Alexander Robertson minister, Charles Dickyson baillie, James Webster, Thomas Robertson and Thomas Scot, notars in Forfar.

The said Agnes Sparke confesseth as followeth, first, that in August last Isobel Shirie cam to hir about midnight, and carried her away to Littlemiln or thereabout, and that ther shoe did sie about ane dusson of people dauncing, and that they had suet musicke amongst them and as shoe thought it was the musicke of ane pype, and that shoe hard that people ther present did speake of Isabell Shirie and say that shoe was the divills horse, and that the divill did alwayes ryde upon hir, and that she was shoed like ane mare or ane horse, and that night the said Isabel Shirrie went aside fra hir for some tyme, and that the divill (as shoe supposed), had then carnal copulation with hir. And that shee did see Joanet Howit ther, and that shoe was called the pretty dauncer. And that Isabel Shirie carried hir back again to hir owne house. That the next day after, shoe went to see the said Isabell, and that shoe fund hir lying on hir bed, and that shoe did ly all that day. And that hir hands were very sore and that she plucked the skin off them and maid great moan and said that it was no wonder that shoe haid so sore hands seeing shoe was so sore tossed up and doune, and the said Agnes answered hir If you haid not been at such worke yesterevin as you was at, you wold not have been lying in your bed this day. And that Isobell said Have ye nothing to doe with that and speake nothing of it to anie bodie. That the said Isobell used many entysing words to draw hir on to the devill's service, and said it would be ane great joy to hir to be in such service. But she refused to hearken to hir.

Mr ALEX. ROBERTSON.

TH. ROBERTSON writer in Forfar.

CHARLES DICKSON.

A. HEICH.

Ane further Confession made be Helen Guthrie, prisoner in the Tolbooth of Forfar for witchcraft on the 28 of October 1661, before Mr Alexander Robertsons minister, Alexander Scot provost, Thomas Guthrie and David Dickesone baillies, Charles Dickesone lait baillie, Charles Thorntoun, James Benny elder, and James Benny younger, John Auld, William Cuthbert and Alexander Benny, burgesses of the said burgh of Forfar.

First, the said Helen confesses that about the tyme that St Johnstounes bridge was carried away shoe murdered hir mother's dochter callit Marget Hutchen,¹ being hir halfe-sister about sex or seven yeares of age, and that for

¹ The following is added on the margin :—"Killed her sister named Marget Hutchen, who was mother children with hir, by a stroak she gave hir, to the effusion of hir blood, and of the which she died within few dayes."

the said murther hir mother did give alwayes hir malison to hir, yea and upone hir deathe bed continued to give her malison notwithstanding the said Helens earnest request and beseikings in the contrair, and that she strak hir said sister at that tyme till she bled, whilk stroak was afterwards hir death.

(2) That about thrie years before the last ait seed tyme, shee was at a meitting in the church yeard of Forfar in the holfe thereof and that ther wer present ther the divell himself in the shape of a black iron hewed man, and these persons following Katheren Porter, Mary Rynd, Isobell Shyrrie, Elspet Alexander, Jonet Stout, Cristen Whyte, Andrew Watsone, John Tailzeor, George Ellies, and that they daunced together, and that the ground under them was all fireflaughts, and that the said Andrew Watsone had his usuale staff in his hand altho' he be a blind man yet he daunced also nimblie as any of the company and made also great mirriement by singing his old ballada, and that the said Isabell Shyrrie did sing her song called tinkletum tankletum, and that the divil kist every ane of the women and for herself the divell kist onlie her hand.

(3) That about ane yeare after the forementioned meitting betwixt the ait-seid and the beir-seid shee was at ane other meitting at the pavilione-holl and that ther wer present the divell himselfe in shape as befor, and the persones of the first meitting, viz. Mary Rynd, Isobell Shyrrie, Elspet Alexander, Jonet Stout, Christen Whyte, Catheren Porter, Andrew Watsone, John Tailzeor, George Ellies and besydes these there were also Helen Alexander living in Forfar, Catheren Wallace in the parochin of Forfar, Isobel Smith in the paroch of Oathlaw, and that they daunced a whyle togidder till they were skaired by some people coming by and that thereupon they were fryghted and [fled] suddenly.

(4) That this same year, betwixt the oatseid and bearsied shee was at a thrid meitting in the church yeard of Forfar in the holfe thereof about the same tyme of the nyght [as they used to hold] meittings, viz, at midnyght and that there were present the divell himselfe [and all the] persones mentioned in the first meitting together with Helen Alexander and that they daunced together a whyle and then went to Mary Rynds house and sat doune at the table the divell being present at the head of it and that some of them went to John Bennyes house he being a brewer and brought ale from thence and that they [went] threw in at a litle holl lyk bies and took the substance of the aile, and others of them to Alexander Hieches and brought *agua vite* from thence and thus made themselves mirrie, and that the divell made much of them all but especiallie of Mary Rynd and that he kist them all except the said Helen herselfe whose hand onlie he kist, and that at the said meitting they agried togidder to undoe the aforesaid John Benny in his meanes, and that she and Jonet Stout sat opposite ane to another at the table.

(5) That at the first of theis meittingis Andrew Watsone, Mary Rynd, Elspet Alexander, Isobell Shyrrie and herselfe, went up to the church wall about the south east doore, and the said Andrew Watsone reased a young bairne unbaptized, and took severall pieces thereof, as the feet the hands a pairt of the head and a pairt of the buttock, and that they made a py thereof that they might eat of it, that by this meanes they might never make a confession (as they thought) of their witchcraft. And that she knowes that Elspet Bruce and Marie Rynd and severall other witches went to see the King's coronatioune.

(6) That the beginning of the last oatsied tyme, Elspet Bruce in Cortaquhie, now prisoner upoun the suspitione of witchcraft, hade a webb of cloath stollen from her and that thereby by turning the sive and the sheires she reased the divell who being werry hard to be laid againe ther was a meiting of witches for laying of him and that amongst others shee herselfe and Janet Stout and the said Elspet Bruce were present; for the rest shee knew them not. And that at this meitting they hade pipe musick and dauncing as they used to have at all other meittingis. And that at last they went to the bridge of Cortaquhie with intencion to pull it doune and that for this end shee herselfe, Jonet Stout and others of them did thrust their shoulders aganest the bridge, and that the divell was bussie among them acting his pairt, and that ther wes ane extraordinary great wind reased so that the boords of the bridge flew to and fro at a great distance and that at this meitting the divill kist them all except herselfe and that he kist her hand onlie.

(7) That about a week before St James's day last herselfe Isobell Shyrrie and Elspet Alexander did meit together at an aile-house near to Barrie a little before sunsett and that efter they hade stayed in the said house about the space of ane houre drinking of thrie pints of ale togidder they went foorth to the sands, and that ther thrie other women met them and that the divell was ther present with them all in the shape of ane great horse, and that they concludit the sinking of ane shipp lying not farr off from Barrie, and that presentlie the said company appoynted herselfe to tak hold of the cable tow and to hold it fast until they did returne and she hir selfe did presentlie take hold of the cable tow and that the rest with the divill went into the sea upon the said cable as she thought and that about the space of an houre thereafter they returned all in the same likeness as of before except that the divell was in the shape of a man upoune his returne, and that the rest wer sore traiked and that the divill did kiss them all except herselfe and that he kist her hand onlie, and that then they concludit another meitting to be at the nixt Hallowmes and that they parted so late that night that she could get no lodging and was forced to lie at ane dykesyde all nyght.

(8) That the last summer except one she did sie Johne Tailzeor sometymes in the shape of a todde and sometimes in the shape of a swyn and that the

said Johne Tailzeor in these shapes went up and doune among William Millne, miller at Hetherstakes, his cornes for the destructione of the same, because the said Williame hade taken the mylne over his head, and that the divell cam to hir and pointed out John Tailzeor in the foresaid shapes unto her and told her that that was Johne Tailzeor.

That she the said Helen Guthrie knowes assuredlie that Elspet Pigots cleath which wes in wanting laitle, wes taken away by a gentleman's servand who lodgit in the house at ane certane tyme and that shee wes assured of this by a spirit which shee has besyde other folkes yea besyde all the witches in Angus.

Mr ALEX. ROBERTSONE.	A. SCOTT.
CHARLES DICKSON.	DA. DICKSON.
CHARLES THORNTOUNE.	J. GUTHRIE.
JAMES BENNY.	JOHN AULD.

13 Nov. 1661. Helen Guthrie confest befor Jonet Stout that shee was ane witch a long tyme since and that shee went abroad with the Egiptians shee being a witch then.

COMMISSION to the PROVOST and BAILLIES of FORFAR and others for Trial of ISOBEL SHYRRIE 7th November 1661.

Charles be the grace of God King of Great Britane France and Ireland defender of the faith to all and sundry our leidges and subjects whom it efferis to whose knowledge thir our letters shall come greitting Forsameikle as Issobel Syrrie indweller in Forfar hes confest the abominable cryme of witchcraft in entering into paction with the divell renouncing hir baptism and otherwayes as hir depositions in presence of divers famous witnesses beares therefore wee with advyce and consent of the Lords of our Privy Council have granted and given and by these presents gives and grantes our full power authority expresse bidding and charge to our lovitts Patrick Cairncrosse of Balmishanner Mr Thomas Huntar of Restennett David Huntar of Burnsyde Gideon Guthrie of Halkertoune Alex. Guthry of Carsbank Alex. Scott provest of Forfar Thomas Guthrie and David Dickson baylies there or any fyve of them to meitt at such tymes and places as they shall think most convenient and there to affix and hold courts call suits americiat absents uplift unlaues and americiaments and creat clerks sergands demsters and all other members of court neidful. And in their said courts to call the said Issobell Syrrie and to put her to her tryall and to the knowledge of ane assyse and if she shall be found guilty upon volunteer confession without any sort of torture or any other indirect meanes used against her to bring her to ane confession or that

malefices be otherwayes legally instructed and proven that then and in that case and no otherwayes they cause justice be administrat and execute upon her conform to the lawes of this kingdome And to doe all other things necessary to the execution of this [commissaion according to] the lawes of the kingdome. With power also to the said [Commissioners] or any fyve of them to secure such others as are or shall be delate guilty and to examine them and to use all fair meanes without any sort of torture for their tryall and bringing them to the confession of their sinnea. Given under our Signett at Edinburgh the sevent day of November and of our reigne the threttenth yeaere 1661.

GLENCAIRN Cancellarius.	JO. GILMOUR.
ROTHES.	JO. FLETCHER.
LINLITHGOW.	J. LOCKHART.
HOME.	ROBT. MURRAY.

The Confession off Isobell Smith witch, drawn from hir mouth and written by the minister, frequently repeated befor the under subscribers and witness with tears and cryes for mercie and the help of their prayers [2nd Jan. 1662].

First shee confessed adultery twentie years agoe with ane man who is now dead, desyring to pray for hir poor soule.

Secondly shee confessed covenant and pactione with the divell years agoe when shee dwelt in Hillsyd, the conditiones was that shee sould renunce god and hir Baptisme and serve and obey him if he would wrong [the persons] that wronged hir, or she pleased to wrong for And he promised hir three halfpennies a year wages which shee affirmed to be little gaine in respect of hir great [loss] of hir soule.

Thirdly shee confessed many meittings with the divell and hir compacta. Ane on the head off the hill off Fineheaven while shee was alone gathering heather hee appeared to hir alone lik ane braw gentleman when shee was desyring either god or the divell to revenge hir on James Gray, Bowman to my Lord Spynie, and that tyme they made their covenant and he kissed her and lay with her as shee thought and his mouth and breath wer wery cold and his body lyk clay. The second meiting was in the playfield of Forfar wher Hellen Guthrie Mary Rynd Isobell Shyrrie Elspet Bruce, Helen Cothills and the divell danced. The third meitting was at Cadgers Denne coming out of Breichan when the divell appeared to her alone lik ane light gentleman and convoyed hir a piece dating hir and lay with hir and went away. The fourth meitting was at Cortequhy Bridge. Hellen Cothills cam about hir and guded hir through the bog of Coule and when she cam ther she met with the divell, Helen Guthrie Elspett Bruce, Isobell Sherry pepperpocks or Isobell

Smith and ane old body off called Finlason who could help us nothing quoth shee. Wee all rewed that meitting for we hurt ourselves lifting. The occasion of the meitting was Elspet Bruce wanted ane piece cloath which was drying on the Bridge-revills and therefore the devill and shee concluded ther sould pass nobody mor that bridge. When wee had done quoth shee Elspet Bruce gave the devill ane goose in hir own house. And hee dated hir maist of them all because shee was ane prettie woman. And by these meittings they met with him every quarter at Candlemas Roodday Lambamas and Hallow [mas] in any place wher hee appointed. Shee confessed ther was ane wholl Army of them at these miettings tho' shee knew but few of them ; and that Hellen Guthrie and Hellen Cothills went on the head of the army. Shee said that Be[ssie] Croket in Tannides was one of the army.

Fourthly shee confessed that because James Gray would not lett hir cow eat on hir own rigge syd, shee was his death by blowing ill . . . in his face, wishing hee might niver keep that barne so long as hir husband did, upon which hee died suddainly.

Fifthly shee confessed that shee was the death of John Dargy by laying on hir hand on the small off his back, wishing that hee might never be able to doe so much to any other as hee had done to hir (for hee had stricken hir and drawin hir in ane strip), upon which itt followed that hee dwined long, sweating daily till hee died.

Sixthly shee confessed shee took away Androw Nicolls coves milk out off greed thinking hee might spare it and shee would be the better of it, and yit tho' the cow gave no mor milk shee gat none of it but what his wyff gave her that morning. Shee confessed shee did the lyk to John Dyk because his wyff would not give hir milk and that the calf followed hir. Shee lykwyss confessed Isobell Webster brak hir hens legg and therefore shee prayed Let thee never get mor good off thy cows milk nor I get off my hen's eggs ; and the cow gave no mor milk ; shee confessed shee would have wronged [Isobell Webster] hir selfe if shee could.

Seavently besides hir own confession shee was delated to be ane witch by Hellen Guthrie and Hellen Cothills, and Hellen Guthrie gave in many presumptions on hir as death off John Fyff and Margaret Fyff and tormenting off Jannet Mitchell by keeping hir pictur the casting ill betwixt Alex. Kid and his wyff, and the death of ane horse that eated hir corne, the wrong off Androw Peacock by casting som thing at him, disabling him in his hench, because he feed hir son, and took him not home, and that hir mother caist ill one Robert Dog, and shee took it off and cuist it one his foal which died suddenly and he recovered of his girneing and foaming at the mouth. These presumptiones tho' shee has not confessed them are many of them probably true because they followed immediately upon som acts of hers.

Thursday, 2nd Jan. 1662.—The above-written confession was ratified,

approven, and acknowledged be the said Isobell Smith before the judges nominat in the Commission.

Mr A. STRATONE, minister.

ROBERT LINDSAY.

ALEXANDER HOG.

JAMES BURNE.

DAVID FITCHIT.

[5 more illegible].

TH. ROBERTSONE, clerk.

Ane additione to hir Confession.

Imprimis shoe confesses that at the meitting att Cortequy ther was ther besydes Margeret Nicol Elspet Hebrone, whom Helen Guthry and Hellen guilty lykewyse.

2nd She declares these three to have been at the playfield off Forfar danceing.

Thirdly that witches many times wronges themselves snares for other men and ther goods which will that which comes nearest it be it ther own or

Hellen Guthry confessed to me that ther was ane wyff in the town of Oathlaw who wronged Robert ane old man to hir husband and dwelt at K shee thought that I might know whom shee meant.

Wee have severall presumptiones against som other persones and desyres they may be tryed.

Mr A. STRATONE, *minister.*

2nd Jan. Before the Judges in the Session-house.

The said Isobell did confess that Bessie Croket was with them at [a meitting] and that Mary Rynd was with them in the playfield [of Forfar], and that they had four meetings at Candlemas Ruidday, Lambesmas and Hallowmas, and that Elspet Bruce was in the playfield.

Thursday 2nd January 1662.

Conveined James Keith of Caldhome Sheriff-Depute of Forfar Patrick Cairncross of Balmishenner, David Hunter of Burnesyde Mr Thomas Hunter of Restennet, Alexander Guthrie of Carsbank as Judges nominat be ane commission granted be His Hieghness with consent of the Lords of his Majesteis privie Counsell.

Concludet be the mouth of the said James Keith preces nominat be them that if any of the judges shall feale in keiping of the dyets appointed to be her-etter the partie failzier to pay a certane soume to be nominat be those present with consent of the preces.

Helen Cothill after reading of hir confession to hir did acknowledge the samen and declared all wes trew that wes [express] therein.

Isobell Smith in Oathlaw compeared and ratified approved and acknowledged hir confessione as the samen is written and subscrivit.

Helen Guthrie acknowledged hir confessione and that she wold know ony witch when she sies them in the face and that Elspet Bruce raised the great wind at the meeting at the brig of Cortaquhie.

Helen Cothill and Elspet Bruce being confronted togidder the said Helen affirmed that the said Elspet was at the meetings express and given up in hir confessione.

Isobell Smith being also confronted with the said Elspet verified hir delationes made and given up in hir confessione against the said Elspet Bruce.

Helen Guthrie being confronted with the said Elspet verified in her face that she was the death of Lady Isobell Ogilvy dochter to the Erle of Airlie and that she was a witch, and that she was the death of John Finnie and that ther was a fyre at the gavill of the said Elspets hous that nycht Lady Isobell Ogilvy was buried, and that John Finnies wyfe Helen Robertstone, cam at nicht to the said Elspet, and saw the fyre and her children dancing about it and that Isabell Bruce servand to the said Elspet knowes something of the fyre. The said Elspet being asked if this were proven against her wold she tak with the guilt of witchcraft on her? She replied she wold doe so.

She also granted that if so be that it wer proven against her that she had committed adulterie she would acknowledge herself a witch, and also that if the things wer found in hir house as wes alledged and to be proven she wold tak the guilt of witchcraft on her. The said Elspet being inquired if she wald tak the guilt of witchcraft on hir if it wer proven against hir that there was ane rossin goose in her house that day the wind was risen and the buirds of the brig of Cortaquhie did fie from it, she replied if it wer so proven she wold tak with the guilt and sin of witchcraft.

Friday, 3d January 1662.

Conveined James Keith of Caldham Sheriff-Deput of Forfar Patrick Cairneross of Balmishenner Mr Thomas Hunter of Restennet David Hunter of Burnesyde Alexander Guthrie of Carsbank Alexander Scott provest, Thomas Guthrie and David Dickisone baillies, as Judges nominat be our Soverayne lord's commissione for putting to tryell of Helen Cothill, Isobell Smith and Elspet Alexander and other persones contained in the commissione, and having called before them the said Helen Cothill Isobell Smith Elspet Alexander, after reiding of their confessions severallie befor the persons of Inquest following the said thrie persons arraigned did object nothing aganes the assysers, the Judges did put the said three persones to the tryell of the said assyee.

NOMINA ASSYSE.—Alexr. Kyde elder of Birkenbuss, Patrick Pyet in Turing, John Fairweather in Baldardy, George Bellie there, Andrew Dalgatie in Turing, John Dalgatie in Turing, William Sturrock in Barry, Robert Lyndsay in Ravelgie, David Fitchet in Windieage, John Morgoun in Corstoune of Dunichten, James Burne in Blairestedden, Robert Walnia in Kirriemuir, Andrew Smith in Ladywell; Andrew Smith in Baldindery, Robert Bruice in Meikle Coule—*Electi et jurati*.

Quhilk day the heall assyse be the mouth of the said James Burne chancellor to them did find the said Helen Cothill Isobell Smith and Elspet Alexander and either of them guiltie of the said abhominable cryme of witchcraft and malefices done be them, conform to their several confessiones And therefore aught and sould suffer death as witches. And remits the way manner and tyme of their deathes to the judges above-named.

JAMES BURNE.

The judges ordanes the said Isobell Smith Helen Cothill and Elspet Alexander and aither of them to be first strangled and thereafter burnt to ashes the morrow Saturday betwixt 12 aclok in the morning and one aclok in the efternone. Whereupon Donald Mackeynge gave doom.

Confession of Marjorie Ritchie in presence of the Commissioners James Keith Sheriff Deput of Angus Lyon of John Fotheringham of Dinoon, . . . Ogilvy of Quich, Alexander Bonar of Kincaldrum. . . . Guthrie of Halkertoune, Thomas Broune of and the Provest and Bailies of Forfar or any five of them to call the said Marjorie Ritchie and to put her to a legal and judicial tryall and to make ane report to your Lordships of what confessiones should be made be her judicillie and that at the time of her confessione she was of sound judgement noways distracted tortured or under any to die and what malefices should be legally instructed and proven against her, to the effect your lordships may give further ordour for proceeding against her conforme to the lawes of this realme.

Whilk commission being on this thretten day of Junii 1662 years presented and with reverence received be us within the tolbooth of the burgh of Forfar after reading thereof we did cause call the said Marjorie Ritchie who willingly and freely declared and confesst the particular confession after express viz: She confessed that the devill appeared to her thrie severall times in the similitude of a womane, the first time in one Jonet Barries house, the second time while she was pulling up lint in the compynie of the said Janet, and that the devil did take her by the hand at that time and promised that she should never want moneys, and thereafter that the devill appeared to her in the moss of the Newtoun of Airly, where and when she did renounce

her baptism. She also confest at being at ane marcat in Aleth, wher she offering to buy ane cow frae ane certaine man he refusing to sell her upone the pryce she offered him she caused the cow to follow her home. As also confessed that she having ane great grudge at her neighbour John Storrok in the kirktoone of Inneraritie she resolved to be avenged upone him or his wyfe she in ane morning did lay doune a little meall with a threid before the said Johne his door wheroutof his wyfe having come first and passing over the meall and threid immediately thereafter she had ane alteratione in all the members and parts of hir bodie and for the space of ane yeare thereafter shee was not able to turne hirself upon hir bed. Shee also confest that shee was the death of one William Keith by casting ane clod at him in the greene of the loane of Inneraritie, and that she did cast evil upon Robert Douglas whereby he was and is distracted, and that she witched ane cow by casting a clod at her who afterwards died. And that she having indignatione at her son-in-law Alexander Meassone, she did lay doune ane little quantitie of oats before his doore thereby thinking to bring him to povertie, and that she was the death of ane horse belonging to Robert Lonnane in Arlie she having malice against the said Robert. After which confession we under writtars having inquired the said Marjorie giff she had been any wayes tortured she answered she was not, and that what she had confessed was friely willingly and of treuth, and that she had no furder to confess. And this for report of your Lordships commission and discharge of our deutie we mak manifest and notour to your Lordships be ther presentis, written be Thomas Robertsons clerk depute of the burgh of Forfar and clerk to our court. Subscribed be us and him att Forfar the said threetten day of June 1662 years.

[Docketed on back]

Double of the Abstract of the declarations against Elspet Bruice, July 1662.

Followeth the declarationes of the witches afternamed made and givin in against Elspet Bruice in the paroch of Cortachie, prisoner in the wardhouse of Forfar on suspitione of witchcraft, before James Keith of Caldham, Sheriff-Deput of Forfar, Patrick Cairncross of Balmyshenner, David Hunter of Burnesyde, Mr Thomas Hunter of Restenent, Alexander Guthrie of Carsbank, Alexander Scott provest, Thomas Guthrie and David Dickson baillies of the burgh of Forfar, Judges nominat by the Lords of His Majesties Privy Counsell for putting of the said witches to tryall on the second day of January 1662 years.

Whilk day Helen Guthrie witch in Forfar being confronted with the said Elspet Bruice before the Judges above-named, did declare that the said Elspet Bruice was as reale a witch as the said Helen is, and that she was at severall

meetings with the divill and uther witches, and speciallie at ane meeting at the bridge of Cortachie wher the divill and they reased ane greit wind of intentione to pull doune the bridge, and that the said Elspet Bruice was the death of Lady Isobell Ogilvy daughter to the Earle of Airlie, and the night the said Ladie was buried there was ane greit fyre seen at the geavill wall of the said Elspets house whereat the said Elspet and hir children were seen dancing. The said Elspet being inquyred if ther was such a fyre that night and shee and her children about it shoe replied ther was not, and declared that if it could be proven that ther was any such fyre she tuck the guilt of witchcraft upone hir. And it being allaiged that she had committed adulterie, she denyed and declared that if it could be proven against her shoe would also take with the guilt of witchcraft, and which adulterie the said Elspet thereafter did confess. It being also allaiged be the said Helen Guthrie against the said Elspet that that night or the night before ane greit wind was reased at the bridge of Cortachie, the said Elspet had ane rossin goose in her house for the divill and some of her night[bours]. The said Elspet denying that, shoe declared that if it could be provin against her that she hed ane rossin goose in her house or that she was in the tounne of Kerymure that day the great wind was reased at the bridge of Cortachy shoe would lykwayes tak upone her the guilt of witchcraft.

The said Helen Guthrie also declared and affirmed that the said Elspet Bruice was a witch and that shoe hed keipit severall metings with the devill [herselfe] and the said Helen Guthrie; one meting at the bog of Coule, and ane uther at the bridge of Cortachie, wher they did turn the sive and [tried to discover a] wob of gray cloath that the said Elspet had wanted, ane other meting at the brunt heuch, and ane other meting at the said Elspet Bruice's house wher the said Elspet did give the divill a goose to tell [her who had] stolen the gray wob.

The deceist Isobell Smith witch in the paroch of Oathlaw being confronted with the said Elspet Bruice, declared and affirmed the said Elspet to be a witch [and that] she had kept severall metings with the divill and herself Helen Guthrie, Helen Cothill and severall other witches, one meting on the play-field of Forfar [ane other] meting at the bog of Coule, ane other meting at the bridge of Cortachie, and ane other at the said Elspets own house where she gave the divill the goose.

*Extractit furth of the of the judges above-named
at their be me.*

TH. ROBERTSONE, clerk-depute of the
Burgh of Forfar and Clerk to the said Judges.

*First of August 1662, delyverit this extract of the above-written declarations
to Williame Bowmane to delyver it to my Lord Airlie.*

III.

NOTICE OF A LARGE CRUCIFORM FIBULA OR BROOCH OF BRONZE,
OVERLAID WITH GOLD, FOUND IN PETERBOROUGH IN 1878.

By DR THOMAS J. WALKER. COMMUNICATED BY J. T. IRVINE, F.S.A.
SCOT.

The accompanying drawing is an accurate representation by Mr J. T. Irvine of a brooch in my possession, which at once arrested his attention, from the occurrence in its ornamentation of a face like that of the god Thor, with spectacled eyes, curvilinear nose, and hirsute visage, to which, as a characteristic Scandinavian design, the attention of the Society was specially directed by Dr Joseph Anderson in a paper published in the *Proceedings* for 1880-1881.

This fibula was found in that part of the borough of Peterborough situated on the south side of the river Nene. A very short distance below this point the river enters the fen district, and through all the ages that the fens were in their original wild and undrained condition the neighbourhood of Peterborough would, from the conformation of the country, be the point to which those who were following the various tracts which skirted or tended to the fens must converge to cross the river. It is therefore probable that, from the earliest times, there would be human settlement here. About four miles above the town, the foundations of the bridge by which the Roman road crossed the river still exist, and within half a mile of the spot where this fibula was found a large number of Roman coins and ornaments have recently been discovered. The chronicled history of the town commences with the founding of the monastery in the seventh century; after this period it is known that the Danes more than once possessed themselves of the monastery, and in the names of the villages, &c., evidence of their settlement in the district still exists.

These brief notes of the earliest history of the locality are not, I think, irrelevant to the subject of Mr Irvine's sketch.

At intervals during the last seventy or eighty years ornaments and

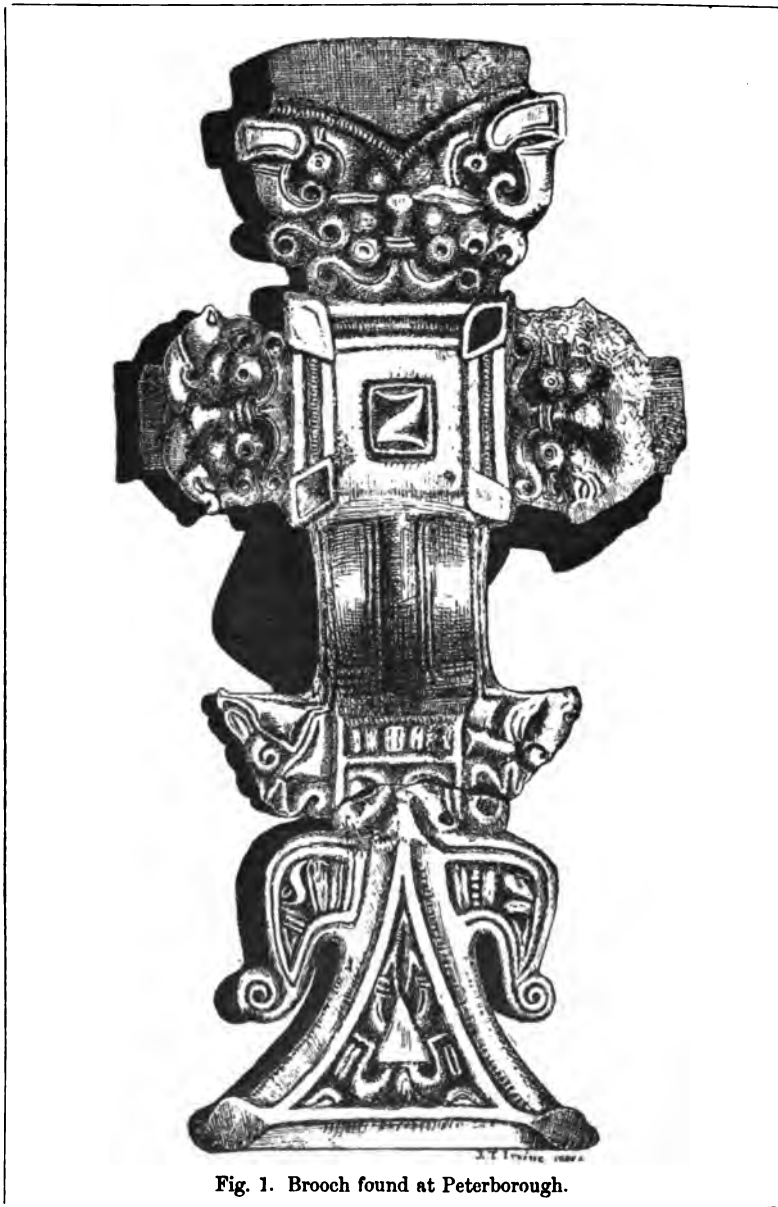


Fig. 1. Brooch found at Peterborough.

other objects of Saxon type have been found in a field on the south bank of the river a mile higher up than that in which recently, in the progress of excavations undertaken for obtaining gravel, this brooch, together with numerous skeletons, cinerary urns, brooches, buckles, beads, shuttles, spear-heads, shield bosses, have been exposed. The character of almost all these relics is that of similar articles found in Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, but one or two of the ornaments are peculiar. The brooch (fig. 1) in connection with which, at Mr Irvine's request, I write these notes, is bronze, gilt, and measures 6 inches in length and 3 inches across; the details of the ornamentation are so faithfully given in the accompanying drawing, that no description on my part is required.

If the face with "spectacled" eyes, &c., which occurs three times in the general design, taken with the other details, absolutely fixes its Scandinavian origin, this brooch, and all the other articles found in these gravel pits, are probably relics of the Danes who attacked and destroyed the monastery of Peterborough in the ninth century; but, on the other hand, the general type of the bulk of the ornaments would rather indicate that they were Early Saxon, and that they are the traces left behind by the heathen inhabitants who lived and died here during the latter portion of the 300 years which elapsed between the departure of the Romans and the founding of the Christian monastery.

IV.

NOTICE OF A STONE, APPARENTLY A SINKER, WITH INCISED FIGURES OF ANIMALS, FROM A TUMULUS AT BRIDGE OF BROGAR, STENNIS, ORKNEY. BY JAMES NOBLE.

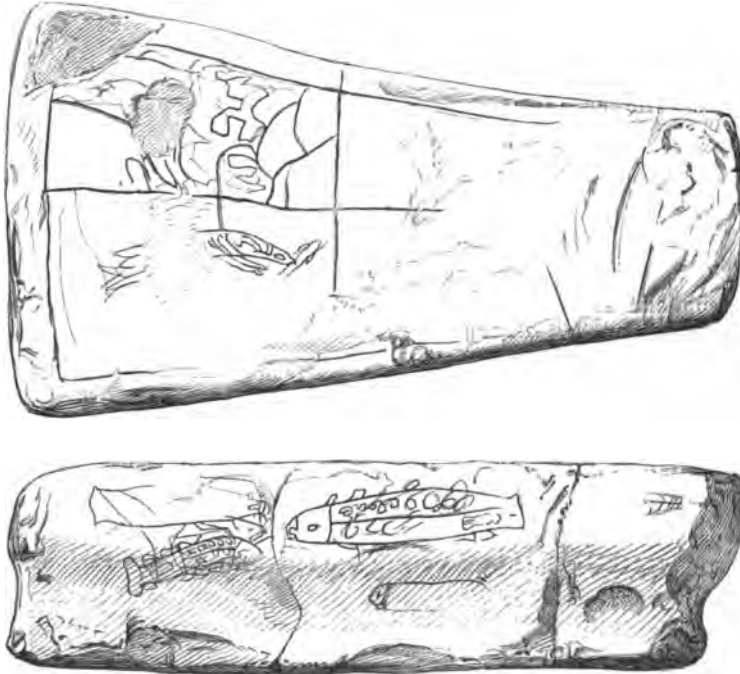
The stone now exhibited—presumably a sinker—which is the subject of the present notice, was found at a tumulus situated close to the Bridge of Brogar, Stennis, Orkney.

The tumulus impinged upon the corner of a field, and the edge of it next the field was being cut off, apparently for the purpose of enlarging the field. A considerable portion of the tumulus had thus been removed; the depth of the section up to where the workmen had cut would be from 3 to 4 feet. The stones found in the soil, which were numerous, were thrown back on the top of the tumulus, and it was amongst this heap that the sinker was found. There could be no doubt that it had been dug from the tumulus, but at what depth it was lying when unearthed I am unable to state.

It may be mentioned that a flint arrow-head and a flint scraper were found some years ago at the same tumulus.

The stone (fig. 1) is of oblong shape, tapered slightly at one end, and grooved round the sides. It is a slightly water or weather worn boulder of the sandstone common to the Mainland of Orkney and the north of Scotland. It is possible that it may have been picked off the beach of the neighbouring loch of Stennis in the form in which it now is, selected for its adaptability as a sinker, and the groove made round it (if it be not also due to weathering) in which to adjust the fishing line. Then the possessor added in some leisure hour the figures cut upon it (figs. 1 and 2), which consist of two fishes and a seal (?) on the narrow side, and further decorated the flat side by cutting a line round the edges, and one from top to bottom, and another across, thus obtaining four divisions upon which some other devices have been made, but are now unfortunately defaced beyond definite recognition. The two fishes and seal (?), however, depicted on the side are well preserved; they are wonderfully well

drawn, the manipulation indicating that the artist must have possessed considerable intelligence—the form, at any rate, is well developed. The scales on the two larger fishes are indicated by little curled scribbles, which, however, fail to give the idea of the overlapping of the scales,



Figs. 1, 2. Stone with incised Figures, found near Bridge of Brogar ($7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length).

and it is possible he may not have given the attention necessary to this portion of his subject. An outline of what has been doubtless intended for a fish is also shown, but this he seems to have left unfinished as a failure, the form not satisfying his conceptions. The cutting seems to have been done with a sharp flat instrument.

MONDAY, 23rd April 1888.

SHERIFF NORMAN MACPHERSON, Vice-President,
in the Chair.

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

GEORGE BROWN, Bookseller, 2 Spottiswood Street.

J. F. MACKAY, W.S., Whitehouse, Cramond.

Rev. W. C. WINSLOW, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., American Secretary of
the Palestine Exploration Fund, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

The following articles, acquired by the Purchase Committee for the Museum and Library, during the Session from 30th November to this date, were exhibited:—

1. Three Silver Brooches, and Fragments of other objects of bronze found with them, at Tummel Bridge, Perthshire. The brooches are of the penannular form with expanded ends, as shown in fig. 1, which represents the most entire of the three, measuring $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches diameter, the pin extending to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. Of the other two brooches, one is slightly larger and the other a little smaller. Both want the punctulated ornamentation on the margin of the expanded terminal parts of the ring, but the larger one has the pin so ornamented. Among the fragments of bronze objects found with them are portions of the rims of two bronze dishes, one of which must have been of pretty large size, and a circular object, which may have been a harness ornament. They were found some years ago in the earth under the roots of a tree which had been blown down.

2. Ball of Rock Crystal, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter, said to have been found somewhere in Fife many years ago. Similar balls of rock crystal are not unfrequently found with Anglo-Saxon interments of the Pagan period in England.

3. Stone Disc, 4 inches in diameter, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in thickness, with a hole 2 inches in diameter in the centre, from Dolphinton.

4. Oval Badge, in silver, of the Caledonian Horticultural Society, with the figure of George IV. as a Gardener.

5. Polished Celt or Axe-Head of claystone, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width across the cutting face ; perforated Disc of sandstone, 2 inches diameter ; and two Whorls of claystone, from Overhowden, Oxters, parish of Lauder, Berwickshire.



Fig. 1. Silver Brooch, one of three found at Tummel Bridge ($4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length).

6. Portions of two Urns; a small Whetstone of claystone, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in breadth and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness, with a hole for suspension at one end; a Side-Scraper of flint; and Fragments of a thin Bronze Blade, found with one of the urns in the sands of Glenluce. [See previous paper by the Rev. George Wilson, Glenluce.]

7. Two Arrow-Heads of Flint, one with barbs and stem, the other leaf-shaped; and a knife-like Flake of Flint, locality unknown.

8. Reproductions in electrotype of the Cadboll Chalice; a cross-shaped Brooch with Celtic ornamentation, and the circular Terminal portion of a Penannular Celtic Brooch, from Orkney (see the *Proceedings*, vol. ix. New Series, pp. 344, 345); and of the Banchory Brooch, figured in the *Sculptured Stones of Scotland* (Spalding Club), vol. ii. plate xiii. This brooch is not now known to be in existence, and the reproduction is from wax impressions taken in 1859.

9. Polished Celt or Axe-Head of dioritic stone, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the cutting face, the side edges flattened, and tapering to the butt, which is of the same form as the cutting end, but not sharpened, from West Kilbride, Ayrshire.

10. Highland Dirk, with carved handle, brass-mounted. The blade, which is 14 inches in length, is notched on the back, and etched on both sides with trophies of arms—a thistle, St Andrew holding his cross, Britannia seated, a Highlander in kilt and plaid and with broadsword and target, a monogram G.R. crowned, and the initials D.M.

11. Gorget and Belt Clasp of brass, marked CARSE OF GOWRIE.

12. Two Flint Arrow-Heads, with barbs and stems, from Dunion Hill, Jedburgh.

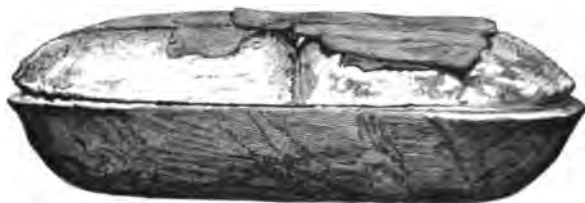


Fig. 2. Oval Wooden Dish full of butter, found in a bog in the island of Yell, Shetland.

13. Oval Wooden Dish full of butter, from a bog in the island of Yell, Shetland. The butter seems to have been heaped up above the level of the brim of the dish sufficiently to fill another dish of the same size inverted over the first. The upper dish was destroyed at the time

of discovery, and only a small portion of the bottom now remains, as in the accompanying woodcut (fig. 2). Under the uppermost dish there was a layer of birch bark (the inner bark of the birch), and a strand of rope of some vegetable fibre passed over it, the ends of which were allowed to protrude between the rims of the two dishes to lift the upper one off by. This curious find was discovered in a peat-bank at Cunnister, North Yell, at a depth of 3 feet under the surface. When found it weighed 32 lbs. It measures $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by 12 inches in width.

14. Two Highland Pistols of steel, one inlaid with silver, and marked THOS. CADELL, the other simply engraved with an oval rosette, and marked BISSETT.

15. Facsimile of the Lossit Brooch, the property of Captain Hector MacNeal of Ugadale, and preserved at Lossit House, near Campbeltown. It is one of the class of reliquary brooches, of which the so-called Brooch of Lorn, and the well-known brooch formerly in the Bernal Collection (and figured in the Catalogue), now in the British Museum, are typical examples. The Lossit Brooch, which measures 5 inches in diameter across the base, is of silver gilt, and consists of a central capsule of oval form as the reliquary, surmounted by an oblong rock crystal, and surrounded by eight pillars, bearing settings of Cairngorms and red coral alternately. The circular base is ornamented with Celtic interlaced work of late and debased character. The date of these reliquary brooches is about sixteenth century.

16. Oval Stone Implement, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness, ground flat on both faces, and having a smooth circular depression $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, and less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in depth in the centre of each of the flat faces, from Falkland, Fife.

17. Two roughly chipped Axes of flint, from Hanover, and one from Denmark.

18. Four Bone Pins, found in the sands at Balishare, North Uist.

19. Two Penannular Brooches of silver, plated with gold, and richly ornamented with Celtic patterns, found at Rogart, in Sutherlandshire, and since known as the Cadboll Brooches. The larger of the two

measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and consists of a flattened penannular band of silver three quarters of an inch in width and nearly a quarter of an inch in thickness, terminating at each extremity in an ornamental expansion of a quatrefoil form 3 inches in its greatest diameter. An amber setting occupies the centre of these terminal ornaments. Round this setting there is a circular space 1 inch in diameter, enclosed by a

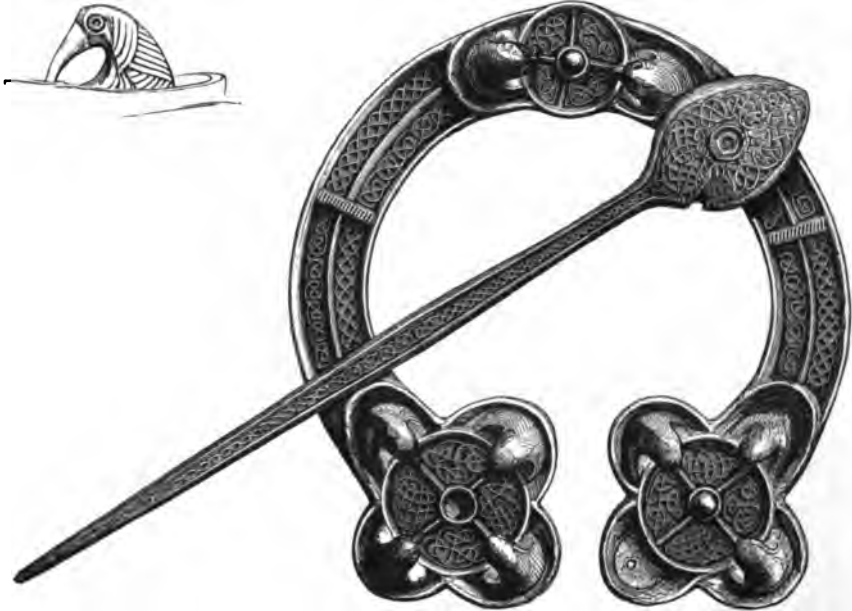


Fig. 3. Penannular Brooch of Silver overlaid with Gold, found at Rogart, Sutherlandshire.

plain raised border and quartered by similar partitions, each quarter being filled with an interlacing pattern. The four semicircular spaces surrounding the central circle, and forming the quatrefoils, are also surrounded by plain raised borders, and from each of the spaces so enclosed there rises, to the height of half an inch, part of the body and neck of a large billed bird. The eyes are set with green glass, the neck bends gracefully, and the long flattened bill dips into the interior

of the enclosed circle. These birds' heads are each secured by a central rivet passing through the body of the brooch. They are plain on the upper part of the neck and head, and ornamented with a chevrony pattern towards the base. In the middle of the bend of the circular part of the brooch, there is also a circular space divided into four segments with a central setting of amber, and the segments filled in with interlacing patterns. On either side of the circle are two birds' heads similarly placed and ornamented in the same manner as those which adorn the extremities of the brooch. The surface



Fig. 4. Penannular Brooch of Silver, found at Rogart, Sutherlandshire.

of that portion of the ring of the brooch intervening between the central group of the two, and the terminal groups of the four birds' heads, is divided on each side into four oblong panels filled with interlaced patterns. The pin, which is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, is loosely attached to the brooch by a large loop open at the back; while the head has an oval expansion covered with an intricately interlaced pattern, which is continued down the front of the pin. In the centre of the oval head of the pin there has been a setting, now gone. The whole of the ornamental details are worked out with the greatest delicacy and precision. The interlaced patterns are not formed of filigree work implanted on the

surface, but of ridges left by the cutting out of the portions of metal intervening between the interlacements, and plated with gold. These ridges widen downwards, so that the hollows between each intersection present four triangular facets at different angles to the light, and thus give a peculiarly effective character to the ornament. The smaller brooch (fig. 4), which is also of silver, and of the same penannular form, is $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in greatest diameter. Its terminal expansions are triple panels of interlaced work of semi-oval shape, with circular settings at their intersections, surrounding a circular panel with a larger central setting. The body of the brooch is plain, but there is a square setting in the middle of the circular part with an oblong panel of interlacements on either side of it. The pin is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. [These brooches have been described in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxvi. p. 293; *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* (First Series), vol. viii. p. 305; and Dr Anderson's *Scotland in Early Christian Times*, vol. ii. p. 7.]

20. Large wedge-shaped Hammer of greenstone, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in greatest breadth, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in greatest thickness, the butt rounded off, the shaft-hole partially pierced to a depth of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch on one side and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch on the other side, found at Mearns, Renfrewshire.

Basket-hilted Sword, the blade $24\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length.

21. Polished Axe of brownish schist, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the cutting face, oval in section in the middle of its length, and tapering to a bluntly rounded butt, found at Dinnet, Aberdeenshire.

Roughly polished Axe of greenstone, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in breadth across the cutting face, oval in section in the middle of its length, and tapering to a bluntly rounded butt, found at Coull, Aberdeenshire.

Four iron Crusies; two closed Crusies of tin; two "Peer Men"; two Lanterns; a Bannock-Spade; a Fir-gully; a Dubrach for poaching sea trout; and a small circular Vessel of cast brass, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches diameter and $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches high, ornamented on the outside with punched patterns in panels.

22. Long club-like Implement of steatitic stone, $32\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, from Cunningsburgh, Shetland.
23. Eleven collections of Flint Implements, from the Culbin Sands, about 400 specimens.
24. Three collections of Flint Implements, from the Glenluce Sands, about 100 specimens.
25. *Tatowiren narbenzeichnen und Korperbemalen.* Von Wilhelm Joest. Berlin, 1887. Folio.
26. *The History of Montrose.* By David Mitchell, A.M. Montrose, 1866. 8vo.
- Loch Creran, Notes from the West Highlands.* By W. Anderson Smith. Paisley, 1887. 8vo.
- The Tragedy of Gowrie House.* By Louis A. Barbe. Paisley, 1887. 4to.
- Early Christian Art in Ireland.* By Margaret Stokes. London, 1888. 8vo.

There were also Exhibited :—

By Captain W. J. B. BIRD, Bengal Staff Corps.

Two Bows and three Arrows of different forms, from the Andaman Islands. Captain Bird explains the peculiarities of these weapons :—

The bows are made of some local wood, and are of a peculiar shape, the upper and lower lengths forming very different curves. The markings on the bows are similar to the tattooings on the bodies of the men and women.

The arrows exhibited are specimens of the three varieties made. The one with the large iron head is said to be used for shooting pigs. When the animal has been struck, the shaft shakes loose from the buried head, to which it is attached by a twisted cord, and catching in the undergrowth as the pig runs away, tends to check him, and allows the hunters to come up and finish him off. The arrow with the plain iron point is said to be used for killing fish; the one with the hardened wooden head, for killing birds.

At short ranges, say from 20 to 40 yards, the Andamanese seem to shoot with fair accuracy. It is astonishing to see the small men—4 feet 6 inches to 5 feet in height—using their mis-shapen bows, and drawing these long arrows to the head.

The following Communications were read :—

I.

NOTICE OF A STEEL PISTOL WITH THE DUNDEE MARK, AND OF THE ARMOURERS OF DUNDEE. BY A. H. MILLAR, F.S.A. Scot.

The pistol (of which a figure is given, p. 280) is the only one of the period known to have the heraldic sign of Dundee—the pot and lilies. It bears the maker's name "David M'Kenzie," and we are thus enabled to ascertain its approximate date. The extreme length is 9 inches, and the greatest breadth over flint-lock is 2 inches. The barrel is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches long outside and $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches inside, the bore being $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter, and the barrel $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in thickness. The exterior upper side of the barrel is divided by filed bead-mouldings into five distinct panels, each panel having a different design inlaid with silver.

Between the muzzle and the first bead a space of half an inch is hammered so as to form eight irregular sides, and a narrow band of silver, incised, encircles the barrel; whilst the three upper sides have similar silver bands arranged to form a kind of angular dog-tooth decoration. The second panel is enriched with a design formed of two hearts and two diamond lozenges conjoined by intersecting bands. It measures $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. The third panel, which is $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch in length, has a very peculiar enrichment. Between two veined leaves a heart is inserted, resting upon a small flat circle, and surmounted by a cross. Two engraved silver diamond shapes are on each side of the cross, but nearer to the muzzle, and a cypher formed of two conjoined crescents, *dos á dos*, with an engraved silver diamond shape between, completes the panel. The fourth space measures $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and contains a silver band $\frac{1}{4}$ inch broad, apparently intended for the name of the possessor of this weapon. The fifth panel is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, and is decorated with an engraved slip of silver bearing an interlaced serpentine design, whilst two incised silver ornaments in the form of sand-glasses are inserted on each side. The principal member of each of the bead mouldings which divide the panels has been originally covered with a silver band, chased and incised, and three of these bands still remain. The heart reappears as an enrich-

ment inlaid in silver in the butt of the pistol, and the form of the butt itself at its termination is cordate. The flint-lock is made in the usual manner, without any trigger-guard. A flattened spike, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, is screwed to the left side of the pistol, for the purpose of suspending the weapon in a belt. The name of the maker, "David M'Kenzie," is stamped on the plate beneath the pan, and the crest of Dundee appears on the same side near the butt.

An examination of the Burgh Records of Dundee has revealed some items of information regarding David M'Kenzie. In the Council Minutes for 18th September 1712, the following entry appears :—

The ^sd day anent ane Petition given in be David M'Kenzie, gunsmith, shewing that where he had payed fiftie merks for his freedome to the town for his own life, and the Petitioner is content to dress the whole armes belonging to the town for the other half of his burgiship, and therefor craving that the Council would give him a burgiss tickitt in common forme. Which Petition being considered by the Council they granted the desire of the ^sd petition, and appoints the Clerk to give him a burgess tickitt according to the said Act.

HENRIE GUTHRIE, Bailie.

In pursuance of this order, the name of the new burgess was entered in the Lockit Book or Burgess-Roll of Dundee in these terms :—

23rd Sep. 1712.—David M'Kenzie, Hammerman, was admitted Burgess and Guild Brother for pay^t of fyfty merks to John Ballingall, late Treasurer, and for dressing of the Tounes Armes conforme to ane Act of Council dated 18 Sept^r. instant.

As John Ballingall, here referred to, was treasurer in 1706-7, we find from this entry the exact date when David M'Kenzie began business in Dundee. He seems to have been successful in his occupation, as on 22nd September 1711 he was elected as representative of the Trades to the Town Council of Dundee, and continued to hold this position for four years. From the Register of Particular Sasines of Dundee the following items of information have been gleaned :—

John Marshall, cooper, Dundee, acquired a tenement of land at the Shore-head of Dundee from Alexander Wedderburn, town clerk of the

burgh, and at his death in 1707 it fell to his two daughters, Grizel and Elizabeth. The former was married to James Ross, officer of Excise at Newburgh, and the latter was the wife of David M'Kenzie, gunsmith. Grizel Marshall or Ross resigned her share of the property to her only sister, Elizabeth Marshall or M'Kenzie, on 25th December 1725. In April of the same year M'Kenzie had acquired a property on the north side of "the Fleukargait *alias* Nethergait," beside the Church of S. Mary of Dundee; and on 12th May 1743, "Agnes M'Kenzie daughter of David M'Kenzie, gunsmith, and of Elizabeth Marshall, his wife," was cognosed and infeted in these two properties as heir of her father. As Elizabeth Marshall is referred to in this deed as "relict of the now deceased David M'Kenzie, gunsmith in Dundee," it is evident that M'Kenzie's death had taken place some time before this date, and that his wife had survived him. We thus find him engaged in business as a gunsmith in Dundee from 1706 to *circa* 1740. As he must have attained some eminence in his trade before the Town's arms would be entrusted to him in 1712, it may safely be conjectured that he settled in Dundee at the close of the seventeenth century. The approximate date of the pistol is thus ascertained.

In early times Dundee had an established reputation for the manufacture of arms and armour. According to Tytler,¹ the making of armoury was brought into Scotland by David, Earl of Huntingdon, who is traditionally regarded as the founder of Dundee; and the fact that for centuries after his time Dundee supplied arms to the Scottish kings suggests the notion that one of his followers had settled in the burgh as an armourer, and that the craft descended to his successors. The interest which the Earl of Huntingdon took in the commercial progress of Dundee is evidenced by the allusion which King John of England makes to the inhabitants of "Earl David's Burgh" in 1199.²

The family of Muncur (? *Moncœur*) of Dundee "for several generations enjoyed a high reputation as armourers."³

¹ *History of Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 362.

² *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, vol. i. p. 43.

³ *Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland*, vol. i. p. clxxx.

The following entry appears in the *Exchequer Rolls*,¹ under date 1438:—

Et pro decem et novem garbis sagittarum, fabricandis apud Dundee, et liberatis in castro de Edinburgh, capitaneis ejusdem, de quibus respondebit, sub periculo computantis xxxj s. viij d.

The Exchequer Rolls contain many other entries referring to arms made by the Muncurs of Dundee, and there was a succession of members of that family who received an annual fee of xx lib. as armour-makers to the Court. The following are the most important of the references:—

1444.—Et pro solutionem factam cuidam Moncure de Dundee, pro harnesiis regis et caracione xxxj s. viij d.

1445.—Et Johanni de Moncure pro armaturis pro Jacobo de Dundas, in partem feodi sui iij li. x. s.

1455.—Et Johanni Moncure, fabro armorum, de mandato domini regis sub signeto, ipso per literas suas fatente receptum super comptum. vj li. xiiij s. iiij d.

1460.—Et eidem, per solutionem factam Willelmo de Muncur, pro feodo suo, ut patet per literas domini regis sub signeto et subscripcione manuali ejusdem ostensas super comptum iij li. vj s. viij d.

1466.—Et eidem, per liberationem factam Willelmo Muncur, factori armorum, pro factura eorundem, domino nostro regi, de mandato ejusdem literatoris sub signeto ostenso super comptum iiij li.

1471.—Et eidem per solutionem factam Willelmo Muncur, factori armorum jam defuncto, de mandate domini regis literatoris sub signeto, ut patet per literas dicti Willelmi de recepto ostensas super comptum xiiij li. vj s. viij d.

1473.—Et Johanni Muncur, factori armorum, pro feodo suo, percipienti in anno viginti libras de dictis custumis pro toto tempore vite, ut patet in rotulis precedentibus, de dicto termino x li.

James IV. seems to have been in the habit of procuring the greater portion of his armour from Dundee. The following entries in the Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer afford some information upon this point:—

1495.—Item, gevin to Muncur of Dundee for leg splentis and a pare of arne splentis iiij li.

1496.—Nov. 1st, Item, to a man to ryde to Dundee for to ger mak arm splentis and leg splentis to the King ij s.

¹ *Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, vol. v. p. 64.

1496.—Nov. 19th, Item, to Moncur of Dundee, for a pair of splentis to the King xl s̄.

1497.—Nov. Item to Thome Foret to pass to Dundee to ger mak ane par of splentis to the King ij s̄.

In one of the Inventories of Plenishing at Taymouth Castle, under date 1600, the following item occurs :—

A gilt pece with the Laird's armes that come out of Dundie, stockat with brissell.

From the Lockit Book of the Hammermen Trade of Dundee, it appears that in 1587 there were 8 Gunmakers and 5 Sword-Slippers in Dundee. During the period from 1587 till 1650 there were 5 Armourers, 21 Gunmakers, and 10 Sword-Slippers. From 1651 till 1750 there were 2 Armourers, 5 Gunmakers, and 2 Sword-Slippers, but after the latter date there were no names entered with these designations. David M'Kenzie seems, therefore, to have been one of the last of the gunmakers of Dundee of the olden time.

This interesting example of early firearms is in the possession of A. C. Lamb, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., Dundee.



Steel Pistol by D. M'Kenzie, Dundee.

II.

SAFE-CONDUCT FOR AN OFFICER OF A SCOTTISH REGIMENT SERVING
IN THE LOW COUNTRIES, 1639. BY EDWARD PEACOCK, BOTTESFORD
MANOR, BRIGG.

The following safe-conduct for an officer of a Scottish regiment serving in the Low Countries has been preserved by Gervaise Holles, the Lincolnshire antiquary, in one of his volumes of Genealogical collections, now in the British Museum. The reference is Lansd. MS., 207, C. fol. 410.

Bernhard par la grace de dieu Duc de Saxe, Iuliers Cleues et Monts ;
Langraue de Thuring, Marquis Misnye, Comte de la Marck et
Rauensburg, Seigneur de Rauenstein &c.

Le Seigneur Guy Malsword Capitaine dune Compagnie d'Infanterye au
Regiment du Collonall Leslye Escossois ayant seruy quelques annees en
nostre Armee desirant maintenant se retirer en son pais pur affaires particu-
liere. Nous prions tous Roys, Princes, Estats et Republiques, tous Gouver-
neurs de Prouinces et Villes, chefs et Conductours de gens de guerre et tous
autres a quil appartiendra de la laisser librement passer et repasser auci ses
seruiteurs, chevaux, armes et bagage sans lui donner aucun trouble ni em-
pechement au contraire faueur et assistance ce que nous recognoistrons en
cas pareil. Fait au Camp de Pontalier ½ 8 Janvier 1639.

BERNHARD SAX.

III.

NOTICE OF THE DISCOVERY OF A STONE CUP AND CUP-MARKED STONES AT LOCHEARNHEAD. BY D. HAGGART, KILLIN.

In November last a new curling-pond was being formed at Lochearnhead in a field, on the Breadalbane property, situated to the east of the hotel, and some thirty yards below the public school. In the course of excavating a corner of the field, for forming the pond, Mr Angus, builder, and some of his workmen, found, at a depth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the surface, a rounded object, which unfortunately was cut in two by a spade. This object, on being pieced together, was found to be a stone vessel or cup of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter and 3 inches in height, the depth of the cavity being about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and the thickness ranging from an inch at the bottom to three quarters of an inch at the rim. It has no ornamentation of any kind. The material is a greenish-grey gabbro, which cuts easily with a knife. Quite close to the cup, at the foot of a large boulder of mica-schist which lay buried in the field, was a circular patch of dark brown mould lying on the greenish boulder clay or till. This dark-coloured patch, some 18 inches in diameter, was covered with about two dozen pebbles of milk-white quartz, with a few pebbles of reddish or brick-coloured felsitic porphyry. The boulder had no apparent markings. In the same field, a few yards to the east, is a little mound or hillock called Tom-na-h-ath, or hillock of the kiln. The fragments of the cup and pebbles remain in possession of Mr Angus.

Stone Chamber and Cup-Marked Stone.—A new Episcopal Church is in course of erection at Lochearnhead, and Lady Helen Macgregor of Macgregor, on whose property the church is being built, has allowed the contractor to quarry rock and use any surface boulders that might expedite the building of the church. While engaged in singling out boulders at Craggen, immediately behind the Free Church Manse, he found a large oval boulder having a basin cut out near the higher and broad end, some 13 inches broad, with a depth of 6 inches, and immediately below the basin a cluster of fifteen smaller cups. About a hun-

dred yards to the south of this stone there is a dolmen or chamber composed of six large stones, two of which are thrown down. Three of these stones are cup-marked, the one forming the floor or area of the dolmen being a square-shaped boulder of diorite, having fifty cups, varying from three and a half inches to an inch in diameter, the outlines of which look as fresh as if chiselled a year or two ago. One of the boulders thrown down has eight marks, which bear some resemblance to the constellation Ursa Major, as was formerly observed of a somewhat similar representation on the cup-marked boulder at the Rifle Range at Killin.

IV.

NOTICE OF THE DISCOVERY OF A STONE CIST, WITH AN IRON AGE INTERMENT, AT SKAILL BAY. BY W. G. T. WATT, SKAILL HOUSE.

Last week I was informed that a human jaw-bone had been picked up among loose stones in a sandy brae on the south side of the bay close to the boat-house. I immediately visited the place, and on removing a little sand satisfied myself that there was an interment in a stone cist, and had it opened up. The grave lies north-west and south-east, is 5 feet 11 inches long, 2 feet 2 inches at bottom, and 2 feet high. The ends and sides are formed by stone slabs, the one on the south-west side being the full length of the grave. In it, about the middle of its length and a few inches from the top, there is a small perforated hole about half an inch in diameter. The bottom of the grave is roughly paved with flat shore stones. The top had been covered with several large flat stones, above which there seems to have been a heap of smaller sea-worn boulders placed. Unfortunately, the side flags of the cist next the sea had bulged out at the top, so that the cover stones had fallen in. On carefully removing these and the sand which filled the grave, human remains appeared. The bones were much scattered and damaged by the falling in of the cover stones. The skull lay in the west corner. Close to the head stone lay the head of a spear of iron (fig. 3), measuring $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. The socket was under the

head. About a foot from where the skull lay, and lying parallel to the south-west side of the cist, an ornamented bone comb came in sight, along with several pieces of carved bone, which have since been put together by Dr Anderson, and turn out to be the case (fig. 1) in which the comb was carried when not in use by the owner. This, Dr Anderson tells me, is the first occurrence of the comb-case in Scotland. A little farther along, among the bones of the hand, was an iron weapon 6 inches long, probably a knife, with some remains of the handle attached to the



Fig. 1. Comb, and Comb-Case, with the Comb in it (actual size).

tang. Alongside of this a large iron rivet, and another iron weapon of small size, which from appearance may be an arrow-head; also a small whetstone (fig. 2), about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, with hole bored through the top end. At the foot of the grave was a rough stone disc, and near it a large bone, thought to be one of the leg bones of a horse. At the head of the grave on the north-west side there were some bones of small birds; and a bit of the jaw, with teeth, of the frog-fish. There was also a small knuckle-bone of some animal.

[The Secretary announced the gratifying fact, that although Mr Watt had a large and valuable collection of Orkney antiquities, he was so convinced that the National Collection was the proper place for such an



Fig. 2. Whetstone
(actual size).



Fig. 3. Spear-Head of Iron
(15½ inches in length).

unique and exceptionally interesting group of remains as those found with this interment, that he has generously presented the whole of the objects above described to the National Museum.]

V.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES OF YETTS, OR GRATED IRON DOORS, OF SCOTTISH CASTLES AND TOWERS. BY DAVID CHRISTISON, M.D., F.S.A. Scot.

In a paper published in the *Proceedings* of the Society for 1883, I described, perhaps too minutely, twenty-four iron-grated doors or "yetts" peculiar to ancient Scottish castles, and I should not have reverted to the subject, were it not that twenty-two additional examples have since become known to me, some of them differing considerably from those previously described. The number of known yetts, therefore, is now raised to forty-six, without reckoning three iron gates of exceptional construction; and although it is quite possible that others may still remain in obscurity, the time seems appropriate enough for summing up our whole knowledge on the subject.

In the present paper I shall give, first, a general description of the yetts; secondly, an alphabetical list of them, with dimensions and certain other details; thirdly, brief notices of such as either have not been already described or require additional remarks; and fourthly, general observations on their history and distribution.

I. GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Construction.—It is a remarkable fact that, with very few exceptions, the surviving defensive iron doors of Scotland are constructed on the same principle, consisting essentially in an alternate interpenetration of the bars, in such a manner that the perpendiculars pierce dilated "eyes" in the horizontals in two diagonally opposite quarters, while it is the reverse in the two other quarters. The result is a firmly compacted gate, from which no bar can be withdrawn singly. At first sight the mode in which such a gate is put together seems somewhat puzzling; but when the bars with their eyes have been forged, it is merely requisite (see diagram, *Proceedings*, 1883, p. 119) to run the lower horizontals through the eyes of the perpendiculars of one side, and the upper horizontals through the eyes of the perpendiculars of the other

side, thus forming as it were two half gates, which are then easily run into each other.

The designs are worked out with no attention to regularity, and apparently very much by rule of thumb. The bars are rarely equidistant; in some cases they run across somewhat obliquely, in others they are themselves not straight. The most remarkable instance of the first irregularity is in the yett at Castle Menzies, where the distances between the bars, as furnished to me by Sir Robert Menzies, are—along the top $4\frac{1}{2}$, $8\frac{1}{2}$, $8\frac{3}{4}$, 7, 8, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches; and down the side, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 9, 9, $8\frac{3}{4}$, 9, $9\frac{1}{4}$, $5\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Of the second and third irregularities, examples will be found in the drawing of Drumlanrig yett (*Proceedings*, 1883, p. 112).

Form and Dimensions.—The majority are rectangular; a considerable number, however, are round-headed. Only two are double-leaved, both round-headed. Only three have or have had wickets. The dimensions of the smallest yett (Dingwall) are 4 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 3 feet 4 inches; of the largest single-leaved one (Drumlanrig), 9 feet 1 inch by 6 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; of the largest double-leaved one (Doune), about 10 feet by 8 feet. The number of the bars is not always in proportion to the size of the yetts. Thus the Dunrobin yett measures 87 by 53 inches, and the Dunbeath one 66 by 43 inches, yet they have the same number of horizontal bars, and the smaller yett has one more perpendicular bar than the larger one. Hence it follows that the spaces between the bars vary considerably in different yetts. At Dunbeath they are only 5 inches square, at Comlongan about 8 inches square.

The thickness of the bars has suffered much reduction from the rust of centuries in most, if not in all, cases. The most massive bars, measured by me, are in the probably very old yett at Comlongan. Some of them are $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch square, expanding to $2\frac{3}{4}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$ at the eyes. The thinnest are perhaps at Closeburn, $1\frac{1}{8}$ by $\frac{5}{8}$. The frame bars are generally somewhat thicker than the contained bars.

Hinges.—Ordinarily there are two hinges. About a third of the yetts, however, have three; some of the heaviest yetts having only two, while some of the lightest have three. The hinge-knuckle is either a complete circle or the greater part of one, and revolves on a cylindrical crook,

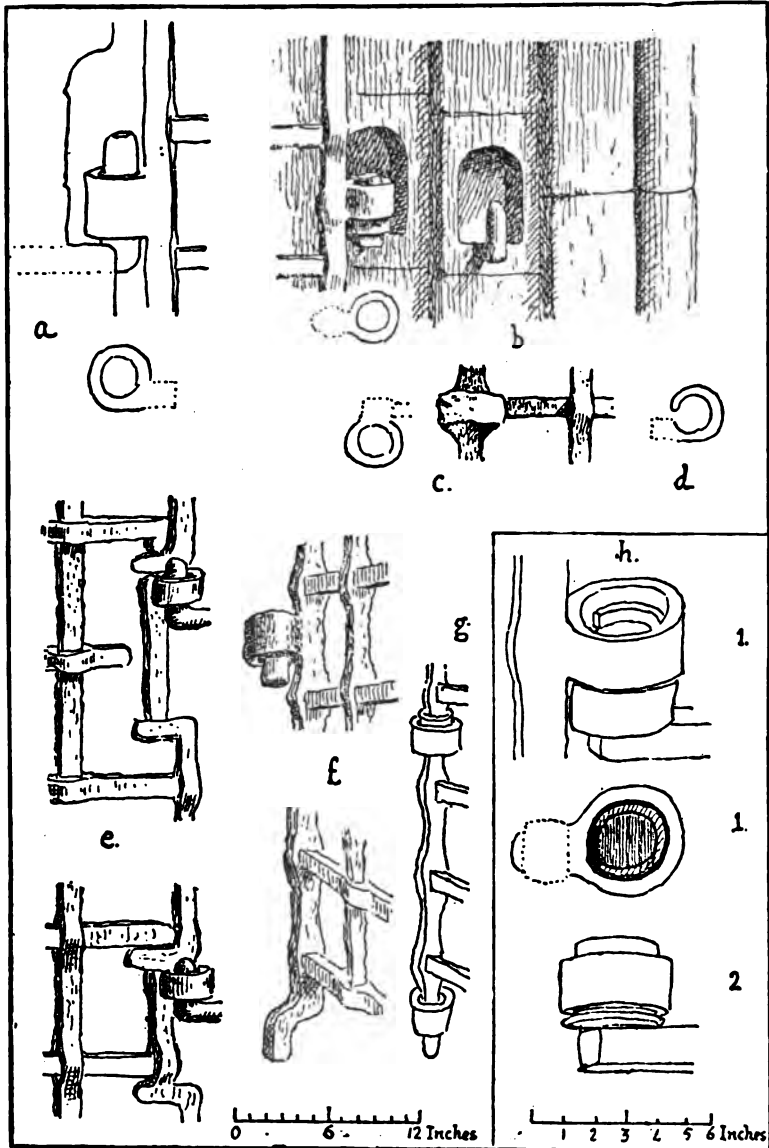


Fig. 1. Hinges.

deeply sunk in the wall. In fig. 1 I have represented several varieties of hinges, drawn roughly to scale; (*a*) is a side view and section of an ordinary hinge, partly recessed in the wall, at Fyvie Castle; (*b*) a side view of the doorway at Braikie, showing successively from the right, the exterior moulding, the rebate and recessed hinge for the wooden door, and the rebate and recessed hinge for the iron yett; (*c*) a front view and section of the hinge-knuckle of Dumbarton yett, exceptionally set at right angles to the face; (*d*) the incomplete circular knuckle at Pitreavie; (*e*) the unique hinges at Barns Tower, recessed in the iron-work of the yett itself; (*f*) the peculiar bent end of the upright frame bar in the massive yett at Dundas, so fashioned as to pivot on the floor, directly under the single hinge near the top; (*g*) a straight floor-pivot at Drum, formed by a prolongation of the frame bar, which higher up is itself encircled by two hinges, but this is a modern arrangement. At Smailholm (fig. 11) there is also a floor-pivot; and both there and in an iron-lathed door at Dunbeath (fig. 13), hinges of altogether exceptional form occur. Returning to fig. 1, the peculiar hinges (1) of the iron yett, and of the wooden door (2) at Kinnaird, are shown on an enlarged scale at (*h*). In the former the horizontal limb of the crook is squared, and is protected from friction by a thick collar; the upright limb is shorter than the knuckle, and has a flange round the greater part of the top. The hinge of the wooden door has the horizontal limb of the crook squared, and is furnished with a thin collar.

Bolts and Fastenings.—The great majority of yetts are fastened by bolts on a principle commonly used now for field gates. The bolt slides through a couple of rings on the bars into a hole in the wall, and is fixed by a hasp closing over a staple, placed usually on one of the perpendicular bars. A variety of these bolts, drawn to the same scale, are shown in fig. 2. At Crathes (*b*) and Dundas (*d*) are simple forms, in which the bolt is cylindrical throughout. In (*e*) (Dingwall) the bolt is thickened roughly in the middle. In (*a*) and (*c*) (Fyvie and Edinburgh Castle) the middle portion is thickened and squared. This enlargement checks the bolt from moving too far, a purpose which is effected otherwise in some cylindrical bolts, as at Crathes (*b*), by a projecting pin on one side, at Dingwall (*e*) by a pin on one side and collar on the other, and at

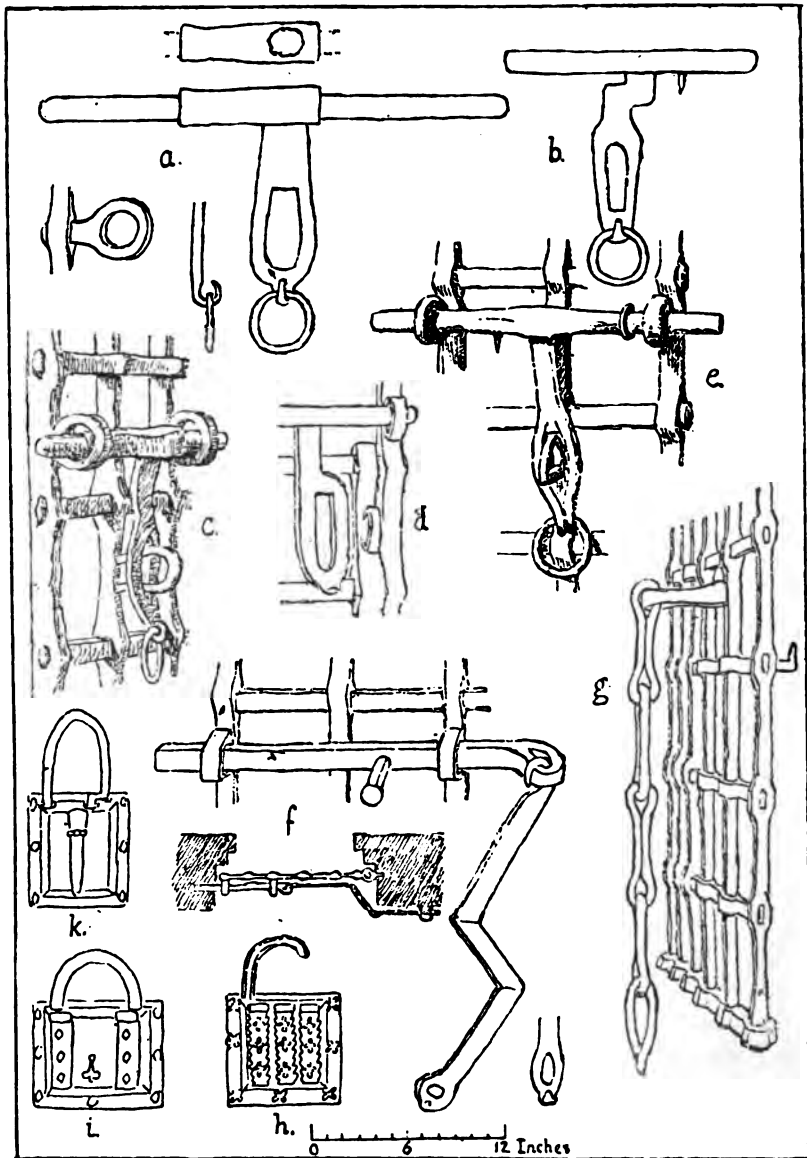


Fig. 2. Bolts and Padlocks.

Fordell by a collar on each side. The hasps are usually simple and straight, as at Fyvie (*a*) and Dingwall (*e*); or more elegantly formed with a curve, as at Edinburgh Castle (*c*). Some are provided with a lifting ring (*a*, *b*, *c*, *e*). Exceptional forms of hasps occur at Inverquharity, Craig (figs. 6, 7), and Crathes (fig. 2, *b*), where they are zigzag, and Dundas (*d*), where they are shaped like the letter *b*. In this drawing the much-worn hasp has been restored to something like its original form. The bolts at Fyvie are remarkably massive, two being 29 and the third 25 inches long. Each of them has a different maker's mark. The form and superior size of one of the largest are shown at (*a*), from drawings furnished by the Rev. Mr Milne.

An exceptional bolt occurs at Fingask (fig. 2, *f*). It is massive and rectangular, 25 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in cross section, and to the end of it is hooked a flat iron bar 41 inches long, with a double bend. The original doorway is destroyed, but the bolt was probably fixed in some such way as shown in the reduced plan at *f*, the bends in the bar being for the purpose of enabling it to be fastened to a staple behind the wall, the whole arrangement thus forming a rigid bar and bolt in one. Remaining rings show that this yett had also two ordinary bolts, now lost. Whether the square bolt was contemporary with these, or succeeded them, cannot now be ascertained.

Of forty yetts, which either retain bolts of the ordinary type, or show, by the presence of rings, that they once had them, eleven had one, twenty-eight had two, and Fyvie alone had three.

In three yetts there is no trace of bolts having been used. At Barns (*g*) a massive chain, closed on a staple behind the doorway, was apparently the only fastening. At Doune an iron bar, stretched behind the yett, appears to have been deemed sufficient; and at Balveny, the two-leaved yett is closed by a peculiar bifurcated iron bar, hinged on the yett itself fig. (3).

It is to be presumed that the bolts were fastened with padlocks, at least in more recent times. In connection with the Scottish iron gates, three padlocks remain. They are of iron, and are all of the same general form. At p. 116, *Proceedings*, 1883, I have given a drawing and description of the somewhat ornate padlock of the Crown Room yett, Edinburgh Castle. I reproduce it here (fig. 2, *h*) for comparison with the other

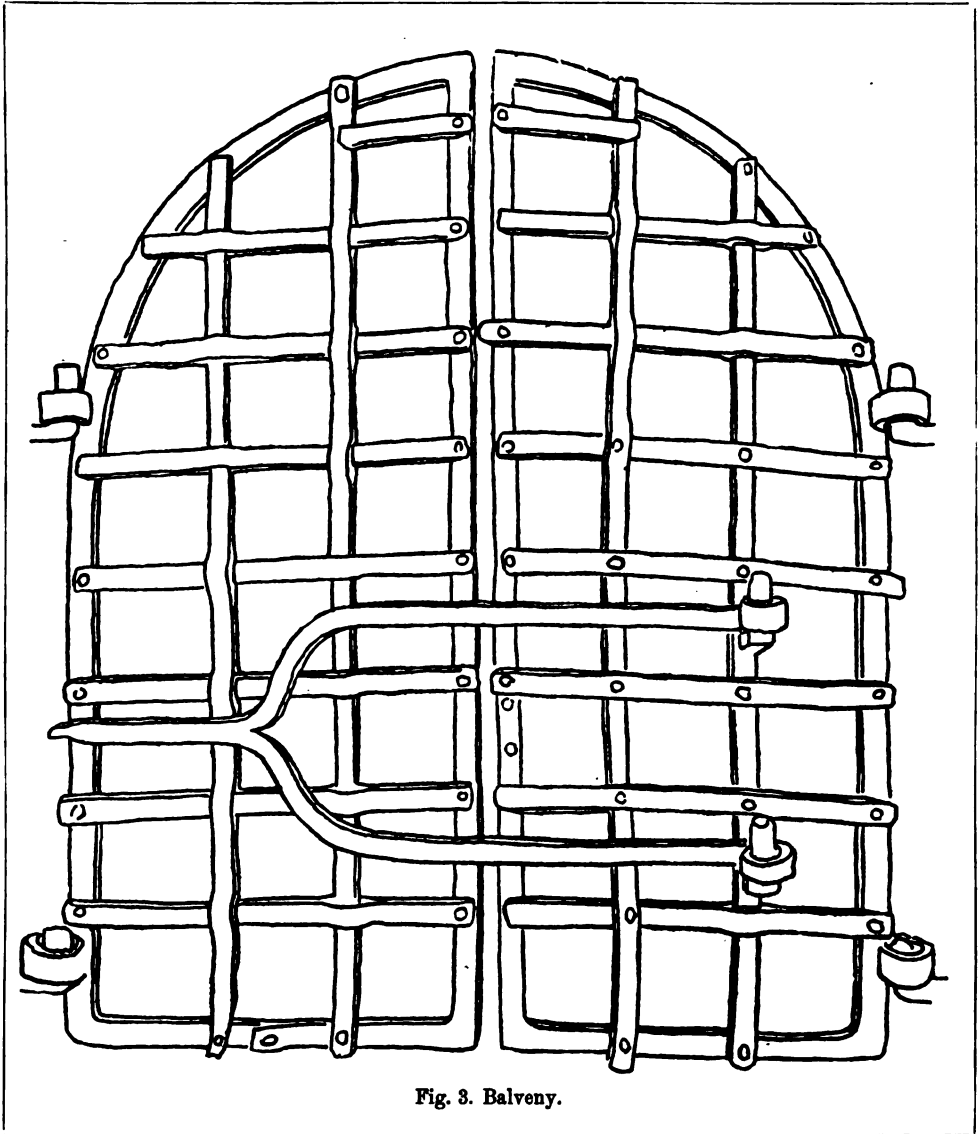


Fig. 3. Balveny.

two. One of these, at Craigievar (fig. 2, *i*, from a drawing by Captain Forbes, R.N.), differs from the Edinburgh one in having little if any ornament, and in having a sliding instead of a hinged band to cover the keyhole. The third, at Duntreath (fig. 2, *k*), is quite plain.

Position of the Yett, and Combination with other Defences.—The yett usually stands in the entrance, near the outside, but behind a wooden door, from which it is separated by a space of 2 or 3 to 6 or 7 inches, the hinges of both doors being protected by rybats, and the defence strengthened by one or more bars stretched across, usually behind the yett only ; but at Fordell and Barns behind the wooden door only. In only one instance—at Isle, in Dumfriesshire—are bar-holes found behind both the wooden and iron doors (*Proceedings*, 1883, p. 107). As the defensive arrangements here are more complete than elsewhere, I have reproduced (in fig. 4, *k*) a plan and elevations, showing the bar-holes behind the wooden door, and the slots for two bars behind the yett. Besides the examples at Isle, slots in the walls for a bar occur also at Gordon (*Proceedings*, 1883, p. 114). In this instance, the bar revolved upon a pivot fixed on the centre of the yett itself. In almost all cases the bars have been too far separated from the yetts to give them direct support. Sometimes they are 6 or 7 inches behind the yett ; but even in these cases, if the yett were forced, the bar would prevent the yett opening sufficiently to allow a man to pass. In exceptional instances there are no holes for bars, and in others the wooden and iron doors are several feet apart, but in both cases the doorways have probably undergone modern alterations.

The diameter of the bar-holes is usually so great as to have given rise to the general belief that the bars were of wood ; but however this may be, the only existing bars—at Doune, Menzies, and Tilquhillie—are of iron, although the tunnels, into which the two former at least run, are very much wider than seems necessary. The bar at Castle Menzies is described at p. 138, *Proceedings*, 1883. Those at Doune and Tilquhillie are described in the notices of the yetts to which they belong.

At Comlongan (*Proceedings*, p. 110), and there only, a couple of iron links or bracelets hang from a horizontal bar of the yett ; and as they are opposite the bar-holes, there can be no doubt the bar was passed through

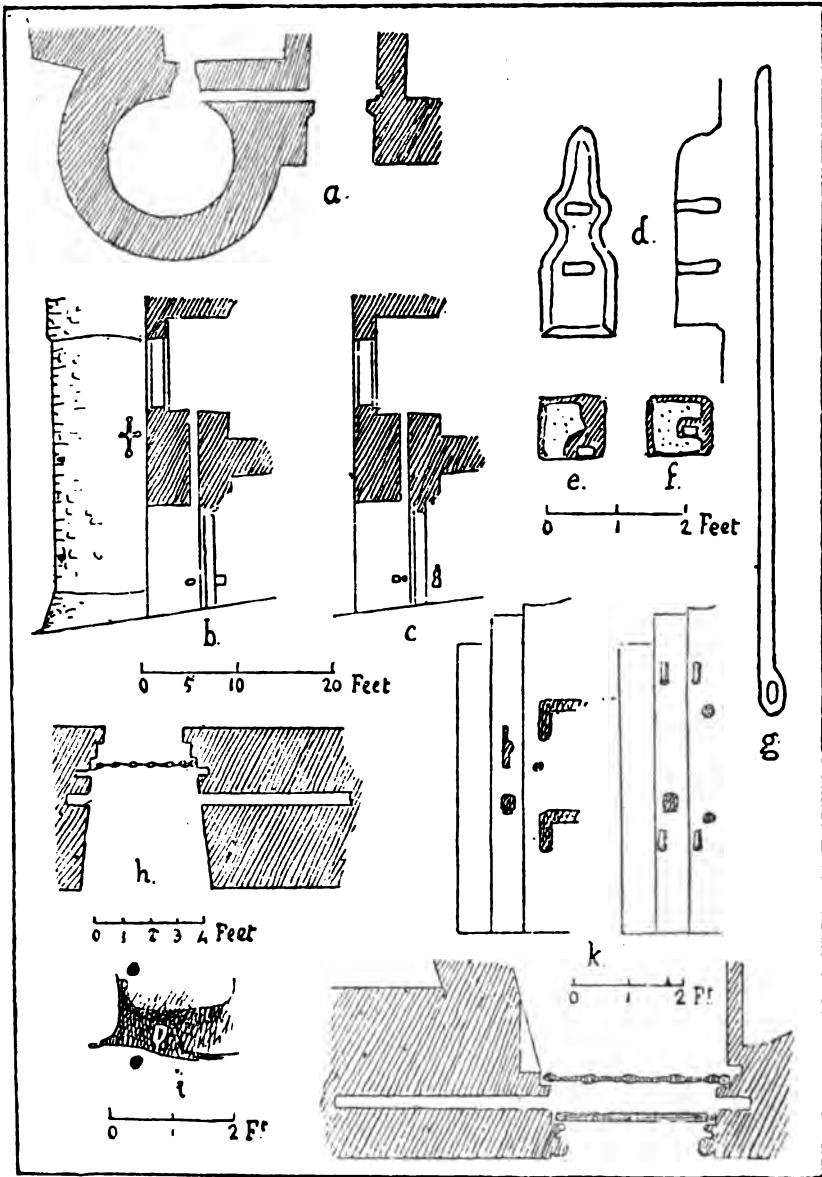


Fig. 4. Bar and Bar-Holes.

them, thus binding yett and bar together. The object of this is not very apparent, unless it was to prevent the yett from being lifted off its hinges—an object which, however, was generally served by the top of the yett being close to the masonry above it.

In the well-defended yett at Inverquharity (figs. 6, 7), there are staples on opposite sides of the doorway, half-way between the holes for two bars, as if for an additional bar, or possibly a chain.

II. ALPHABETICAL LIST OF SCOTTISH YETTS,
With Dimensions and other Details, and Authorities for them.

	Dimen- sions.		Number of Bars.		Number of Hinges	Number of Bolts	Holes for Bar behind Yett.	Authorities.
	Height.	Breadth.	Upright.	Cross.				
Balveny, ¹ . . .	106	85	4	8	4	0	none	Mr J. R. Findlay.
Barcaldine, ² . . .	72	46	5	9	2	2	for one	{ Mr Anderson Smith and Dr Christison.
Barna,	66	38	4	7	2	0	{ for one behind wooden door	{ Dr Christison.
Bralkie,	74	42	4	8	2	2 ³	for one	{ Dr Christison.
Castlecary, ²	67	41	4	7	2	1 ³	doorway altered	{ Dr Christison.
Cawdor, ²	80	47	4	7	8	2	for one	{ Lord Cawdor, Rev.
Cawdor,	77	40	3	7	2	1	none	{ Dr Joass, and Dr Beddoe, F.R.S.
Closeburn,	74	51	4	7	3	2	for one	{ Mr T. M. Brown.
Comlongan,	90	50	5	8	2	1	for one	{ Dr Christison.
Coxton,	72	39	4	7	2	2	none	{ Mr Hay, tenant, and Rev. G. Ingram.
Craig,	82	50	5	9	2	2	none	{ Rev. A. J. Anderson.
Craigievar,	74	47	5	8	2	2	for one	{ Capt. Forbes Gordon.
Crathes,	78	43	4	8	2	2	yett removed	{ Sir R. Burnett, Bart., and Mrs F. Irvine.
Darnick,	See	Doone.						
Dingwall,	52	40	4	5	2	1	yett removed	Rev. Dr Joass.
Doone, ¹	118	97	8	12	4	0	for one	{ Dr Christison, and Mr Dunbar, the warder.
Do. (at Darnick),	69	38	3	7	2	2 ⁴	yett removed	{ Mr Helton Granger.
Drum, ²	72	45	6	10	2	2 ³	doorway altered	{ Mrs Forbes Irvine.
Drumlanrig, ²	115	74	7	12	3	2	none	{ Mr Dickson, Duke of Buccleuch's Cham- berlain, and Dr Christison.
Drumlanrig,	80	50	5	9	2	2	none	
Drumlanrig,	80	50	5	9	2	2	none	

¹ Double-leaved yett.

² Original dimensions and number of bars estimated, one or more bars being lost.

³ One bolt lost.

⁴ Two bolts lost.

	Dimensions.		Number of Bars.		Number of Hinges	Number of Bolts	Holes for Bar behind Yett.	Authorities.
	Height.	Breadth.	Upright.	Cross.				
Dumbarton, ² . . .	67	38	4	8	2	1 ²	yett removed	{ Mr M. Young, Paisley, and Mrs Turnbull, Clane House.
Dunbeath, . . .	66	43	6	9	2	2 ³	yett removed	
Dundas, . . .	87	55	6	10	1 ⁴	2	for one	{ John Christison, W.S., and Dr Christison.
Dunlop, . . .	71	46	5	9	3	2 ²	yett removed	
Dunrobin, . . .	87	53	5	9	2	2 ²	doorway altered	Rev. Dr Joass.
Duntreath, . . .	76	54	of solid iron do.		number of hinges and bolts ¹	}	yetts removed	
Do.	68	42						
Edinburgh (Castle),	75	40	4	8	2	1	none	Dr Christison.
Do. (Haddo's Hole),	63	36	3	7	2	...	yett removed	
Eilean Dunain, . .	71	45	5	9	2	2 ²	yett removed	{ Rev. Dr Joass and Mr R. Maclean.
Fingask,	71	39	4	8	2	3 ³	doorway altered	
Fordell,	72	50	5	9	2	1	{ behind wooden door	{ Mr J. Turnbull, W.S., and Mr Beveridge.
Forres,	63	31	3	8	2	1	yett removed	
Fyvie,	108	65	7	12	3	3	doorway altered	Rev. Dr Milne.
Glamis,	80	56	6	9	2	2	doorway altered	
Gordon,	74	50	5	8	2	2 ³	slots for one	Rev. J. Stevenson, LL.D.
Invermark,	72	40	4	8	2	1	for one	
Inverquharly, . . .	84	52	5	9	3	2	for two	John Christison, W.S.
Isle,	66	39	3	6	2	1	slots for two	
Kinnaird (Perthshire),	85	57	7	11	2	2 ³	none	{ Mr G. Gordon Milne.
Lennoxlove,	78	55	6	9	2	2	none	
Menzies,	74	51	5	7	2	2	for one	Mr David Jeffrey and Rev. R. Nimmo Smith.
Mingary, ²	68	40	4	7	2	0	for two	
Moy (Mull),	?	?	5	8	2	2 ³	for one	Sir R. Menzies, Bart.
Palsley,	See Dum bar ton.							
Pitfirrane,	77	55	5	8	2	2	yett removed	{ Mr J. J. Dalgleish and Mr Armstrong.
Pitresvie,	80	50	5	9	2	1	none	
Smallholm,	68	38	3	7	1 ⁴	1		Mr Lindsay Bury.
Tilquhillie,	63	43	5	8	2	1	for one	

¹ Original dimensions and number of bars estimated, one or more bars being lost.² One bolt lost.³ Two bolts lost.⁴ And a pivot on the floor.

III. NOTICES OF YETTS NOT PREVIOUSLY DESCRIBED.

In the following notices the yetts are arranged in geographical order, in a general way from the south and east northwards and westwards.

Closeburn, Dumfriesshire.—I am informed by Mr Brown of Closeburn Castle, that the yett is in the old entrance to the keep, now enclosed by modern additions, but originally giving directly on the outside, at a height of 9 feet from the ground. The yett, which has lost the lower frame-bar, is placed close behind an ancient wooden door, with old iron fittings, which when shut is flush with the outside wall.

Castlecary, Stirlingshire.—In this well-preserved and still inhabited little keep the yett is placed at the entrance of a more recent addition, having the date 1679 over the door; but it is quite possible that it previously guarded the original entrance to the keep, now built up. The yett has lost its lower frame-bar and the single bolt. There is no room in the doorway, which is only about a foot thick, for the ordinary bar-holes. A modern wooden door, fitted with the ancient hinges and a fine old knocker of iron, is placed as close in front of the yett as the hinges will allow.

Lennoxlove, East Lothian.—In my former paper this yett was merely mentioned. I have now to add, on the authority of the Rev. Mr Nimmo Smith of Haddington, and Mr Jeffrey, the present occupant of the castle, that the yett is in the old entrance, behind the outer of two rybats, and had therefore apparently been *in front* of the wooden door (which no longer exists)—a very unusual arrangement, if indeed it ever was an original one.

Dumbarton, Dumbartonshire.—The Paisley Museum contains a yett, of which the following history has been furnished partly by the keeper, Mr Morris Young, and partly by Mrs Turnbull, Clune House, Port-Glasgow. The yett was bought, about 1870, from "Johnnie a' things" of Dumbarton, by Mr Lang of Port-Glasgow, from whom it passed to the late Mr John M'Murtrie of the same place, uncle of Mrs Turnbull. The Port-Glasgow band, when it was known that it was being brought to the town, turned out and played marching before it. Finally, it was presented to the Paisley Museum by Mr M'Murtrie. The postern where it

stood is still pointed out to visitors at the castle. While regretting that the interesting relic should have been removed from its natural site, we must feel some gratification that in these utilitarian times it was received with so much honour in Port-Glasgow, and that it has probably found a more secure resting-place in a public museum than it was allowed in its original home, albeit one of Her Majesty's castles. A photograph, kindly sent by Mr Young, shows that the yett is much corroded, having lost the lower frame-bar, the bolts, and a hinge. The remaining hinge (fig. 1, *c*) is quite exceptionally set at right angles to the face of the yett.

Pitreavie, Fifeshire.—A good drawing and description of this yett will be found in vol. ii. p. 539, of Messrs MacGibbon and Ross's work on Scottish Castles. The proprietor, Mr Beveridge, F.S.A. Scot., informs me, in addition, that the hinges are recessed about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in the wall; that the hinge crooks are 3 inches in diameter; and that the yett is set behind a modern wooden door, which he believes replaced an ancient studded one of oak.

Downe, Perthshire.—The arrangements for the defence of the entrance to this important castle are so well preserved that I shall describe them in some detail by help of the plans on fig. 4, founded partly on those in Messrs MacGibbon and Ross's work. The entrance to the castle is by an arched passage or "pend," about 50 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 12 feet high, passing under the hall, and opening on the courtyard. The passage slopes inwards and upwards at a rise of 1 foot in 8, and is unpaved. The entrance to this pend is shown in plan and section (fig. 4, *a*, *b*, *c*). For the first 4 feet on entering, there are no signs of defences or obstacles on the side-walls, and an enemy standing in the archway would be quite sheltered from missiles from the top of the wall and flanking tower. At 4 feet from the entrance on the right side (fig. 4, *c*) is a rectangular opening 7 inches by 5, now built up, the use of which is doubtful; close behind it is a smaller round hole opposite to an oval opening, now built up, in the left-hand wall (*b*). Probably a chain was stretched across here. A few inches back, the portcullis—which no longer exists—stood, when lowered from the slit in the window-sill of the hall. This slit is 8 inches wide and 6 feet across; and as the entrance is 2

feet wider, the portcullis when lowered must have left an open space of a foot on each side, which seems remarkable, particularly as the rybat in rear, which projects 6 inches, is rendered less effective in barring the entrance by being bevelled outwards.

Three inches behind the rybat hangs the double-leaved iron yett,¹ of which I give a sketch (fig. 5), showing also the architecture of this part of the pend. The lower bar of one leaf is entirely gone, as is a wicket which partially filled a vacant space, 4 feet 6 inches by 3 feet, in the other. A large hole in the horizontal bar above shows where the wicket turned on a prolongation of its own side-bar, and three small holes in the yett-side-bar below indicate the position of a hinge for the wicket. There is no trace of a bolt or fastening on either leaf. Close behind the rybat on the left side is the square mouth, 12 by 10 inches (fig. 4, *b*), of a tunnel 11 feet long, shown in plan (*a*), opening at the other end into the doorway of the round tower. From end to end of this tunnel, and occupying the greater part of its width, lies an oaken beam, the end of which and of the iron bar at the mouth of the tunnel, are shown at (*e*). But the beam is here much worn, and Mr Dunbar, the warder, has ascertained from inspection of the deeper parts that the iron bar worked in a lateral groove, as shown in section (*f*). As the length of the beam is 11 feet and that of the iron bar 10 feet 2 inches, besides a part broken off, while the width of the entrance is only 8 feet, it follows that the beam and bar must have been built in at the original construction of the castle, which gives them the respectable age of 460 years. The iron bar (*g*) is rectangular, and upwards of 2 inches square, ending with an expansion containing an eye 5 by 2 inches, which fits over the lower of two staples in a hole of ornamental form on the opposite wall (front view and section, *d*). The two staples are 9 inches apart, and the object of the upper one is not apparent. There is no pin or other fastening now remaining.

The access to the first floor of the castle is by an outside stair, at the

¹ In my former paper I mentioned that, from a drawing in Billing's *Baronial Antiquities*, I believed this yett to be of comparatively modern design, but a personal inspection proves it to be constructed on the same principle as the other Scottish yetts.

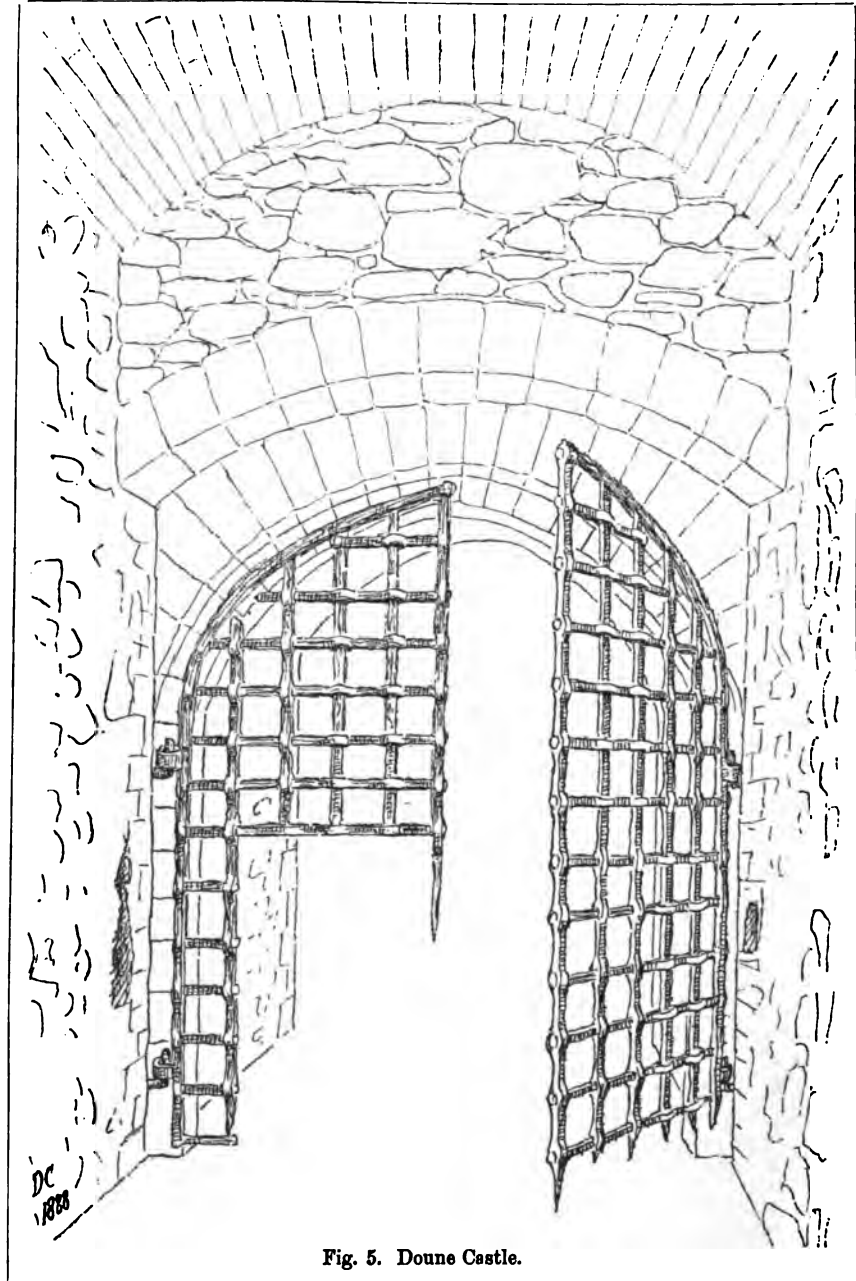


Fig. 5. Doune Castle.

foot of which there is a shallow recess in the wall, probably to receive, when open, a small yett, now removed to Darnick Tower.

It is pleasant to note that Doune Castle has in recent years been saved from further decay by judicious measures sanctioned by the Earl of Moray—an action in striking contrast to the shameful neglect, not merely of ruins, but of castles not yet gone to ruin, by their owners in Scotland generally.

Kinnaird, Perthshire.—This restored and well-maintained, although uninhabited castle, has a large round-headed yett, of which the unique hinges are shown in fig. 1, *h*. There is a modern wooden door; but an ancient one, now at Fingask, is said to have belonged originally to the entrance of Kinnaird. One of the old window grilles from Fingask is made to serve as a door to a smaller upper chamber, containing some curiosities.

Fingask, Perthshire.—In this modernised castle the original entrance has been destroyed, but the yett has fortunately been preserved, and hangs, amid many other curiosities, on the wall of the porch. The yett is remarkable for its unique bolt (fig. 2, *f*), described p. 291.

Braikie, Forfarshire.—The yett in this interesting but neglected ruin is much decayed, the lower inner corner being quite gone. A side view of its doorway on the hinge-side is given in fig. 1, *b*, and a representation of the holes for the bolts and bar on the opposite side (fig. 4, *i*), showing that the fastening staple for the bar still exists—a rare case. It is set obliquely, and how it was used is not quite clear. The object of so large a space for it, partly in line with or even in front of the yett when shut, is also obscure. Six inches in front of the yett is a wooden door, with old-looking hinges. The entrance, as usual in L-shaped castles, is in the angle, and is specially defended near the ground by two deeply splayed, oblong shot holes, one giving a direct and the other a flanking fire. The greater part of the window grilles still remain.

Inverquharity, Forfarshire.—The yett here has several exceptional details. Figs. 6 and 7, from drawings taken by Mr George G. Milne, show that it has three, instead of the usual two hinges; that the bolt-hasps are zigzag; that close behind the yett there are holes for two bars, the one about 18 inches above the other; that half-way between

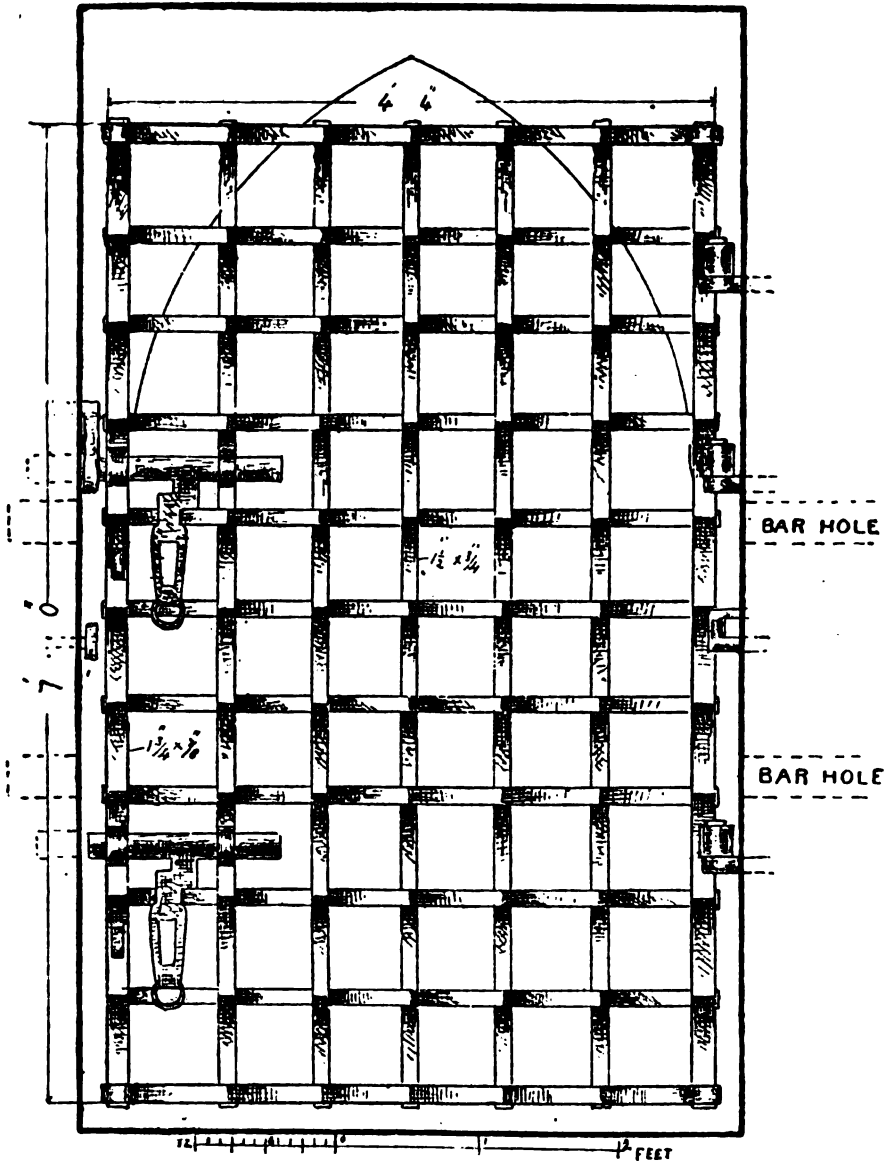


Fig. 6. Inverquharity.

them there is a staple on either side of the wall, as if for some additional bar or chain; lastly, that the upper bolt passed through an iron plate, which covers the hole in the wall, although now the bolt is too low, from the yett having fallen a little on its hinges.

Invermark, Forfarshire.—This yett has been slightly arched at the top to fit the doorway, but the upper frame-bar is gone. A view of part of it by Mr George G. Milne is given in fig. 7.

Tilquhillie, Kincardineshire.—In this yett the uprights project below the last bar, and are pointed. The Rev. Dr Hutchison of Banchory, and Mr Downie, the tenant at Tilquhillie, are of opinion that this arrangement is original; but as the present lowest bar shares in the system of alternate penetration, which never happens in a perfect yett, it is probable that the pointing of the uprights took place after the loss of the lower frame-bar. One of the only three surviving iron bars in Scotland is preserved here. It is about 2 inches square in section, and the tunnel in the wall is just wide enough to contain it. When stretched across, it is close behind the yett. Nothing remains to show how it was fastened.

Craig, Aberdeenshire.—In my former paper a drawing of a yett here, with a description of the castle, by Mr Jervise (*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, 1870, p. 324), is noticed. On making inquiries about this yett from the Rev. Dr Hutchison, Banchory, I was surprised to find that his description did not in the least agree with Mr Jervise's drawing, which on further investigation I find to be in reality an accurate representation of the yett at Invermark. The actual Craig yett is round-headed, and is much corroded below, where the uprights project with pointed ends below the lowest bar. It is impossible to tell now whether this construction is original, or is an adaptation, after removal of a corroded lower frame-bar,—most probably the latter, for the reason given under "Tilquhillie." The hasp of the upper bolt has the zigzag form which occurs in a few other instances.

Craigievar, Aberdeenshire.—Mrs Forbes Irvine has obtained for me from the factor on the estate a plan and description of this yett, from which it appears that it is round-headed, and is in tolerable preservation. With the single exception of the yett at Edinburgh Castle, this seems

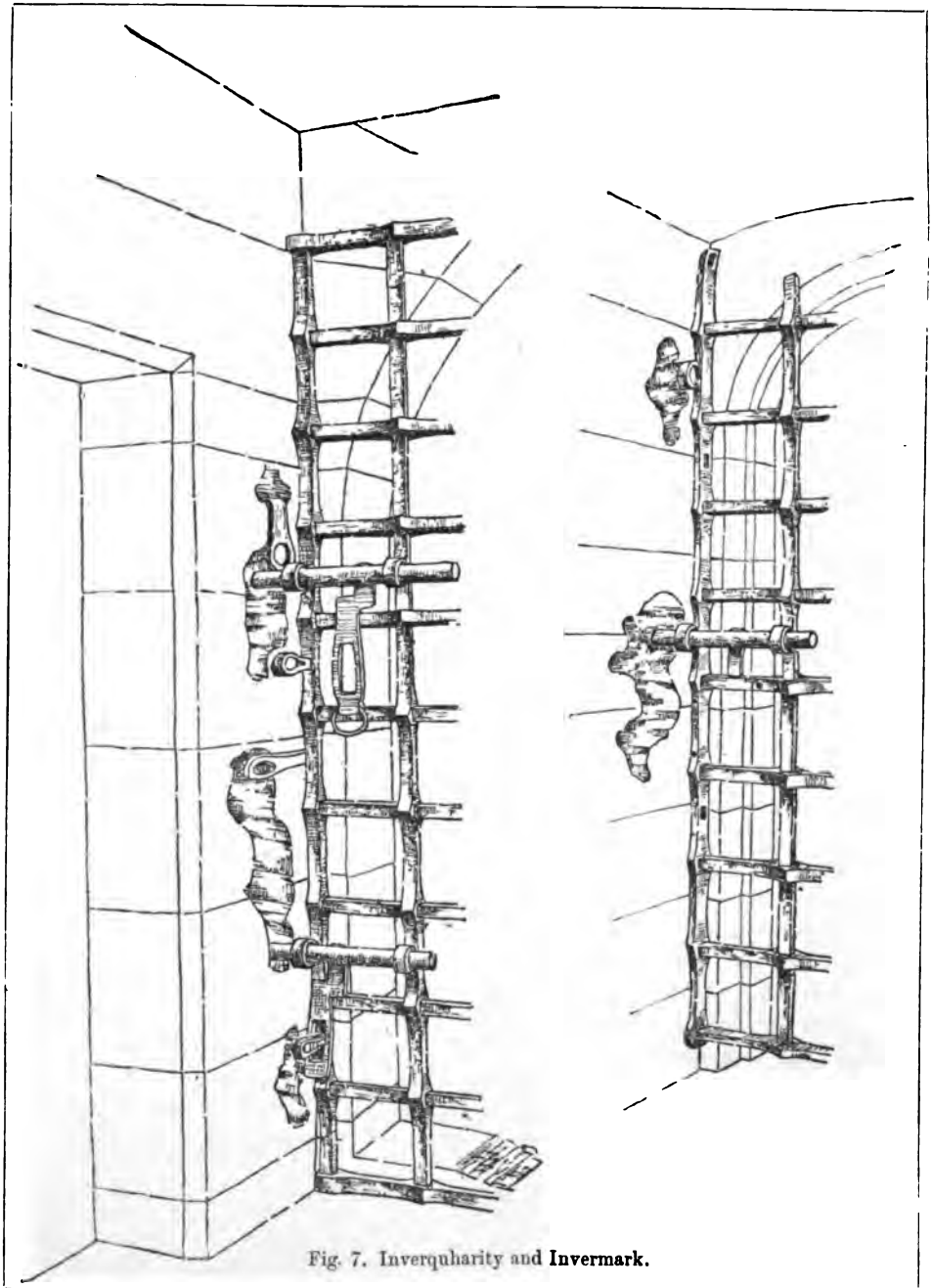


Fig. 7. Inverquarity and Invermark.

to be the only one of the true yetts that retains a padlock. A view of it, from a sketch by Captain Forbes, R.N., is given in fig. 2, *i*.

Balveny, Banffshire.—For the information about the yett at Balveny, I am indebted to Mr J. R. Findlay of Aberlour, and for the drawing (fig. 3) to Miss Findlay. With the exception of the one at Doune, this is the only yett with two leaves. It is round-headed to suit the arched doorway, and measures 8 feet 9 inches by 7 feet 1 inch. The usual alternate penetration of the bars occurs throughout in only one leaf; in the other a number of the cross-bars simply pass behind the uprights, and are riveted to them at the intersections. In both leaves all the bars are similarly riveted to the framework, instead of passing through it. We may conjecture, therefore, that this yett has undergone a comparatively rude reconstruction after being half destroyed. The two hinges for each leaf are of the usual type. There is no bolt, and there is no hole in the wall for the customary bar; but their place is supplied by the singular contrivance of a bifurcated bar turning on hinges fixed on an upright bar of the yett itself, how fastened at the opposite side does not now appear. The yett is withdrawn fully 3 feet within the entrance, behind a rebate; and further out are two other rebates, behind each of which a hinge remains, evidently for two other doors, the first 22 inches in front of the yett, and the second 6½ inches in front of the first.

Cawdor, Nairnshire.—Of three yetts at Cawdor, a double-leaved one at the main entrance from the moat is modern, but the other two are ancient. One of these is in a postern, opening on the moat, in what is believed to be one of the oldest parts of the castle. But the most interesting of the two is situated in the original doorway of the keep. This is the yett which is said to have been brought from Lochindorb Castle, on its demolition in 1455, which was entrusted by James II. to the Thane of Cawdor, who, according to the legend, carried off the yett on his own back. To the kindness of Dr Joass, I am indebted for photographs from which the woodcuts (figs. 8, 9) of this interesting yett are taken. The lower bars are much decayed, and perhaps one may have been altogether lost, as the present lowest bar is 13 inches above the ground. The inside view (fig. 8) is from the doorway of a vaulted

chamber opposite, and shows in particular the three hinges, the form of the bolts and hasps, and the curious hinged bands connecting the yett with the wicket. The outside view (fig. 9) shows through the bars the entrance to the vaulted chamber; on the left the staircase of

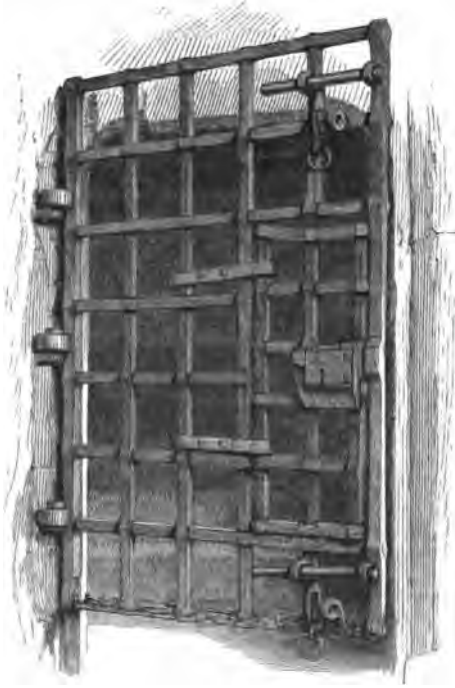


Fig. 8. Cawdor, Inside.

the keep; and on the right, in front, the rybat and one hinge for an outer door, the rybat on the left having been removed or concealed by modern alterations. It is said that the yett has been transferred from the outer to the inner rybat, but it certainly was most unusual to place the iron yett before the wooden door. Originally the doorway gave

directly on the outside, at a considerable height above the ground. This yett is one of the very few furnished with a wicket, the opening for which measures only 38 inches by 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The wicket has three upright and six cross bars, frame inclusive; alternating in the usual

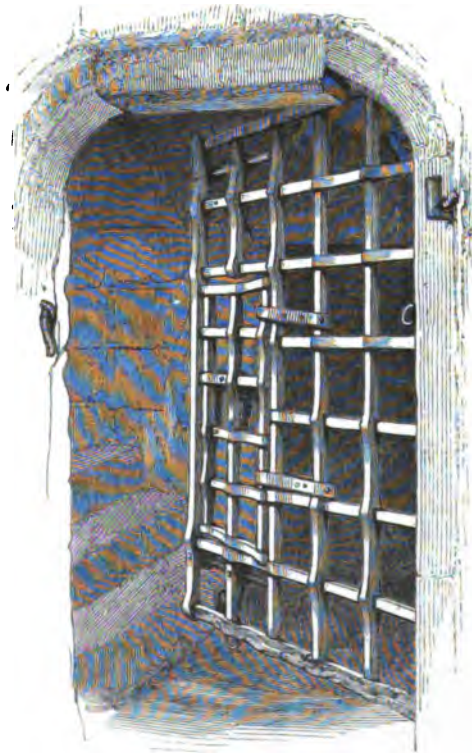


Fig. 9. Cawdor, Outside.

manner, except that the uprights alternate even in the frame. The wicket turns on short pivots, prolongations of its own inner side-bar, through holes in the horizontal bars of the yett, above and below; but two strong bands, looped round the revolving bar and the two adjoining perpendiculars of the yett, act as additional hinges.

The yett has the unusual number of three hinges, and the two bolts are of the ordinary type. The lock plate of the wicket seen in fig. 4 and the key are said to be ancient. There are holes for a cross-bar in the wall behind the yett, nearly on a level with the middle hinge.

Mingary, Argyllshire.—Mr J. J. Dalgleish, the proprietor of this remote castle, informs me that the yett is in an entrance of the courtyard wall, at the water port, in a very exposed place, above and within 20 feet of the sea, which probably accounts for its corroded and mutilated condition, one upright and two cross bars having entirely disappeared, as well as all trace of bolts and hinges, except a mere fragment of one of the latter. Mr Armstrong, factor on the estate, has forwarded an accurate plan of the yett and its doorway. The latter, as shown in fig. 4, *h*, gets narrower outwards, has shallow holes in the walls close behind the original situation of the yett, as if for some kind of bar; and 7 inches in rear of these, the usual deep tunnel and hole for a bar, the object of the position of which, at least a foot behind the yett, is not easy to explain. The yett, to suit its reduced dimensions, has been transferred to the narrower space intended for the wooden door, and it has been turned upside down. The main or landward entrance to the castle courtyard has no yett.

Dingwall, Ross-shire.—The yett now lying in the back yard of the Old Jail and Townhouse of Dingwall is much the smallest in my list, measuring only 4 feet 3½ inches by 3 feet 4 inches. It is perhaps also the most recently constructed one, excluding those made more for ornament than use quite in modern times. Dr Joass, who procured photographs of the yett for me, writes as follows:—"In 1733, the Town Council of Inverness record that, as reported by their deputation, the borough of Dingwall has no jail. The writer in the New Statistical Account, mentions that when peace returned after 1745, a jail was erected and the streets paved. I cannot identify the door to which the yett belonged, but believe that it was built up when the outside stair was altered in 1880, and that it gave access to what was called the dungeon, used as a prison." This does not quite settle the question of date, as there was formerly a castle at Dingwall, from which the yett may have been brought, but its diminutive size certainly favours the

supposition that it was intended for a prison, rather than for the entrance to a castle.

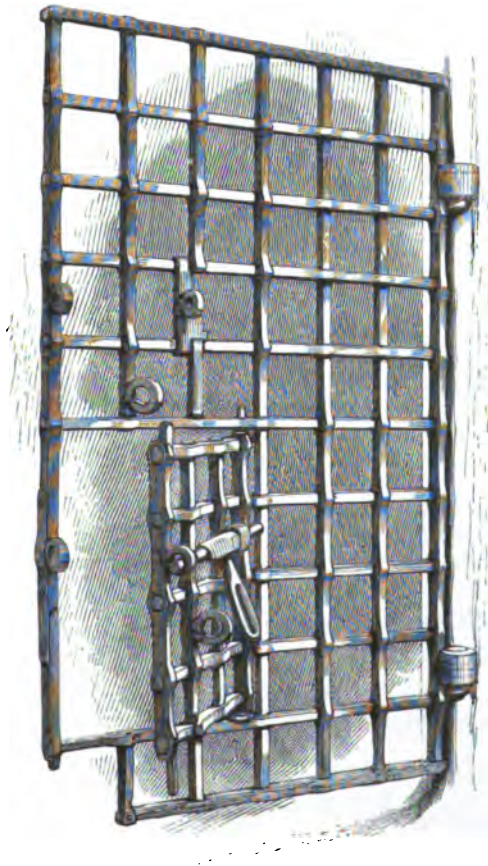


Fig. 10. Dunrobin.

Eilean Dunain, Ross-shire.—The yett of this ancient and once important castle is remarkable for its recent history, Sir Kenneth Matheson

of Ardross having discovered it in 1883, together with some curious old pieces of artillery, in the castle well, where, in all probability, it had lain concealed since 1719, when a ship of war was sent to demolish the castle, after the battle of Glenshiel. A good plan and description of the yett, furnished by Mr Roderick Maclean, factor of Ardross, to Dr Joass, shows that the yett is of the ordinary construction.

Dunrobin, Sutherlandshire.—This large yett (fig. 10, from a photograph taken by Dr Joass) has a very diminutive wicket, measuring only about 30 by 18 inches, pivoted like the Cawdor one; the lower pivot, however, passing through a collar, which protects the bar below from friction. Unlike the Cawdor wicket, there is no alternate penetration in the frame, there are no band-hinges, and instead of locking to the yett, there is a large bolt, squared in the middle, which running through two rings in the wicket, and one on the frame-bar, passed into the wall, and thus closed both wicket and yett. A second bolt higher up, for the yett alone, is lost, but its rings and staple still remain. The Dunrobin yett has apparently suffered violence, being fractured and repaired by braces in several places. As these injuries are all near the bolts, it is probable that the yett may have been forced, perhaps when the castle was taken and spoiled by the rebels in 1746.

The yett is now suspended on the wall of the courtyard, having been removed from its original site, behind the wooden door of the entrance, in consequence of modern alterations.

Dunbeath, Caithness-shire.—Dr Joass has ascertained that the yett of this modernised castle still exists, lying neglected in a garden shed. It is a good deal corroded below, and has been repaired with clasps and rivets.

Yetts of Exceptional Form.

Although the existing defensive iron doors in the entrances of Scottish castles are almost all constructed on the principle adopted in those which we have hitherto been describing, exceptional forms are occasionally met with, but so rarely, that I have not heard of more than three.

Smailholm, Roxburghshire.—The Rev. Dr Joass has obtained for me, through a friend, a description and drawing (fig. 11) by the Hon. H. T.

Hepburne Scott, of an iron gate, measuring 5 feet 8 inches by 3 feet 2 inches, at Smailholm, the defensive purpose of which can hardly be

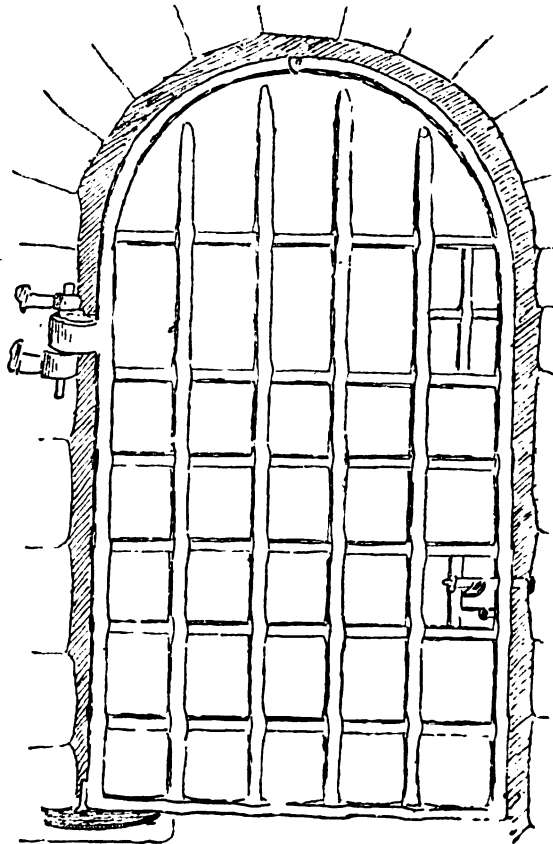


Fig. 11. Smailholm.

doubted, from the massiveness of the bars, those of the frame being $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, and the contained bars measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. It differs from the typical form in the absence of alternate penetration, all the

perpendiculars being pierced by the horizontals, and in the pointed ends of the uprights falling short of the rounded head of the frame by some inches. The interspace between the two upper horizontals is also much wider than the interspaces lower down, and one of its compartments is fitted with two bars crossed. The single hinge near the top has the peculiar shape shown in the sketch. Apparently the knuckle attached to the gate is placed between two others, one above and the other below, projected from the wall, and a pin runs through the three. In place of a second hinge, the yett rotates on a pivot upon an iron plate 2 feet long, built into the wall, and resting on a large stone on the floor. The single bolt is 9 inches long and 3 inches in girth. In making out the drawing for publication, I have brought the rather thin bars of the original sketch to the width of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, given in the description.

Duntreath, Stirlingshire.—Two iron gates, which depart entirely from the ordinary type, are preserved, nailed to a side wall of the modernised entrance to the courtyard, at Duntreath. The smaller and more perfect of the two (fig. 12), measuring 5 feet 8 inches by 4 feet $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, is made up of fifteen iron bands or laths, about $\frac{4}{10}$ inch thick, running the whole length of the yett, and varying in width from 3 to 6 or 7 inches. They are riveted to seven flat horizontal bars, 2 inches wide and $\frac{7}{10}$ inch thick, on the inner side of the yett, by rows of bolts, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, with rounded heads about an inch wide, at the outer side, and apparently hammered out at the inner end, so as to fix them.

There are remains of the knuckles of three hinges, and probably there was a fourth. They are formed by bending into a circular form the prolonged ends of the transverse bars. The bolts and their staples are entirely gone. Six holes in the laths, about half-way up,—two others near the top, and two near the bottom,—probably indicate the position of three bolts, of which the middle one must have been very large. A chain hangs from a staple, probably for closing the door from the outside. A rectangular spy-hole, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 inches, closed outside by an iron plate swinging on a nail, was probably closed from the inside also, as there are several rivet holes on a level with it. There is another small triangular hole about 15 inches from the bottom of the

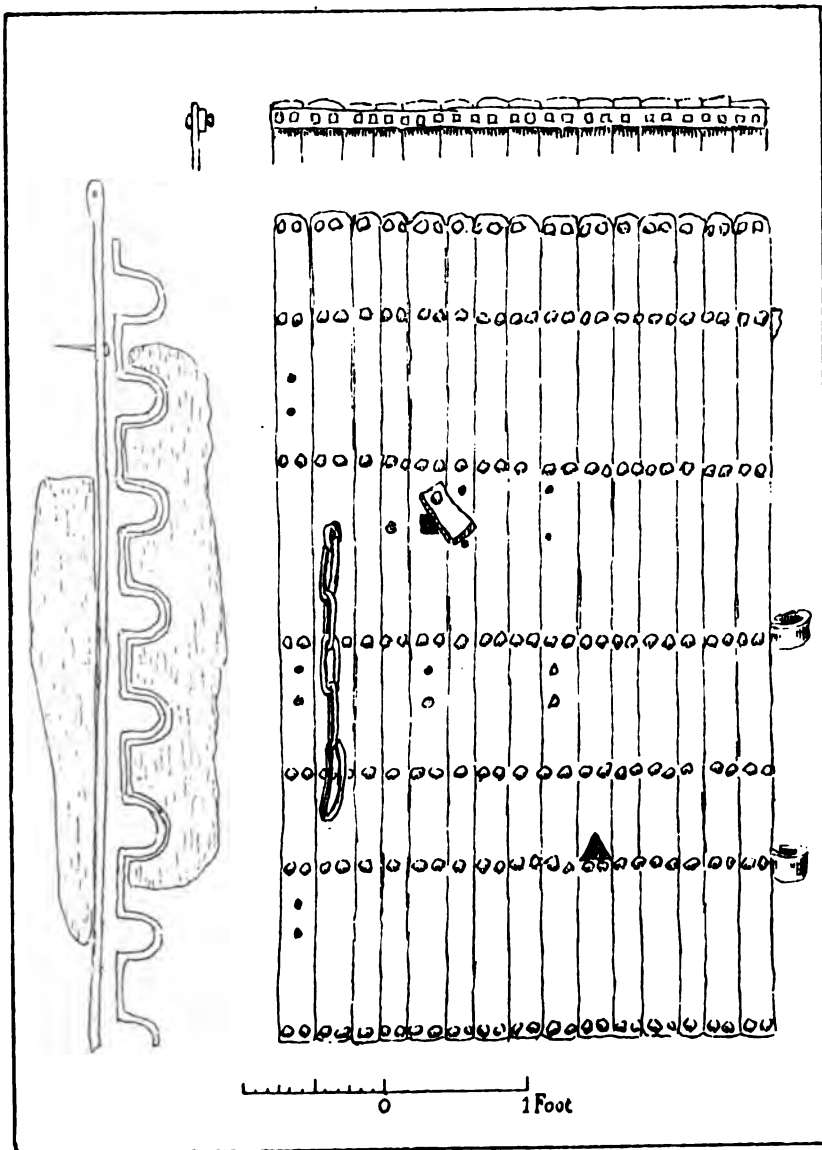


Fig. 12. Duntreath.

yett. The workmanship is rude, the supporting bars being at unequal distances, and not parallel to each other.

The larger Duntreath door, measuring 6 feet 4 inches by 4 feet 6 inches, is constructed on the same principle as the other, but is not in such good condition, the upper three of the nine transverse bars being gone, and several of the laths broken short at the top. A wicket, constructed like the door, occupies 4 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 4 inches of its superficies. The inside view (fig. 13), from a plan furnished by Mr A. R. Duncan, Blairquhosh, shows the remaining staples, besides holes for others, for a bolt to close the wicket and yett to the wall, and near the foot, holes for the staples of another bolt; also the remaining hinge of the wicket, constructed quite differently from the hinges of the true yetts, and somewhat on the principle of the one at Smailholm. A side view of a staple and the adjoining part is given above the yett. The great irregularity in the construction of the door is shown in the drawing.

On the wall beside the doors there hangs an iron padlock (fig. 2, *k*); also, an interesting relic of ancient baronial jurisdiction, the stocks (fig. 12), with accommodation for four pairs of legs. The iron part consists of a lower straight flat bar 6 feet 2 inches long, but broken short at the end, and an upper one bent at 6-inch intervals into little arches for the feet. The lower bar is nailed to a beam, of which little remains. The upper one was apparently kept in its place by another heavy beam with arched cavities to receive the arches of the iron. A considerable part of this beam remains.

A Lost Yett.—The highly interesting and perfectly preserved, although uninhabited, fifteenth century castle of *Affleck, Forfarshire*, retained its ancient iron yett not many years ago, as recorded by Messrs MacGibbon and Ross. But it has mysteriously disappeared. In answer to inquiry by Mr R. C. Walker, F.S.A. Scot., Dr Sim, the present proprietor, regrets that, notwithstanding having offered a reward to any one who could tell him where it was, his efforts to discover the yett proved fruitless.

Modern Yetts.—The interesting and elegant design of the ancient yetts has led to their imitation in recent times, which, if it is liable to cause mistakes as to their origin, is satisfactory as a proof of reviving

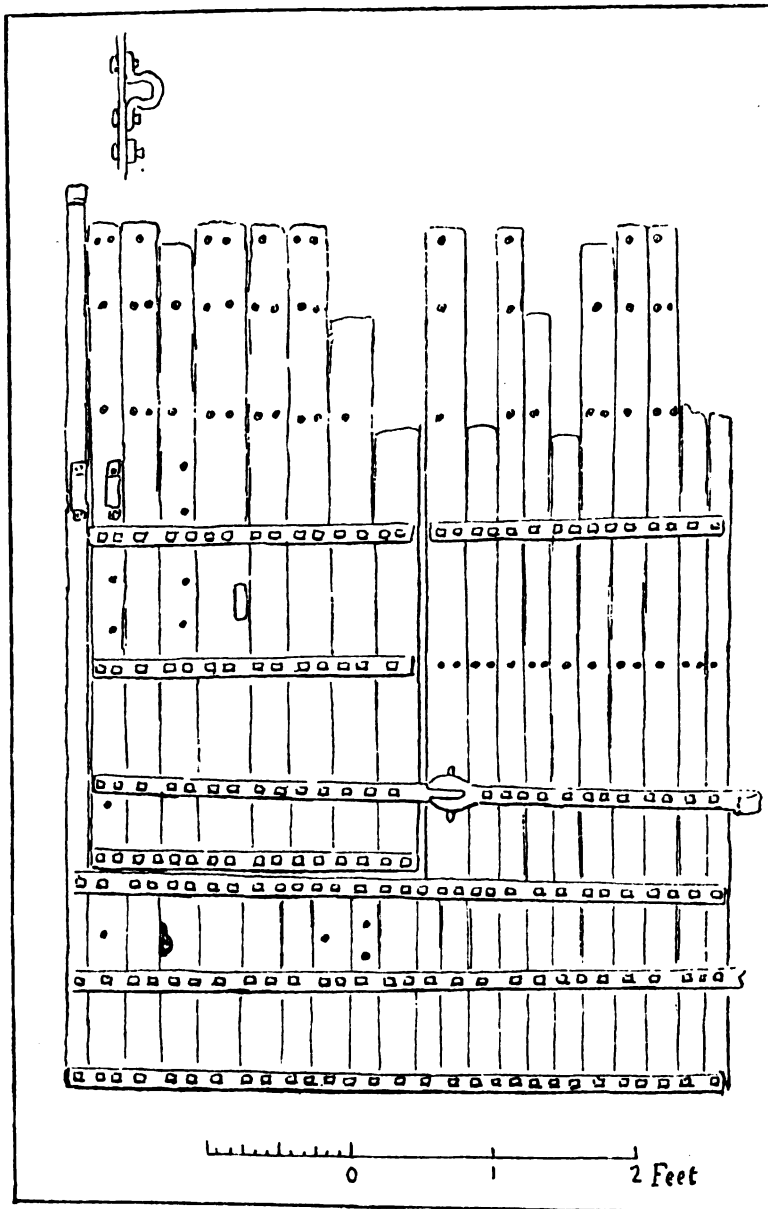


Fig. 13. Duntreath.

taste, and as tending to the perpetuation of the type, many of the existing ancient specimens being quite neglected and rusting rapidly away.

A modern yett at *Cawdor* has already been noticed. It was manufactured at Birmingham, by order of the present Earl of Cawdor. Another has quite recently been placed in *Garth Castle* by Sir Donald Currie. A third has for some time been at *Nunraw, East Lothian*, as I am informed by Mr Carfrae, F.S.A. Scot. A fourth has lately been put up in the repaired tower at *Castle Hill, Manor Vale*. A fifth occupies the place of an ancient one, at the foot of the outside stair in the courtyard of *Doune Castle*.

Lastly, the Rev. Dr Rankine of Muthill, who kindly made inquiries on the spot, sends me the following account of one at *Drummond Castle*:—“I found out at once, on authority of an eyewitness (Mr Cameron, warder), that it was made and erected just after he came here thirty-eight years ago,—the maker being a local smith, who went, by direction of the late Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, to Doune to copy the one there. Next I saw the castle mason, who went with the smith to secure accuracy of measurement, &c.” Perhaps this little history may be taken as a proof that the ancient yetts were, or at least might easily have been, of local manufacture.

IV. HISTORY AND DISTRIBUTION.

The period when the iron yetts first came into use cannot be precisely determined. A decree fulminated against them by the Scottish Privy Council, quoted in my former paper, proves that they were in universal use in castles and fortified mansions in 1616. I do not know any earlier indubitable historical mention of them, but it is very probable that they are referred to in a clause of the licence, dated 1444, for the building of Cawdor Castle, which confers the right *portisque clausuris ferreis fundandi et in altum erigendi*. It is true the latter words seem to point to the portcullis rather than to the yett; but, on the other hand, if the portcullis were intended, the single word *cataracta*, if in customary use, would surely have been employed; and in favour of the yett we have the evidence of the castle itself, as there is no provision for a portcullis in it. The probable use of the yett is thus carried back to the

middle of the fifteenth century. But a still earlier date may be claimed on reasonable grounds. It seems almost certain that some kind of iron defence would always be necessary to prevent the entrances of castles from being easily forced by fire. In the earliest Scottish castles this requirement was fulfilled by the portcullis, as I find in Messrs MacGibbon and Ross's standard work, that of the fifteen castles built before 1300, eight are mentioned as retaining portcullis-grooves, the entrances of the others being too ruinous to show whether they had them or not. But the use of the portcullis seems to have been almost entirely confined to comparatively early times and to the larger class of castles. Thus, among the twelve fourteenth-century castles, which were all of small size, we find in the work just cited that, with the doubtful exception of Craigmillar, not one is mentioned as having portcullis-grooves; and if they reappear in the fifteenth century, it is only for a brief period at the beginning of it, and in the largest class of castles, grooves remaining in fourteen out of seventeen of these, all built early in the fifteenth century; while in fifty-two smaller castles, built between 1400 and 1542, they occur in Borthwick alone, and there only in the gateway of the court. Indeed, it is doubtful if Scottish castles were constructed to have the portcullis after about 1420; the only apparent later instances among nearly two hundred fortified structures, recorded by Messrs MacGibbon and Ross, being in the gateway at Edinburgh Castle, attributed to Regent Morton, 1574, and in the pend of Castle Sinclair, 1606,—instances so isolated as to suggest that even in these instances the masonry of the grooves, at least, must be of much more ancient date.

From all this it appears that the portcullis was confined to the larger castles, that it was temporarily abandoned in the fourteenth century, and that it ceased entirely, or almost entirely, to be used early in the fifteenth century. Granting, therefore, that some kind of iron defence was always necessary, and as there is no sign remaining of any other kind, we are almost driven to the conclusion that the "yett" must have fulfilled that important duty, even as early as the fourteenth century.

Further evidence in favour of considerable antiquity may be derived from the dates of the castles in which the existing examples are found. Considering the much larger number of recent compared with more

ancient castles, and that the older yetts are much more likely than the more recent ones to have disappeared from destruction or decay, it is a fair presumption in favour of antiquity¹ if any considerable numbers are found in the older castles. Now, adopting Messrs MacGibbon and Ross's carefully ascertained dates, I find that of thirty-seven castles which still retain their yetts *in situ*, five date in whole or part anterior to the fifteenth century, nine are in whole or part of the fifteenth, eighteen of the sixteenth, and five of the seventeenth centuries. Thus a considerable proportion of these yetts are found among the comparatively small number of castles dating in part at least from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

It is quite possible that the yett was in use along with the portcullis. At Doune we have an example of an existing yett, set about a foot behind the portcullis grooves; of course, it is impossible to say whether the two were contemporary, but it seems probable that the surviving *iron* bar, of proved antiquity, must have been intended to support an *iron* yett of some kind or another.

It would be interesting to know whether the Scottish portcullis was constructed on the same principle as the yett. Unfortunately, as far as I can learn, not a single Scottish portcullis remains, unless it be at the bottom of Loch Doon, where, according to Patterson's *Ayrshire Families*, one could be seen in calm weather some years ago. This is no longer possible, however, as the loch has since been raised 8 or 10 feet. I am informed by the Rev. Mr Hendrie of Dalmellington, that two old boatmen have seen the object when the water was very low, and that they call it "an iron gate." He also informs me that there are portcullis grooves in the castle. The question what this "iron gate" may be can only be solved by restoring it to the light—a feat not likely to be undertaken, when the castle itself is being allowed to go to destruction.

It is easier to assign a period when the manufacture of yetts must have ceased. With the increase of respect for law and order, and the dying out of family feuds, towards the close of the seventeenth century, the cumbrous yetts would gradually be disused, and as a matter of fact the most recent castle in which they are found is Drumlanrig, which

¹ The antiquity, that is to say, not of the individual yetts now existing, but of the yett system of defence.

dates from about 1680. Even in this instance, the large yett has undergone mutilation to fit the entrance, and may have belonged originally to an older edifice. Two of the yetts in my list may possibly have been constructed for actual use even in the eighteenth century. Possibly the one at the Crown Room in Edinburgh Castle was specially made to protect the regalia when jealously shut up in 1707, after the Union; but it may be much older, for it had long been the custom to keep the regalia in the castle, as we learn from the following statement, of date 1638, in *Baillie's Letters*, quoted in "Papers relative to the Regalia of Scotland:"—"Dalkeith in the treasurer's sight was taken The crown, sceptre, and sword, which (I know not how) had been transported there, were, with all reverence, brought back by our nobles to their proper place in the castle of Edinburgh." The Dingwall yett may possibly be little more than a century and a half old, as it seems to have been used for the jail there, where apparently, as already related (p. 308), no jail existed till 1735, and its small size is opposed to the theory that it may have been originally the yett of Dingwall Castle, or some other fortified edifice in the neighbourhood.

Distribution.—The typical yett is distributed widely over both the Lowlands and Highlands of Scotland. It is somewhat remarkable, however, although probably purely accidental, that with exception of the neglected specimen in the wood at Dunlop, and possibly another at the bottom of Loch Doon, the five western lowland counties, Lanark, Renfrew, Ayr, Wigtown, and Kirkcudbright, as well as the neighbouring county of Bute, appear to be destitute of yetts. In my former paper I have shown that the Scottish type of yett is not met with in England, even on the Borders, and that, so far as I could learn, it is unknown in France and on the Continent, although the principle of alternate penetration of the bars in the four quarters is applied to window grilles in North Italy and the Tyrol.

In Scotland, the grilles which fortified every window of the old castles, and which must have given them a very gloomy and prison-like character, were universally constructed on the same principle as the yetts, if we may judge from the numerous surviving examples.

I cannot conclude without thanking the gentlemen already named as

authorities, and particularly the Rev. Dr Joass, who generously placed at my disposal a valuable contribution on the five most northern yetts in the kingdom. But for the kind co-operation of these gentlemen, this work would have fallen far short of the measure of fulness and accuracy which I hope it has attained.

VI.

NOTICE OF SIX NORWEGIAN POWDER-HORNS IN THE MUSEUM,
CARVED WITH SUBJECTS FROM THE ROMANCES OF THE CHARLE-
MAGNE CYCLE. BY GEORGE F. BLACK, ASSISTANT IN THE MUSEUM.
(PLATE II.)

The Powder-Horns described in the following paper, although comparatively modern, are of peculiar interest on account of the figures and inscriptions carved on them. The greater number of these figures refer to the heroes of the Charlemagne cycle of romances, the stories of whose deeds were so popular in the Middle Ages, as shown by the place which these romances have taken in the literature of Western Europe. Thus in Old French we have the *Chanson de Roland*, dating from the beginning of the eleventh century, and in the twelfth century translated into rhymed German verse by a Swabian priest. In Old English we have the stories of (1) *Roland*, (2) *Roland and Vernagu*, and (3) *Sir Otuel*, all of the fourteenth century. In Iceland and Scandinavia we have the prose romance *Karlagnus Saga ok Kappa hans*, dating from the thirteenth century. In the Færoe Islands we have the ballads *Carla Magnussa Dreimur* and the *Runsevals Struj* or *Roulands Qveaji*; and in Flemish a few fragments have also been discovered. In Danish we have a fifteenth century translation of the French *Chanson*, entitled *Kejser Karl Magnus*, said to be a popular book to this day. The Danish *Kæmpeviser*, or "Ballads of Champions," and the *Gamle Norske Folkeviser*, or "Old Norse Ballads," have also preserved the story of Charlemagne and his Knights in a more or less modified form, and it is from these ballads that the subjects have been selected for representation on the horns.

DESCRIPTION OF THE HORNS.

No. 1.—This horn is the finest of all, and measures 9 inches in length. The figures are finely carved in low relief; and the whole surface of the horn is stained a dark red colour. Running round the neck of the horn is a broad band filled in with floral patterns, two dogs and four birds (fig. 1), while below the other subjects are arranged as follows:—

Top Row.—(1) The Temptation of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden. In the centre of the panel is the Tree of Knowledge, with the serpent twined round the trunk, and Adam and Eve on either side. The serpent is represented as bending down towards Eve with an apple in its mouth. Eve is shown with her right hand raised to receive the apple,



Fig. 1. Band of Floral Patterns round the top of the Horn.

while Adam stands with his arms stretched out in an attitude of deprecation (fig. 2). Inscribed vertically on the left of the panel are the words *ADAM I HAVEN* (Adam in the garden), and vertically on the right *EVAM*. (2) Samson rending the jaws of the lion, inscribed horizontally above *SAMSON*, and vertically on the left *LØVEN* (the Lion). (3) Daniel giving the ball of pitch to the dragon, inscribed *DANIEL*. (4, 5) Two panels, each of which contain a knight on horseback armed with sword and shield, inscribed horizontally above with their names, *LANGOL* and *KAREL*. (6, 7) Two other panels, similarly carved, with the names of the knights above, *VIDRIK OG TIDRIK* (Vidrik and Tidrik) (fig. 3).

Bottom Row.—Inscribed horizontally right round the horn are the words: *HALVOR OLSSØN EGEN HAND DEN 2 APRILIS ANO 1729* (Halvor VOL. XXII. X

Olsson [with his] own hand [carved this horn] the 2nd April, Anno 1729). Four panels, each of which contains a knight, similar to those described above, each with his name inscribed vertically on the left hand side of the panel: OTVEL · BVRMAN · OLGER · ROLAND (figs. 2, 3).



Fig. 2. Three Panels of the Horn No. 1.

No. II.—This horn is finely carved, and is most interesting on account of the number of subjects it bears. It measures $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length.¹

First Row.—(1) The Temptation, inscribed vertically on the left ADAM I PARADI (Adam in Paradise), and vertically on the right EVA HEREOS (Eve close by). (2-4) Three small panels, each with a knight on horseback, inscribed horizontally above and below: OTEVEL DRAB DEM BEGE K : GARSIA K : KLARIS (Otuel killed them both, King Garsia and

¹ In a footnote to Mr Allen's paper (*ante*, p. 162) this horn is alluded to as being engraved on plate ii. of this paper. The reference should have been to figs. 4, 5, and 6.

King Claris). (5) Knight on horseback, inscribed vertically on the right TIDRIK. (6) Lion and Dragon facing each other, with their fore feet on a conical hill; a crown above the head of the lion, and the word KRONE



Fig. 3. The other Eight Panels of the Horn No. 1.

(Crown) inscribed horizontally above. Below these panels is a band running right round the horn, and inscribed LØVEN OG DEN LEDE LINDERORMEN (The Lion and the loathly Lindenworm)¹ (fig. 4).

¹ In the old Teutonic mythology the Lindworm or Lindenworm was a dragon without wings. Grimm (*Deutsche Mythologie*, Band ii. p. 652) explains the name as meaning a glowing worm, but it may be simply from its association with the lime or linden tree.

Second Row.—Four panels of carving—(1, 2) Two warriors on horseback, face to face, inscribed vertically on the left **BOLDVIN**—**ABAS**. (3) Two men on foot, facing each other, inscribed vertically



Fig. 4. Upper part of Horn No. 2.

on the left **ROLAND**, and horizontally above **FERAKVN**. (4) Large panel with two warriors on horseback, face to face, and both mounting a conical hill from opposite sides inscribed vertically on the left **ALKAIN**,



Fig. 5. Second Row of Subjects on Horn No. 2.

and vertically over the apex **TAREN** (**ALKAIN TAREN**). Below these panels, and running right round the horn, is the inscription **HER IVAAR BLAA GREVIN GONSELIN** (Here Ivaar Blaa [Blue Ivar] [?here] the Count Gonselin) (fig. 5).

Third Row.—Fine panels of carving—(1) Warrior on foot holding a sword, inscribed vertically on the left KONG OLGER DANSK (King Olger the Dane). (2) Similar figure, inscribed vertically on the left K : BVRMAN (King Burman). (3) King David playing on the harp, inscribed vertically on the left KO : DAVE. (4) Samson and Delilah. Samson is represented seated, while Delilah stands before him offering a cup, and holding a pair of scissors behind her back ; inscribed vertically on the left SAMSON, and horizontally above the cup DALILADH. (5) Daniel and the Dragon, inscribed vertically on the left DANIEL, and horizontally above the dragon DRAKE (Dragon) ; in the field below Daniel's hand a human face appears. Running round the bottom of the horn is the inscription MAS MASSØN EGEN HAND ANNO 1697 (Mas Masson [with his] own hand, Anno 1697) (fig. 6).



Fig. 6. Bottom Row of Subjects on Horn No. 2.

No. III.—Seven and a half inches in length, flattish-oval in section, and ornamented with a double band of rope work round the top.

Top Row.—(1) The Temptation, inscribed vertically on the left ADAMEN, and vertically on the right EVA EN MAN. (2) Panel with knight on horseback, inscribed horizontally below ROLAN (Roland). (3) Knight on horseback, inscribed vertically on the right FERAKVND. (4) Two men standing face to face, each with his left arm stretched out as if engaged in discussion ; no inscription. (5) Knight on horseback, inscribed horizontally above ENDE (probably for ENDEL, the name of Christian knight).

Bottom Row.—Inscribed horizontally right round the horn is a man's

name: **HABAR OLAF STRANGSØN**. Five panels of carving—(1) King David playing on the harp, inscribed vertically on the left **DAVE**. (2–4) Three knights on horseback, with their names inscribed vertically on the left of each: **OTEV (OTEVL)**, **GARSI (GARSIA)**, **KLAR (KLARIS)**. (5) Knight on foot, inscribed vertically on the left **BVRM (BVRMAN)**. Round the bottom of the horn is the inscription **ALAG MASSØN, EGEN HANT** (Alag Masson or A. Lagmasson, [with his] own hand [carved this horn] (Plate II. fig. 1).

No. IV.—Nine inches in length. No ornamentation beyond the panels.

Top Row.—(1) The Temptation, inscribed vertically on the left **ADAM MAN** (Adam, man), and vertically on the right **EVA KVINDE** (Eve, woman). (2, 3) Two knights on horseback, face to face, inscribed vertically on the right of the second **TIDRIG**, and horizontally below the third **VIDRIG**. (4) Daniel and the Dragon, inscribed horizontally above **DANIEL**. (5) Samson and the Lion, inscribed vertically on the left **SAMSON**. Below on a band is inscribed **KV BERGE ANO 1751**.

Bottom Row.—Four panels of carving, each with a knight on horseback, inscribed vertically on the left of each panel: **ROLAND · OTVL · BVRMAN · OLGER** (Plate II. fig. 2).

No. V.—Eight and a half inches in length. This horn differs from the others in showing no scriptural subjects, and is remarkable for the number and length of the inscriptions carved on it. The horn is divided into twelve panels, arranged in four vertical rows of three each. Ten of these panels contain each a knight on horseback, and the eleventh a horse lying on its back and a man standing at its head holding a sword; while the twelfth shows a man lying on his back with his hat and sword beside him, and his horse galloping over him. Between each row of panels is a vertical band bearing an inscription, and round the bottom of the horn are four other inscriptions. Each panel is further subdivided from the others by small horizontal bands inscribed with the names of the knights, which, as far as can be made out, are as follows:—**ROLAN · OLLIVER · TURPIN · HIERI · BERRING · OTTO · VALTER · SAMSON · HIERRING** (Plate II. fig. 3).

The letters on the four vertical bands form one continuous inscription, which reads:—



CARVED POWDER HORNS.

DISSE KIEMPER HAVER ALLE VERET STERKE OG USTAT NAAR DE
 KAMPA HIER OG VOET LIV OG HED NINGENE
 FOR DEN KRI
 STELIGE TRO X EFTER MIN FORNUFT OG RINGEFORSTANER OG GIORT
 AF MIN EGEN HAN
 TRON OLSEN : OG ER GIORT TIL KVARTERMEESTER SEN.

Translation.

These Champions have all been stark and hardy when they
 fought here and enjoyed life and [fought] the heathen for the
 Christian faith x After my skill and knowledge and worked with my
 own hand

Tron Olsen : and he made it for his quartermaster.

The four inscriptions round the bottom seem to read :—

- (1) NAARSOM AT DLVL | UD PAA IAGTTAGHER | RENSORD ALVEI AGT. |
- (2) FORGLEN IEDINBO · | AT GIØR AEVEL · MAN · | GENEN UAAR UD PAA · |
- (3) IAGTSETER FA | LID PAA TROLD | DOM MAGT SIN | .
- (4) GUDDER MED FORT ORNE | NAARD UDIN HANE SPENNER OF | . SEKTEVEL
 PAA DURES | KROP::ANO 1773 |

No. VI.—Ten inches in length. This horn is much more rudely
 carved than the others, with the exception of No. V. It has also
 suffered some damage through portions of the carving chipping off, thus
 making it difficult to decipher the inscriptions in some places.

First Row.—(1) The Temptation ; no inscription. (2) Panel with
 knight on horseback, before whom is another knight on foot, inscribed
 vertically on the left FERAQVN, and on the right ROLAN. (3) Two
 knights on horseback, face to face, inscribed vertically on the left
 HVMLVN, and on the right GOLIA.

Second Row.—Three panels of carving—(1) Knight on horseback
 similar to others, inscribed vertically on the left and horizontally along
 the top OLAF STRONGSØN (Olaf Strongson). (2) A horse with saddle on its
 back ; above, an animal resembling a dog ; behind, a man running after
 the horse, and holding in his hand a spear shaped like a cross ; inscribed
 vertically on the left, and horizontally along the top with a man's name :
 HABAR KVNDSEØN. (3) Knight on horseback, inscribed vertically on the
 left, and horizontally along the top OLGER DANSKE (Olger the Dane).

Third Row.—Double band of rope moulding running right round
 the horn. Below, four panels of carving—(1) Samson and Delilah.

Samson is represented with long hair, sitting on a chair, and holding out his hand to Delilah, who offers him a cup; at the back of the chair is a bird; inscribed vertically on the left SAMSON, and horizontally above the cup DAL (for DALILAH). (2) King David playing the harp, inscribed vertically on the left DAVE. (3) Daniel feeding the Dragon with the ball of pitch, inscribed vertically on the left DANIEL, and horizontally over the dragon, DRAKE (Dragon). (4) Knight on foot armed with a sword, inscribed vertically on the left BVRMAN.

No. VII.—Since this paper was communicated to the Society, the Right Hon. the Earl of Southesk has kindly forwarded another horn of this description, which his Lordship purchased at Cannes. It measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length.

Top Row.—(1) The Temptation, inscribed vertically on the left ADAM I PAR (Adam in Paradise), and vertically on the right EVA EN KVIND (Eve, a woman). (2, 3) Two knights on horseback, face to face, inscribed horizontally below the first panel ROLAN, and vertically and horizontally between the panels FERACVND FALSOS (Falsest Feracund). (4, 5) Two knights on horseback, back to back. Below a band running right round the horn, bearing the names of the above two knights OLGER DANSKE OG SOLDAN BRVHER (Olger the Dane and the Sultan Bruher).

Bottom Row.—Four panels of carving—(1) Samson and Delilah. Samson is represented with long hair sitting on a chair, above his head a comb; before him Delilah offering him a cup; below the cup a pair of shears; inscribed vertically on the left SAMSO (for SAMSON), and vertically on the right DALILA. (2) King David playing the harp, inscribed vertically on the right DAVID. (3) Daniel feeding the Dragon with the ball of pitch, inscribed vertically on the left DANIEL. (4) Knight on foot with sword, inscribed vertically on the left BVRMAN. Below a band running round the horn inscribed EVIND KIØSTELSEN EGEN HAND A° 1[79]0 (Evind Klostelsen [with his] own hand. Anno 1790).

Of the heroes mentioned on the horns the most conspicuous is Roland, nephew of Charlemagne, who fell at Roncesvalles, and was looked upon as the type of chivalry.

The name of Roland is usually associated (on the horns) with that of Feracund. According to the Romances, Feracund was a giant who fought

with some of the best of Charlemagne's knights and vanquished them, but was at last vanquished and killed by Roland. Although called a Saracen in the Romances, he is generally looked upon as an importation from the Celtic, and may be the same as the Feragus of the Irish tales.

In the person of Olger the Dane, two individuals appear to have become confused. In Charlemagne's time there was a Frankish chief named Othgar, who fought with the Lombards against Charlemagne in 773. He seems to have been confused with a Danish or Norse chief named Holgar or Hugler, who plundered Aix-la-Chapelle some seventy years after. Among the Danes Olger is looked upon as the champion of their country, and the belief exists that he lies sleeping somewhere ready to come forth when his country is in danger. On Lord Southesk's horn he is opposed to the Sultan Bruher.

Abas, Burman, Humlun, Garsia, Claris, are all heathens. The last two are mentioned on Mr Allen's horn as having been killed by Otuel, who was himself a Saracen, and nephew of Feracund. He was converted to Christianity by Oliver.

Oliver is another doughty hero, and brother-in-law to Roland. He seems to have been a Saracen converted to Christianity by Roland, with whom he fought an entire day, and gave Roland as much as Roland gave him—whence the proverb of "A Roland for an Oliver."

Samson is another Christian hero in the service of Charlemagne.

Turpin, who is mentioned on horn No. V., may be the bishop of that name who is stated to have fallen in the battle of Roncesvalles.

The word Alkaintaren on Mr Allen's horn seems to be a place-name, and is probably Alcantara (*Al kantarah*, Arabic for "the bridge"), an old fortified town in the province of Estremadura, in Spain. The order of Alcantara (formerly St Julian), one of the religious orders of Spanish knighthood, was founded in 1156 as a military fraternity against the Moors. In 1197, Pope Celestine III. raised it to the rank of a religious order of knighthood. Alphonso IX. having taken the town of Alcantara, ceded it in 1218 to the order of Calatrava, who some time after ceded it to the knights of St Julian. The crest of the order is a pear tree.

Karel is probably the Emperor himself, and if so it is the only instance of his occurring on the horns.

The story of Tidrik and the Lion has nothing to do with the Charlemagne Romances, but is taken from the *Vilkina Saga*. It also occurs in the Middle-High-German *Heldenbuch*, or Book of Heroes, and in the Danish *Kæmpeviser*, in which the adventure is attributed to Dietrich of Bern, instead of his grandfather Wolf-Dietrich. According to the ballad, Dietrich was on his way to Bern when he chanced to witness a combat between a lion and a linden-worm. As he bore a golden lion on his shield, he considered it his duty to assist the lion against the dragon, with the result that the dragon was killed. See Rafn, *Nordiske Kæmpe-Historier*, andet Bind.

The story of Vidrik and Tidrik is also found in the *Vilkina Saga*, and has nothing to do with the Charlemagne Romances. According to the *Saga*, Vidrik was the son of Völund the Vulcan of the Norsemen, and the Weyland Smith of the Anglo-Saxons. After his father made him a sword, which gave its owner the power of conquering all enemies, he went forth in search of adventures. He journeyed on till he reached Bern or Verona, where the great Dietrich of Bern held court, and challenged Dietrich to mortal combat. After a desperate battle, he was on the point of conquering Dietrich, when by mutual consent the battle was ended by Vidrik or Wittich becoming one of Dietrich's chosen band. In the *Nibelungenlied* Wittich is mentioned as the slayer of Nodung, son of Rüdiger Count of Bechlarn.

The story of Ivar Blaa and the Count Gonselin first occurs in the Collection of Danish *Kæmpeviser*, published in 1591. According to it, the knight Sir Gonselin challenges Sir Ivar Blaa to mortal combat, and at the first tilt Sir Ivar was thrown to the ground. A peace is then made, by Sir Ivar giving his sister in marriage to Sir Gonselin. The marriage feast is graced by the presence of a number of the heroes of northern romance, including Vidrik Veylandson, Dietrich of Bern, Olger the Dane, Old Hildebrand, Volcher the *edel spileman* of the *Nibelungenlied*, and King Siegfried, the horny.

The scriptural subjects are all taken from the Old Testament and the Apocrypha. The first is the Temptation of Adam and Eve, which, according to Mr Allen, is explained by the verse in St Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians (1 Cor. xv. 21): "For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ all live."

The second subject is Daniel feeding the Dragon with the ball of pitch. This does not occur in the Bible, but is found in the apocryphal Book of "Bel and the Dragon," verse 27: "Then Daniel took pitche, and fatte, and heare (hair), and did seethe them together, and made lumpes thereof: this he put in the dragon's mouth, and so the dragon burst in sunder." The stories of David and of Samson and Delilah are too well known to require description.

VII.

REPORTS ON LOCAL MUSEUMS IN SCOTLAND, OBTAINED THROUGH DR R. H. GUNNING'S JUBILEE GIFT TO THE SOCIETY. BY JOSEPH ANDERSON, LL.D., ASSISTANT SECRETARY, AND GEORGE F. BLACK, ASSISTANT IN THE MUSEUM.

In June last Dr R. Halliday Gunning made offer, through Professor Duns, of a Jubilee Gift to the Society of £40 per annum; the object being "to help experts to visit other Museums, Collections, or Materials of Archæological Science at home or abroad, for purposes of special investigation and research." It was left in the option of the Council of the Society, who are constituted administrators of the Gift, to retain the annual income in their own hands for a triennial period, "so as to be in a position to expend a sum of £120 in one year of that period, or a sum of £80 in one year of a biennial period, or a sum of £40 in a single year, according as the circumstances of the investigation to be undertaken may imply greater or less expense."

In connection with most of the principal Archæological Museums on the Continent, provision has been made for enabling the officers and attachés of the Museum who are being trained by their occupation as experts, to enlarge their knowledge in the lines of their specialities by travel and research. In 1842-45 Worsaae, then a young man, was sent through Sweden, Norway, North Germany, and Russia to study the Old Northern types. In 1846-47 he was sent to England, Scotland, and Ireland to study the traces of the Northmen on this side of the North Sea. The result was the publication of his *Danes and Northmen in Britain*, which is still the standard work on that subject.

In 1877 Mr Ingvald Undset, a young attaché of the Christiania Museum, was sent to Sweden, Denmark, Germany, France, and Britain to examine and describe the antiquities of distinctively Norse types that are preserved in the museums of these countries. The result was an illustrated monograph on *Norse Antiquities preserved in Foreign Museums*. More recently, Mr Undset was sent through all the countries of Europe to study the phenomena of the early Iron Age. The result was his well-known work on the Iron Age in Europe, which is now the standard book of reference on that subject. In 1878-79 Dr Sophus Muller, now the Secretary of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen, but then a young attaché of the Museum there, was sent through Germany, Austria, and Italy, returning by France and Britain. The object of his tour was the study of the origin, development, and variation of zoomorphic ornament in Europe, and the result was the most complete monograph on the subject yet published. In 1882 Dr Oscar Montelius, the keeper of the National Museum of Sweden, was sent throughout Europe to study the Fibulæ of the Bronze and Iron Ages. The result was a copiously illustrated monograph of the subject. The Royal Academy of Archæology of Sweden expends £112 annually in grants to experts for the exploration and scientific description of the antiquities of the country. In this way Mr Hjalmar Stolpe, an attaché of the Museum, was enabled to explore the Viking settlement of Björko, which he has described in an illustrated monograph. The Norwegian Society also expends £112 annually in grants for travel and research, principally within the country, the results of which are published in its annual volumes.

The knowledge of these facts induced the Council to give its careful consideration to the best means of promoting the objects which Dr Gunning had in view in making this generous gift to the Society; and after proposing certain regulations to be observed in making the appointments, which were approved of by Dr Gunning, they resolved that the scheme should be inaugurated in *this*, the jubilee year, by an Inspection and Report upon the condition and contents of the Archæological and Ethnological departments of the various local Museums in Scotland, and the duty of making that Inspection and Report was confided to me and my assistant Mr George F. Black.

In accordance with the instructions of the Council, I visited the following Museums :—

The Museum of the Chambers Institute, Peebles; the Museum of the Smith Institute, Stirling; the Museum of the Macfarlane Institute, Bridge of Allan; the Museum of the Society of Natural Science and Archæology, Alloa; the Hunterian Museum in the Glasgow University; the Kelvingrove Museum, Glasgow; the Anderson College Museum, Glasgow; the University Museum, St Andrews; the Museum of the Albert Institute, Dundee; the Museum of the Literary and Antiquarian Society, Perth; the Elgin Museum, Elgin; the Falconer Museum, Forres; the Nairn Museum, in the Literary Institute, Nairn; and the Museum in the Free Library Buildings, Inverness.

PEEBLES.

The Peebles Museum in the Chambers Institute, formerly the town mansion of the Duke of Queensberry, was established in 1859, in connection with a Library, Reading Room, and Gallery of Art, by the late William Chambers of Glenormiston. The Museum has two departments, one of which is confined to the county of Peebles, the other general. The specimens from Peebleshire are arranged in one room, and form a very interesting local group. The space, however, is too limited, and the antiquities should be arranged by themselves, instead of being mingled amongst the Mineralogical, Geological, and Natural History specimens.

Stone Implements.—There is no systematic collection of stone implements from Peebleshire as yet, but a few specimens have been already gathered :—

Six Arrow-Heads of flint, with barbs and stem, found in the neighbourhood of Pilmuir, Peebleshire, and one from Ellon, Aberdeenshire.

Half of a Hammer-Head of granite, of the form that is slightly wedge-shaped towards both ends, and having the perforation near the centre. The perforation has been about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter, and bored straight through. The width of the hammer is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch, thickness $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, length from end to shaft-hole $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; the whole length may have been something over $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It was found on Lyne Water.

A finely polished Axe-Hammer of greenstone, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in greatest width, wedge-shaped in the end below the perforation for the handle, rounded in the butt—found in a tumulus at Cookston, near Peebles.

A large wedge-shaped Hammer of sandstone, 8 inches in length, with rounded butt—from Haystoun.

An imperforate Axe of claystone, polished, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by 3 inches across the cutting face, and 1 inch in thickness—found at Cardrona in 1862.

An Axe of claystone, polished, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by 2 inches across the cutting face and 1 inch in thickness—found in a peat-moss at Grassfield, Linton.

An Axe of porphyry, finely polished, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the cutting face, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in thickness—found 10 feet below the surface, at La Mancha.

A fine Axe of sandstone, with roughened butt, presented by J. Erskine of Venlaw, and probably found there, though no locality is assigned to it.

A large wedge-shaped Hammer of brown whinstone, partially bored on both sides—has no locality.

A Stone Ball, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, with plain surface—found in the wall of Manor Church in 1873.

Another Stone Ball, slightly larger than that from Manor Church—found in making a drain at Kailze Mains.

Two Spindle Whorls, eight Quern Stones, and one old Curling Stone.

Bronze Implements.—The bronze implements are few, but there is here a hoard of bronze Objects of very peculiar character, which I now describe for the first time :—

I first heard of this hoard from Mr Linton, farmer, Glenrath, who was kind enough to send me a few notes and rough sketches of the objects in 1882. Two years ago I mentioned them to Dr Christison, who was then staying in the neighbourhood of Peebles, and he kindly made sketches of them for me, along with a drawing of the place where they were found.¹ It is on the sloping face of Horsehope Craig, at nearly two-thirds of its height above the Manor Water. Some of the bronzes were found by Mr Linton's shepherd, and the rest on search being made by Mr Linton himself. Part were found under a massive rock, but the most were lying loose among the "scidders." They appear to have been found in 1864, and were presented to the Museum in 1865 by Sir John Naesmith, on whose estate of Posso the Horsehope Craig is situated.

The hoard as it is now exhibited in the Museum consists of twenty-nine pieces, but there were more, how many more does not clearly appear. Mr Linton, in his notes in 1882, says there were two socketed axe-heads or celts, but one is now amissing. Dr Christison refers also to the fact that some of the objects were lost about 1879 through their being sent for inspection to Sir James Naesmith. This is specially unfortunate, because it is just possible that some of the missing articles might have supplied a clue to the enigma of their use.

The hoard consists of three classes of objects—a bronze axe, a series of rings, and a series of unknown articles, whose shape and appearance fail to suggest their special purpose, or their relationship with previously known articles of Bronze Age origin and use, viz. :—

¹ See the paper by Dr Christison "On Ancient Remains in Manor Parish," *ante*, p. 199.

1. A Bronze Axe-Head, 2 inches in length, by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch across the cutting face, socketed, with loop at the side.
2. Fifteen Rings of bronze, nearly all differing in size and thickness, and varying from 5 inches in diameter to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. There is but one ring of the largest size, however, and the most of the others are about 2 inches in diameter. They have all been cast hollow, are circular in section, and still retain their cores of clay.



Fig. 1. Bronze Mounting, one of five, in the Hoard at Horsehope.

3. Five Objects, each consisting of a circular disc, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter, from one face of which there rises a hollow cylindrical socket, 1 inch in depth, pierced on opposite sides by rivet holes, as shown in fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

Figs. 2 and 3. Bronze Mounting, Obverse and Reverse, one of two in the Hoard at Horsehope.

4. Two Objects, each $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter, shaped like the sliding-on lid of a can, and having the upper surface ornamented with seven concentric ridges, surrounding a central dot, and the side pierced with two rivet holes.

5. Two portions of Bronze Plate, similar to each other, about 5 inches in length, curved longitudinally, and having a curve also in the cross section.

6. A stouter portion of Bronze Plate, 3 inches in length, with a considerable curvature, a slight moulding along the centre, and two holes like rivet holes at each end, as shown in fig. 4.

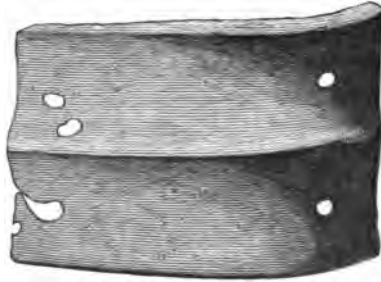


Fig. 4. Bronze Mounting, from the Hoard at Horsehope.

7. Two Objects of thin bronze, each $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by 2 inches in breadth in the upper part. There has been a flange on each side, but little of it remains. One side is straight, the other tapers with a peculiar curve to the point. At the upper end there is a large circular perforation, apparently for ornament; at the lower part there is quite a small perforation, apparently for

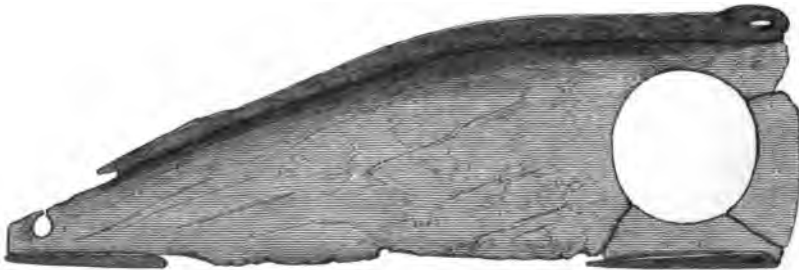


Fig. 5. Bronze Mounting, one of two, from the Hoard at Horsehope.

use, as a nail or rivet hole. A similar nail hole is seen at the side of the upper part in the flange. The form of these peculiar objects will be better understood from the woodcut, fig. 5, than from description. So far as I know, there

has been nothing like them as yet described among the products of the Bronze Age.

Besides the articles in the Horsehope hoard, there is only one other bronze object in the collection from Peeblesshire, viz., a socketed Axe found at Fala, ornamented with three lines down the side, terminating in circles.

A bronze Dagger-Blade or Spear-Head, with an iron mounting for the haft—has no locality.

A Bronze Sword, with a long slot in the handle plate, and two in the wings, is labelled as found at Montrose.

There are a few Ethnographical specimens from Australia, New Zealand, and North America, but nothing specially worthy of notice.

PERTH.

The Museum of the Perth Literary and Antiquarian Society, in George Street, Perth, established in 1785, and supported by the local Society, has good general collections of Natural History and Geology, and in the Archæological Collection there are a number of exceptionally interesting specimens, unfortunately for the most part unlocalised.¹

Stone Implements.—The collection of stone implements is not large, but includes one or two very fine specimens:—

Six Arrow-Heads of flint, of the ordinary types, and without localities.

A fine polished Axe of greenstone, imperforate, 8 inches in length, oval in section, and having the cutting edge worn away at one side—from Luncarty.

An Axe of flint, 5 inches in length, by 2 inches across the cutting face, tapering to a bluntly rounded butt, the thickness nowhere exceeding half an inch, and nearly equal throughout—no locality.

An Axe of flint, of the same type, but broad at both ends, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ across the cutting face, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick in the middle, thinning towards both ends—no locality.

Bronze Implements.—Among the bronze implements there are some local examples of much interest:—

Bronze Sword, leaf-shaped, $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, with a long slot in the handle-plate and two rivet holes in the wings—found in the Tay opposite Elcho.

Bronze Sword, found in the Tay opposite Elcho, $23\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, the handle-plate concealed by a handle of wood put on.

Three other Bronze Swords—localities unknown.

Bronze Sword, leaf-shaped, $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length with a narrow blade 1

¹ I am informed by Mr Watson Greig of Glencarse, Vice-President of the Society, who has taken much interest in the Museum, that since my visit a series of Manuscript Records of the Presentations to the Society has been found, and that it is hoped that most of the specimens may be thus localised.

inch wide at the narrowest part, about $\frac{1}{3}$ of its length from the hilt, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide at the widest part about $\frac{1}{3}$ of its length from the point, with two rivet holes in the handle-plate, and one in each of the wings—said to have been found in a tomb in Ithaca, Greece.

Two flat Axe-Heads of bronze, one 6 inches in length, with a semicircular edge expanding to 4 inches in width; the other 5 inches in length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ across the cutting face—localities unknown.

Flanged Axe-Head of bronze, with stop-ridge, the lower part of the blade expanding to a semicircular cutting edge $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide—locality unknown.

Flanged Axe-Head of bronze, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, the flanges expanding triangularly in the upper part and bent over—locality unknown.

Flanged Axe-Head of bronze, 7 inches in length, the flanges widening downwards into side pockets, with a loop on one side at the junction of the flanges with a long chisel-like blade—locality unknown.

Flanged Axe-Head of bronze, almost similar to the last in every detail, but slightly narrower, and having a hole like a rivet hole in the upper part of the butt—locality unknown.

Socketed Axe-Head of bronze, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, with loop at the side, the socket circular, the neck twelve-sided, the sides ornamented with two raised lines ending in circles—locality unknown.

Six other socketed Axe-Heads, smaller and plainer—localities unknown.

Two broken Spear-Heads of bronze, the largest of which is 8 inches in length of blade, the socket gone—locality unknown.

Bronze Spear-Head, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, the blade without openings, the socket pierced with a rivet hole—locality unknown.

Bronze Spear-Head of large size, but broken at the point, and the socket wanting below the blade, what remains of the blade is 12 inches in length, with segmented openings $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, the socket lozenge-shaped—locality unknown.

Bronze Spear-Head, 13 inches in length, without openings in the blade, the socket round, and pierced by a rivet hole about an inch from the end. From its clean surface and yellow colour, it seems to have been found in water—locality unknown.

Fragment of a fine Bronze Spear-Head, now only $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, the point wanting, the blade pierced by segmental openings, with a round opening below the socket, lozenge-shaped—locality unknown.

Bronze socketed Chisel, 4 inches in length, the socket round, and scarcely half an inch in diameter, the blade leaf-shaped, but nearly the same thickness throughout three-fourths of its length, and thickening in the upper fourth to the diameter of the socket—locality unknown.

A very fine Bronze shield-headed Pin, about 6 inches in length, the head carried on the bent upper part of the stem almost in the plane of the length of the pin—locality unknown.

A Bronze Sickle, the blade $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in greatest breadth at its junction with the socket, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter, with a rivet hole half an inch above the aperture—dredged up from the Tay, near Errol, in 1840.



Fig. 6. Bronze Sickle, found in the Tay ($6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length).

A large Torc of bronze, with looped ends, and body of four twisted wires—locality unknown.

Iron Age.—I was agreeably surprised to find here some exceptionally interesting examples of Iron Age types:—

Two ends and a fragment of the middle portion of one of those massive Bronze Armlets, with Celtic ornamentation of the heathen time, the perfora-

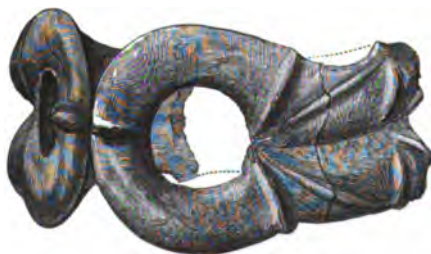


Fig. 7. Massive Bronze Armlet, in Perth Museum.

tions in the expanded ends of which were filled up with plaques decorated with enamels. In this case, as in all the examples in our Museum, the plaques are gone, but the characteristic form and ornament of the ends leave no doubt as to the nature of the object, which is described on the label as two

bronze plates of ancient armour, or two "fibulæ," but the pieces fit together, and are parts of one armet, as shown in fig. 7—locality unknown.

A Chain of about 40 links of bronze wire, the links conjoined, but with overlapping ends. The chain has a pendant or clasp at one end, ornamented on the back in a style that recalls the Celtic ornamentation of the heathen time—locality unknown.

A large cruciform Fibula, with an arch in connection with the cross bar, the back enamelled in a lozenge pattern of red and yellow. It has a circular loop at the top, and measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in total length.

Two single-shelled, oval, bowl-shaped Brooches of the Viking time, of Scandinavian origin, probably from Orkney or the Western Isles. These brooches (one of which is shown in fig. 8) have been hitherto unrecorded, and it is interesting to find that they differ in pattern from all that have been engraved, excepting a pair from Westray, Orkney. When added to the number already known in Scotland, they bring the total up to fifteen pairs.¹



Fig. 8. Bowl-shaped Brooch of the Viking time, one of a pair in Perth Museum.

Among the Roman objects there are a good patera, a Brass Stamp, *MVR*; a small Stone Slab inscribed *MERCURIUS*; and a large Slab, sculptured with a chariot drawn by a lion and a leopard, and a warrior with a shield, the latter found in Strathmore.

Among the miscellaneous objects are a curious oblong Coffin of cast bronze or brass, with a lid like the roof of a house, which recalls the characteristic shape of the shrines of the early Celtic Church.

A very fine Brass Chandelier, from the Middle Church of Perth, with a figure of the Virgin at the top—probably from the pre-Reformation Church of St John.

A Cooking Pot of brass, inscribed *PITY THE POOR 1600*; a tailor's Candle-

¹ See the figures of these Brooches found in Scotland in my paper "On the Relics of the Viking Period," in the *Proceedings*, vol. x. p. 549, &c.

stick of stone, inscribed DM. 1621; an old Oak Chair, with the initials MCR-1588; one small three-legged Pot of brass, found in Mill Street, Perth; and a tripod Ewer of brass, from Luncarty; a Ring inscribed JESVS NAZAR; a Spinning Wheel, a Crusie of brass, a good old Scotch Candlestick, and a Taper-holder misnamed a pair of snuffers.

Of Highland things there is a good Target; four Sporrans; a Steel Pistol, with scroll-ended butt inlaid with silver, maker's name DANIEL SMART; and another long Pistol, with lobated butt. There are also five basket-hilted Swords of the common varieties.

Among the Savage Weapons, of which there is a large collection, are three New Zealand Patoo-Patoos, three Stone Axes, and a Tiki of jade; a Stone Knife—a rough triangular Flake of greenstone, with a dab of gum on the butt end, from Denver Island; one polished Australian Stone-Axe, mounted with gum; and a quantity of Wooden Clubs and Spears, from Polynesia.

ELGIN.

The Elgin Museum, a handsome building situated at the east end of the High Street, is well furnished with cases, and its collections are most valuable and interesting, the Natural History, Geology, and Mineralogy of the district being well represented. The Archæological Collection is also larger, and more representative than is usual in local museums.

Stone Implements.—In this section there are about fifty Arrow-Heads of flint, unlocalised except in the general way, that they are believed to have been found in the surrounding district. One very fine specimen of the rare stemless form, having a notch in the base for the shaft, is noted as from the Hill of Monachty, in the parish of Alves; and another, large enough to be classed as a Spear-Head, from Arbuthnot, Kincardineshire, has a very thick stem and short barbs.

Other varieties of Flint Implements are scarcely represented. There is a Knife of yellow flint, 3 inches by 1 inch, with ground edge, unlocalised; and an oval Knife of black flint, fashioned by chipping only—from a cist at Threipland, parish of St Andrews, Lhanbryd.

Of polished Stone Axes there are about twenty-five, a number of which are from Ireland. It is supposed that about half of the whole number—that is, probably about a dozen—may be from Morayshire, but the precise localities are unindicated.

There are two perforated Stone Hammers, one of which is flattened on both faces, and has both ends alike, from Birnie; the other is probably of local derivation, but both are at present without localities.

A very interesting example of the oval shuttle-shaped Pebble of quartzite, about 8 inches in length, with a shallow groove obliquely along the centre of each of its flattened sides, is said to be from near Pluscardin. This implement is very rare in Scotland, but common in Scandinavia.

Three good specimens of the Stone Cups with side-handles, of which one was found at Lochside, New Spynie, and another at Birnie, the third being unlocalised.

Two small Whetstones of the form sometimes classed as Touchstones, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length. One is from a moss in Banffshire; the other, which is perforated at one end, has no locality.

There is an oval disc-shaped Knife of porphyry, from Hillswick, Shetland, and a broken Vessel of steatite, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter at the base, found at Connister, Urrafirth, Hillswick, Shetland.

Bronze Implements.—Of Bronze Axes there are fourteen of the flat form, three flanged, and one socketed. Of the flat Axes, five were found in one hoard at Avoch, in Ross-shire, and one at Wellbrae, in the parish of Birnie; the others are believed to have been found singly, and probably in Morayshire. Of the flanged Axes, one $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the cutting face, is from East Grange, Kinloss; the others are unlocalised.

Of the broad Bronze Dagger, with rivet holes in the butt, and a raised midrib down the centre, there is a good example, said to have been found in a cist near Bishopmill.

The most interesting of the bronze objects is a magnificent Spear-Head, the largest in Scotland, measuring $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches in total length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the base of the blade, which is $14\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length, the socket projecting $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches beyond its base, which is rounded, and pierced by two small semilunar openings on either side of the rounded midrib. There is no rivet-hole in the end of the socket. This splendid specimen was found in digging a well on the Hill of Roseisle, in the parish of Duffus, in 1850.

There are a few Bronze Pins, one of which has a wheel-cross head; others, from the Morayshire shell-heaps, have square or round heads.

One of the remarkable hoard of gold Torcs found at the Law Farm, in the parish of Urquhart, is preserved here. It is precisely like the four that are in the National Museum, from the same hoard.

Sepulchral Urns.—The collection of Sepulchral Urns presents some interesting examples. They are all of Bronze Age types.

An Urn of the tall narrow thin-lipped form, with bulging sides, found with an unburned interment in a cist in the centre of the Cairn on the Law Farm, Urquhart, recently explored by Mr Galloway Macintosh. It is about 7 inches high, and with the usual rectilinear ornamentation in parallel bands, encircling the exterior of the vessel, which is much broken.

An Urn of the same typical form, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high by $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the mouth, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the bottom, ornamented with encircling bands of alternate zigzags and crossing lines—from a cist at Acres, Knockando.

An Urn of the same typical form, 5 inches high and 5 inches in diameter, ornamented with encircling bands of oblique crossing lines, and perpendicular lines also in bands—from Carnie, Aberdeenshire.

An Urn of the same typical form, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches high by $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the mouth and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the bottom, ornamented with encircling bands of crossing lines and zigzags. This urn, which was found at Gordonstown thirty years ago, has a peculiarly elegant shape.

An Urn of the wide-mouthed, tapering form, characteristic of the cinerary urns found with burnt interments, but smaller than is usual with cinerary urns, being only $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches high by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter across the mouth, and 4 inches across the bottom, is as peculiar in its ornamentation as in its size and form, its exterior being covered with impressions made by the end of a cylindrical object $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter. Instances of this kind of ornamentation are rare in Scotland. This peculiar urn was found at Little Ferry, in Sutherland, and presented in 1867.

A very fine Urn of the low wide-mouthed thick-lipped form, with a tapering under part, usually found with unburnt interments. It measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height by $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter across the mouth, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the bottom, and is ornamented over the whole exterior surface with bands of herring-bone pattern, with a band of horizontal lines between. It was found on Sleepies Hill, Urquhart, after 1860.

An Urn of inferior workmanship, also from Sleepies Hill, Urquhart, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height $5\frac{1}{2}$ in diameter, is rudely ornamented with bands of incised lines and crossed lines.

Jet Necklaces and Beads.—A portion of a Necklace of jet beads, and plates perforated in the usual way—from a grave at Branstone, Urquhart.

A few Jet Beads, with a triangular Pendent of a necklace—from a grave at Alves.

Some Beads of a bluish vitreous paste enamelled with yellow spirals, from Keith and Alves, one from the latter being nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and variegated with green, blue, and red.

Sculptured Stones.—The collection of sculptured stones of the Early Christian period is larger than is usual in a local museum. There are fifteen fragments, found in 1855 in the walls and dykes of the old manse of Kinnedar, or in the old churchyard there. They are figured in plates cxxix. and cxxx. of Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, vol. i., as from Drainie, that being the modern name of the parish. There are also two of the peculiar Boulder Stones, with incised figures of bulls, from Burghead.

Miscellaneous.—A part of a Skeleton of *Bos primigenius*, found at Westfield, New Spynie, in clay, 6 feet below the surface. The horn cores measure 2 feet 11 inches along the curve and $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches in girth at the base.

The Skull and Antlers of Red Deer—from the Loch of Spynie.

A mass of Bog Butter, with adhering birch bark—from Bogbain Moss, Keith.

A Highland Brooch of brass, 5 inches in diameter; the body of the brooch

being $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, is ornamented with five circles of intricate interlaced work, two grotesque animal forms and a triquetra, with foliaceous work between. It has the initials TCMB on the back, and the date 1678, and was found at Huntly.

A Highland Brooch of brass, 4 inches in diameter, ornamented with a border of pierced work and foliaceous scroll work, with circles of interlacements and a triquetra—from Urquhart.

A smaller annular Brooch of brass, about 3 inches in diameter, from Inverness, has its ornamentation in the form of a simulated black letter inscription.

Two Sporan-Clasps of brass, one of which is ornamented with scroll-work and thistles, and bears the following distich :—

Open my mouth, cut not my skin,
And then you'll see what is therein.

Two Highland Targets, one said to be from Sheriffmuir, and the other from Culloden. A pair of old Bagpipes and one Broadsword.

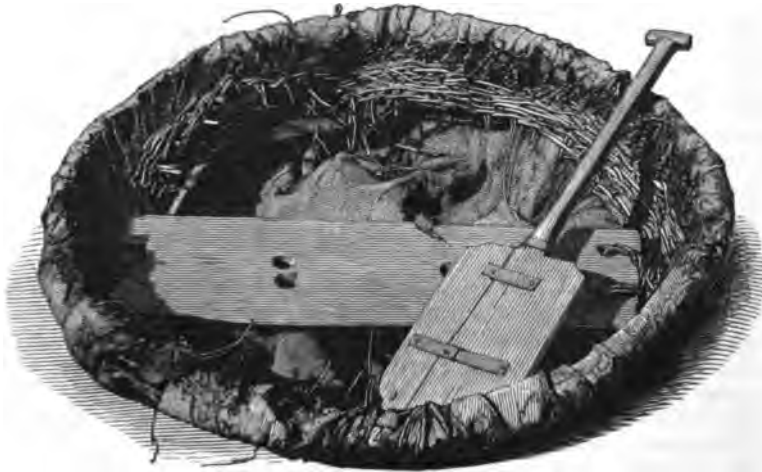


Fig. 9. Currach, or Boat of skin, formerly used on the Spey, now in Elgin Museum.

A *Currach*, or boat of skin, stretched over a frame of wicker or wattle work, as used on the Spey from time immemorial till near the end of the last century. The Rev. Lachlan Shaw, in his *History of Moray*, published in 1775, includes the currach among the things gone out of use, and then become rarities :—
“ It is in shape oval, near 3 feet broad and 4 long ; a small keel runs from

the head to the stern; a few ribs are placed across the keel, and a ring of pliable wood around the lip of it. The whole machine is covered with the rough hide of an ox or a horse; the seat is in the middle. It carries but one person, or if a second goes into it to be wafted over a river, he stands behind the rower, leaning on his shoulders. In floating timber a rope is fixed to the float, and the rower holds it in one hand, and with the other manages the paddle; he keeps the float in deep water, and brings it to shore when he will; in returning home, he carries the machine on his shoulders or on a horse." The Countess of Murray's currachs, for fishing on the Spey in 1569, are mentioned in a document of that date [*Hist. MSS. Com., Sixth Rep.*, p. 650]. The specimen preserved in the Elgin Museum is the only example of a Scottish currach now known to exist.

The old forms of agricultural implements are represented by a Wooden Plough and a triangular Wooden Harrow from the west coast, a Caschrom from Barra, and a Wooden Graip. A quaintly carved Oak Chair is dated 1620.

There are a few good examples of mediæval Pottery, one or two specimens of Romano-British Pottery, and fragments of Samian Ware, probably from England; and a collection of Fragments of Pottery, chiefly handles and portions of water jars, from the shell-heaps at Stotfield, near Elgin.

A glass Linen-Smoothen, with handle, the disc 4 inches diameter—locality unspecified. A pair of Jougs, from the old church of Rothes.

The collection of Ethnographical Objects is very extensive, and contains many interesting specimens of arms and industrial products, chiefly from Polynesia, Australia, and New Zealand.

ST ANDREWS.

The Museum of the University of St Andrews possesses a very interesting collection illustrative of the Archæology of the district. The antiquities, however, are not brought together in a section by themselves, although most of the local objects are arranged on the landing at the top of the staircase. They consist of—

A series of seventeen Cinerary Urns, varying in height from 10 to 16 inches and in diameter from 8 to 11 inches, from a cremation cemetery of the Bronze Age, discovered at Lawpark, in the neighbourhood of St Andrews, being the largest collection of urns from a single cemetery preserved in Scotland. With them are two small oval-tanged Bronze Blades, found in connection with two of the burials. [See the *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 59, and also in the *Proceedings*, vol. x. p. 436, where these interments are described.]

A very large Cinerary Urn, about 14 inches in height, and a smaller Urn of the same type, both found at Swinkie Hill, King's Muir, in 1843.

A Cinerary Urn of about 14 inches in height, found in excavating at the east end of North Street, St Andrews, in 1882.

A small Bronze Spear-Head, with loops—found in a moss near Pitaligo.

A Sword-Sheath of bronze of the Iron Age Celtic type, found in draining near Bargarry House, by the River Girvan, Ayrshire. The only other Scottish specimen known is the one in the National Museum, from the Pentland Hills.

An Earthenware Jar, double-handled—found in an excavation in the Cathedral grounds in 1882.

An Earthenware Jar, with single side handle—found under the foundation of a house in St Andrews.

A portion of a Sculptured Cross-Shaft.

Three sides of a Sculptured Sarcophagus, of great beauty, figured in Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, vol. i. plates lxi.-lxiv.

Fifteen fragments of Sculptured Stones, found in the Cathedral grounds. They are figured in Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, vol. ii. plates ix.-xi., &c.

Among the unlocalised specimens are three polished Stone Axes, probably Scottish; a freestone Hammer, oval in the cross section, with straight haft hole; five Querns of the common type, of which one has a rather unusual kind of ornamentation; a socketed Axe of bronze, of the usual Scottish type.

There is a fairly good collection of Savage Weapons, chiefly from the South Seas, and an Esquimaux Kayak.

DUNDEE.

The Museum of the Albert Institute, Dundee, established in 1873 in connection with the Free Library, is open free daily, on Mondays and Thursdays from 12 to 4 P.M. and from 7 to 9 P.M.; on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 12 to 4; and on Saturdays from 11 A.M. to 9 P.M. The Museum consists of four large rooms on the ground floor of the Institution, with a suite of Picture Galleries above. Its collections are principally general Natural History, Geology, and Botany, but a considerable amount of space is given to Archæological and Ethnographical Collections, chiefly lent by local collectors.

A few Scottish specimens are scattered among the general collections, viz. :—

An Urn (fig. 10) of the tall thin-lipped variety, with bulging sides, 5 inches in height, which is interesting on account of the peculiarity of its ornamentation, which consists of a spiral wound continuously round the circumference of the vessel from top to bottom. It was found at Tents Muir, in Fife, and lent by Dr Blair.

Urn, with ornamentation of impressed lines round the circumference, with an effect similar to that of the former, found at Castle Huntly in 1867.

An Urn of the tall thin-lipped form, with bulging sides—found on the Kame Hillock, Hill of Tealing. A smaller Urn, unlocalised.

A Cinerary Urn, found in digging the foundation of a gateway at West Ferry; it is unornamented, but has the usual overhanging brim.

A fine Urn of the low thick-lipped variety, with the usual ornamentation, unlocalised; and another, described as "supposed to be Pictish."

A very pretty little Urn, of the variety often described as "incense cups," the locality of which is unspecified.



Fig. 10. Urn found at Tents Muir.

A fine polished Hammer-Head of flinty slate, rounded at both ends, and having a straight hole for the haft a little above the middle of its length—has no locality.

A case of forty-one Arrow-Heads of flint, presumably Scottish, are unlocalised. They are lent by Mr A. C. Lamb, F.S.A. Scot.

A Skeleton, found in a cist at Barnhill, near Broughty Ferry, is shown in the position in which it was found. It was supposed to have been wrapped in some material made of vegetable fibre, but the matted materials covering the bones are the mycelium of some cryptogamic plant.

A loan collection of foreign Archæological Objects, chiefly contributed by Mr A. C. Lamb, F.S.A. Scot., contains a number of Continental specimens, among which are nine roughly chipped Flint Axes, one polished Gouge of flint,

four polished Chisels of flint; four Knives of chipped flint, having the handles worked in the same piece with the blade; two flat tanged Spear-Heads of flint, with knife-like blades notched in the edges; one semilunar or crescent-shaped Implement of flint; two small Spear-Heads of flint, and seven perforated Hammer-Heads of various kinds of stone, some of fine shapes and well polished, all from Scandinavia. Besides these, there are five socketed Axe-Heads of bronze and two-flanged, some of which appear to be French; one moiety of a Stone Mould for casting flanged axes; a few flat Axes of bronze and two Spear-Heads, probably Irish; thirty-six Flint Arrow-Heads and eighteen polished Stone Axes, probably all Irish.

Among the local antiquities of later date are the curious Jars found in the walls of the old house in Whitehall Street, Dundee, lent by the Police



Fig. 11. Two Jugs found built into the Wall of an old House in Dundee, and now in the Dundee Museum.

Commissioners. They are about 5 inches high, of a reddish-brown glazed ware, with a loop handle at one side, and were imbedded in the wall in different places, with their mouths flush with the exterior face of the wall. Two of the six jugs so found are shown in fig. 11.

Part of the decorated Wooden Ceiling of the house of A. W. Wedderburn, town clerk of Dundee, 1617, painted with geometrical patterns and floral and foliageous scrolls.

A fine old Scottish Axe-Head of iron, found in the Loch of Rescobie, near Forfar.

A good old Scottish Chair, said to be from Holyrood Palace.

A number of wooden Spindles and Spindle Whorls of stone, and two very fine Distaffs, ornamented with carved patterns and pierced work; six Spinning Wheels of different ages and patterns, and three yarn-winding Reels.

Two upper stones of Querns of sandstone, with a moulding round the central hole, and one octagonal Pot-Quern.

A Toasting Stone, for baking oat-cakes before the fire, ornamented with a figure of a heart.

A large shallow Dish of sandstone, said to have been used for 100 years in the donor's family as a baking stone.

An old Curling Stone, an irregularly shaped boulder stone, with an iron handle.

One Tinder Box of tinned iron, with Candlestick Lid, and six Crusies, one which is of brass.

Two Socket-Stones for gate-pivots, and two toothed Reaping-Hooks.

In the Ethnographical Department, the most notable objects are a case of New Guinea things, including two stone Axe-Heads and a perforated Mace or Club-Head of stone, cut into projections all round the circumference; a selection of articles used by the Esquimaux, including a Stone-Lamp, about 20 inches by 12 inches; a case of Peruvian Relics, including a small desiccated Body; a collection of about thirty American Arrow-Heads of chert; and an Axe of jade, from New Zealand.

THE HUNTERIAN MUSEUM, GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

In the Hunterian Museum there is a collection of Archæological objects, consisting chiefly of stone implements and sepulchral urns.

Stone Implements.—Six Arrow-Heads of flint, two Scrapers, and a Gun Flint—from the parish of Daviot, Inverness-shire.

A very fine Arrow-Head of flint, 2 inches in length, with barbs and stem—from Cautyre.

A broken Arrow-Head of flint—from Walston, Lanarkshire.

Three other Arrow-Heads—localities unknown.

Four Arrow-Heads—from Ireland.

A large and finely polished Stone Axe, a rounded oval in section, the edges ground flat, both ends alike—found at Giffnock Quarries, near Pollokshaws, in 1860.

Half of another polished Axe of similar form—from Denny Moor, Stirlingshire.

A very fine polished Axe of the same form, with a slight expansion at the butt—from Braehead, near Kilsyth.

A large Stone Axe, pointed at the butt—turned up by the plough in the parish of Fenwick, Ayrshire.

A smaller Stone Axe, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length—found in a field at Skelmorlie, Ayrshire.

A large wedge-shaped Hammer of grit, 9 inches in length—from Hilton farm, parish of Cadder.

A flat oblong Stone, about 9 inches by 4 inches, rounded at the edges, and bored through one end with a hole $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter—from Tolsta, Stornoway.

A fine Hammer-Head of porphyry, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, with rounded butt and incurved sides, the shaft-hole about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter—locality unknown.

A fine Bracer of reddish quartzite, 4 inches in length by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in breadth, pierced by a single hole at each end—locality unknown.

Bronze Implements.—A portion of a thin Bronze Knife-Dagger, 4 inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width at the base, the butt end with the rivet-holes gone—found at Blockairn, Baldernock.

A Bronze Socketed Sickle, the socket $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, with a rivet-hole near the opening, the blade 5 inches in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in width at its junction with the socket, with a well-defined midrib following the curve of the blade—locality unknown. This sickle, if it be Scottish, as is most likely, is one of three Scottish specimens known, one being in the Perth Museum (see fig. 6, p. 339), and one in the National Museum.

Four Bronze Spear-Heads of the common type—localities unknown.

Eight Socketed Axes of bronze, also of the usual types—localities unknown.

Ten flat Axes of bronze, and five flanged Axes of bronze—from Ireland.

Sepulchral Urns.—A splendid Cinerary Urn, the largest known, being about 20 inches high, of the usual form and ornamentation, with overhanging rim and tapering lower part—found half a mile to the east of the town of Girvan, in Ayrshire.

A small Cinerary Urn, of the common type—found at Largs.

An Urn of the low wide-mouthed, thick-lipped variety, with impressed lines closely contiguous surrounding it horizontally from top to bottom—from the Isle of Skye.

Small Urn of the same form, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, with loops under the rim, presented by Mr Cochran-Patrick of Ladyland, and probably found there.

Small Urn of the same form, with no locality.

Among the foreign collections is a small typical series of Palæolithic implements, from Perigord; five Arrow-Heads of quartz, from South America; thirteen Arrow-Heads of chert, and six grooved Stone Axes, from North America; three Stone Axes, from New Zealand; a large globular two-handled Vase from Cuzco, about 2 feet high; a double-handled Amphora, about 4 feet long,

taken up from the bottom of the sea at Pozzuoli, and encrusted with sea-shells; a collection of Pottery and Glass, from Cyprus; a Mummy and collection of objects, from Egyptian tombs; and a very extensive and varied collection of South Sea Weapons, Paddles, Carvings, and Manufactures, brought home by Captain Cook.

In the Inscription Room of the Hunterian Museum are the Roman Monuments, 32 in number, described by Professor W. Anderson in a work issued for the University 1771, and also by Hubner, *Corpus Inscriptionum*, 1873.

KELVINGROVE MUSEUM, GLASGOW.

In the Archæological Section of this Museum there are a few Scottish specimens, the chief of which are:—

Five Sepulchral Urns, from cairns at Tomont End, Isle of Cumbrae, opened in 1878. Two of the five are cinerary urns about 10 to 11 inches in height, with overhanging rims, and the other three are of the low, wide-mouthed, thick-lipped form, about 5 inches in height. One of the three has four pierced loop-like projections under the brim.

A large Cinerary Urn, about 14 inches high, with two slight mouldings—found at Dippin, Kilmory, Arran, in 1875; a rude Cinerary Urn—found at Springfield Quay in 1887; and a Cinerary Urn, broken—found on the farm of Lawfield, Kilmalcolm.

A wedge-shaped Stone Hammer, about 8 inches in length—from Gartmore, Perthshire; another, about 10 inches in length—from New Kilpatrick; and a third, about 7 inches in length—from Stobercross Docks.

A polished Axe of felstone, about 11 inches in length, oval in the cross section, with planed edges—found at the junction of Sauchiehall and Buchanan Streets.

A Bronze Sword, one of three found in the island of Shuna, Argyllshire, in 1874. One of these swords was presented to the National Museum by Mr Robert Thomson, Shuna, Cor. Mem. S.A. Scot., in 1875. [See the *Proceedings*, vol. xi. p. 121.] A flanged Axe of bronze—found in Fife.

An octagonal Font—no locality.

A Sculptured Stone, from Old Kilpatrick, latterly in the garden of Mountblow House. Figured in Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, vol. i. plate cxx.

A beautiful Bowl of Samian ware (fig. 12), perfect, found 7th October 1876, in an excavation in the Flesher's Haugh, in Glasgow Green. This is the finest specimen of Samian ware known to have been found in Scotland.

Fragments of a similar Bowl of Samian ware—found at Gartshore, Kirkintilloch.

Other collections, not Scottish, are a series of 200 Arrow-Heads of flint,

about 80 Stone Celts, two Socketed Axes of bronze, and 27 Querns—from Ireland.

Among the foreign collections are the Livingstone collection of Weapons, Implements, &c., from Central Africa ; a collection of Weapons, &c., from New Guinea ; and small collections from Australia and New Zealand.

The Museum also contains a large collection of Cypriote Antiquities, principally in pottery and glass, and a series of Greek Pottery and other remains from the island of Vulcano, in the Lipari group.



Fig. 12. Bowl of Samian Ware, found in Glasgow Green.

NAIRN.

The Nairn Museum, in the Public Hall Buildings, occupies a portion of the Reading Room of the Nairn Literary Institute, screened off from the part used as the Reading Room. Its principal collections are Mineralogical and Geological. The Mineralogical section is remarkable as presenting, among many interesting features, a series of minerals from Greenland; and there is a good representation of the Old Red Sandstone Fossils of the district. The Archæological specimens are few in number, and are not labelled with their localities:—

A very fine Urn, of the tall thin-lipped variety, with bulging sides, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and the fragments of another.

Two polished Stone Axes or Celts of the common imperforate type.

A very fine Arrow-Head of whitish flint, with barbs and stem, and serrated on the edges ; and about half a dozen others of the common varieties.

One Rubbing Stone, three Querns, and one Pot-Quern.

Two Socket-Stones for the iron spindle of the upper-millstone, one still in the beam in which it rested when in use.

A set of old Highland Horse-harness of withes, and an old Wooden Plough, two old Axes, a Wool-Card, two Leisters, and a Caschrom.

A very good Highland Brooch of brass, ornamented with circles of inter-laced work and grotesque animals, and an octagonal Brooch.

A basket-hilted Sword, with thistle-heads in the ornament of the basket, and a single-edged blade. Other two basket-hilted Swords, said to be from Culloden; and two Halbets.

A round Powder-Horn, carved with a shield bearing the Manx triskele, a boar's head and a galley, bearing the motto "Arceo non uro."

A Plaid, said to have been worn by Prince Charles Edward, is exhibited by Mr Fraser, the Manse, Kilmorack.

FORRES.

The Falconer Museum, Tolbooth Street, Forres, is a handsome building erected in 1869, from a bequest by Alexander Falconer, a native of the burgh, aided by local subscriptions. It possesses good general collections of Geology and Natural History, among which is a very valuable local series of Old Red Sandstone Fossils, collected by the late Lady Cumming of Altyre. The Archæological department is chiefly local, and, though not extensive, contains a few interesting specimens.

There are twelve Flint Arrow-Heads, from the Culbin Sands.

A very fine Stone Hammer, of the form of the one from Urquhart in our Museum, measures 3 inches in length by 2 inches in breadth, and 1½ inch in thickness. It is of red quartzite, with white veins, beautifully polished, and the hole drilled straight through. It was found on the White Hill, Rafford.

A Flint Knife of the rare spear-head or dagger-blade form, 4¾ inches in length and 1¾ inch in greatest breadth, was found in excavating on the site of the Gas Works.

There are two flat Axes of bronze of the usual form, one found on Briach Hill and another on Burgie Hill.

Part of an Urn of the wide-mouthed, thick-lipped form, with tapering under part, found with an unburnt interment of which the skull is preserved; and part of a Necklace of jet beads and plates—found at Dam of Burgie, in 1841. [See Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals*, vol. i. p. 434.]

A Bronze Pin, with an open crutch-shaped head—found in Culbin Sands.

A Ring-Brooch of silver, with the curious reversible inscription of a mystical character—ANSOGANAGOSNA.

A pair of Thumbkins, found in an excavation in the High Street in 1820.

Two basket-hilted Swords, one of which is peculiar in having a curved blade.

A Scottish Pistol of steel, without maker's name.

Two Scottish Powder-Horns, plain.

"A Peer Man," a Pot-Quern, several Crusies, and a Spinning-Wheel.

The old Bell of the church of Edinkillie, inscribed "Presented by Ro. Cumming of Relugas 1698;" and the old Bell of Rafford, dated 1696.

In the Ethnological department there are some good specimens of Fiji Pottery, and Savage Weapons from Australia, New Zealand, New Hebrides, &c.

INVERNESS.

The Museum at Inverness in connection with the Free Library is only in process of formation. A good room has been partially furnished with cases, and the nucleus of a collection, illustrative of the Geology and Mineralogy of the district, is being gathered into them. At the time of my visit there were but few Antiquities—about a dozen Arrow-Heads of flint, and from twenty to thirty Scrapers of flint, from Urquhart, Elginshire, and two polished Stone Axes, believed to be from the neighbourhood. A Quern, also from Inverness-shire, presented the peculiarity of having a projection on one side of the upper stone, apparently meant to serve as a handle. The only other objects of a local character were a Sporan and two basket-hilted Swords.

STIRLING.

The Museum of the Smith Institute, Stirling, founded in 1874, by Mr Thomas Smith of Glassingall, consists of two rooms—one a large hall 148 feet in length, and a room at the end 44 feet by 24. A Reading Room, Library, and Picture Gallery are also contained in the Institute. In the vestibule are preserved a number of the Stirling Castle Heads. There is no systematic collection of Antiquities, but a few things of interest are scattered through the general collections, which are for the most part those of a Museum of Science and Art, with a small assortment of Ethnographical objects.

The Scottish Antiquities are:—

Two Urns of the low thick-lipped form, with tapering under part, much broken—from a cist near Dunblane.

Two small Earthenware Jars, with loop side-handles—one 6½ inches high, covered with a greenish glaze; the other 5 inches high, with a bronze glaze, said to have been found in a grave at Dunblane.

A Caltrop and Dagger, said to have been found at Bannockburn.

A Knocking Stone, several Quern-Stones, and old Curling Stones.

The Stocks of Stirling, and Jougs, and an Executioner's Axe.

The old Standard Measures of Stirling.

A good old Chair, stated to have been the library chair of the Rev. James Guthrie, minister of Stirling, executed in Edinburgh during the religious persecution in 1661.

A Spinning-Wheel and Yarn-Reel, and an old street Crusie-Lamp.

Among the Ethnographical collections are specimens of Pottery from various countries, ancient and recent; a series of Chinese and Indian Weapons and Musical Instruments; and a few Stone Weapons of the ordinary types—from North America.

BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

The Macfarlane Museum, in the Bridge of Allan Public Hall, contains no Antiquities or Ethnological collections as yet. It was being fitted up with cases for the Natural Science collections at the date of my visit:

ALLOA.

The Museum of the Society of Natural Science and Archæology in Church Street, Alloa, established in 1863, is arranged in the gallery of a large hall which is used for the Society's and other meetings. It has the nucleus of a good local collection of Natural History and Geology. Local Antiquities are few, but among them are several objects of interest:—

A Flint Flake, 4 inches in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in greatest breadth in the middle, triangular in section, and tapering to a point at both ends—found in digging the foundation of the Museum.

Half of an Urn of the low thick-lipped variety, with tapering under part—found at Easter Tillicoultry, on the estate of Alva, in 1812.

A fine Palstave or Flanged Axe of bronze, 5 inches in length by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch across the cutting face, the flanges forming triangular expansions on the upper part—found in Blair-Drummond Moss.

A fine socketed Axe of bronze, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch across the cutting face, the socket nearly quadrangular at the mouth, the neck nearly cylindrical, a side loop about an inch under the rim of the socket—found in the neighbourhood of Alloa.

A portion of an Effigy, from a recessed tomb, probably in the old church of Alloa.

A Sculptured Stone, with two shields of arms.

A wrought-iron Bracket for the cover of the font of the old church of Alloa.

A small old Scottish Chair, said to have belonged to Janet Geddes.

A Culross Girdle, and some Flags of the old Reform agitation.

Remains of the *Bos primigenius* and Red Deer, found in excavating the docks at Alloa. There are also other animal remains of very large size, which bear marks as if they had been brought up by a dredger, but unfortunately their history is not now known.

Among the Ethnographical objects are two Admiralty Island Spears, with obsidian heads; a New Zealand Mere-Mere of basalt; a number of Carved

Paddles and War-Clubs, from Fiji, &c.; and a small collection of Pottery, from Fiji, Mexico, and Peru.

REPORTS BY GEORGE F. BLACK.

Mr George F. Black visited the following Museums :—The Museums in King's and Marischal Colleges, Aberdeen ; the Museum in the Free Church College, Aberdeen ; the Arbuthnot Museum, Peterhead ; the Museum in the Institution, Banff ; the Museum, Arbroath ; the Museum of the Natural History and Antiquarian Society, Montrose ; the Museum in the Working-Men's Institute, Duns ; the Museum, Berwick ; the Museum of the Archæological Society, Hawick ; the Museum of the Tweedside Physical and Antiquarian Society, Kelso ; the Museum, Jedburgh ; the Observatory Museum, Dumfries ; the Museum of the Natural History and Antiquarian Society, Dumfries ; the Museum in the Town Hall, Kirkcudbright ; the Grierson Museum, Thornhill ; the Museum in Burns's Monument, Kilmarnock ; the Museum in Greenock ; the Museum in Paisley.

KING'S COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.

The Archæological Museum in King's College, Aberdeen, was originally constituted as a general Museum of Natural History, as well as Antiquities, Local and Foreign. At the union of King's College with Marischal College, in 1860, the Natural History part of the collection was transferred to the Museum in Marischal College, while the remaining portion of the collection came in time to be recognised as the Archæological Museum of King's College. Subsequently, by means of small annual grants from the Senatus, a considerable addition has been gradually made to the collection of antiquarian objects, by casts of ancient sculptures, &c. A valuable collection of casts of Egyptian Tablets, &c., has also been presented to the Museum by Dr Grant Bay of Cairo, and a considerable collection of local objects has also been added by the Rev. Dr Christie. A Catalogue of the Collection was published last year, and I am indebted to it for a good deal of the information contained in this Report.

Of Scottish Antiquities in the collection there are—

A beautifully formed and large Arrow-Head of reddish flint, with triangular pointed stem, and long barbs, with bases slanting from the inner side backwards, so as to meet the outer edge of the curve of the sides at a sharp angle—probably found in Aberdeenshire.

Twenty Arrow-Heads of flint, of different forms, and many imperfect ; and a chipped double-edged Knife of flint, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length—all found in Aberdeenshire, and principally in Kildrummy.

Fragment of a stone implement called a Spear-Head, of slate—found in Ross-shire.

Bead of black glass, striped with white and red; and a small Ring of jet, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter—without localities.

Two small Beads of vitreous paste, striped with yellow—found in Kildrummy.

Two small stone Whorls—one found in Kildrummy.

Bead of steatite, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter—from a necklace found in a cist on the farm of Dukeston, Kildrummy.

Axe of flint, polished, 4×2 inches—found in Upper Aberdeenshire.

Axe of greenstone, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness—found in Kildrummy.

Axe-Hammer of claystone, about 5×8 inches, of somewhat similar form to the one found at Crichtie, and ornamented with a raised band round the haft hole—no locality is attached to it, but it was probably found in the neighbourhood.

Ball of greenstone, 3 inches in diameter, ornamented with six plain circular discs, four of which are slightly imperfect—no locality, but probably found in Aberdeenshire.

Ball of greenstone, 3 inches in diameter, ornamented with seven plain circular discs, two of which are imperfect—no locality, but probably found in Aberdeenshire.

Ball of greenstone, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, ornamented with about forty small projecting knobs—found in Upper Aberdeenshire.

Stone Ball, 7 inches in diameter—found at Craigie Loanings, Aberdeen.

Stone Cup, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the mouth by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, with hollow $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep—found on the farm of Westerclova, Kildrummy, near a large number of weems or underground houses.

Rudely-made Cup of steatitic stone, with projecting handle—found on leveling a part of an ancient camp of 25 acres on the summit of the Damil, a conical hill in the parish of Alford, Aberdeenshire.

Two large Querns, complete—no localities.

Two Anvil-Stones, found in a large bed of flint chips near the sea-shore at Belhelvie, Aberdeenshire.

Two large Anvil-Stones, one with forty-nine depressions and the other with fourteen—both found at Slains.

Specimen of Stone from the vitrified fort on the Tap o' North, Aberdeenshire.

Flat Axe of bronze, $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, showing traces of tinning—no locality.

Flat Axe of bronze, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches—found on the farm of Ardhuncark, Kildrummy, in the neighbourhood of a large number of "Pond Barrows."

Leaf-shaped Sword of bronze, $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, imperfect in the hilt, but showing two rivet holes in each wing—no locality.

Leaf-shaped Sword of bronze, 24 inches in length, with two rivet holes in each wing, and one in the centre of the handle—no locality.

Urn of cinerary type, unornamented and imperfect, and which originally would be about 17 inches in height. It was found in the parish of Fyvie, in a circular hole about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter, and a quantity of peat ashes and burnt bones were also found in the hole, indicating that cremation had taken place. The bottom of the hole in which the urn was found was coated over with clay to the depth of 2 inches, above which was a covering of small flat stones. The bottom of the cavity on which the urn rested was 2 feet 5 inches from the surface.

Rudely made unornamented Urn of cinerary type (broken, but the pieces held in place by bands of tape), $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height by 10 inches across the mouth; and the upper portion of a small Urn of cinerary type, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the mouth—both found with burnt bones in a cist at Strichen in 1866.

Urn of food-vessel type, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height by 6 inches across the mouth, with ornamentation resembling string-impressed lines—no locality.

Urn of drinking-cup type, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the mouth, ornamented by bands of short vertical lines divided from each other by bands of two horizontal lines—found in making a road near the church of Banchory-Ternan in 1801.

Lower portion of an Urn of drinking-cup type—found at Stoneywood in 1802.

Thick Ring of iron, 8 inches in diameter, found in the year 1800 in the camp at Rae-Dykes, near Stonehaven, and “supposed to have been the hoop of the axle of a Caledonian war chariot used in the battle between Agricola and Galgacus, fought hard by” (See *Archæologia Scotica*, vol. ii. p. 301.)

Mediæval Pot of brass, with three feet, 9 inches in height by $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the mouth, with a hole in one side caused by the plough that turned it up—found about the year 1837, at the late farm of Flabbits, Durris, Kincardineshire.

Mediæval brass Pot, with three feet, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height—found among a quantity of human bones in Culloden Moor, about 1830.

Portion of a Sculptured Slab, about 16 inches in length, showing a priest with a staff and book—no locality.

Two-handed Sword, with leather-covered handle, ornamented with interlaced patterns; Iron Branks, formerly used in the parish church of Dunnottar, Kincardineshire; Thumbscrew; Socket of the ancient Market Cross of Old Aberdeen, from the area in front of the present town house; two Cannons dredged out of the harbour of Aberdeen; old Wooden Lock; small Wooden Plane, found between the wall and the lathing of Druminnor House, parish of Rhynie, in 1846; old Ring-Dial of brass; Padlock of the condemned cell of the Old Tolbooth, Aberdeen; *Cas-Chrom*, from Skye; Shetland Spade, from Scalloway; Iron Shoe of an old plough, from Kildrumny; pair of Rivlins

of raw cow-hide, from Shetland; the Linen Stamp of Aberdeen, dated 1745; old Stocking Stamp of Aberdeen, dated 1745; Seal of George Hamilton, bishop of Aberdeen, bearing a Mitre and Shield, and the inscription *SIGILLVM COMMVNE GEORGII EPISCOPI ABERDENEN*; two basket-hilted Swords; a pair of finely engraved Highland Pistols of steel, with globular butts, and dated 1634.

Of foreign Archæological Specimens, &c., there are —

Four small Arrow-Heads of flint—from North America.

Axe of flint, $9 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, well polished—found in East Kent.

Axe of flint, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ inches—found in East Kent.

Axe of basalt, 5×3 inches—from Ireland.

Three small Axes of greenstone—probably from Ireland.

Small Axe, with projecting ears—probably from the West Indies (*Carib*).

Perforated Axe-Hammer of greenstone, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches—no locality.

Roughly polished piece of Greenstone, $4 \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches—no locality.

Pair of gilt Spurs, dug up at Evesham, Worcester.

Suit of Horseman's Armour, such as was worn about the time of Henry VIII. or Queen Elizabeth.

Pair of brown felt Dress-Gloves, embroidered with gold and lined with pink satin, said to have been left by King Charles II. at Mosely Hall, Staffordshire, in 1651, after the battle of Worcester.

Buff Coat or Jerkin (worn in the time of Charles I.), sent from Hungary, about 1650, to David Stuart of Inchbreck, by one of his family.

Of Ethnographical Articles, &c., there are—

Eskimo.—Two Traps for catching birds; a Whale Harpoon and a Harpoon Barb; two Spear-Heads of stone, for killing seals; Box for holding stone arrow-heads; small hollow wooden Image of a walrus, used as a box for holding arrow and spear heads; Wrist Guard for protecting the wrist from the bowstring; Implement for sharpening arrow and spear heads; Stone for sharpening knives, needles, &c.; Implements, one of wood and the other of walrus ivory, rudely made in the form of human hands, and used for cleaning the inside of skins; very fine Scraper of flint, in wooden handle; Knife of bone or ivory, with wooden handle; bone Hammer; Spoon made of the tusk of the walrus; two Levers for lacing the *Baidares* or light skin-boats of the natives of the American side of Behring Strait; two Arrow or Spear Heads of flint, with serrated edges, each $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, both from Kotzebue Sound.

North American Indian.—Pipe made of the tusk of the walrus, by the Port Simpson Indians; four Masks of wood, used by the Port Simpson Indians in their war dances; ten very fine specimens of carved Stone Pipes, made by the Indians of Queen Charlotte Island; two finely carved Stone Plates, from Queen Charlotte Island; Blanket worn when dancing by the Indians of Vancouver Island; Stone Pipe, from Vancouver Island; Whale Harpoon used by the Indians of Cape Flattery; two pairs of Indian Snow-Shoes;

Arrows from California ; Stone Implement, 12 inches in length, termed a *Spuish*, and used for skinning deer, from a Melicete Indian tomb in New Brunswick ; Wampum Belt ; Cherokee War-Pipe or Call, which imitates the notes of the blue jay of North America ; Cherokee Instrument for producing fire ; Stone Collar, similar to the one figured in Stevens's *Flint Chips*, p. 231, from the Antilles.

Mexico and Peru.—Six small Stone Idols—found in ancient sepulchral tumuli in Mexico, Guatemala, and Costa Rica ; and twenty-three specimens of Peruvian Pottery.

South America.—Bamboo Box, containing poisoned Blowpipe Arrows—from British Guiana ; Necklace of wild boars' teeth, and two War Clubs—also from British Guiana.

Polynesia.—Three Combs, from the Tonga Islands, each formed of several pieces of the rib of the cocoa-nut leaflet fastened close together with a thread of cinnet ; Fan and a Pillow of wood, from the Tonga Islands ; Figure of *Sakaunu*, a great Tongan goddess, 14 inches in height ; specimens of Cloth, from Fiji and the Friendly Islands ; Axe of stone, from the South Sea Islands ; a number of War Clubs, from the Fiji Islands ; two Fans, Woman's Dress, Needle made of a human bone, and used in the manufacture of mats, Necklace of human and dog's teeth, and Necklaces of shells, &c.—all from the Fiji Islands ; Sword, edged with sharks' teeth, from Kingsmill Island ; Stone Adze in wooden handle, specimen of Cloth, and wooden Stamp for printing cloth—all from the Sandwich Islands.

Australia.—Knife, formed of small pieces of flint arranged in a row, and fastened into a wooden handle with gum ; Stone Hammer, bound to the handle with gum ; two parrying Shields, and an Instrument for killing birds—all from New South Wales ; two Boomerangs, Waddy, Nulla-Nulla, and Arm Ornaments of the Australian natives.

New Zealand.—*Mere-Mere* of basalt, 12 inches in length ; *Tiki-tiki* of jadeite ; Chisel of stone ; three Carved Boxes of wood for holding feathers ; and a War Club.

Africa.—Four leather Amulets, filled with cotton seeds, worn by the Foulah negroes ; Dress, Musical Instrument, and Case of Arrows of the Foulah Negroes ; Shield of buffalo hide of a Zulu chief, and several Assegais taken from the battlefield of Gurchilevo, Ulundi ; *Knobkerrie* or *Inducka* and Kafir Spoon ; Tobacco Pipe and Cigar-Holder of steatite, used by the Hottentots ; a number of Daggers, Swords, Images, Coins, &c., from China, India, Burma, Java, &c.

MARISCHAL COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.

In the Anatomical Museum in Marischal College are three small Urns of drinking-cup type, the particulars of which are as follows :—

(1) Urn, $7 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, ornamented with zigzags and lines of punctuations, &c., found in a short cist at Parkhill, in 1867.

(2) Urn, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, imperfect at the mouth on one side, ornamented with triangles, &c.—found in a short cist at Persley Quarry, near Aberdeen, in 1868.

(3) Urn, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, ornamented all down the side with lines of fine punctuations—found in a short cist at Stoneywood, near Aberdeen, in 1868.

In the same case are shown small collections of Human Bones from cists at Parkhill, Auchindoir, Stoneywood, Persley Quarry, and Foveran. According to Professor Struthers, the most of the bones are those of men of good stature.

In the Library is preserved the Silver Chain, with gilt ornaments, found in 1735, concealed under the floor of the "old Bibliothek of Marischal College," which formed part of the buildings of the ancient Franciscan convent. The chain and its pendent ornaments are described in the *Proceedings*, vol. x. p. 325, and figured on pl. xiii.

Portion of a double-link Chain of silver, consisting of eleven interlinked circular links about 1 inch in diameter, and similar to the chains of double links in the National Museum—found on the lands of Nigg, Kincardineshire.

A Banner of the Covenant, of silk.

Bismar of brass—no locality.

A Gold Ornament in the shape of a bird—found in a tumulus in Costa Rica, Central America.

The Wilson Collection of Greek Coins, Vases, Statuettes, &c., and a number of Egyptian relics are also preserved in the Library. A Catalogue of these objects exists in manuscript.

FREE CHURCH COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.

The Museum in the Library of the Free Church College, Aberdeen, was formed by the late Alexander Thomson of Banchory, and bequeathed by him to the Free Church College, along with a sum of money to provide for its maintenance. No order or classification is observed in arranging the specimens. The Flint and Stone Implements are kept in a drawer, out of sight, there being no accommodation in the cases for them. Besides the Antiquities, there is a small collection of Minerals, &c. No additions of any importance appear to have been made to the collection since its transference to the Free Church College.

Of Scottish Antiquities there are—

Four small Arrow-Heads, with barbs and stems (two imperfect)—found at Tillygreig, Udney, Aberdeenshire.

Small Arrow-Head, with barbs and stem—found at Mameula, New Machar, Aberdeenshire.

One barbed and stemmed and three leaf-shaped Arrow-Heads (one rudely made)—all found at Craiginchmyre, Banchory, Aberdeenshire.

Large Arrow-Head, with barbs and stem—found at Stonehaven.

Large lozenge-shaped Arrow-Head, and another with barbs and stem—both found at Rainniesshills.

Arrow-Head, with barbs and stem—found at Countesswells.

Large Arrow-Head, with barbs and stem—found at Banchory.

Two leaf-shaped Arrow-Heads, and one small Spear-Head, with barbs and stem—no localities.

Small Arrow-Head, with barbs and stem, and one rude triangular hollow-based Arrow-Head, two round Scrapers, and thirteen Chips of flint—all found at Sandwick, Orkney.

Very fine leaf-shaped Spear-Head, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length—found at Tillygreig, Aberdeenshire.

Lozenge-shaped Spear-Head, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length—found at Tollohill, Banchory.

Axe of greenstone, 8 inches in length by 3 in breadth at the cutting edge, with ground surface—found at Belhelvie, Aberdeenshire.

Axe of limestone, rudely made, $7 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, found on the Hill of Tillygreig, Aberdeenshire.

Axe of claystone, $4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, polished, the butt imperfect—said to be from the South Sea Islands, but almost certainly Scottish.

Butt end of a polished Axe of claystone—said to be from the South Sea Islands, but more probably Scottish.

Small Axe of greenstone, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ inches—also said to be from the South Sea Islands, but more probably Scottish.

Ball of sandstone, 3 inches in diameter, ornamented in relief with six knobs, each of which is carved with three concentric lines round a small central knob $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter—found at Cairnroben.

Ball of granitic stone, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, much weather worn, uncarved—found on the Hill of Tillygreig, in 1854.

Small Bead of blue vitreous paste striped with yellow—no locality, but probably found in the neighbourhood.

Small Collection from Glenluce, Wigtownshire, consisting of—

Fourteen Hammer-Stones, eleven flint Scrapers, one Polisher (?), two pieces of black Flint, and one piece of an Urn—presented by the Rev. George Wilson of Glenluce.

Leaf-shaped Sword of bronze, 25 inches in length, with a rivet hole on each side at the base of the blade and two in the length of the handle—one of four found in a peat moss near Haddo House, Methlick, Aberdeenshire, in 1858.¹

¹This sword has been spoiled through having an inscription engraved on one side to the effect that it was presented to Alexander Thomson, of Banchory, by the Earl of Aberdeen, in 1858.

Flat Axe of bronze, $7 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with fine patina, "found along with five others in removing a cairn of stones in the parish of Durris," in 1860.

Upper portion of a Cinerary Urn, about 12 inches in diameter across the mouth, ornamented inside the rim with three rows of small round depressions about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter, and on the outside, round the upper part, with nine rows of the same ornamentation—found on the Pentland Hills, near Edinburgh.

Urn of drinking-cup type, in fine preservation, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height by 5 inches across the mouth; and the greater portion of the side and bottom of another of food-vessel type, finely ornamented—both found in a cist with a skeleton while repairing a road at Clashfarquhar, Banchory, on the 27th August, 1817. When discovered, the urns stood at the west side of the body, one opposite the knee and the other opposite the thigh. (These two urns are figured in a very inaccurate manner in Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 419, from drawings by the late Alexander Thomson of Banchory.) Another Urn was found near the same locality, and deposited in the Stonehaven Museum, which is now dispersed, and the urn in all probability lost.

Highland Brooch of brass, 4 inches in diameter, minus its pin, with three panels of interlaced ornamentation.

"John Knox's Watch," traditionally regarded as having been presented to him by Queen Mary at the time when she was anxious to cajole him into an approbation of her measures; "A Gold Pin, in a small piece of Prince Charlie's Kilt, given by him to Lady Mackintosh a day or two before Culloden;" A Gaelic Psalm-Book, or Book of Power, with key and yarn (see Dalzell, *Darker Superstitions of Scotland*, p. 522); old square-shaped Iron Padlock.

Of foreign things there are—

Beautifully polished Axe of light green stone (called "nephrite" on the ticket), almond-shaped, measuring 7×3 inches—said to be from the South Sea Islands, but more probably from Jamaica.

Three articles from Sweden, viz., rudely chipped Axe of flint, $7 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches—from Skake; portion of a Dagger of chipped flint; and rudely ornamented Whorl of greenstone, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter—from Waksala, province of Upsala.

Four finely-formed Arrow-Heads of flint—from North America.

Eighteen Discs of shale or cannel-coal, from 2 to 3 inches in diameter, erroneously called "Kimmeridge Coal Money"—found at Povington, Dorsetshire, where upwards of a thousand specimens are said to have been found.

Small Jar of clay, 4 inches in height, with contracting neck and loop handle, rudely ornamented round the middle by vertical and horizontal incised lines—probably from North America.

A miscellaneous collection of Greek, Roman, Egyptian, and other Antiquities consisting of—

Greek and Roman.—About sixty vessels of Pottery, *Lecyths*, *Amphora*, *Oenochoi*, &c.; Mirror of bronze, ornamented on one side with concentric

lines, in relief, and with the other side tinned or silvered; twenty-one terra-cotta Lamps; five small phial-shaped Vases of glass; three small phial-shaped Vases of clay; models of a Human Hand and Foot, "both votive-offerings from Rome;" portion of the Pavement of the Temple of Juno Gabina; small marble Slab, inscribed VALERIA · MESSALINAE · AVGVSTII · L · CAENIS; half of a double-spiral Brooch of bronze, 2 inches in diameter, similar to those found in Central Europe; two small phallic Figures in bronze, the largest about 3 inches in length; portions of four or five Fibulæ; bronze Mace-head, with three rows of six spikes each; Roman Wax-Tablet Smoother and Roman Stylus, both of ivory—found at Arles in 1862.

Egyptian.—Twenty-five Figures in wood, green glaze, clay, and wax; two Signet Rings of bronze; wooden Spoon, with ornamental pattern carved on the handles—found in a tomb at Thebes; two Scarabæi; the painted Lid of a Coffin; the hand of a Mummy; the Mummy of a young Crocodile; and a number of small Figures of Gods, &c., for hanging round the neck.

Assyrian.—Three small Cylinders of hematite, with figures and cuneiform letters.

Hindu.—Several small Figures in brass of Hindu gods, &c.—modern.

Miscellaneous.—About a dozen Malay and Javanese Knives and Daggers; two wooden Bows—no localities; Spear, about 10 feet in length, barbed, with fish-bones, finely plaited, and carved with faces of two gods—probably from Treasury Island, Solomon Group; Spear, about 10 feet long, barbed with four rows of sharks' teeth—probably from Kingsmill Island; three Drums, formed from portions of hollowed trunks of trees—from Africa; Fiji Club, with carved handle; Arrow and large Quiver—no localities; Set of Harness of red cloth, &c.—probably Eastern; Pole, about 12 feet in length and 5 inches in diameter, with the figure of a carved and painted Idol at the top—no locality, but certainly from the South Sea Islands; curious Shield of thin bronze, with rude ornamentation stamped in relief from the inside, about 3 feet in length by 7 inches across the widest part, contracting to 4 inches in the middle; three Eastern Hats; Eastern Matchlock, and an old European Percussion Musket.

THE ARBUTHNOT MUSEUM, PETERHEAD.

The Collection in the Arbuthnot Museum in Chapel Street, Peterhead, was formed mainly by the late Adam Arbuthnot, merchant in Peterhead, and bequeathed by him to the town in 1851. According to the terms of his will, the Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the town are trustees in perpetuity; and he further directed that, "in case any Act shall be passed by the Legislature for the vesting, management, and maintenance of Museums of Works of Art, or others, in Burghs, then my said Museum and Cabinet of Coins shall be placed under the provisions of such Act." The Museum contains a very good collection of Greek and Roman Coins, and a good series of the

English and Scottish Coinage, besides a general collection of specimens of Natural History, Minerals, and Antiquities. A small Catalogue of the Museum was published in 1851, and few things of any Archæological or Antiquarian value have been added since then. The Museum is open daily on payment of an admission fee of 2d.

Of Scottish Antiquities there are—

Three barbed and stemmed Arrow-Heads—found at Cruden, Aberdeenshire.

Three barbed and stemmed Arrow-Heads, one leaf-shaped Arrow-Head, and portion of another—all found at Fyvie, Aberdeenshire.

Seventeen Arrow and Spear Heads of flint, mostly imperfect; one Knife of chipped flint, one Scraper, and one rude Core—all from Aberdeenshire.

Axes found in Aberdeenshire, viz., (1) of granitic stone, $8\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, polished at the cutting edge; (2) of claystone, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, imperfect at the cutting edge; (3) of basalt, 8×3 inches, rudely chipped, with polished cutting edge; (4) of greenstone, $8\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, polished; (5) of claystone, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, polished.

Axes found in Fifeshire, viz., (1) of basalt, $6\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, polished; (2) of fine greenish claystone, $3 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, polished, with slight groove on each side; (3) of fine claystone, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, very flat, and polished.

Axe of greenstone, $5\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches—found at Cairncatto, Aberdeenshire.

Axe of granitic stone, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches—found at Bruxie, Old Deer, Aberdeenshire.

Axe of greenstone, $6\frac{5}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $\frac{5}{8}$ in thickness, a fine specimen, finely polished—found at Peterhead.

Axe of basalt, $7 \times 3\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, perfect, and finely polished—found at Peterhead.

Axe of claystone, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, partly polished—found at Ravenscrag Ruin, Peterhead.

Axes, with no localities, but certainly Scotch, viz., (1) of flint, $3 \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ inches, polished on the cutting edge; (2) of claystone, $2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, polished; (3) of sandstone, $8\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, a fine specimen.

Whorl of claystone—no locality.

Anvil-Stone, about 4 inches in diameter, with a hollow on each side, and abraded edges, and two ordinary oblong-shaped Hammer-Stones—both found at Stennis, Orkney.

Roundish Pebble of quartzite, used as a hammer-stone—no locality.

Ball of granitic stone, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, finely smoothed, with four circular discs in low relief, the edges of which impinge upon each other—probably found in Aberdeenshire.

Ball of greenstone, 3 inches in diameter, with rough surface, ornamented with twelve projecting knobs—probably found in Aberdeenshire.

Ball of finely polished serpentine, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter—no locality, but probably found in the neighbourhood.

Whetstone of quartzite, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch across the middle, tapering to a point at both extremities, finely polished and perfect—found in the ruins of the Abbey of Deer, Buchan, Aberdeenshire.

Axe of bronze, flanged, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch across the cutting edge, the flanges lozenge-shaped and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in width at the widest part—found on the farm of Savock, Aberdeenshire.

Axe of bronze, socketed, $3\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ inches, with three vertical ribs, an inch in length, on each side—ploughed up near the Manse of St Fergus, Buchan, Aberdeenshire.

Bowl-shaped Urn of food-vessel type, about 6 inches in height by 7 inches across the mouth, ornamented with lines of dots and rows of circles alternating, imperfect on one side—found with burnt human bones below the foundation of Meesthill Monument, Broad Street, Peterhead.

Urn of drinking-cup type, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the mouth, ornamented on the outside with bands of oblique lines and zigzags—found on the farm of Bankhead, Pitsligo, Aberdony, in 1870.

Body and portion of the Rim of an Urn of drinking-cup type, originally about 6 inches in height—found in 1838 in a tumulus at Savock, Faichfield, parish of Longside, and near to the place called Campwells. Figured as perfect in the *Catalogue of the Archæological Exhibition in Edinburgh, 1858*, plate iii.

Fragments of a nearly complete Urn of cinerary type, roughly made and rudely ornamented—found in a cist at Newseal, parish of St Fergus, Buchan, Aberdeenshire, in 1840.

“Part of a Wooden Coffin, dug from a tumulus of peat moss on the estate of Cairngall, in August 1813,” about 5 inches in length by 1 inch broad and $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch thick.

Collection from a small tumulus at Ardifney, parish of Cruden, opened on the 21st August 1821. The collection is as follows;—

(1) Urn of drinking-cup type, perfect, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height by $5\frac{1}{4}$ across the mouth, ornamented on the outside with a variety of incised patterns. This urn is also figured in the *Cat. Arch. Exhib. Edin.*, pl. iii.

(2) Urn of drinking-cup type, the greater part of one side gone, ornamented in a similar manner to No. 1.

(3) Necklace of 12 Beads of jet, the largest of which measures $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length, and the smallest about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; and four rude unshaped Beads of amber.

(4) Axe of grey flint, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the cutting edge, finely polished. This axe and the necklace are figured on a small scale on plate ii. of the *Cat. Arch. Exhib. Edin.*

(5) Bracer or Wristguard, of polished flintstone, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch wide at one end by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at the other, rounded on one face and hollow on the other, with a small hole at each corner. In shape, size, and

material this bracer is remarkably like the one found at Fyrish, near Evan-toun, Ross-shire, and now in the National Collection.

(6) Very fine Arrow-Head, with barbs and stem, the point very slightly broken—apparently the only one in the collection from the tumulus, although seven are stated to have been found.

(7) Rude Knife formed from a large flake of flint, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, roughly chipped on one edge.

(8) A large rude Flake of flint, unworked.

(9) Portions of Skulls, Leg-Bones, &c., forming portions of the skeletons of a man and a child, and also the remains of a dog.

A miscellaneous collection of mediæval and later Scottish Antiquities, &c., consisting of a Jug of glazed ware, mediæval, 8 inches in height, with handle on one side—found in Peterhead; Models of a Distaff and an old Whorl—from Nethermill, Cruden; large iron Mantrap; old Sedan Chair; "Robert Burns's Plough;" iron Pencil-Case, found on the battlefield at Culloden; large Brass Spur; old Wooden Spoon, from Cruden; Caltrop, found at Frew, on the Firth of Forth; collection of Elfin Pipes, from Stirling; Brass Key and portion of Lead-Piping, from the ruins of the Abbey of Deer, Buchan; three old Arm-chairs, dated respectively 1607, 1661, and 1696; silver Table-Spoon, found near Haddo, inscribed on the back with the initials M.B. and R.P.; two Toddy-Ladles, Snuff-Box, and Brass Tobacco Box; carved Knife-Handle of ivory, found in ploughing a peat moss in Fifeshire; Tusk of a Boar, fragment of Lead, and an iron Key, dug up near the base of Ravenscrag Ruin, in 1829; Highland flint-lock Pistol of steel, finely engraved, made by JOHN CAMPBELL; a pair of Rivlins or Shoes of undressed hide, from Shetland; four small Cannon Balls; two-handed Sword, Andrea Ferara Sword, and another Broadsword; Bow of yew, with Quiver and Arrows.

Of foreign Archæological specimens, there are only—

Two very fine *Mere-Meres* of basalt, from New Zealand—one 14 inches, the other $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length.

Two finely polished Axes of green stone, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ inches and $6\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches—both from the Island of Jamaica, West Indies.

Arrow-Head of flint, with barbs and stem—said to be from New South Wales.

Three Spear-Heads of flint—from North America.

Cast of an Implement of chipped flint, $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, pointed at each end, and having the central part strongly serrated on one side by six teeth, and on the other by five; the original found in Honduras, and figured in Wilson's *Prehistoric Man*, vol. i. p. 194.

Five small Vessels of clay, found in a cemetery in the island of Cephalonia in 1816; an unguent Vase, from Argos, and another from Athens. Several small Egyptian Bronze Figures.

Of miscellaneous Ethnographical and other objects, there are—A very

fine collection of Eskimo objects in walrus ivory, consisting of four Harpoon Heads, a Comb, twenty-five small Ornaments in the shape of birds, a large Snow-knife, Fish-hooks, &c.—all from Baffin's Bay. Eskimo Register of Age, consisting of a string of twenty-nine metatarsal and other small bones of animals, obtained from a woman who wore it suspended from her girdle; two Eskimo Bow and Arrows, Spear for seals, and a bone-barbed Bird-Spear. Two very fine large Pipes of carved stone, and a curious Object of the same material, 11 inches in length by 2 broad, carved in relief with grotesque human and other figures—all from British Columbia. Two Paddles, carved and painted, from Vancouver Island. Bead Collar, Cloak, Knitted Bag, and Bead Necklace—from New Guinea. Stone Adze in handle, stone Axe-Head, and wooden Drum—said to be from the Solomon Islands. Wooden Knife, with finely carved handle—from New Guinea, very similar to one in the Kirkcudbright Museum. Large lot of Arrows, Spears, Bows, Clubs, &c., from the South Sea Islands; and a rudely carved Shield and a number of Boomerangs, from Australia, and a number of Zulu Assegais. Jar of Black Ware, from Peru. Two Malay Krises, Malay Spear, Chinese Tatar Bow and Arrows, and South American Indian Bow and Arrows, &c.

BANFF.

The Museum in the Banff Institution was founded in 1828. It is supported by fees and contributions, and is open daily to the public on payment of a small fee. It has a good collection of weapons, &c., from the South Sea Islands, and is fortunate in possessing some unique things; as, for instance, the only known example of a *Pieta* in stone found in Scotland; the Silver Pin, Chain, and Armlet, found at Gaulcross; and the Bronze Swine's Head, found at Leichestown.

Of Scottish Archæological objects in the collection there are—

Twelve Arrow-Heads of flint, with barbs and stems and leaf-shaped—all found in Banffshire.

Two Axes of claystone, one measuring $9\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and the other $5 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches—both found at Sandlaw, Banffshire.

Axe of greenstone, 8×3 inches—found at Gamrie, Banffshire.

Cutting end of a polished chisel-shaped Axe of flint, much fractured—no locality is given, but very probably it was found in the neighbourhood.

Two Axes of greenstone, one $6 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the other $6 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches—no locality given, but probably found near Banff.

Three small Axes of greenstone, each about $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches—probably from Ireland.

Perforated Axe-Hammer of greenstone, $4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, much weather-worn—found with a stone ball in a moss near Tomintoul.

Ball of basalt, about 3 inches in diameter, ornamented with about one

hundred small flat-topped knobs, and having the surface of each ornamented by lines crossing each other at right angles—found with the foregoing stone Hammer.

Cup of mica-schist, measuring 6 inches across the mouth—found at Cairn, Bankhead, Boyndie, Banffshire.

Cup of steatitic stone, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with perforated handle—found at Auchingoul, Banffshire.

Cup of steatitic stone, imperfect, with imperfect perforated handle—found at Kinclune Tower.

Cup of steatitic stone, 4 inches in diameter, with imperfect handle—no locality, but probably found near Banff.

Two complete Querns and three Upper Stones of Querns—all found in Banffshire.

Four Socket-Stones of gates—all found in Banffshire.

Two Whorls of sandstone—found in a field on the farm of Loanhead, near Cornhill, Corncairn, Banffshire.

Twenty-six Beads of amber, and two of vitreous paste, striped with yellow—all found in Banffshire.

Bead of vitreous paste, striped—found at Castle Newe, Aberdeenshire.

Mould of sandstone, for casting flat axes of bronze—found in the parish of Marnoch, Banffshire.

Flat Axe of bronze, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the cutting edge—found on the farm of Kinclave, Gowie, Banffshire.

Socketed Axe of bronze, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, covered with a fine patina—found at Devonshaw, Clackmannanshire.

Point of a Spear-Head of bronze—found in a peat bog at Corgaff, Strathdon, Aberdeenshire.

Leaf-shaped Spear-Head of bronze, 14 inches in length, slightly imperfect in the socket and at the point—found near Banff.

Leaf-shaped Sword of bronze, imperfect at the point, and measuring 21 inches in length, pierced with four rivet holes—found in a moss near Blairshinnock, Banffshire.

Two penannular Rings of bronze, with slightly expanded ends—no locality, but probably found in the neighbourhood.

Urn of drinking-cup type, 6 inches in height by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the mouth, the bottom imperfect—no locality given, but probably found in Banffshire.

Urn of drinking-cup type, $8 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches—found at Carestown, Deskford, Banffshire.

Urn of drinking-cup type, $5 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, imperfect—found on Cullen Farm, Cullen, Banffshire.

Urn of drinking-cup type, 7×6 inches, imperfect on one side—found at Auchmore, near Portsoy, Banffshire.

Urn of food-vessel type, 6 x 6 inches, imperfect on the bottom—found in excavating a cairn near Gask.

Bottom part of a small Urn containing burnt human bones—found at the Hill of Scatterty.

Fragments of a large Urn of cinerary form—found at Towie, Fordyce, Banffshire.

The curious bronze object in the form of a Swine's-Head, found in a moss at Liechestown, Deskford, Banffshire, in 1816, and described by the late Dr. John Alexander Smith in the *Proceedings* of the Society (vol. vii. p. 341 *et seq.*



Fig. 13. Bronze Swine's Head, found at Leichestown.

and pl. xlvi.) and by Dr Anderson in his *Scotland in Pagan Times*, first series, p. 117. The object is mounted as shown in the above illustration, fig. 13.

Pin of silver, 6 inches in length, with semicircular head, carried on a short portion of the upper part of the pin, bent at right angles to the lower portion, and surmounted by three short cylindrical projections. The front face of the semicircular head is engraved with three connected circles of spiral ornamentation.

Armlet of silver, of three spirals, plain, 2½ inches in diameter.

Portion of Silver Chain, 12 inches in length—found with the above Armlet

and Pin on the farm of Ley, estate of Birkenbog, Gaulcross, Banffshire. These three objects are figured full size in Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, vol. ii. pl. 9 of illustrations.

The Pieta dug up in the churchyard of Banff, and described and figured in the *Proceedings*, vol. viii. new series, p. 356. The stone measures 1 foot 5 inches in length by $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches in breadth, and about 6 inches in thickness. The head of the sculpture is imperfect (fig. 14).



Fig. 14. Pieta in Stone, dug up in the Churchyard, Banff.

Two fine Highland Dirks, each with carved handle of interlaced work ; two basket-hilted Swords ; Stock of a Highland flint-lock Pistol of steel ; three old Pistols, with wooden stocks ; pair of iron Thumbscrews ; several Shoe-Buckles ; the Foot of a Plough ; and an iron Crusie. Stone Mould for casting small Luckenbooth Brooches—found in a field on the farm of Loanhead, near Cornhill ; small plain circular brass Brooch ; Linlithgow Bushel Measure ; brass Mortar, without pestle.

Of foreign Archæological objects there are—A very fine small American Arrow-Head of flint, with barbs and stem ; an Axe of chipped flint, $8 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$

inches—from Denmark or Scandinavia; large Adze of shell, in wooden handle; the shell Heads of two others, and two stone Axes—from the Solomon Islands, South Pacific.

Also a large collection of Bows, Arrows, Clubs, Spears, &c., principally from the South Sea Islands.

ARBROATH, FORFARSHIRE.

The Museum at Arbroath, which occupies a large room in the Public Hall Buildings, is supported by a local Society and by admission fees. The general collection is extensive and varied, but unfortunately no proper system of classification is observed in the arranging of the specimens, the consequence being that it is almost useless for scientific purposes. The leading feature of the Museum is the collection of Shells and Minerals. The Museum is open daily to the public on payment of a small admission fee.

The Antiquities in the Museum consist of—

Two small and rudely formed Stone Axes, each about 5 inches in length—no localities are given, but they are probably Scottish.

Flanged Axe of bronze, about 5 inches in length—found near an ancient camp at Fordoun.

Rude and much-worn flanged Axe of bronze, about 3½ inches in length—no locality, but probably Scottish.

Casts of two halves of a stone Mould for socketed Axes, and a Cast of the Axe. This mould looks like a cast of the one found at Rosskeen, in Ross-shire.

Two large Whorls of stone—no localities.

Tripod Ewer of brass, 9 inches in height, imperfect—no locality.

Pair of large iron Thumbscrews.

Flat Powder-Horn, about 8 inches in length, brass mounted, carved with interlaced work, and dated 1698.

Five old iron Horseshoes; three Crusies of iron and one of copper; four Spinning-Wheels; two very fine Highland Broadwords; two basket-hilted Swords; two flint-lock Muskets; Letter of an Edinburgh Clothier to the Earl of Airlie, dated 1647, enclosing specimens of cloth for a doublet; and the original MS. of Burns's "John Barleycorn."

The Bell of Navar, a parish in the north-east of Forfarshire, which was united to Lethnot in 1721. The bell bears the following inscription in raised letters round the top:—O · OVDEROGGE FECIT ROTTERDAM 1665, SOLI DEO GLORIA M · IO · FIFVS PASTOR NAVARENSIS DONO DEDIT.

Of foreign objects there are—Nine American Arrow-Heads of flint; Axe of greenstone, from Canada, about 6 inches long; Stone Axe, from New Zealand, about 5 inches in length.

Portion of Mosaic Pavement from Pompeii; a number of Images of green

glazed ware, from Egypt, and two terra-cotta Lamps; small Toltec clay Figure of human Head; suit of Japanese Armour; Arab Matchlock; pair large steel Spurs—probably Mexican.

Collection of Ornaments and articles of Dress from Ashanti; three British Guiana Clubs; five carved Australian Shields; two Zulu Shields; a large number of Malay and Javanese Daggers, Knives, &c., and a large number of South Sea Island Clubs, Spears, &c. A large number of Models illustrative of the life, religion, manners, and customs of the inhabitants of Southern India; and an extensive but very incomplete collection of Silver and Copper Coins of different countries, and a quantity of Paper Money.

Female Mummy and portion of the Robe or "*Traja*" in which the body was wrapped—from a tomb at Iquique, Peru.

THORNHILL, DUMFRIESSHIRE.

The Museum at Thornhill, Dumfriesshire, is the property of Dr T. B. Grierson, and was formed entirely by his own exertions. The collection is a very general one, and includes objects from almost every part of the world. The Archæological collection is good, and is chiefly remarkable for the large number of perforated Stone Hammer-Heads and for the Bronze Rapier-Blades. The Museum is open daily to the public on payment of an admission fee of sixpence.

The following is a list of the Archæological objects in the Collection:—

Flake-Knife of chipped flint—found in a cist in a cairn with burnt bones, at Bardenoch, Keir, Dumfries.

Leaf-shaped Knife of flint, $6\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches—found in a cairn near Glenochar, Crawford Moor, Lanarkshire.

Arrow-Head, with barbs and stem; and two lozenge-shaped Arrow-Heads, twelve Scrapers, four Flakes, and thirty Chips of flint—from the Sandhills, Glenluce, Wigtownshire.

Arrow-Head, with barbs and stem—found in a cairn on the farm of Bardenoch, Keir, Dumfries. It is probable that this arrow-head was found with the flint Knife mentioned above, though this is not stated.

Arrow-Head, with barbs and stem—found on Townhead Farm, Closeburn, Dumfriesshire.

Arrow-Head, with barbs and stem—found at Paradise, Inverurie, Aberdeenshire.

Arrow-Head, with barbs and stem, and another of leaf-shaped form—both found in Banffshire.

Arrow-Head, with barbs and stem—found on a hill at Palskeach, Penpont.

Arrow-Head, with barbs and stem—found on Standard Brae, Farding, Keir, Dumfries.

Leaf-shaped Spear-Head of flint, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches—found at Parkgate, Kirk-michael, Dumfriesshire.

Arrow-Head, with barbs and stem, and small Chip of flint—found at Strathdon, Aberdeenshire.

Axe of claystone, $8\frac{1}{4} \times 3$ inches, finely formed—found at Dalbeattie.

Axe of mottled stone, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, fractured on the cutting edge—found at Bardenoch, Keir, Dumfries.

Axe of claystone, $7\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, with imperfect butt—found at Balter-son, Holywood, Dumfriesshire.

Axe of claystone, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches—found at New Cumnock, Ayrshire.

Axe of clay-sandstone, $5\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{7}{8}$ inches—found at Barland, New Cumnock.

Axe of green quartzose stone, $6 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, similar to one of our finest specimens—no locality.

Axe of whinstone, $4\frac{5}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches—found at Strathdon, Aberdeenshire.

Cutting end of an Axe of claystone, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ inches—found during excava-tions at Dumfries.

Butt end of an Axe of claystone, $4\frac{7}{8} \times 3$ inches—found at Durrisdeer.

Axe of claystone, $7 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches—found at Bonhill, Keir.

Axe of sandstone, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ inches, the butt chipped and fractured—found on the farm of Auchenhastrig, Tynron, Scarwater.

Axe of claystone, $4\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches—found at Drumbowie, Ochiltree, Ayr-shire.

Chisel-shaped Axe of sandstone, $5\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ inches—found at Inglistowrigg, Durrisdeer, Dumfriesshire.

Butt end of Axe of claystone, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches—found on the farm of Bireholm, parish of Keir.

Perforated Axe-Hammer of granitic stone, $6 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, polished—found in a cairn in the parish of Tynron, Dumfriesshire.

Perforated Axe-Hammer of reddish sandstone, 4×2 inches, polished—found at Amisfield.

Perforated Hammer-Head of the same form and material as the specimen in the National Museum, from Urquhart, $2\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ inches, finely polished, but unornamented—found on Slack's Farm, Tinwald, Dumfriesshire.

Perforated Hammer-Head of sandstone, with two veins of quartz running through it, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, polished—found at Balagan, Durrisdeer.

Perforated Hammer-head of sandstone, $3\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ inches—found at Coshogal, Durrisdeer, Dumfriesshire.

Perforated Axe-Hammer of whinstone, 10 inches in length by 4 inches across the widest part—found at Kirkpatrick-Durham.

Axe-Hammer of whinstone, $11\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, partially perforated from each side—found at Kirkmahoe, Dumfriesshire.

Lower half of an Axe-Hammer of sandstone, 7 inches in length, broken through the haft-hole—from Park of Closeburn.

Perforated Axe-Hammer of sandstone, $8 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches—from Old Gaitslack, Durrisdeer, Dumfriesshire.

Perforated Axe-Hammer of whinstone, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ inches—found at Holywood, Dumfriesshire.

Perforated Axe-Hammer of fine sandstone, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ inches—found at Auchanage, parish of Keir.

Perforated Axe-Hammer of whinstone, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches—found on Batterson Farm, Dumfriesshire.

Perforated Axe-Hammer of sandstone, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches—found at Keir Mill.

Perforated Axe-Hammer of whinstone, 8×4 inches—found at Old Chanlock, Penpont.

Perforated Axe-Hammer of whinstone, $9\frac{1}{4} \times 5$ inches—found at Glasserton, Wigtownshire.

Perforated Axe-Hammer of whinstone, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches—found on Cowshaw Farm, Tinwald, Dumfriesshire.

Perforated Axe-Hammer of whinstone, $7 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches—found at Keir Mill.

Perforated Axe-Hammer of rough weather-worn granite, $9\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ inches—found at Neilson's Park, Holywood, Dumfriesshire.

Perforated Axe-Hammer of whinstone, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ inches—found at High Kilroy, Dunscore, Dumfriesshire.

Axe-Hammer of whinstone, $10\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ inches, finely formed, but unperforated—found at Greenhead, parish of Closeburn.

Triangular-shaped Pebble of greenstone, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in greatest diameter, and perforated through the centre—found at Drumshin, Durrisdeer, Dumfriesshire.

Oblong roundish Pebble of quartzose stone, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and partially perforated from each side—found at Fairholm, Lockerbie.

Pebble of quartz, $3\frac{3}{8} \times 3$ inches, with a longitudinal groove on each side, probably a Bronze Age whetstone—found in Rashbrig Moss.

Hammer-Stone, abraded at both ends by use—found in a Pict's House at Castle Newe, Aberdeenshire.

Two Hammer-Stones of quartz—found in the Stoneykirk Sandhills, Wigtownshire.

Portion of a Stone Implement (probably a whetstone), $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length $\times \frac{1}{4}$ inch broad—found in a moss near Sanquhar, in what was supposed to have been a Lake-dwelling.

Forty-eight Whorls of sandstone and claystone, several of which are ornamented with concentric circles, &c., and all found in the south of Scotland.

Ball of white quartz, about 3 inches in diameter, ornamented with six projecting circular discs—found in Cree Moss, Wigtownshire.

Ring of jasper, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter, polished—found at Holstain, Durrisdeer.

Socket-Stone of quartz, with seven hollows—no locality.

Socket Stone, large—found at Drumlanrig, Dumfriesshire.

Socket-Stone which has been worn through from each side—found at Irongray, Dumfriesshire.

Socket-Stone, from Auchan Castle, Moffat, Dumfriesshire.

Perforated Pebble of sandstone, circular, 4 inches in diameter—found in digging a grave at Dalgarnock.

Large perforated Stone, found at Ingleston; and two other perforated Stones, without localities.

Sixteen rude Implements of sandstone from Shetland, presented to Dr Grierson by the late Dr James Hunt.

Sixteen Quern-Stones and about twenty large "Knocking Stones"—all found in the neighbourhood of Thornhill.

Fragments of Slag, from vitrified forts in Scotland.

Bead of yellow vitreous paste, striped—from Strathdon, Aberdeenshire.

Bead of amber—found at Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire.

Bead of blue glass—found at Castle Newe, Aberdeenshire.

Bead of glass—found at Baitford, Penpont, Dumfriesshire.

Bead of vitreous paste, ribbed—found at Blackwood Hill, parish of Keir.

Ring of jet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter—found in Lochars Moss.

Axe of bronze, flanged, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, finely formed—found at Park of Closeburn, Dumfriesshire.

Axe of bronze, flanged, $5\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{8}$ inches—found at Townfoot Loch, Thornhill.

Axe of bronze, slightly flanged, $4\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ inches—found at Raburn Bog, Eskdale Moor, Dumfriesshire,

Axe of bronze, flanged, $4\frac{3}{4} \times 2$ inches—found at Kirkless, Durrisdeer.

Axe of bronze, socketed, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ inches—found in Ayrshire.

Axe of bronze, socketed, $4\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, very perfect—found at Auchencairnhill, Closeburn, Dumfriesshire.

Javelin-Head of bronze, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, with a loop on each side of the socket, and the point imperfect—found at the base of Caerlaverock.

Spear-Head of bronze, leaf-shaped, $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, the socket imperfect—found at Dunscore, Dumfriesshire.

Socket end and base of the Blade of a leaf-shaped Spear-Head, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, and a Ring of bronze, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter—both found at Tinwald.

Blade of a small Javelin, with portion of the socket showing two loops—found near Spearford Bridge, Crossmichael, Kirkcudbright.

Three narrow Rapier-Blades of bronze—all found at Kirkgunzeon, and measuring respectively $15\frac{3}{8}$ inches, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length; all three are imperfect at the hafting ends.

Portion of a Wooden Pile from a Crannog in Loch Rutton, Kirkcudbrightshire, in which a wooden floor is said to exist.

Portion of Woollen Cloth enclosing human bones found in a moss at Rochs, in the parish of Torthorwald, Dumfriesshire.

Two portions of Stones, sculptured with interlaced ornamentation, from the

churchyard at Penpont; part of a sculptured Cross from Glencairn; Stone with interlaced ornamentation, and figures of men and animals on all four sides—found in the neighbourhood; Piscina, found at Closeburn.

Tripod Ewer of brass, 8 inches in height—found in a peat-moss in Buchan, Keir, Dumfriesshire; three-legged Pot of brass, 7 inches in height—found in a peat moss at Apin, parish of Tynron; three-legged Pot of brass, 11½ inches in height—found in Galloway; Upper portion of a brass Pot, with a long straight handle—found in Lanarkshire.

The Basket-Hilt of a Sword, found at Bannockburn; two Pikes from the Mid Steeple, Dumfries; a large collection of Swords, Muskets, Pistols, Daggers, Halberts, Axes, Gauntlets, Cuirasses, Bayonets, &c., of all times.

Three Spinning-Wheels; old Distaff and Spindle; three Yarn-Winders; old Tallystick; old Umbrella, said to have been the first used in Dumfries; collection of old Shoe Buckles; six Rosaries; carved Oak Box, 8¾ inches in length by 4½ inches high and 4 wide, elaborately carved; collection of impressions of Old Seals; Snuff-Mull of ram's horn, and two other Snuff-Mulls; Teapot, Cup and Saucer, and two Bowls of Harris ware; collection of old China and Glassware; collection of old Needlework, Embroidery, Lace, &c; three boxes of old Dutch Weights; old Sun-dial; six old Oak Carvings; two old Spice Mills; seven old Iron Keys; two old Iron Crusies; Iron Bracket for baptismal basin, from the old church of Morton, Dumfriesshire; portion of a Stone Mould for casting metal combs—found at Enterkinfoot, Durrisdier; collection of Flints and one Steel for strike-a-light; Galloway Flail of wood, with iron links; collection of Elfin Pipe-Heads; collection of Relics of Robert Burns the Poet, including the original manuscript of "The Whistle;" Letter of Sir Walter Scott, in which he calls Burns "the great National Poet," dated Edinburgh, 28th January 1822; Fiddle of James Humphreys, the noisy polemic commemorated in an epigram by Burns.

Of Archæological specimens from other countries, there are—

A Block of flint—found at Bridlington, Yorkshire.

One large Flake of flint and two Arrow-Heads, each with hollow base—found in Ireland.

Three large Spear-Heads of flint, with barbs—from Iowa, United States.

One Spear-Head of flint—found in Erie County, New York State.

Arrow-Head of red flint, very finely formed—said to have been found at Columbia River, Washington Territory, United States.

Seven Arrow-Heads of the Choctaw Indians.

Two large Spear-Heads of flint, found in Kent County, Canada, S.W.; two leaf-shaped Spear-Heads, found in Halton County, Canada; Spear-Head of flint, with barbs, found at Niagara Falls; other two American Spear-Heads of flint, with no particular localities.

Arrow-Head of flint, with barbs and stem—said to be from Tasmania.

Axe of flint, $6\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, chipped and polished, from Angeln; and a flint Dagger, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, from North Ulland, Denmark.

Axe of greenstone, $5 \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ inches, finely formed and finely polished—said to have been picked up near the head of Schœvean Creek, British Guiana.

Axes from Canada, viz.:—(1) of granitic stone, $6 \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ inches—found at Oxford, Kent County; (2) of sandstone, $6 \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ inches, rude and unpolished—found at Southampton, Bruce County; (3) of greenstone, $7\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ inches, polished at the cutting edge, (4) of greenstone, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ inches, very rudely made, (5) of greenstone, $2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{8}$ inches, rudely made, but polished at the cutting edge, (6) of greenstone, $3\frac{7}{8} \times 1$ inches, very rudely made—all four found in Halton County, Ontario; (7) of basalt, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, polished at the cutting end—found in Ontario.

Stone Axe, $4\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with groove round the top; and a small Axe of greenstone, $2\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ inches—both found in Iowa, United States.

Implement of clayslate, $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length by 2 inches across the middle, and slightly tapering to $1\frac{9}{16}$ inch at one end and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch at the other, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness in the middle, through which is pierced two small holes $\frac{1}{8}$ inch apart—found in Canada.

Two Indian Pipe-Heads of stone—found in Halton County, Ontario.

Axes and Adzes from New Zealand, viz.:—(1) Adze of basalt, $10 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, contracted at the top, polished, but also chipped and fractured; (2) Adze of greenstone, $4\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$ inch; (3) Axe of jade, $7 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, with a small hole bored through the top; (4) cutting end of an Axe of basalt; (5) cutting end of an Axe of jadeite; (6) Axe of finely polished lava, divided down each face by a deep groove as if meant to be divided in two.

Small oblong Pendant of jade, with perforation at one end, and worn in the ear—from New Zealand.

Axe of basalt, with a mass of gum on the top; and another Axe attached to a handle by a mass of gum—both from Swan River, New South Wales.

Blade of a Bronze Sword, $16\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, without the handle—found at Donally, Gort, Galway, Ireland.

Casts of a few of the Carved Bones found in the French Caves.

Of Ethnographical and other objects, there are—

New Zealand.—Flag-shaped Club, each face of which is carved with a spiral; Fish-Hook of wood and pearl; two ornamental Bags of fibre; Necklace of tusks of animals; large Fish-Hook of wood, with a bone point; elaborately carved Club; Club with carved tongue-shaped head.

Australia.—Waddy or War Club, from Queensland; Wooden Bow, and five Arrows, tipped with barbed wood, from Queensland; three Boomerangs; plain wooden Spear—from Queensland.

South Sea Islands.—Plaited Bag of vegetable fibre; portion of a Dress of *Tapu* cloth; Fish-Line of vegetable fibre and Hook of pearl; Fish-Hook of bone and Line of gut; seven Arrows, with wooden points; large heavy Club,

with knobbed head; two large wooden Fish-Spears; two specimens of Pottery, from the Nicobar Islands; Fish Spear, with four prongs; two plain wooden Spears and a Club; large Club, with divided head; large Arrow pointed with bone; two Atchinese Spears, with iron heads, from Sumatra.

Africa.—Seven Assegais and a Shield of hide, from Zululand; Head-Dress worn by the natives of the interior, and said to be made from the mane of the camel; three Arrows pointed with glass; three Armlets of elephant ivory, from the West Coast; Bag of mat fibre, from Sierra Leone; specimens of Copper Ring Money, and four Carved Calabashes, from the West Coast; Bracelets and Anklets of bead work and of brass, worn by the native women of the south; Basket and a Fan of plaited grass, and two Calabashes, from Lagos; wooden Club, from Abyssinia; large Calabash; collection of Jewellery worn by the Kaybles.

Egypt, &c.—Small collection of Relics from the tombs; small collection of Ornaments, &c., made and used in Egypt; modern Shuttle from Cairo; Mummy of a Cat and Mummy of Human Hand, both from Thebes; Head carved in sandstone, from a Temple at Mahanakin, Nubia; Brick, and the fragment of another, both with Cuneiform inscriptions—from Assyria.

Brass Cup with two ears, clay Lamp, Drinking Jar, 9 inches high, with two handles, and a Jug of earthenware, 9 inches high—all from Syria; two Arab Drinking Cups of glazed ware.

India, &c.—Collection of Articles of ornament made and used by the natives of India; Nose Rings worn by women in Northern India; Spear with iron head, and shaft decorated by tufts of red hair, used by the Looshai people; three Bags made of small seeds strung together, from Bombay; Tippet or Cloak of feathers, Wooden Comb from Burmah; lot of Burmese MSS.; twelve small Figures of gods in steatitic stone; two Fans, from Bombay; Burmese Praying Machine; wood and gilt Image of Buddha; Turkish Pipe and two Pipe-Heads: two small Dishes of red clay ware, from Madras; three Arrows with iron heads, from the Cherrapoongee Hills, Bengal.

Chinese.—Three models of Pagodas, Hat of bambu, Compass, Opium Pipe, Puzzle, Razor, and two Musical Instruments.

North and South America.—Iron Axe-Head, from Canada, as supplied to the Indians by the French in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; Lasso of the North American Indians; Indian Belt; American Paper Money; three North American Indian Dresses of leather; part of an Eskimo Spear, with walrus ivory head; two models of Eskimo Kayaks; pair of Indian Mocassins; fragments of a small Image from Peru; Urn, 14 inches in height, from an ancient mound at Ancon, Callao, Peru; two Wooden Spindles, from an ancient mound at Callao, Peru; Head-Dress of basket work and yellow dyed feathers, Ornament made from the wing-cases of beetles, Bambu Basket, Whip made from a species of seaweed, square shaped Club—all from Demerara, British Guiana.

European.—Portions of Mosaic Tiles, Glass, &c., from Rome; small terra-

cotta Lamp—no locality ; clay Dish, with spout on each side, from the ruins of Pompeii ; several Lamps of clay, from Rome.

Two ancient unguent Vases, from Girgenti, Sicily ; clay Lamp, from Antioch ; mediæval Jar of greyware, in the shape of a small Bellarmine.

Human Skull, found in a tumulus at Sledmore, Yorkshire.

Human Skull, from an Indian mound in Simcoe County, Canada.

Fragment of a bowl-shaped Vase, found at Carlisle, and believed to be Roman ; and four specimens of Roman Pottery, also from Carlisle.

JEDBURGH, ROXBURGHSHIRE.

The Museum in Jedburgh is housed in a small room, the rent of which is paid by the Marquess of Lothian, but formerly the collection was upheld by a local Scientific Society, which has now ceased to exist. The Museum is therefore in a state of neglect, and has not been open to the public for a number of years : the last time being during the visit of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club in 1885. The collection, though otherwise very small, is remarkable for possessing such a large number of American Arrow and Spear Heads.

The following is the list of Antiquities in the Museum :—

Stone Antiquities—Scottish.—Axe of green claystone, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ inches, polished—found at Jedburgh.

Axe of greenstone, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ inches, polished—found at Southdean.

Axe of whinstone, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, very rough, tapering to a blunt point at the butt—no locality given, but probably Scottish.

Smooth oval-shaped Pebble of sandstone, $3\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ inches, with a perforation through the centre 1 inch in diameter—no locality, but most likely Scottish.

Three small Whorls of green claystone, polished—found at Southdean.

Whorl of sandstone, ornamented with four groups of three straight lines—found in the Canongate, Southdean, Roxburghshire.

Pointed end of a large rude Hammer-Head of whinstone, found at Southdean ; when complete the specimen would have measured about 11 inches in length.

One upper and four lower Stones of Querns, and one complete Quern—all found in the neighbourhood, and all very rudely made.

Foreign.—Five hundred and fifty-one Arrow and Spear Heads of flint, of all forms and sizes—principally from Richmond and Columbia Counties, Georgia, United States.

Axe of whinstone, $3\frac{3}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, with deep groove round the middle—found in Burke County, Georgia.

Axe of whinstone, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ inches and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in thickness, with hollow groove round the middle—no locality, but probably from Georgia, as it is presented by the same person as the others.

Axe of basalt, $4 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, with deep groove round the middle—from the headwaters of Butler's Creek, Richmond County, Georgia, called an "Uchee Tomahawk" on the label.

Axe of basalt, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, polished, with deep groove round the middle—from Columbia County, Georgia, called on the label a "Kiokee Tomahawk."

Axe of greenstone, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, narrowing to $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch at the cutting edge—found in the valley of the Chattahooche River, Fulton County, Georgia.

Axe of whinstone, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{8}$ inches, with deep indentation on each side—found in Richmond County, Georgia.

Double Axe of red sandstone, $4\frac{3}{4} \times 3$ inches, with blunt edges, and having a ridge $\frac{1}{4}$ inch high and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch broad, extending across the middle of each face, apparently for the purpose of allowing it to be perforated, although it is not so perforated—found in Columbia County, Georgia.

Adze of compact green claystone, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches and half an inch in thickness; the original surface nearly all chipped off, what remains being finely polished—said to be Scotch, but no locality given, seems more probably to be from Jamaica.

Two Adzes of Ceremony, in carved wooden handles, about 2 feet in length—no localities given, but probably from Mangaia or Samoa.

Small rude Pendant of jadeite, polished—from New Zealand.

One whole and three pieces of Indian Sinkers of steatite.

Bronze Antiquities—Scottish.—Axe-Head, flat, with the merest traces of flanges, $4\frac{5}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches—found at Southdean.

Axe-Head, flanged, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches, slightly imperfect—found at Southdean.

Axe-Head, flanged, $8 \times 2\frac{1}{8}$ inches, perfect in form, and very sharp at the cutting edge, and having very high flanges—found at Southdean.

Axe-Head, socketed, $4\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{8}$ inches, ornamented with fine grooves down each face, and by a raised ridge down the mouth—found at Southdean.

Axe-Head, socketed, $2\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, imperfect at the mouth, ornamented with two grooved lines round the mouth—found at Dryburgh.

Blade, $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches long by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch broad at widest part, with small hole $\frac{3}{8}$ inch diameter at a distance $\frac{2}{3}$ of an inch from the butt end, apparently the portion of a narrow rapier blade—found at Southdean.

Medieval and Miscellaneous.—Five small terra-cotta Lamps—no localities; four fragments of embossed Samian Ware; two small rudely made Vessels of terra-cotta; double-handled Flask of terra-cotta, with figure of St Menas on each side, with hands outstretched, and a beast on each side of him, and crouching at his feet, similar to fig. 15; two small Figures of Osiris, one in bronze and the other in green glazed ware; Jar of terra-cotta, imperfect.

Old Handbell, 7 inches in height, with the following inscription in relief: "JOHN MEIKLL ME FECIT ED^B 1694."

Set of old Standard Measures of the town of Jedburgh, viz., Wine Gallon Measure, with Royal Arms in relief, and the words, "A. R., ANNO REGNI VI^o 1707"; The Common Measure of Jedburgh, having in raised letters the words, "THIS IS YE COMMUN MUSUR OF IEDBURGHT, 1663"; another with the words "ANNA MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET. HIBERN. REGINA 1707," old Bushel Measure, with the arms of Scotland, England, France, Ireland, and the town of Linlithgow, and the words "ANNA D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRANC. ET HIBERN. REGINA. I. MAII. 1707. LINLITHGOW." Set of old Brass Weights.



Fig. 15. Terra-Cotta Flask from Alexandria, with figure of St Menas and the Camels.

Small Iron Ladle, used by the old town hangman of Jedburgh to measure the amount of meal which he was entitled to take out of every boll exposed for sale in the market of the town.

Wooden Panel with the "Wright's Coats of Arms," taken down from front of the Trades' Loft of the Parish Church of Jedburgh, when making repairs in 1793.

Leaf-shaped iron Spear-Head, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, ploughed up at Abbotsrule; Halbert-Head and Handcuffs which belonged to "Lang Yebbie," formerly town's officer in Jedburgh; brass-mounted Powder-Flask of bison's horn; wooden Stock of old Gun; old flint-lock Pistol, with wooden stock; two old Muskets, with bayonets carried by the Town Guard; collection of old Swords; Lance, about 7 feet long; brass grip of an old Sword, labelled "Hilt of a Roman Sword, found at Abbotsrule;" old Spur of brass; old Clasp Knife; Pennon, with St Andrew's Cross, said to have been taken from the English at the Battle of Bannockburn by the men of Jedburgh; Pennon captured at the Battle of Killiecrankie, 1680; Pennon of First Volunteer Roxburgh Cavalry.

Small Quaich of bronze, 2½ inches in diameter, each handle ornamented with a fox's head in low relief; Elfin Pipe-Head of clay, found at Jedburgh Abbey; oval-shaped Snuff-Box of wood, covered with shagreen; Snuff-Mill or Grater of wood; old Spinning-Wheel of wood; Yarn-Winder of wood; Door-Sneck of iron; old Auger; collection of old Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c.; knee portions of two Hinges; portion of Lead-Piping, from the foundation of the Public School, Kelso; small three-legged brass Pot, 6 inches high, portion of one side and a foot gone; tripod Ewer of brass, 9 inches in height, minus handle, found near Jedburgh; old Sun-dial of sandstone, with the figure of a serpent sculptured in relief on one side; upper part of Skull and Horns of *Bos longifrons*, found in Jedburgh Forest.

Pair of Eskimo Snow Spectacles; two Chinese Umbrellas; Zulu Assegai; New Zealand chief's Staff of Ceremony; wooden Fan, from old Calabar, ornamented with spiral scrolls similar to those on the silver leaf-shaped plates found at Norrie's Law, Largo; African Pipe-Head of wood; Indian Hubbubble or Smoking Pipe, made from the shell of a cocoa-nut, with a wooden stem attached; Indian Santal Fan; small African Dagger, with wooden sheath; Bow, and three Arrows with barbed bone heads—no locality; Articles of Dress of the North American Indians, &c.; four Clubs, from South Sea Islands; leaf-shaped Paddle of white wood, South Sea Islands; African Drum; Matting of grass, &c.

Within the Abbey of Jedburgh is—(1) the Stone Slab figured in Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland* (vol. ii. pl. cxviii.), a cast of which was recently presented to the Museum by the Most Hon. the Marquess of Lothian, President of the Society. (2) Small Slab bearing a Roman inscription, described by Dr J. Collingwood Bruce in the *Proceedings of the Society* (vol. vii. new series, p. 321); a cast of this stone has also been presented to the Museum by the Marquess. (3) Two large Stones carved with interlaced ornamentation, found at Jedburgh.

DUNS, BERWICKSHIRE.

In 1839 a Society was founded in Duns, under the name of "The Berwickshire Antiquarian Society," which existed till the year 1860, when it was dissolved. From time to time the Society received donations of a miscellaneous description, but principally of Natural History Specimens and Coins. At the dissolution of the Society, these articles were scattered—the greater part of them being returned to their donors, but a few articles, including the cases, were deposited in the Council Chambers. In the year 1877 a "Working-Men's Institute" was built by public subscription, and what articles remained were handed over to the committee, and are now lodged in the Institute. The building is the property of the Institute, and the revenue for its upkeep is obtained by letting the premises on the ground floor. The

Institute proper occupies two moderately large rooms on the first floor, joined together by a large double door. The front room is used as a reading room, the room to the rear being the one devoted to the Museum and Library. This room has two wall cases on each side, and an oblong glass-topped case in the centre of the floor. In one of the wall-cases are the following articles of Antiquity:—

Perforated Axe-Hammer of basalt, 8 inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in greatest breadth—found in digging at Duns Castle in 1803. This specimen (fig. 16) is



Fig. 16. Stone Hammer, found at Duns Castle.

peculiar in possessing an oval haft-hole, instead of the usual circular perforation. It is also figured in the *Proceedings*, vol. i. new series, p. 334; and in the second series of Dr Anderson's *Scotland in Pagan Times*, p. 315.

"Roman Jar found at Cirencester, 1840," ornamented with figures of men on foot, in chariots, and on horseback, incised in the clay by fine lines. The jar, which is of reddish-brown ware, stands about 8 or 9 inches in height.

An Orkney Bismar, similar to one in the National Museum. Barry, in his *History of Orkney* (pp. 211-212), describes the bismar as "a lever or beam made of wood, about 3 feet long, and from one end to near the middle it is a cylinder of about 3 inches diameter, thence it gently tapers to the other end, which is not above 1 inch in diameter. From the middle all along this smallest end it is marked with small iron pins at unequal distances, which serve to point out the weight, from one mark to twenty-four, or a lispund."

Large Horse-Pistol, with flint-lock, *temp.* George III., marked with the initials G. R. under a crown; Cuirass (back and front), "dug up in Duns Castle Lake;" Helmet and Cloak of the Old Berwickshire Yeomanry; the iron Barrel of a Blunderbuss; a Sailor's Cutlass, with shagreen handle; the tanged Blade of a Sword, about 18 inches long; an iron Horsebit, described as being "500 years old;" an old Bayonet found after the fire in the Tower of London; old Iron Key; and an old Spinning Wheel of wood, formerly used in Berwickshire.

Ethnographical Objects.—A very finely carved Canoe Scoop, with curved handle, and measuring about 5 feet in length. A similar specimen was purchased for the National Museum last year. A finely carved flat Paddle, about 4 feet in length, with a flat head.

Womerah or Spear-Thrower, used by the Australian aborigines; Tomahawk or Club, used by the natives of Australia in single combats; rude wooden Club, about 2 feet in length, with the grip end roughly notched, and a Boom-rang, both from Australia; elaborately carved Walking-Stick—from India (modern); Burmese Hat of plaited bamboo.

GREENOCK, RENFREWSHIRE.

The Museum in Kelly Street, Greenock, was erected and endowed in connection with a Lecture Hall, for the instruction and improvement of the people of Greenock in 1875, by the late James M'Lean, timber merchant, Greenock. The special feature in the Museum is a good collection of Eastern metal work and porcelain. There is also a small library, consisting principally of the publications of the British Museum. A small hand-press is used for printing descriptive labels for the specimens.

The following is a list of the Antiquities in the collection:—

Seventeen Scrapers of flint of common form, one Flake-Knife and a Flake, and one Chip, all of flint—found at Luce Bay, Wigtownshire.

Three Hammer-Stones of sandstone and one of quartz, chipped and fractured on the edges—found at Luce Bay, Wigtownshire.

Two Whorls, one of sandstone and the other of slag—no localities.

Large rude Quern, complete—from Tarbert, Harris.

Upper and lower Stone of a Quern—no locality; and six upper Stones of Querns, one with three finger-holes—without localities.

“Knockin'-Stane” of whinstone, with a hollow 10 inches in diameter and 7 inches deep—no locality.

“Knockin'-Stane,” large, of red sandstone, with a hollow 12 inches in diameter by 10 inches in depth—no locality.

Two fragments of a large Urn, probably of cinerary type—no locality; a Slab of slaty sandstone, 22 inches in length by 8 inches in breadth and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness, bearing an equal-armed cross-potent within a lozenge over the letter W.—from (?) Ballyragit, Wigtownshire; four Bellarmine or Jugs of grey ware, of medium size—no localities; two Jugs of grey stoneware, each of about a pint capacity; four short thick glass Bottles; several fragments of stoneware Dishes of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; small Roundlet of clay; round-bottomed Crusie of iron; four Candlesticks of glazed ware; a Tinderbox and Candlestick combined, and Flint and Steel; portions of two glazed Floor-tiles; an old Timepiece of the seventeenth century; “Chair of State, which belonged to the last Lord Chancellor of Scotland, the Earl of Seafield.” This chair has a folding iron candlestick attached.

Of Archæological objects from other countries, there are—

Twelve Arrow-Heads of quartz and chert—found at Burkville, Nattoway County, Virginia, United States.

Seven Arrow-Heads and small Spear-Heads of blue flint—found at the Delaware Watergap, Pennsylvania.

Peculiar-shaped Arrow-Head of serpentine stone, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length, the surface ground and polished, and having a very broad butt—found at the Delaware Watergap, Pennsylvania.

Sixty-six Arrow-Heads and Spear-Heads of flint, and three ovate-shaped Implements, also of flint—found at North Bend, Ohio, United States.

Axe of greenstone, 5×2 inches, polished at the cutting edge—found at Elora, Canada.

Almond-shaped Axe of greenish-coloured stone, about $8\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches, the surface finely polished—found in the island of Trinidad.

Axe of greenstone, $5 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, polished at the cutting edge—most likely from Australia.

Axe of basalt, $5 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with smoothly ground surface—found in County Antrim, Ireland.

Axe of porphyry, 6×2 inches, ground at the cutting edge—probably from Ireland.

Two Implements of greenstone, resembling axes, one in the form of a chisel with a sharp cutting edge—both found in Ireland.

Stone resembling an axe—found in Ireland.

An Anvil-stone of greenstone, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ inches, with a hollow on each side—probably found in Ireland.

Mere-Mere of basalt, 11 inches in length—from New Zealand.

Collection of Roman Antiquities from London.—Fragments of Samian Ware, found in digging the foundation of Messrs Cousin & Co.'s warehouse, London Wall Street; fragments of Amphoræ, mostly pieces of handles; a Drinking Jar of black ware, 5 inches in height and 5 inches in greatest diameter, and several Fragments of black ware—all found in the moat of the old Roman Wall at Messrs Cousin & Co.'s; fragments of old Leather Shoes, two portions of Pavement of small red tiles, two human Skulls, four Roman Paving-Bricks, three Boars' Tusks, portions of two oak Piles—all found in excavating the Underground Railway in 1882; a human Femur, marked "supposed Roman;" a human Skull, found in the moat at Moorgate; a Bone Pin, 4 inches in length, two fragments of wooden Implements, thirteen "Roman Nails," and two halves of the lower jaw of *Sus scrofa*—all found in digging at Dowgate Wharf; and two large Roman Bricks, from London Wall.

Lot of old Tobacco Pipes of clay, found in cutting the Underground Railway in London in 1882; old London Watchman's Rattle; old Church Collection Plate of pewter, inscribed in Roman characters, "GOD SAVE KYNGE HENRY THE EYGHTEH."

Three Roman terra-cotta Lamps; seven Roman glass Bottles; Roman Bottle of reddish ware; fragment of a Brick, from Pompeii; round-bottomed Jug, with one handle, found in the Catacombs of Rome; Maltese Lamp of grey stoneware, called in Arabic a *Mosbeah*; Maltese Jar with handle on each side of the neck, and narrowing away to the bottom, about 10 inches in height; Water Bottle and Saucer of clay; four small Images of green glazed ware, from Egypt; small Head of a man in limestone (Phœnician); portion of a small votive Tablet of limestone, from Carthage, with an inscription in Phœnician, which may be translated—"To our Lady, to Tanath, and to our Lord, our Master, Baal Hammon [one is] vowing, Mattanball, the Daughter of Ebed-Malcarth, the son of Gad-Ashtaroth."

Seven Vessels of Pottery of the common Peruvian form, from Trujillo, Peru. One of these vessels is labelled as from the ruins of the ancient city of Gran Chima, near Trujillo. These objects are wrongly ticketed as being from Trujillo, Mexico.

The following is a list of the Ethnographical objects in the collection:—

Africa.—Two wooden Spoons; Armlet of elephant ivory, from Fernando Po; Kafir Pillow of wood; three Zulu Pipes, with stone heads; Musical Instrument, from Loango; two wooden Jars, each about 12 inches in height, and a double Drinking Vessel of wood; four *Nob Kirries* or wooden Clubs of the Batalpin Kafirs; Fly Flipper; wooden Stool, from Ashanti; two Quivers with Arrows; Zulu Purse, ornamented with bead-work; two Whips; Zulu

Bow, four Shields of buffalo hide, and thirteen Assegais; six Spears, with barbed iron heads; and six Mats, from Madagascar.

Australia.—*Womerah* or Spear-Thrower; five Boomerangs; Spear-Thrower, from Western Australia, 20 inches long by 7 inches across the widest part.

New Zealand.—*Patu-Patu* of bone, 17 inches in length; three Clubs, with carved tongue-shaped heads, one ornamented with feathers; Chief's Mat of plaited grass; Dress of native cloth; small *Tiki-Tiki* of green jadeite, with a portion of bone attached to a thong for suspension.

New Guinea.—Ear-Stretcher of wood; two Spoons of cocoa-nut; native girl's Dress of vegetable string, from Port Moresby; woman's Belt of plaited human hair; ten Arrows, with bone heads; the Head of a spear; and two stone Axes in flat carved handles.

Miscellaneous.—Dyak Shield of wood, from Borneo; seven Spears with hardwood heads, and a pick-shaped Club, from New Caledonia; ten wooden Spears, from 8 to 10 feet in length, and having barbed wooden heads, and nine Arrows with large iron and wooden heads, from Java; Spear about 10 feet in length, with obsidian head, from the Admiralty Islands; wooden Bow, called a *Karama-da*, from the South Admiralty Islands; Bow, from the New Hebrides; Sword and three large Spears of wood, all armed with rows of sharks' teeth; and a portion of a Dress of thick plaited vegetable fibre, worn as a protection against the sharks' teeth spears—all from Kingsmill Island, Gilbert Islands; five Dresses of native cloth, two of which are from the Friendly Islands, one from Sandalwood Island, and two unknown; Spear about 13 feet in length, the head barbed with fish-bones, painted and carved on the head with figures of gods, from the Solomon Group; two Fish-Spears, from the Samoa Islands; Bow about 6 feet in length; *Foca* or Fly-Switch; fourteen Arrows, some with bone heads; eight Arrows with hardwood heads; two Spears, with detachable iron heads; Fish-Spear about 12 feet in length, with bone-barbed head; eleven war Clubs of wood of different forms; Club of bone, 4 feet in length; two Clubs, with stone heads; thirteen Canoe Paddles; Idol of wood, 20 inches in height; four Fish-Hooks of wood and bone; three Fish-Hooks of mother-of-pearl; two large shallow wooden Ladles—all without localities.

Japan and Ohina.—Needle of wood for sewing charcoal bags, Teapot, Head Rest, Banjo, Suit of Armour—all from Japan; Pillow of wood, two Opium Pipes, Fiddle and five bronzes—all from China.

India and Burmah.—Quiver, Arrows, and Bow, 7 feet long—from India; two drinking Cups—from Burmah; Collection of Guns, Swords, &c.—mostly Eastern.

North and South America, &c.—Dress or Cloak made from the entrails of the maned seal, and worn by the natives of Kamchatka; Eskimo Kayak, full size; three pairs of Canadian Snow-Shoes; Mat of grass, worked by a little American Indian girl named *Ooh-koo-mah-quau*; five square-shaped wooden

Clubs, with the handles bound with white cotton, and a Bow—all from Demerara; Miniature *Matapi*, used in the manufacture of Cassava bread by the natives of British Guiana; bundle of blowpipe Arrows, from South America; Bag made of raw hide, used by the natives of Patagonia; and a Patagonian Saddle.

KELSO, ROXBURGHSHIRE.

The Museum in Kelso was established in 1833, and is the property of the Tweedside Physical and Antiquarian Society. It is upheld by the subscriptions of the members and fees. The Museum possesses a very good collection of objects from the South Sea Islands, &c., as described below.

The following is the list of Archæological objects in the collection:—

Arrow-Head, Scraper, and elongated Knife of flint, chipped all round the edges on one side, and measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length—all found at Robgill, Dumfriesshire.

Arrow-Head of red flint, with barbs and stem—found at Huckstonrig, Haddingtonshire.

Axe of greenstone, 7×3 inches, polished at the cutting edge—found at Haymount, Roxburghshire.

Axe of greenish claystone, $12\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, polished—found at Lempitlaw, Roxburghshire.

Axe of greenstone, $4\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches—found at Graden, Roxburghshire.

Axe of claystone, $4\frac{5}{8} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ inches—found at Coverton Edge, Roxburghshire.

Axe of greenstone, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ inches, polished—found at Linton, Bankhead, Roxburghshire.

Hammer of sandstone, wedge-shaped and perforated, $10 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches—found at Old Roxburgh.

Axe-Hammer of greenstone, perforated, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$ inch—found at Kelso.

Half of a Hammer-Head of granite, wedge-shaped, broken through the haft hole, and 4 inches in length, ornamented on one side by two incised lines running parallel to the edge—no locality is assigned to this specimen, but it was probably found in the south of Scotland.

Half of an Axe-Hammer of granite, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, polished—found at Ednam, Roxburghshire.

Two Whorls of sandstone—without localities.

Nearly round Ball of sandstone, with slightly indented hollow on each side—found at Horslaw, Roxburghshire.

Upper Stone of a Quern of sandstone, 16 inches in diameter, ornamented on the top with an equal-armed cross in relief, in the extremity of each arm of which is a small hollow—found at Roxburgh Castle.

Upper Stone of a Quern of conglomerate, $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with a socket-hole for a wooden handle—no locality.

A Lower Stone of a Quern, 17 inches in diameter—has no locality.

Rude Upper Stone of a Quern, 16 inches in diameter, with two finger holes—found at Smailholm, Spittal, Roxburghshire.

A conical Upper Stone of a Quern, 14 inches in diameter, imperfect—has no locality.

Flat Axe of bronze, $6\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{5}{8}$ inches, with a hole drilled through the face near the cutting edge—found near Minto, Roxburghshire.

Axe of bronze, flanged, $5\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, also with a hole drilled through the face; and another, socketed, $3\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, with three grooves round the mouth, and with a hole drilled through the face—both found at Caverton, Roxburghshire.

Axe of bronze, flanged, $7 \times 2\frac{7}{8}$ inches, without a stop-ridge; and another, also flanged, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ inches—both said to have been found in the Camp at Birrenswark, Dumfriesshire.

Axe of bronze, flanged, $4\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$ inch, rudely made—found at Graden, near Yetholm, Roxburghshire.

Axe of bronze, socketed, $3 \times 1\frac{7}{8}$ inch, imperfect at the mouth—found on the farm of Sourhope, Roxburghshire.

Circular Dish of thin beaten bronze, 13 inches in diameter and 2 inches in depth, with flat turned-over rim—found at Humebyres, Stitchill, Roxburgh.

Circular Basin of thin beaten bronze, 11 inches in diameter and 4 inches in depth, much battered—found in Gordon Moss; and a circular Dish of bronze, 15 inches in diameter and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep, with turned-over rim—found at Clarilaw, Roxburghshire.

Shield of thin bronze, 22 inches in diameter—found near Yetholm in 1869, and similar to the two in the National Museum (*Proceedings*, vol. viii. p. 393; and Evans, *Bronze Implements*, p. 349).

Urn of drinking-cup type, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height by 5 inches across the mouth, ornamented down the side with horizontal incised lines, and round the middle with a band of triangles—found at Friars, near Kelso.

Urn of drinking-cup type, 5 inches in height by 4 inches across the mouth, imperfect at the mouth, ornamented with horizontal lines, triangles, and a row of crossed lines—found with a skeleton at Edenmouth, on the Tweed.

Urn of food-vessel type, 5 inches in height by $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches across the mouth, ornamented with herring-bone patterns—one of four found at Friars, Jedburgh, in 1815.

Urn of food-vessel type, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, imperfect, one side wanting, ornamented all down the side, with rudely formed herring-bone patterns—found in a tumulus at Crailinghall, Roxburghshire.

Rim of a small Urn, apparently of cinerary type, $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, no ornamentation—found with human bones at Sunlaws, Roxburghshire.

Fragments of a large cinerary Urn, rudely ornamented with zigzag lines—found at Elliehaugh, Cliffencote, Roxburghshire.

Five large pieces of Pottery of red ware—found at the Roman Station of Birrens, Middlebie, Dumfriesshire.

Ancient Celtic ecclesiastical Bell of iron coated with bronze, measuring 11 inches in height and 8 inches by $6\frac{1}{2}$ across the mouth—found near Ednam, Berwickshire. This bell (fig. 17) is described in the *Proceedings* of the Society, vol. iv. new series, p. 277.



Fig. 17. Celtic Bell in Kelso Museum.

Three-legged Pots of brass, viz.: (1) 10 inches in height—found at Makerstoun; (2) $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height—no locality; (3) 17 inches in height, with portion of handle and rim gone—found near Clarilaw, Roxburghshire.

Two old Horse-Shoes of iron—found in a bog at Little Swinton, in 1820.

Mediæval Jar of green glazed ware, with flat bottom and narrow contracting neck, called a "Roman Ampulla"—found near an ancient Camp at Cleghorn, Lanarkshire.

Two fragments of mediæval Pottery and several fragments of Samian Ware—without localities.

Small square Sundial of marble, dated 1706.

The Jougs or "Halse Fang," formerly placed at the side of the door of the old Council House, Kelso.

Caltrap of iron—found at Sunlaws, Roxburghshire.

Four Beggars' Badges in pewter, of the parish of Cavers, marked "CAVERS ROXB: 1729."

Iron Stand for a pulpit sand-glass, formerly used in a church in Peeblesshire. The old Kelso hangman's Ladle of iron.

Old brass Mortar, imperfect, probably of the sixteenth century. This is apparently the "brass Ewer" referred to by Wilson (*Prehistoric Annals*, vol. ii. p. 497) as bearing the bi-lingual inscription in Old English characters, NEEMT WATER AND PRENDES LEAVE.

Eight Cannon-Balls of stone, without localities. Small Quaich of wood, made out of one piece.

Of Archæological objects from other countries, there are—A collection of objects from a grave at Arica, Peru, discovered after the earthquake in August 1868, and consisting of six Arrow and Spear Heads of calcedony; three Arrow-Heads of flint; three wooden Combs; four small Bags of cloth; piece of Cord of red fibre; Thong of hide; wooden Spoon; two Spindles and Whorls—one with thread wound on it; bronze or copper Knife, 4 inches in length by 1 inch broad, with projecting handle; five wooden Implements,¹ from 6 inches to 16 inches in length, by about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, with an expansion at the butt-end, each pointed with a flint arrow-head, and one with a bronze or copper head, and another with a bone barb on one side; four shafts of similar Implements, from 8 inches to 14 inches in length; small necklet of Beads; two bone Implements; and six small Vessels of clay.

Collection of Arrow and Spear Heads of flint—from North America.

Gouge of greenstone, 8 inches in length—probably from North America.

Chisel-shaped Axe, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches, finely polished—no locality.

Adze of greenstone, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, polished—from New Zealand.

Curious-shaped Axe of greenstone, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, having two concentric circles on each side near the cutting end, which gives the axe a rough resemblance to an animal's head, grooved round the top—no locality, but probably North American.

Adze of green claystone, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches, finely formed—from New Zealand.

Boat-shaped Implement of veined slate, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches

¹ Of these curious implements—the use of which is unknown—there are in the Museum of Science and Art, Edinburgh, one; in the Cork Museum, two; in the British Museum, two; and in the Collection of Mr John H. Blake, Boston, Mass., U.S.A., there are three, one of which is figured in the Ninth Annual Report of the Peabody Museum, p. 290. Col. Lane-Fox (now General Pitt-Rivers) describes these implements as knives in his lectures on "Primitive Warfare," in the *Jour. Royal United Service Inst.*, vol. xii. No. li. pp. 419, 420, and pl. xviii. Nos. 168, 169.

in greatest width at the middle, and tapering to a blunt point at one end, and the other end narrowing to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, pierced with two holes each $\frac{3}{16}$ inch in diameter, one $\frac{7}{8}$ inch from the pointed end and the other $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the same end—from North America.

Two small Necklaces of carnelian beads, mostly of the form of small rude arrow-heads, similar to eight specimens in the National Museum—from Mecca.

Three flat Axes, two of bronze and one apparently of copper, measuring respectively—(1) $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the cutting edge; (2) $5\frac{3}{8} \times 3$ inches; (3) of copper, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches—all found in a bog at Mas-kurny, near Cork, Ireland. The copper axe looks doubtful.

Circular Basin of thin bronze, 12 inches in diameter and 4 inches in depth, imperfect—found in ploughing on Milfield Plain, Northumberland, England.

Twelve Moulds of clay for casting Roman coins—found at Ringwell Gate, Wakefield, Yorkshire.

Portion of Roman Mosaic Pavement—found at North Leigh, Blenheim, England; and portion of Pavement, from Fountain Abbey, Yorkshire.

Miscellaneous collection of Articles from different countries, all exhibited in one case:—

Three Bricks and a sepulchral Lamp, from Babylon.

Egypt.—Two Hands of a Mummy; two Skulls of Mummies; Mummy of an Ibis; portion of Mummy Cloth; two Images of green glazed ware; Vase of red clay, 14 inches in height, filled with the burnt bones and dust of an Ibis—from a tomb near Cairo.

Nine terra-cotta Lamps, five Unguent Vases, three terra-cotta Jugs, twenty terra-cotta Vessels, including two *Diota*, portions of Pavement, &c.—all from Italy, Athens, Milo, Samos, &c.

Small case containing a collection of objects from China, Tartary, India, &c.; and a collection of Swords, Muskets, &c., principally Eastern; two Caltrops of iron—found in Bhurtpore, India.

Collection of Ethnographical objects from various countries, viz.:—

Australia.—Four Boomerangs; Spear-Thrower, from Western Australia; pick-shaped Club called a *leonile* or *langeel*; three common straight Clubs; *Nulla-Nulla*, and another Club with knobbed head; parrying Shield, rudely carved with zigzag lines; common straight Club, from New South Wales.

Admiralty Islands.—Two large Spears with obsidian heads, one ornamented on the socket with a plaited pattern of coloured threads; obsidian Spear-Head in a socket, but without a shaft; two Necklaces of human teeth and beads; two circular Discs of shell, mounted with tortoise-shell cut into geometrical patterns; five smooth polished Discs of shell; fifteen Rings of shell, probably of *Strombus*; four Rings of shell of *Strombus*, ornamented with fine lines of cross-hatching; large Spear, with carved and painted head; three Shells used as spoons by the natives.

Gilbert Islands.—Three wooden Swords, edged with sharks' teeth—probably from Kingsmill Island, Gilbert Group.

Friendly Islands.—Four Adzes of ceremony, with carved handles and stone heads; War Drum, 4 feet in length by 6 inches in diameter, formed from the section of a tree, and elaborately carved over the entire surface, (?) unique; four carved Paddles of usual form; four Clubs of the common Friendly Islands form—all probably from the Friendly Islands.

South Sea Islands.—Four small Clubs, with large knobbed heads—probably from the Fiji Islands; collection of Arrows with hardwood heads; Adze of greenish stone, in wooden handle, very rude, from Samoa; Club with double head, with a human face on each side; Club in the shape of a paddle; four carved Combs of wood; about 50 Fish-Hooks of bone, pearl, &c., some with lines attached; two long round carved Clubs.

New Zealand.—Four Clubs, with tongue-shaped ends; leaf-shaped Paddle of white wood; wooden Club in the shape of a bone *Patu-Patu* or rather *He-kokoti*; Club with flag-shaped head.

Africa.—Four Arrows, with iron heads; Axe, with semicircular iron head; collection of Assegais; Kafir woman's Apron; "Tobacco Pouch of the King of Dahomey," of leather.

America.—Eight Belts and Pouches, decorated with bead work; three Rattles used in dances by the natives of Vancouver Island, ornamented with Haidah carvings; grotesque Mask of tortoise-shell, probably from British Columbia; wooden Pipe, with Haidah carving; two Baskets of grass; Indian Tomahawk, from Missouri; collection of articles of Dress and Ornament of the North American Indians.

HAWICK, ROXBURGHSHIRE.

The Museum in Hawick is the property of the Hawick Archæological Society, and is supported by fees and subscriptions. At the time of my visit the Museum had only just entered into new premises, in a new building called the Buccleuch Memorial Institute. The most important objects in the collection, from an archæological point of view, are the bronze objects found at Ruberslaw.

The following is a list of the Scottish Archæological objects in the collection:—

Arrow-Head of flint—found at Norham Castle.

Flaking Implement of flint, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by 1 inch across the widest part, and tapering to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at each end—no locality is assigned to this specimen, but in all probability it was found in the south of Scotland.

Axe of claystone, $8 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches—found in Selkirkshire.

Axe of basalt, $7\frac{1}{4} \times 3$ inches, perfect—found at Borthaugh.

Axe of claystone, 5×2 inches, fractured at the cutting edge—found at Fairy Faulds, Hawick.

Axe of flint, 4 × 2 inches, slightly fractured—found at Langshaw, Elwanswater, Roxburghshire.

Axe-Hammer of sandstone, perforated, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with rough surface—found at Toftholm, Liddesdale.

Hammer-Head of red mottled quartz, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ inches, perforated, polished and finely formed—no locality is assigned to it, but it was probably found in the south of Scotland.

Wedge-shaped Hammer of sandstone, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, perforated, with roughly pecked surface—has no locality, but is probably Scottish.

Wedge-shaped Hammer of sandstone, $8\frac{1}{4} \times 5$ inches, perforated, with roughened surface—found at Sillerbithall.

Wedge-shaped Hammer of sandstone, $10\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, perforated—found at Muckleholm, Roxburghshire.

Pebble of sandstone, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ inches, with large perforation through the centre—no locality, but probably found in the neighbourhood.

Pebble of basalt, 3 × 2 inches, with smooth hollow on one side measuring 2 inches in length by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep—no locality.

Thirty-five Whorls of claystone, sandstone, greenstone, &c., from 1 to 3 inches in diameter, some ornamented with concentric circles round the spindle holes—all found in the neighbourhood of Hawick.

One Lower Stone of a Quern, twelve Upper Stones of Querns, and one complete Quern—all found in the neighbourhood of Hawick.

Two portions of Plates of jet from a necklace, ornamented with rows of punctulated ornamentation—found in a tumulus near Earlston, Roxburghshire.

Axe of bronze, flanged, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch across the cutting edge—found at St Mary's Loch, Selkirkshire.

Spear-Head of bronze, 8 inches in length—found near a place called the Warrior's Grave, Southfield.

Vessel of thin bronze, 8 inches in diameter by 4 inches in depth, riveted and patched—found in Adderstonelee Moss.

Hoard of bronze objects, found at Ruberslaw, Teviotdale, Roxburghshire, consisting of five bottoms of Patellæ, one of which is tinned on the inside; one Handle; one Handle and portion of the Rim attached; fragments of the sides, &c., of two or three vessels; Handle of a large vessel, ornamented with human figures in relief, the eyes of which are of silver. No record of the discovery of these vessels has yet been published.

Skull of *Bos primigenius*, found in Synton Moss; and Skulls of *Bos primigenius* and *Bos longifrons*, both found at Williestruther.

A collection of local and other Antiquarian objects, consisting of,—old Howitzer, found in Hawick; four pairs of old Spurs; lot of old Gun Locks; collection of old Swords and Muskets; Helmet of the old Roxburgh Yeomanry Cavalry; Sword, found near Flodden; Andrea Ferrara Sword, said to have been found on the battlefield of Killiecrankie; Pike, with hook for cutting

bridle reins; iron Key, dug up in Cavers Churchyard; iron Key, from Mangerton Tower; Lock and Key of the Old Jail of Hawick; antique Key found in the Slitrig; old Key, found at Cable Pool; two Keys of the old Town Hall; old Key, found in a garden at Hawick; "Jocktileg" Knife, found at Timpendean Tower, in 1826; old Clasp Knife; old Foot Plough used in the Western Islands of Scotland; old Lint-Spinning Wheel; the Collecting Ladle of the West United Presbyterian Church, Hawick, and the Collecting Ladle of the old Parish Kirk; Hawick old Town Drum, and "Caleb Rutherford's Drum;" a collection of Manuscript Documents, with the signatures of Burns the poet and his brother Gilbert, Sir Walter Scott, James Hogg, King James VI., and a number of others; "Porridge Pot of Wat o' Harden;" two old Tombstones and seven portions of sculptured Stones from old buildings in the neighbourhood of Hawick; lot of Elfin Pipeheads of clay; the Gledstaine's Bible which belonged to the Gledstaines of that ilk (see *Memories of Hawick*, p. 192); copy of a "Breeches" Bible; copy of Tyndale's Bible; Bible, dated 1682, and another, dated 1698; Black-letter copy of the Apocrypha and New Testament; Household Expense Book of Mrs Burnett of Chesters, 1716; the oak Boards in which the old Records of the Kirk Session of Hawick were bound, &c.

Of foreign Archæological objects, there are—

Twenty-five Arrow and Spear Heads of flint of the usual forms, measuring from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches in length—all from North America.

Spear-Head of obsidian, from Easter Island, similar to one in the National Collection shown in fig. 18.



Fig. 18. Spear-Head of Obsidian, from Easter Island.

Axe of basalt, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, finely polished, and perfect—found at Sangus, Massachusetts, United States.

Axe of greenstone, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches, with a deep groove round the middle—from North America.

Two Axes of claystone, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ inches and 4×2 inches, both polished—said to be from North America.

Small Axe of basalt, polished, $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ inch—labelled "North American."

Ceremonial Axe, $3 \times .3$ inches—found at Dumfries, Ontario, Canada.

Two Adzes of slate-like stone, chisel-shaped, 5 inches and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length—probably from Labrador.

Axe of basalt, fastened to a handle by a large mass of gum—from Australia.

Axe of greenish granite-like stone, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, finely formed—from New Zealand.

Adze of basalt, $4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, flattish—from New Zealand.

Axe of greenish granitic-looking stone, imperfect—probably from New Zealand.

Adze of Lava, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ inches, finely polished, and having a very sharp cutting edge—from New Zealand.

Adze, polished, in wooden socket, but without the attachable handle—from the South Sea Islands.

Mere-Mere of basalt, perfect, 13 inches in length, with cord—from New Zealand.

Peeble of green granite-like stone, 5×4 inches, with a large perforation through the centre—probably from the South Sea Islands.

Two Implements or Ornaments of greenish stone, each with a small perforation through the centre—one imperfect, and the other measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by 2 inches in breadth, said to be for skinning animals—from North America.

Fragments of Roman Pottery, &c., from Uriconium.

The following is the list of Ethnographical objects in the collection:—

Australia.—Two Boomerangs; one parrying Shield; two *Womerahs* or Spear-Throwers; Spear-Thrower, from Western Australia; three short plain Clubs; Pick-like weapon called a *leon-ile*.

South Sea Islands.—Dress of vegetable fibre, used as a protection against the swords edged with sharks' teeth, from the Caroline Islands; six Fish-Hooks of wood and ivory; seventeen Clubs of hardwood, from different localities on the South Pacific; three wooden Swords, edged with sharks' teeth, from the Gilbert Islands; collection of Bows, Quivers, and Arrows.

Africa.—Thirteen Assegais; Smoking Pipe of steatite, with double head—from Zululand.

North America.—Indian Mocassins; Indian Dresses of leather, &c.; Eskimo Bird-Spear, with two prongs at the point and three on the middle of the shaft, &c.

India, &c.—A small collection of Statues, Weapons, &c., including three Spears used by the Looshai people; and a small collection of objects from China and Japan.

Egypt.—Ten Mummies of Serpents, Birds, &c., and a human Hand; a terracotta Lamp; a Mummy Image of green glazed ware; a Ring of stoneware, and a Scarabæus.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

The Museum in Kirkcudbright is under the charge of a treasurer, secretary, and curator, and occupies a large room on the top floor of the Town Hall Building. A nominal rent of one shilling per year is paid for the use of the room. A catalogue or register of the collection exists in manuscript; and there is a small library of about 150 volumes, principally relating to the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, or written by natives of the district. There are also a number of Manuscript Volumes, containing records of local births, marriages, &c.

The following is a list of the Scottish Antiquities in the collection:—

Knife of flint, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch across the widest part, neatly chipped round the edge—found in the parish of Twynholm, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Twenty Chips of flint, unworked—found near Loch Grannoch.

Scraper of flint of triangular form—found at Monybuie House.

Axe of claystone, $6 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, very finely polished—found at Tongland.

Axe of claystone, $4\frac{3}{8} \times 3$ inches, with ground surface—found on the farm of Brownhill, Crossmichael.

Axe of sandstone, $8\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, with ground surface—found at Kipps, Colvend.

Axe of claystone, $7 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, adze-shaped—found near Corse Loch, Ingliston, Twynholm.

Axe of claystone, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, with the cutting end fractured and imperfect—found in the garden at Ardendee, Kirkcudbright.

Axe of flint, $4\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$ inch, finely formed and finely polished—found at Torrs Muir, Kirkcudbright.

Rudely-formed Axe of claystone, $3\frac{7}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with end imperfect—found at Castle Crearie, Rerwick, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Axe of basalt, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ inch—found at Borness, Borgue, and exactly similar, both in form and material, to one found in Dundee, and now in the National Collection.

Axe of felstone, $3\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$ inch, with pointed butt—found at Kirkcudbright.

Hammer-Head of reddish-grey sandstone, perforated, 10 inches in length by $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches in greatest width—no locality, but probably found in the south of Scotland.

Hammer-Head of micaceous sandstone, perforated, $10 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches—found at Meikle, Loch Dougan.

Hammer-Head of whinstone, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width, partially perforated from each side—found on Galtway Hill, Kirkcudbright.

Pointed end of a perforated Hammer-Head of coarse micaceous sandstone, broken off below the haft hole, and measuring 6 inches in length by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in breadth—found at Argrennan, Tongland, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Flattish water-worn Pebble of reddish sandstone, perforated from each side, and fractured at both ends, called a Stone-Hammer, but not so—without a locality.

Sinker of whinstone, $3 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, with a deep groove round the major circumference—found at Balig, Rerwick, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Polisher of quartzite, $2\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{3}{8}$ inch, finely formed—found on the Farm of Brownhill, Crossmichael, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Whetstone of mica-schist, $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch broad, with a perforation drilled through one end—found at Moatwell, Kirkcudbright.

Ten small Whorls, several of which are ornamented—all found in the neighbourhood of Kirkcudbright.

Quern Stones, upper and lower, 16 inches in diameter, with three finger holes in the upper stone; the Upper Stones of other two Querns—all found in the parish of Kirkcudbright.

Conical Upper Stone of a Quern, 12 inches in diameter—found on Carse Farm.

Old Curling Stone—found in Loch Fergus, Ayrshire.

Two Stones, similar to one found in an old house in the High Street, Edinburgh, and now in the National Museum—probably old curling stones.

Oblong square-shaped Block of sandstone, 16 inches in length by 12 inches in breadth, hollowed on one side to a depth of 4 or 5 inches—found at Kirkcudbright.

Circular Block of sandstone, with a circular picked hollow $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep—found in Kirkcudbright.

Large Socket Stone, without a locality.

Spear-Head of bronze, $8\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, with two rivet holes in the socket—found at Kells, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Javelin-Head of bronze, leaf-shaped, $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length, with a small loop on each side of the socket—found at Kells, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Javelin-Head of bronze, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, with a loop on each side of the socket—found in the parish of Rerwick, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Spear-Head of bronze, leaf-shaped, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, with a loop on each side—found in Barend Moss, Balmaghie, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Small collection of Animal remains from the Borness Cave, Kirkcudbright. The main collection from this cave is in the National Museum.

Small three-legged Pot of brass, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height and $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches across the mouth—found at Threaves Mains, Balmaghie; carved oak Panel, from the old Church of Girthon; and portion of another carved oak Panel from the old Pulpit of Anwoth Church, built 1626; three old Spinning Wheels and an old carved Distaff; two old iron Padlocks, with keys—one from the old jail

of Kirkcudbright, and dated 1754; bronze Bell, inscribed in relief: FOR GEORGE MAXWELL & JEAN CAMPBELL OF DALSWINTOWNE R.M. FECIT ED^R 1711; two old pewter Flagons, and two Communion Cups, also of pewter—the flagons dated 1722, and the cups 1734; two small silver Teaspoons; a leaden Bull of Pope Clement II.; old tin Crusie-Lamp on an upright stand; “Apostle’s Spoon” of brass—found near Kirkcudbright; a Linen Smoother of glass, with handle—found at Gribdae; an old round-bottomed Bottle of glass—found at Burnfoot, Rerwick; and a portion of Window Glass, from Dundrennan Abbey.

The “Cowan’s Taid Stane,” traditionally regarded as having been taken out of the head of a toad, and held to be capable of curing diseases in cattle. It consists of a small stone set in silver, and is said to be mentioned in the Session Books of the parish of St Ninians, near Stirling, but the stone itself is thought to have been brought from Syria.

Eleven Snuff-Boxes of wood, &c.; the Seal of the Orange Lodge; a brass-mounted Tinder-Box, with flint lock; a Tinder-Box, Flint and Steel, and another Steel; and an old brass Candlestick.

An old Plough, found in Whitereedmoss, Elsiehiels, in 1876; half of the Jongs, from the old Steeple, Kirkcudbright; three old Shoe-Buckles; and a Beggar’s Badge in lead, of the parish of Kirkcudbright.

Of foreign Archæological objects there are—

Spear-Head of flint, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length—said to have been found in the parish of Twynholm, but certainly American.

Spear-Head of flint, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length—said to have been found at Borness, but certainly American.

Spear-Head of flint, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length—said to have been found in Kirkcudbright, but certainly from North America.

Adze of lava, rudely chipped, but having the cutting edge polished—from New Zealand.

Adze of basalt, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by 2 across the face, with narrow contracted butt—from New Zealand.

Adze of greenstone, 8×3 inches, flat—said to have been found in the parish of Tongland, but certainly from New Zealand.

Flat Axe of greenstone, $4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches—from New Guinea.

Axe of greenstone, $10\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, polished, in flat handle—from New Guinea.

Part of a Digging-Stone, perforated—from Pietermaritzburg, South Africa.

Four terra-cotta Lamps; archaic *Kylix*; two two-handled Vases for holding salve; three small *Hydria* Vases, and fragments of Samian Ware; Roman Amphora, about 22 inches in height—found at Barabold, Cyprus; small Lamp of terra-cotta, from Asia Minor.

Of Ethnographical objects there are—

Africa.—Two Snuff-horns and bone Snuff-spoons, and an ivory War-horn— from South Africa ; four native Snuff-boxes— from Zululand ; a Necklace of cowrie shells ; a Necklace worn by the common women of Kafirland, consisting of small pieces of wood perforated at one end and strung on a cord ; a Charm rolled in leather, and worn under the armpit by Soudanese women ; a carved wooden Spoon— from Abyssinia ; three small Calabash Bottles— from Kahenda, on the West Coast ; a Household God, being a small kneeling human figure with very prominent breasts— from the West Coast ; a small square Basket made by the natives of Benin, on the West Coast ; seven Bracelets of copper and brass wire ; a Necklace of coloured beads ; a Kafir smoking Pipe, with double head ; a brass Chain worn by the natives of the South ; a Zulu Doll made from a block of wood covered with cloth and fancy bead-work ; a Camp-stool of wood, a set of circular Baskets, a hand Basket, and a Chief's Hat of straw— all from Whydah Territory ; three Necklaces of native berries ; a pair of ivory Bracelets— from Grand Fall, Congo River ; Comb of wood— from Cape Palmas ; the Dress of a Kafir woman, consisting of a necklace of small beads and a waist cloth measuring 8×4 inches ; a Necklace of beads and teeth of animals ; a Kafir Pillow of wood ; eight Zulu Assegais ; an Axe with an iron head, used by the Basutos, and a Bow and two Arrows— from Basutoland ; two *Nob Kirries* ; three iron Spear-heads and a curved Knife— from the Soudan ; and an Arab woman's Dress or Apron— from Wady Halfa ; and an Arab Saddle— from Tunis.

Miscellaneous.— Club, with large knobbed head, from New Zealand ; four Clubs and two short Spears— no localities ; Spoon with elaborately carved handle, used for mixing lime with betel-nut before chewing, and a rude Adze Handle, both from New Guinea ; an Arrow Quiver of bamboo— no locality ; two Jars of native pottery, from the Fiji Islands ; half of a double Water-Bottle, and another globular Bottle, both of black ware, from Peru ; four iron Arrow-heads, from Darjeeling, India ; Moccasins, Belt, Bracelets, embroidered with beads, &c., and an Indian scalping-knife Sheath, from North America ; Lasso, Bridle, and Whip used by the Guachos of South America.

MONTROSE, FORFARSHIRE.

The Museum in Montrose is the property of the Montrose Natural History and Antiquarian Society, and is supported by the funds of the Society and by the admission fees. The Museum was founded in 1837, and the collection is now of considerable size. From an archæological point of view, the collection is noteworthy in possessing the Sculptured Stones, found at Farnell and Inchbrayock, and for its Collection of Coins. "The coins are exhibited in locked cases, through which run a number of narrow wire frames turning on pins which project through the sides of the case. On these frames the coins with their labels are fastened, and thus both sides are readily seen."

The following is a list of the Archæological objects in the collection:—
Sixty-nine Flakes and Cores of flint—found at Slains, Aberdeenshire.

Twenty-five Arrow-heads, with barbs and stems, and twenty-three leaf and lozenge-shaped Arrow-heads, and twenty-three Flakes and Chips—said to have been all found in Forfarshire.

The cutting-end of an Axe of flint—found at Montrose.

Adze-shaped Axe of claystone, $4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inch—found at Rossie Muir.

Axe of flint, polished, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch across the cutting edge—found at Rossie Muir, Forfarshire.

The butt-end of an Axe of white flint—found at Rossie Muir.

Axe of porphyry, triangular in outline, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches—no locality.

Axe of claystone, $3\frac{7}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, polished—no locality.

Axe of serpentine, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, polished—found at Muirton, Coreston.

Axe of claystone $6\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches—found at the Haugh of Tillerton.

Two Axes of greenish claystone, $2\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches and $2\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches—both found at Fithie, Forfarshire.

Two pieces of Axes—without localities.

Hammer-head of granite, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches broad and 1 inch in thickness, finely formed—no locality is assigned to this specimen, but it has probably been found in Scotland.

The half of a perforated Hammer-head of greenstone, $4 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches—without a locality.

Ball of basalt, 3 inches in diameter, ornamented with four plain projecting discs—said to have been found in a cairn at Braikie, Forfarshire.

Ball of granitic stone, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, ornamented with six projecting discs, one of which bears a single incised spiral, and another three small triangles, one inside the other—found at Glasterlaw.

Ball of basalt, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with rough surface, ornamented with three projecting discs—no locality, but probably found in the neighbourhood.

Perforated circular flattish Implement of steatite—no locality.

Pebble of sandstone, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, perforated—no locality.

Three Whorls of sandstone—without localities, but found in the neighbourhood of Montrose.

Bracer of polished felstone, imperfect at each end—no locality is attached to this specimen, but it was probably found in Forfarshire.

Axe of bronze, flat, with the merest traces of flanges, $5 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches—found at Stracathro, near Brechin, Forfarshire.

Axe of bronze, flat, $4\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ inch, chisel-shaped—no locality.

Axe of bronze, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, perfect—found at Arbuthnot.

Axe of bronze, flanged, no stop-ridge, $5\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{5}{8}$ inches, very perfect in form—found in the Bog of Arnhall, Kincardineshire.

Axe of bronze, socketed, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, without the loop on the side, and without a locality.

Axe of bronze, socketed, $3\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, imperfect at the mouth—found at Bagindolen, Kincardineshire.

Flat Axe, apparently of copper, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches across the cutting edge—found in 1848, at Dunnottar, Kincardineshire.

Sword of bronze, 25 inches in length, perfect, with four rivet holes—found in digging at the Railway Station at Brechin.

Sword of bronze, $23\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, perfect, with seven rivet holes, in three of which the rivets still remain—no locality is attached to this sword, but there is little doubt it is a Scottish specimen.

Fragments of a cinerary Urn, and portion of an Urn of drinking-cup type, richly ornamented—both found at the Hill of Canterland, Kincardineshire.

Urn of the food-vessel type, rudely ornamented, 5 inches in height and 6 inches across the mouth—found in a cist at Craigneston, Fettercairn; and the bottom of another food-vessel Urn, found at the same place.

Cup-shaped Urn, 3 inches in height by 2 inches in diameter, ornamented with a row of triangles of oblique lines—found in a tumulus at Greenlaw, Kinnaird, Forfarshire.

Small Vessel of wheel-made pottery, 4 inches in height by 5 inches in widest diameter, contracting to 3 inches across the mouth, and with five holes pierced at intervals round the widest part. It was found in a stone coffin with three others, containing charcoal ashes, as described and figured in the *Proceedings* of this Society, vol. xi. p. 378; and in Dr Anderson's *Scotland in Pagan Times*, 1st series, p. 11.



Small Cup of glazed ware, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches diameter across the mouth, and contracting to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch across the bottom, imperfect—found with a human skeleton at St Andrews in 1852.

Fig. 19. Small Vessel with Pierced Sides, found in a Stone Coffin at Montrose.

Portion of a jet Necklace—found at Fordoun House, Kincardineshire.

Small Roman Lamp—found in Fife.

Bead of striped glass—no locality.

Sculptured Stone, found at Inchbrayock, on the South Esk, and showing on one side a cross of interlaced work, and on the other a huntsman on horseback, three men on foot, &c.; and the Sculptured Slab found at Farnell, bearing on one side a cross of interlaced work and on the other Adam and Eve below a tree, and a serpent on each side, &c. Both these stones are figured in Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, vol. i. pl. lxxviii. and pl. lxxxvi.

Jug of stoneware, 10 inches in height—found in digging in the High Street, Montrose, below the foundation of the Old Lock-up, called Kitty's Trust.

Jug of stoneware—found 3 feet below the surface in John Street, Montrose.

Jug of lead or pewter, much damaged—found in digging at the Reservoir, Montrose.

Tripod Ewer of brass, about 10 inches in height, perfect—no locality; and the body of another, without handle, feet, or bottom, found in Montrose.

Large Highland Powder-Horn, elaborately carved with interlaced ornamentation, geometrical patterns, &c.; a smaller Powder-Horn, carved with a human face, thistle, &c.; and a third, with hunting-scenes in relief, &c.

Highland Brooch of brass, 6 inches in diameter, ornamented with interlaced work, &c., and three smaller Highland Brooches, also of brass.

Thumbscrew of iron; Caltrop of iron; Tea Set and a Bowl of Harris Pottery; portion of a Knife-Handle of ivory—found in Montrose; an old iron Lock; a Crusie of iron; a Collection of Elfin Pipes; a Spice-Mill; a number of old Locks; a collection of Gun-Locks; a Spindle with two Whorls; a Snuff-Box of silver, with medallion of Charles I.; a cast of a Beggar's Badge for the parish of Ecclescraig, dated 1773; two old Crossbows, and a large collection of Swords, Pistols, Muskets, &c.; and an old Cannon dredged out of the river South Esk at Montrose.

Of foreign Archæological objects, there are—

Fourteen large Flakes, and a portion of another, and a large leaf-shaped Implement of flint—all found in Ireland.

Three large Flint Cores, from La Claisiere, Pressigny; and a Spear-head of flint, $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, found in France.

Dagger of chipped flint, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; the handle end of another, and larger Dagger, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, ornamented with crimp work; and a semicircular shaped Implement of flint, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch across the widest part—all found in Denmark.

Large Spear-head of obsidian—found in Mexico.

Two Spear-heads of obsidian—found in a grave in Los Angeles, California.

Seven Spear-heads of flint, from Canada; and two other American Spear-heads of flint; and portion of another of pink-coloured flint.

Small collection of Cores, Chips, Flakes, &c.—from India.

Chisel of polished white flint, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length; an Axe of greenstone, perforated, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; and an Axe of chipped flint, $12 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches (from Elsinore)—all found in Denmark.

Axe of porphyritic stone, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches, polished—found in Switzerland.

Chisel-like Axe of greenstone, $7 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ inches—found in Canada West.

Axe of greenish stone, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches—marked "American," but probably from Jamaica.

Axe of basalt, $4 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with groove round the top—found near Pewankee, Milwaukee, Michigan, United States; and an Axe of granite, $6\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with groove round the top—from the United States.

Axe of greenstone, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches—found in Rewah Territory, North-West Provinces of India.

Five Axes of greenstone, all with rough surfaces, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ inches, $6\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches, and $2\frac{3}{4} \times 2$ inches—all probably from North-West India.

Axe of greenstone, $5\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ inches; Axe of greenstone in carved handle; and an Adze, with head of shell—erroneously marked as from New Zealand, but more probably from New Guinea.

Axe of jade, $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ inch, polished—from New Zealand.

Axe-Head of greenstone, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ inches; and three Axes, with wooden handles fastened on with gum similar to the one here shown in fig. 20—all from Australia.



Fig. 20. Axe of Greenstone in its handle of a bent withe, from Australia.

Sculptured Stone from Palenque, in the State of Chiapas, Mexico.

Six Bricks, with cuneiform inscriptions, and a sculptured human Head—from Assyria.

Oblong square-shaped Box or Dish of green glazed ware, 6 inches in length by 4 inches in breadth and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth—found filled with Roman coins in France.

Four Lamps of terra-cotta, from Asia Minor; and a portion of Roman Glass and Vase, &c., from Pompeii; a small Slab of marble, inscribed D.M. | T. LIVIO . EVTY | CHETI BAEBIA | DAPNE COIVX | ET . LIVIVS TER | TIVS FILIVS B'M | F—from Canusium, Italy; a small Vase, with two handles, and bearing a figure of St Menas between two animals; a Vase of alabaster; part of a Slab with a hieroglyphic inscription; a collection of Images of green glazed ware, Scarabæi, &c., about 60 in all—from Egypt; and a Floor Tile, from Oxford.

Of Ethnographical objects of interest in the Museum, there are—

Australia.—Spear-Thrower, from Queensland; *Leonile* or pick-shaped Club, two *Nulla-Nullas*, Spear-Thrower, four Boomerangs, and a "Fish Boomerang."

New Zealand.—Three Clubs, with carved tongue-shaped heads; long Club or Staff, with carved head; two carved wooden Boxes, used by the

New Zealanders for holding feathers; curiously-shaped Club called a *He Kokoti* (Taylor, *New Zealand*, p. 322); and a carved wooden Flute.

South Sea Islands.—Eleven Clubs of various forms, mostly covered with incised ornamentation—from the Fiji Islands; seven large Spears, armed with rows of sharks' teeth, and a Sword of wood similarly armed—from the Gilbert Islands; Dyak Shield of wood, decorated with tufts of hair—from Borneo; and a wicker-work Shield—probably from Sumatra; a War Drum made from the section of a tree, carved—from Saibai; three carved Clubs—from the Friendly Islands; four Adzes of ceremony, with carved handles, and two carved paddles—from Mangaia, Hervey Islands; a Canoe with six paddles, wooden Spear with carved head, a number of Fish-hooks of ivory and mother-of-pearl, five large Spears with barbed wooden heads, two grotesque Masks, a double Paddle and two other Paddles, and a bundle of Arrows, Spears, &c.,—all without localities.

Africa.—Two arm Rings of elephant ivory, from the West Coast; Water Vessels cut out of a single block of wood, from South Africa; collection of Assegais, Zulu Walking-Stick, and specimens of Kafir Bead-work, and two specimens of metal Ring-money.

India and China.—Several sculptured Stones, from India; musical Instrument of the Looshai people; several Images of Buddha; Chinese Compasses, Balance Scales in box; Opium Pipes, Shoes, and a number of Images of Buddha, and two or three Tatar Bows and Arrows.

North and South America.—Adze of copper fastened to a bone handle with thongs; a bone Spear-head, with three barbs on each side; two Eskimo Fishing-lances, with detachable bone heads; an Eskimo Bow; a horn Scoop; Sealing-lance; Snow-Knife; Arrow of bone, with iron head; Knife, with bone handle and oval copper blade; an elaborately carved Pipe of slatestone, 16 inches in length, and a grotesque Mask—both from British Columbia.

A large number of Spindles of wood, with thread wound on them—from Peru; a Flask of clay, in the image of a man with the opening on the top of the head; a wooden Paddle, and a collection of Arrows—from South America.

PAISLEY, RENFREWSHIRE.

The Museum in Paisley, which was founded in 1871, and is supported by the rates, occupies a large and handsome building in the High Street. It is noteworthy for its fine Natural History collection, and for its collection of objects of Art and Industry from India, and for a good collection of Savage Weapons. It is open free to the public on six days of the week, and there is a Free Library of about 23,000 volumes in connection with it.

The following is a list of the Scottish Antiquities in the collection:—

Three Arrow-heads, with barbs and stems, and two small leaf-shaped Arrow-heads—all found on the island of Bute, Arran.

Upper portion of a large Axe of porphyry, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches, polished—found in Shetland.

An Axe of claystone, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, polished—has no locality, but is probably Scottish.

Hammer-head of serpentine, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in widest diameter, perforated, and finely formed—found at Duchal Castle, near Paisley.

Small Implement of stone, resembling a small adze, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in greatest width, with an oval partially-perforated haft-hole $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch broad—found in Shetland.

Rudely made Cup of whinstone—without a locality.

Sinkers from Shetland, viz.—(1) of mica-schist; (2) of steatite; (3) formed from a piece of an ancient urn of steatite.

Large "Knockin-Stane," found on Crookston Farm, Renfrewshire; and another, without any locality.

Upper Stone of a Quern, and a Pot Quern, 13 inches in diameter, with 3 feet—both from the Island of Arran.

Two Upper Stones of Querns—without localities.

Small Pepper or Snuff Quern of stone—without a locality.

Whorl of sandstone, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, ornamented on the top with zigzag lines—without a locality.

Porton of vitrified Stone, from the vitrified fort of Dun-na-Goil, Bute.

Axe of bronze, flanged, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, the butt end imperfect—without a locality.

Javelin-Head of bronze, $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, with a small loop on each side of the socket, and small portion of the shaft still in the socket—found at Linwood Moss, Renfrewshire.

Iron Yett of the Postern Gate of Dumbarton Castle, described on pp. 297, 298 of the present volume.

Horn used by the Paisley Town Herds in 1721; four Elfin Pipeheads; old Key found in the Abbey Turret, Paisley; Thumbscrew of iron, with padlock—no locality; a Weaver's oil Lamp of the eighteenth century; Candle and Save-all; Distaff, Spindle, and Whorl; an ivory Panel, with monogram, and the date 1594—found in the old Abbey Manse, Wallneuk; two elaborately made Padlocks and Keys of the sixteenth century; a leaden Box, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by 2 inches in breadth and 2 inches in depth, without a lid—found at Spynie Castle, with twenty Spanish Dollars; two pairs of ladies' Shoes of the eighteenth century; five old iron Keys, from Beltrees Castle; a Knife and Fork, said to have been found on the Battlefield of Culloden; a Quaich formed of wood of Rothesay Castle Drawbridge; two old Spinning Wheels; portions of Spouts and Handles of mediæval pottery; and an Implement of deer-horn, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, supposed to be the handle of a dagger or sword—found in a moss in Shetland.

Fine old Sword ; one basket-hilted Sword ; two old Andrea Ferrara basket-hilted Broadswords ; basket-hilted Sword, with leather sheath—said to have been found on the battlefield of Culloden ; Dagger, with blade marked *ANDEEA FARARA*—said to have been found on the battlefield of Langside ; ancient Crossbow—found at Bell of the Brae, Glasgow.

Collection of holograph Letters and Documents of Motherwell, William Kennedy, Tannahill, and others.

Small collection of Relics of Robert Burns the Poet.

Collection of Tokens of various towns, and a number of provincial Half-pennies ; and a small collection of the Coinage of Scotland.

Of foreign Archæological objects, there are—

Fourteen Implements of flint, consisting of scrapers, knives, ovate-shaped implements, &c.—from Brandon, Suffolk.

Two palæolithic Implements of flint—found at Vienne, France.

Three small flint Daggers—found in Denmark.

Three Spear-heads of flint—found at Galt, Ontario, Canada.

Eight Arrow-heads of flint—found on the hunting grounds of the Mohawk Indians ; and four American Spear-heads—without precise localities.

One large Spear-head of flint—probably from Georgia or West Virginia, United States.

Rudely formed Arrow-head of obsidian—from Mexico.

Axes of polished flint—from Denmark, viz.—(1) $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches across the cutting edge ; (2) $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches across the cutting edge ; (3) $7\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ inches ; (4) partly chipped, $4\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Axes found at Lough Neagh, Ulster, Ireland, viz.—(1) of basalt, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$ inch, polished ; (2) of whinstone, $3\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, polished ; (3) of claystone, $3\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ inch, polished ; (4) Stone in the shape of an axe, without a cutting edge, $4 \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ inches, polished.

Axe of greenstone, $4\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ inches, polished, and with thick butt—no locality is attached to this specimen, but it is probably from North America.

Adze-shaped Axe of sandstone, $4\frac{3}{4} \times 2$ inches—no locality is attached to this specimen, but it is probably American.

Adzes from New Zealand, viz.—(1) of lava, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches across the cutting edge, and with a narrow contracting butt—found at Dunedin ; (2) of greenish coloured stone, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches across the cutting edge—found at Kiveston.

Rudely formed Axe of greenstone, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, with polished cutting edge—found in Queensland, Australia.

Pestle of greenstone (broken in two pieces), $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by 2 inches in widest diameter—found at Hingham, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, United States.

Hammerstone used for chipping flint—found in the Wyandotte Cave, Indiana, United States.

Indian Pipe of stone, with square stem and upright bowl-shaped head—
from North America.

Fragments of Indian Pottery—found near Galt, Ontario.

Four terra-cotta Lamps, viz.—one from Tarsus, one from Tyre, one from
Hermopolis, and the fourth without a locality.

Three ancient Greek Urns, from Hermopolis.

Collection of plaster Casts of the Poniatowski Gems.

Double Water Bottle of Peruvian ware.

Collection of Beads, seven green glaze Images, and one wooden Image,
Mummy human Hand and Foot, four Scarabæi, two small alabaster Boxes,
one with a lid—all from Egypt.

An illuminated Missal on vellum, of the fourteenth century, the work of a
French scribe.

A very fine series of bronze Medals of Napoleon I., and a large and com-
plete collection of Medals of the French Commune, 1871; and a miscellaneous
collection of Coins of all countries.

Collection of objects from Japan, viz.:—*Makiri* or Knife with wooden
sheath—from *Yezo*; *Kisheri* or smoking Pipe—from *Yezo*; *Affunnit* or
Shuttle used by the native women in weaving the native cloth from the bark
of the *Ohio*, a species of elm tree—from *Yezo*; *Shikaribachoyene* or Bowl for
holding rice—from *Yezo*; *Kits* or iron Harpoon, used by native fishermen to
capture seals—from *Yezo*; *Yotép* or Hook used in catching large fish—
from *Yezo*; *Hos* or Legging of cloth, worn by men—from *Yezo*; *Kasup*
or Spoons of wood—from *Yezo*; *Chebechoyene* or Fish-bowl used by the
Tsuishikari Ainos; *Ikonit* or "Moustache-lifter," carved in the repre-
sentation of a seal, and used by the *Ainos* when eating and drinking—
from *Yezo*; *Otski* or carved square-shaped tray; *Pera* or Lease-Rod used
in weaving to lift the threads and allow the shuttle to pass through; *Ku*
or Bow and *Ai* or Arrow (the bow is made of *Iromaki* wood and the
arrow has a barb of *Santal* steel); *Tokari* or Lute with five strings; *Chüp-*
Kamui or symbol of the Sun God; *Tombe Kamui* or symbol of the Moon
Goddess; *Opitta Kamui* or symbol of the Universal God. These symbols
are made of blocks of wood about 15 inches in length and about 2 inches in
diameter, with bunches of shavings adhering to them. No special sanctity
seems to be attached to these symbols, for an Aino will readily whittle one
for a stranger. *Maitare* or Apron of blue cloth—from *Yezo*; *Wosa* or
native reed used in weaving; chief's Dress of blue and white coloured cloth
—from *Yezo*; a Suit of Armour, two Swords, &c.

Collection of Ethnographical objects from Surinam, Dutch Guiana, viz. :—
Five Spoons made from the shell of the *Calebas* fruit; a native Doll
representing an Indian woman in Sunday dress; a Cigar-Stand made with the
seeds of a fruit; *Krere-Krere* or child's Rattle; two drinking Cups made from
the shell of the *Calebas* fruit, painted and decorated; two Jars for holding

water, each with painted surface ; double Jar of red ware ; and a treble Jar, also of red ware, used for holding water, and similar in form to the common type of Peruvian jars of black ware ; an Apron made of small beads woven into patterns, and worn by the Indian women ; small oblong Basket of wicker-work, used for holding jewellery and ornaments ; and a small Needle or Work Basket ; a Fan of wicker-work, used for fanning the fire ; a *Manari* or square-shaped Sieve ; a wooden Implement, 16 inches in length, with flat expanding head, used for stirring or beating eggs ; a *Matapi* or Apparatus used for squeezing the moisture out of starch before drying.

Collection of Ethnographical objects from Old Calabar, west coast of Africa : —Bag formed of small beads of green and yellow glass arranged in squares ; two large wooden Fans $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches and $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, both ornamented with spiral patterns burned into the surface ; four arm Rings of ivory, and a large Comb of brass ; several short lengths of Copper Wire used as money by the natives ; two wooden Spoons and a Dish-Stand of wood ; Armlet formed of small pieces of black and white shell sewed on to a band of cloth ; three Chew-Sticks and a wooden Matula ; two large brass Basins resembling church collection plates ; six long square-ended Knives ; two Axes of iron, with wooden handles ; Knife with poisoned blade, and another Knife ; Spear-head of iron ; a large collection of specimens of Cloth, and a Loom for weaving, and a Hammock ; three covered Calabashes, and a Ladle—all of vegetable rind.

South Africa.—Two Pipes, with clay heads and wooden stems ; two Walking Sticks, each with carved human figure for handle ; Tobacco Box and Pipe ; large Calabash ; *Marimba* or Zulu Piano, which emits 10 different sounds, and two Sticks for striking the keys ; Zulu Head-rest of wood, carved ; thirteen Tobacco Pipes and Pipe-heads, eleven of which are of stone ; Zulu Bag ornamented with blue and white beads ; two Zulu Necklaces, one of which is of shells ; Zulu woman's Armlet of beads ; Zulu woman's Dress, consisting of armllets, waistband, and covering of beads sewed on leather ; twenty-five Zulu Assegais ; one large Shield of buffalo hide, and a small Pendent Ornament of hair for hanging below the knee.

West Coast of Africa.—Calabash Dish, Ladle, and two Calabash Horns ; Throwing-Knife, with curiously formed blade ; two flogging Whips of hippopotamus hide ; Brush for destroying flies—from Loango ; Comb of wood with seven teeth, and ornamented with four rows of zigzags on the handle ; wooden Spoon, from Ashira ; Drum formed of two iron cylinders resembling bells joined together ; Jug of earthenware, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and very like a mediæval bellarmine ; Bow and Quiver for poisoned arrows, and another wooden Bow ; wooden Bow and Arrows, and a flogging Whip—from the Gold Coast ; two wooden Combs ; Armlet of wood, and a wooden Comb—from the Gold Coast ; large Calabash of vegetable rind ; Tom-Tom, or hollow cylinder of wood, covered on one end with skin ; and an Egba boy's Dress ; and a Canoe, from Loango.

Australia.—Eight Boomerangs; five *Nulla-Nullas*; three ordinary Shields and one parrying Shield; two long Queensland Spears; four Spear-Throwers or *Womerahs*; Fire-raising Apparatus; a Badge of mourning, consisting of a bunch of red feathers; an Ear Ornament of red feathers; three Bags of netting; and a Necklace of seeds.

New Zealand.—Ten Fish-hooks of wood and ivory; the Head of an Idol, and a wooden Handle carved with figures of gods; a Club, with carved tongue-shaped end; and two Cloaks of cloth.

Borneo.—Wooden Shield of the Hill Dyaks, and another wooden Shield, decorated with tufts of human hair, used by the Sea Dyaks; Blowpipe of wood; Sword with its wooden Sheath.

India.—Three Spears, decorated with reddish plush and tufts of red and black hair, used by the Looshai people; and a collection of Images, Ornaments, Weapons, &c.

South Sea Islands.—Two Clubs, with knobbed heads; three Fish Spears, with pronged heads; ten Arrows and Spears and two Bows; one barbed Spear, one other Spear, two others, and four large Arrows; *Tapu* Beater of wood, and specimens of *Tapu* Cloth; full Dress, from the Friendly Islands, consisting of a string of shells; two Dresses of fibre; three Armlets of shell; wooden Ladle; Fishing Net of fibres, from the New Hebrides; Loom for weaving; three wooden Fish-hooks, with bone ends; ten Clubs of wood, some carved and ornamented; Fish-line of native women's hair, plaited; large Club, from Savage Island; large Club and Canoe Paddle, from the Fiji Islands; about sixty Arrows and Spears of different forms—all from the South Sea Islands, but with no precise localities.

Eskimo.—Harpoon of wood, with head of walrus ivory, and bladder attached; Harpoon Head, with portion of its wooden handle; portion of the Ivory Runner of a sledge; Bow of wood strengthened by sinews of animals; Dress of skin, and a pair of Boots.

North and South America.—Quiver and Arrows of the North American Indians; Wood Indian's Coat, from the interior of Labrador; five pairs of Moccasins and one pair of Snow-Shoes; a Bag or Pouch, ornamented with tassels, &c.; three square-shaped Clubs of hardwood, with the handles bound with cotton string, and a bundle of blowpipe Arrows—from Demerara, British Guiana; a Club of hardwood, found below 100 feet of guano in one of the Chincha Islands, off the coast of Peru; Bolas, with two stone balls; a Chilian Bridle of buffalo hide; a pear-shaped perfume Box, made from the shell of a fruit, ornamented with geometrical patterns, &c.—from Paraguay; and a Bow and 21 Arrows, used by the Indians of South America.

KILMARNOCK.

The Museum in the Burns Monument, Kilmarnock, is the property of the town, and is open daily to the public on payment of a small fee for admission.

The Museum is fortunate in possessing the valuable collection of Archæological Relics found during the excavation of the Crannog at Lochlee. It must be mentioned, however, that the managers of the Museum seem to be unaware of the importance of these objects, with the result that they are piled on the shelves, or laid in the cases in a way that renders them neither instructive to the student of archæology nor attractive to the general public. They have been fully described and illustrated in Dr Munro's *Ancient Scottish Lake Dwellings*.

A library of about 600 volumes, relating to Burns, and a number of portraits, are also in the Museum, besides the following Antiquities and Ethnographical objects:—

Old Baptismal Bowl of pewter, about 9 inches in diameter, formerly used in the Laigh Kirk, Kilmarnock; and two Tokens of the same.

Hand-Bell of bronze, dated 1639; and two old Swords.

Collection of MSS. of Burns, and a number of other holograph Documents.

The Ethnographical objects consist of a collection from Zululand, comprising:—

One Assegai, and the Head of another; two Daggers, and two Stabbing Knives; three Smoking Pipes; five Spoons of wood; "Meecha" of hare skin, for wearing round the waist; Beads of blue and white, "worn by Cetewayo's wife;" a Pillow or Head-rest of wood, and a Medicine Bag—all from Zululand; Basuto Bangles of brass and copper wire; a Necklace of straw; and an iron-headed Axe.

MAXWELLTON, DUMFRIES.

The Museum in Maxwellton, Dumfries, is contained in a building called the Observatory, and is open to the public on payment of a small admission fee. From an archæological point of view, the Museum is very fortunate in possessing the valuable collection of Cypriote Pottery which was presented in 1884 by Sir James Anderson.

The following is a list of the Scottish Antiquities in the collection:—

Arrow-head, with barbs and stem—found at Kirkmichael, Dumfriesshire.

Axe of granitic stone, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches across the cutting edge, and much weathered on the surface—found in Annandale.

Axe of claystone, 5 inches in length by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the cutting edge, imperfect—found at Carruthers, Middlebie, Dumfriesshire.

Hammer-head of greenstone, perforated, $9\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in greatest width—found at Maxwellton.

Hammer-head of compact sandstone, perforated, $9\frac{3}{4}$ × 5 inches—found in the Moat of Troqueer, Dumfries.

Hammer-head of compact sandstone, partially perforated from each side, $11\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length by $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches across—found near Dumfries.

Hammer-head of sandstone, perforated, $10\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length by $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches across—found at Rockhall, Dumfriesshire.

Hammer-head of greenstone, perforated, $8 \times 3\frac{7}{8}$ inches—found under an old house in Howgate, Maxwellton.

Hammer-head of greenstone, perforated, $10\frac{1}{4} \times 4$ inches—no locality is assigned to this specimen, but it was probably found in the neighbourhood.

Whorl of shalestone, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter—found on the site of a Lake Dwelling in Loch Rutton, Kirkcudbrightshire; and three other Whorls, without localities.

Two large "Knockin'-Stanes," without localities.

Five conical Upper Stones of Querns, one Lower Stone of a Pot Quern, five large and perfect Querns, and two flat Upper Stones of Querns—all found in Dumfriesshire, but without any precise localities.

There are also a number of fragments of Cornices and Mouldings from old buildings in the neighbourhood.

Flat Piece of Wood, 4 feet in length—found in Lochar's Moss.

Half of an oval-shaped Bead of jet, and two portions of two Beads of shale—apparently Scottish.

Wooden Pile, about 6 feet in length—from a Lake Dwelling in Castle Loch, Lochmaben, Dumfriesshire.

Tripod Ewer of brass, perfect, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height—without a locality.

Two old three-legged Cooking Pots of brass, one $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and the other 12 inches in height. The largest pot has been polished on one side, and the following inscription engraved on it:—"This ancient Roman Brass Pot found in Lochend Loch a few years ago, presented by Adam Rankine 1852."

Large Bell, 18 inches in height and $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the mouth, presented by the Lord of Torthorwald, probably either to the old church of St Michael or to the Greyfriars Monastery, and bearing the following inscription in old English capitals: + WILHELM : DE : CARLEIL : DOMINUS : DE : TORTHORVALDE : ME : FECIT : FIERI : + IN : HONORE : SANCTI : MICHAELIS : ANNO : DOMINI : MILLESSIMO : CCCC : XXXX : III :

Iron Axe-Head, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, found near the ruins of Sweetheart Abbey; a fine basket-hilted Broadsword, from the Tower of London after the fire; an antique swivel Spring Gun of wood and iron, found in Glenson Garden, Maxwellton; the Bell and Drum used by the old town-crier, Dumfries, and an old Kettledrum; the old brass Standard Weights and three Standard Measures, dated 1707, and originally used in Dumfries; an old English half-gallon Measure; three large iron Keys, and an old Handcuff, from the old Jail, Dumfries; an old Anchor, found 6 feet under the ground at Priestside on the Solway; a "Brass Blunderbuss which belonged to Paul Jones," and a copy of Euclid, with his signature "John Paull;" two Snuff-Boxes, MSS., and a Trunk, relics of Burns the Poet; and the "Carved Panels of the Blanket Chest of the notorious Grierson of Lag;" two old silken Banners of Dumfries; a pair of wooden Candlesticks, formerly used in St Michael's Church, Dum-

fries; a round-bellied Bottle of glass, found in the Solway, with oyster shells adhering to it; a curiously-formed Bottle of glass, found in Lochar Moss, and another Bottle of glass, without a locality; a pair of ancient Brogues, found in excavating near the site of the old parish church of Kirkconnell;

an Impression in wax of the Great Seal of Scotland of the time of Queen Anne; four War Scythes, used in Prince Charles' army, and left at Ecclefechan in 1745; the "Pocket Book of Old Mortality," and the original Memorandum of the expenses of his funeral.

The bronze Figure of an Ecclesiastic (fig. 21), 4 inches in length, holding a book in his left hand against his breast, and with his right hand extended in the act of benediction. This figure, which was found at Holywood, is described and engraved in the *Proceedings* of this Society, vol. xvi. p. 417.

Of foreign Archæological objects in this collection, there are—

Three Arrow-Heads of flint, from North America.

Four perfect and finely-formed Arrow-heads of grey flint; two Cores of obsidian, and four Flakes of the same—all from Mexico.

A collection of stone and bone Implements, said to be all from an Indian mound near New Albany, Indiana, United States, but it is very doubtful if all the articles mentioned are from one mound. The collection consists of—

(1) Twenty Arrow and Spear Heads of flint, of various types.

(2) Small flat Pebble of granite, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in length by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, with a groove round the centre; and (3) a small Pebble of greenstone, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in breadth, also with a groove round the centre.

(4) Small triangular-shaped Axe of granite, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch across the cutting edge, which is polished.

Fig. 21. Bronze Figure of an Ecclesiastic in the Maxwelltown Museum, Dumfries.

(5) Axe of granite, $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the cutting edge, and oval in outline.

(6) Axe of whinstone, 4 inches in length and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch across the cutting edge, square shaped and polished.



(7) Axe of granite, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ across the cutting edge, which is polished.

(8) Axe of granitic stone, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the widest part, and abraded at the cutting edge.

(9) Axe of granitic stone, 8 inches in length by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the cutting edge, which is polished.

(10) Four small round Beads of stone, the largest of which measures 1 inch in diameter, and the smallest $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch.

(11) Forty-eight Implements, and portions of Implements of bone, two or three of which are pins and two needles; the others are mostly in a fragmentary condition.

(12) Portion of petrified Charcoal.

A collection from a Shell-Mound or Kitchen-Midden at Wanganui, New Zealand, consisting of—

(1) Forty-four Flakes of obsidian; (2) a small rudely-formed and partly polished Axe of lava; (3) a small pointed fragment of jade called a "Carving Tool;" (4) a small Chip of jade, unworked; (5) a small Pendent Ornament of stone; (6) fragments of Bones of the extinct Moa; (7) several small Pebbles of quartz; (8) and two small Bones of a human foot.

Fine and perfect *Mere-mere* of basalt, $14\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length—from New Zealand.

Vase of black Peruvian ware, imperfect—found in one of the Chincha Islands, off the coast of Peru.

Axe of bronze, socketed, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by 2 inches across the cutting edge—found in Buckinghamshire, England.

Arrow-Head of bone, without a locality.

Two Roman Urns, found in Bedfordshire,—viz., (1) 6 inches in height by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the mouth, and gradually distending downwards to about 5 inches in diameter at the middle; (2) eight inches in height by $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the mouth, and about $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at the middle, and ornamented round the middle with a broad band of slanting lines crossing each other.

A small collection of Egyptian Antiquities, consisting of four small Mummy Figures of green glazed ware, and another of wood; a head of Tefne, in stone; the Head of a female figure; a symbolic Eye, in green glazed ware; the signet portion of a Ring of bronze; two small Casts of Gods; two Mummy Hands; a small fragment of Linen, with an inscription in hieroglyphics; and the Lid of a Canoptic vase, in the shape of a human head.

Piece of Mosaic—from an ancient temple at Symrna.

Four small triangular-shaped Arrow-Heads of bronze.

A collection of about 160 specimens of Cyprus Pottery, presented to the Museum by Sir James Anderson, and consisting of *Amphora*, *Ampulla*, *Lekythoi*, *Hydria*, *Krateres*, *Patera*, *Enochia*, *Pelinoi*, &c. Many of these

objects are very rare. There are also two bronze Mirrors, and the portion of a bronze Mirror Case—also from Cyprus.

Bronze Quiver, square-shaped, and ornamented in relief—found near Moeri, on the coast of Syria.

The following is a list of the Ethnographical objects in the collection :—

Eskimo.—Six small Spoons of walrus ivory ; a Bow-Drill of ivory, plain, and the half of another, ornamented with engravings of deer, men, &c. ; a Cup of walrus ivory, with wooden bottom, and the sides of the cup engraved with figures of deer, birds, men, &c. ; three large Knives, resembling small spades, with walrus ivory handles, and oval-shaped copper heads ; a Meat Chopper (?), of copper, with ivory handle ; a Ribbon of skin, with a thick copper ring hanging from it, probably for wearing round the neck ; and a pointed Implement of walrus ivory, attached to a short chain of walrus ivory links.

North and South America.—Two pairs of Indian Moccasins ; three Hammocks of grass, made by the Buck Indians of Tapacooma, Lake Essequibo, British Guiana ; an Indian Bow and five Arrows with wooden heads, which belonged to the *Nak-ne-nuk* tribe of Botocudos.

Africa.—Military Accoutrements of a Bedouin chief, consisting of a shield, two spears, a dagger, a curved knife, sword, quiver of poisoned arrows, and a bow ; Native Dress of linen covered with feathers ; two Nose Ornaments, being two blue glass beads, each attached to a small socket of bone—from the West Coast ; thirteen Assegais ; one very small and one very large Shield ; ten Zulu Bangles of coiled brass wire ; three Zulu Pipes of red clay ; two Zulu Hairpins of wood, with the top of each decorated with a small tuft of feathers ; a Tobacco-Pouch of fibre ; a Dagger with its Sheath ; a Zulu Head-dress of eagles' feathers and a monkey's skin ; two Zulu Spoons, and two Zulu Snuff-Bottles of wood, each $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length ; a Calabash of vegetable rind ; a shallow Bowl of wood, with four feet ; a Hat of fibre ; a Pillow or Head-rest of wood ; a water Bottle and a Bowl, both of vegetable rind ; a Drum or hollow cylinder of wood, covered with skin at one end, &c.—all from Zululand ; a Spindle, with Thread, and a Whorl of red ware—from the Gambia.

Australia.—A rude Club, used for killing game—from New South Wales ; two wooden Spears, with notched barbs on the head of each—from Port Darwin ; two *Nulla-Nullas*, one of which has a knobbed head ; and a Boomerang.

South Sea Islands.—Five Spears, with projecting barbs of hardwood fastened on the head of each ; three small and elaborately carved Paddles, probably from Mangaia, Hervey Islands ; large Club, with knobbed and pointed head, from the Fiji Islands, and another short Club, with knobbed head, and a Bow, both from the same place ; a Club, with a pick-shaped head, probably from New Guinea ; six poisoned Arrows, with fine pointed bone heads—from Tahurawe, Sandwich Islands ; an Arrow, with a bone head, from Otaheite ; a *Sarong* or Cloak of *Tapu* bark, 7 feet 6 inches in length by 2 feet

6 inches in breadth—from the Friendly Islands; two small net Baskets, from Tasmania; three Spears, with carved heads, and another Spear, 9 feet 4 inches in length, the head of which is armed with over 100 fish-spine bones; a string of Beads formed of small sections of cane, and measuring about 50 feet in length; two very rude Bows, and three rude Arrows, each of which is pointed with a common iron nail tied to the shaft—said to be from the Andaman Islands; an Apron of grass, worn round the waist by the natives of New Guinea; two Spoons of cocoa-nutshell, a Bangle of pearl shell, a wooden Bowl, a Dagger of wood, and the Model of a small Canoe—all from Lord North Island; a Fish-hook of wood and bone, from the Sandwich Islands; and two other Fish-hooks.

India, &c.—Spear used by the Looshai people; several figures of Buddha, &c., and a small collection of Models, showing the different styles of dress worn in India; and a Javanese Dagger with its Sheath; a Malay Skull, and two other unknown Skulls.

DUMFRIES, DUMFRIESSHIRE.

The Dumfriesshire Natural History and Antiquarian Society possesses no Museum, properly speaking, but the following objects of Archæological interest are exhibited in their meeting room:—

Perforated Hammer of whinstone, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in greatest breadth and $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in thickness—found in the parish of Kirk-michael, Dumfriesshire.

Perforated Hammer of coarse-grained whinstone, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the widest part, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness, much worn at the ends—found at Barncleuch, Irongray, Dumfriesshire.

Upper end of a perforated Hammer of coarse-grained whinstone, with the perforation complete, 6 inches in length by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick—also found at Barncleuch, Irongray, Dumfriesshire.

Half of the upper end of a perforated Hammer of whinstone, 6 inches in length by 4 inches in breadth and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness—found in the parish of Holywood, Dumfriesshire.

Small cup-shaped Urn of clay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height and 3 inches in diameter at $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the bottom, contracting to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at the top and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch across the bottom—found with small pieces of bone in excavating at the Greystone, Greystone Park, Dumfries. This urn is figured in the *Transactions of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society*, 1887, p. 40.

Jougs of iron, with manacles, found in digging in Assembly Street, Dumfries.

Old Pickaxe of iron, found when digging the foundation of Greyfriars' Church, Dumfries.

Old Sword-blade—found in Lochar Moss, Dumfriesshire.

Portion of an old Spur—found when taking down the old church, Dumfries.

Old Flint-lock Pistol, with wooden butt.

BERWICK, BERWICKSHIRE.

The Museum in Berwick occupies the top floor of a building called "The Institute." In the same building there is a School of Science and Art and a Reading Room. At the time of my visit the Museum had been turned into a "Jubilee Exhibition," and it was a little difficult to distinguish what was the property of the Museum and what was on loan for exhibition. As the Curator of the Museum was absent, I was unable to gain access to the cases, and was therefore unable to measure the antiquities.

The following is a list of the Scottish Archæological objects in the Museum :—

Large Scraper of flint, almost circular in shape—found at Penmanshiel, Berwickshire.

Leaf-shaped Arrow-head, found at Slains Castle, Aberdeenshire.

Axe of claystone, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth and 1 inch in thickness, and having the cutting-edge finely polished—found on the Palinsburn Estate, Berwickshire. This axe is figured and described in the *Proceedings of Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*, vol. viii. p. 165, and pl. ii. fig. 4.

Axe of claystone, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the cutting edge—found at Dykegatehead, parish of Whitsome, Berwickshire; figured and described in *Proc. B. N. Club*, vol. viii. p. 165, and pl. ii. fig. 5.

Axe of greenstone, found on the farm of Brainshaugh; and a small Axe of claystone, found at Sutherland; Axe of indurated sandstone and an Axe of claystone, both found at Cocklaw, Berwickshire; and two Axes, without localities, but probably found in the neighbourhood.

Axe or Adze of greenstone, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by 3 inches across the cutting edge, and tapering to a blunt point at the butt, and having a deep groove picked all round at a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the butt-end—found at Lumsdean, parish of Coldingham, Berwickshire; figured and described in *Proc. B. N. Club*, vol. viii. p. 162, and pl. i. fig. 4.

Adze or Hoe of greywacke, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the cutting edge, with a perforation 1 inch in diameter bored through the flat face—found on the farm of Broomdykes, Berwickshire; figured and described in the *Proc. B. N. Club*, vol. viii. p. 161, and pl. i. fig. 2.

Axe-hammer of greywacke, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in greatest breadth and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness, with a haft-hole drilled through the flat side—found at Paxton House, parish of Hutton, Berwickshire; figured and described in the *Proc. B. N. Club*, vol. viii. p. 160, and pl. i. fig. 1.

Whorl of sandstone—found at Milne Graden, Coldstream, Berwickshire ; and a large rude Whorl of granitic stone—found in Selkirkshire.

Pebble of quartz, with a picked hollow on each side—found near Ednam, Roxburghshire.

Oval-shaped Pebble of greenstone, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with a shallow picked hollow on each side—found near the village of Horndean, parish of Ladykirk, Berwickshire ; figured in *Proc. B. N. Club*, vol. viii. p. 163, and pl. i. fig. 3.

Three perfect Upper Stones of Querns, and fragments of five others—all found in the neighbourhood of Berwick.

Fragments of the Rim of a large cinerary Urn, with burnt bones—found at Reston, parish of Coldingham, Berwickshire.

Urn of drinking-cup type, about 8 inches in height by 6 across the mouth, ornamented with two bands of triangles filled in with hatched lines ; Urn of food-vessel type, about 6 inches in height by 7 inches in widest diameter, ornamented with a rude band of zigzags round the top ; and a small cup-shaped Urn, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height by 3 inches in diameter, unornamented—all three said to have been found at Merton, Berwickshire.

Large piece of Amber—found at Spittal.

Five-sided Bead of opaque crystal—"found in a tomb in Iona, and used as an amulet."

Lot of bone Beads (some formed of the enamel crowns of teeth)—"found in a tumulus in Orkney."

The original Charter of the lands of Milldown, Coldingham, granted by King Robert the Bruce to Adam, son of Allen, dated 14th January 1327.

Deed, showing a grant of a piece of land in Ravensdown, by Queen Elizabeth, dated 1568.

Old MS. Diary, with the following entry on the opened page :—"3rd June 1728. I had a line from Rob Roy to meet him this week at (!) Drunky, but I caused my son to write I could not."

Collection of old Bank Cheques ; old Note-Book of the County of Northumberland, dated 1663 ; Autograph Letter of Sir Walter Scott ; Autograph of Thomas Bewick, the artist ; old Playbill of Kilkenny Theatre, dated Saturday, 7th October 1809.

A Hinge of the postern gate, from the Castle of Berwick ; an iron Key, about 13 inches in length, found in Western Lane, Berwick ; a large square iron Padlock with Key ; a Stirrup of brass and an old iron Spur ; an old Dagger dug up near the battlefield of Flodden ; an old Spinning Wheel of wood ; two human Skulls ; a Snuff-Box, with a medallion portrait ; a large Anchor dredged up at sea off Berwick ; the Hand Printing-Press on which the *Berwick Advertiser* was first printed in 1808 ; portion of a Sculptured Stone, showing the date 1632, and the initials I.G. N.K. ; small Man-Trap of iron.

Of foreign Archæological objects, there are—

Arrow-head of flint—said to have been found at Cheswick, Cumberland, but certainly from North America.

Spear-head of flint, about 4 inches in length—found in Kentucky, United States.

Two Axes of greenstone, one with a groove round the top—both from Kentucky; and a large spearhead-like Implement of cherty stone—from the same State.

Long narrow chisel-like Axe of greenstone—from Canada.

Small Axe of lava, and another small Axe of jadeite, and a rude Disc of jadeite ground at the edge—all from New Zealand.

Small collection of ancient Pottery, from Cyprus, numbering about 50 pieces, several of which are imperfect.

Two small terra-cotta Lamps—probably Roman; two Egyptian Images of green glazed ware; and a portion of a marble Pillar, said to be from the temple of Diana at Ephesus.

Old Knife or Dagger Handle of brass, dug up near the line of the old Roman Wall; it represents a man playing on the bagpipes, and has been assigned by Canon Greenwell to the fourteenth century.

Of Ethnographical objects, there are in this collection—

China and India, &c.—A small collection of Chinese Hats, Shoes, &c.; and a few unimportant objects from India are scattered through the Museum. A Siamese Organ, formed of fourteen tubes of bamboo, arranged in two rows of seven each, and bound together; and two Suits of Armour, from Japan, &c.

South Sea Islands.—Eight Clubs of various forms and sizes—no localities; a Spear about 7 feet in length barbed at the point with three rows of sharks' teeth, and another about 11 feet in length, armed with two rows of sharks' teeth and three arm-like projections at one side, also armed with sharks' teeth—from the Gilbert Islands; seven large Spears, mostly barbed with hardwood, &c.—no localities; a Bow and a lot of Arrows—from Bougainville Island, Solomon Group; a Ring of white shell, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter—said to be a bracelet of the Australian aborigines, but more probably from the South Sea Islands; two large pearl and bone Fish-hooks; and an Idol of wood—from the Solomon Islands, &c.

Australia.—Necklace of small beads and human teeth, and portion of another Necklace of bamboo; a grotesque Idol of wood, 15 inches in height, and painted red and black, more probably from one of the islands of the South Pacific; one Boomerang, three ordinary Clubs or Waddies, and a *Womerah*; and a *Nulla-Nulla*, with a knobbed head, from Queensland.

Africa.—Two Zulu Assegais; two iron-headed Spears; Calabash of vegetable rind; the Head-dress of a South African chief, consisting of a string of several hundred small white beads about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter.

North and South America.—Two Eskimo Purses of leather, one ornamented

with beads; a collection of Indian Bows and Arrows; a pair of Indian Moccasins, and a single Moccasin; a Match Pouch decorated with beads, made by the North American Indians, and another Pouch decorated with beads, and two Bracelets of copper; six Cassava Dishes, from the West India Islands; and a South American Bolas, with three stones.

SUMMARY.

The general result of this Survey may be summed up in few words, so far as the special branch of knowledge in which we are more particularly interested is concerned.

The Archæological collections existing in local Museums in Scotland are poor and fragmentary. There is no exception to this. Some are richer than others, owing to the presence of special finds, but there is not one of all the collections which can be said to be fairly representative either of the Archæology of the district or of Scotland. In point of fact, the case may be even more strongly and yet truthfully stated. If the National Museum were non-existent, and if all the contents of all the local Museums (so far as these contents are known to be Scottish) were brought together, they would fail to furnish the materials for a systematic Archæology of Scotland, as we now know it. To take a striking instance. In the Museum at Forres, which is the nearest to the Culbin Sands, I found that extraordinarily rich locality represented by a dozen arrow-heads; while the result of the systematic effort made by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland to ascertain the capabilities of the Culbin Sands as an Archæological index, has been the accumulation in the National Museum of upwards of 15,000 specimens, chiefly of Flint and Stone Implements; while from another sandy district in the south of Scotland, which is scarcely represented in any local Museum, we have amassed about 10,000 specimens.

The principal defects of local Museums are—(1) that they are not sufficiently local in character, and (2) that they have not been systematic in the formation of their collections. They have not made it their business to tell any particular story from beginning to end, either of science, or history, or locality, and the fragmentary stories they do try to tell are so incompletely and un-systematically set forth, that they are unintelligible to the public. This applies not only to the Archæological and Ethnographical collections, but to

the Natural History and Geology, both general and local. It is true that a local Museum can never hope to possess a systematic collection of general Natural History or Geology, or Archæology or Ethnography; but while the space that is taken up with attempts at illustrating these is often usefully occupied with typical specimens, which interest and stimulate the inquiring faculties of the young, it is worse than wasted if it prevents the formation of one or more representative collections of purely local objects. In the Peebles Museum, for instance, there is a room devoted to the county of Peebles, and a most interesting collection it is, but it wants to be spread out and systematised, in order to become instructive.

The true function of local Museums is to foster the education of observation in their own districts, by showing (1) that all the natural sciences can be studied and illustrated from the local areas, so far as the materials exist in them; and (2) that these materials do exist in every local area, to an extent and in a variety and abundance which become surprising, when once they are made known by a systematically arranged collection. It seems to have been forgotten that science is essentially local in its details, and that the basis of true scientific education must always be an intimate and exhaustive knowledge of its various materials as they present themselves in different localities.

But with all their defects, in almost every local Museum that we have seen, there is some valuable feature which only needs to be fostered and developed in a systematic direction, in order to give the institution an outstanding individuality. In many Museums there already exists a nucleus of local collections which, if extended and completed, would make the institution an effective instrument of education in several branches of science. But for these purposes they all want the energetic co-operation of a local Society—a body of real workers animated by the enthusiasm engendered in the pursuit of science for its own sake, and directed in their efforts by the common desire of making their Museum a local commentary on the sciences of Zoology, Botany, Geology, Mineralogy, and Archæology.

VIII.

NOTICE OF A FINELY ORNAMENTED CHALICE OF SILVER, PARCEL-GILT, THE PROPERTY OF R. B. Æ. MACLEOD, Esq. OF CADBOLL. BY NORMAN MACPHERSON, LL.D., SHERIFF OF GALLOWAY, VICE-PRESIDENT.

It is to be regretted that so little is known respecting this cup or chalice (Fig. 1.), remarkable no less for the grace of its form than for that of the twelve engraved panels on its bowl.



Fig. 1. Chalice of Silver, the property of R. B. Æ. Macleod, Esq., of Cadboll.

It was exhibited in Edinburgh at the International Exhibition of 1886, by R. B. Æ. Macleod, Esq., of Cadboll, in Ross-shire, who has

allowed it also to be exhibited here, and to be reproduced in electrotype for the Museum.

All he could tell of its history was that when Invergordon Castle was burned, less than a century ago, this cup and another (both silver, parcel-gilt) were saved, and that family tradition said that one or both were spoil from a ship of the Spanish Armada, wrecked on the island of Lewis, and thus came into the hands of the chief of the Lewis branch of Macleods from whom the Macleods of Cadboll are descended.

On one of the cups, which is of a well-known English type, and bears an English hall-mark, there is the inscription "1588, MACLEOD OF LEWS," in letters and figures of a style apparently much later than that date. This suggests that the tradition was associated with that particular cup, and that the date was put on it in order to preserve the tradition, but its hall-mark makes it most unlikely that it could have been found in a Spanish ship.

The other cup (that which has been reproduced, and which is here illustrated) may possibly be of foreign origin. It has no hall-mark.

In the end of the sixteenth century it was not uncommon to find foreign plate without hall-marks, and the same want was common in Scotland, although it was contrary to Act of Parliament to omit them. As the cup has been repaired, the original stalk or base may have borne a hall-mark which has been lost.

My first desire was to compare this cup with other Celtic plate, but the result of inquiry with regard to a good many Highland families, is, that I am led to believe that, unless in the case of the Dunvegan cups and one or two others, no pre-Reformation plate survives, and whoever has read Highland history must know that neither the footing on which the chiefs lived with each other, nor their relations with the Government, were favourable to the preservation of plate, and that the probability is that all was either plundered or melted down.

Had the Lyon King's jurisdiction been more deferred to than that of the Crown was, the shield engraved in the centre of the cup (fig. 2) might have had something to reveal as to its age, as well as the letters M and N on either side of it.

The engraving of the shield is as inferior to that of the ring within

which it is found as it is to that of the rest of the cup, and is evidently more modern; and the charges correspond with those of no known shield.

Beyond all doubt, Highlanders were in the habit of assuming, quartering, and impaling arms at their own pleasure, and with little reference to the Lyon King or the rules of Heraldry. Therefore it is somewhat rash to build on inferences to be drawn from the shield. Castles, lymphads, and lions are too appropriate to West Highland life to suggest much; Macleods, Macdonalds, and Macleans all at some time have borne them on their escutcheons. But here we have one charge not to be seen on any West Highland shield, probably not on any Scottish shield, except



Fig. 2. Shield Engraved in the Bottom of the Cup.



Fig. 3. Shield of Maclean, from the MS. of Sir David Lindsay.

that of Maclean, namely, the two eagles' heads erased affrontée of the third quarter.

On the earliest known painted shield of Dowart, viz., that given in Mr Stodart's work, and taken from the armorial MS. of Sir David Lindsay the younger (fig. 3), the castle occupies the first quarter.¹

¹ This unofficial MS. Roll is dated 1601-3. A few years before that date, Maclean of Dowart was brought to Edinburgh on the charges of destroying wholesale the inhabitants of Eigg, Rum, and Canna, and (in the eyes of the Government) the still more unpardonable offence of blowing up the Spanish ship "Florida" at Tobermory. To avoid trial, he submitted himself to the pleasure of the king. Can it be that, while in durance in the castle awaiting the declaration of that pleasure, he felt so confident of the result that he amused himself matriculating his arms?

The present shield of Maclean of Dowart has neither castle nor lion. For the former a rock has been substituted, and for the latter a hand holding a cross crosslet fitchée. On several Iona tombs, said to be those of Macleans of Dowart, the hero's shields have a dragon, and on one there appears a castle such as that engraved on the cup; while on a tomb called, on what authority I know not, Maclean of Ross, a lion is found instead of the dragon.¹

We thus find that all the charges of the shield on the cup might have appeared on a Maclean shield in the end of the sixteenth century.

Have we anything to connect the shield with the Macleods in whose possession the cup is found?

The Cadboll arms have been several times matriculated of recent years; they now contain neither castle nor lion. The castle was the characteristic of the Dunvegan Macleods, as a burning mountain was of those of Lewis, but a galley is found on the Macleod tomb at Iona; and certainly, whatever their authority, the Macleods of the Lewis branch have sometimes carried a lion, and the Cadboll matriculated shield of 1784 shows a castle. Thus we have on the shield in the cup three charges that might equally represent either Macleans or Macleods. Either family, therefore, wishing to record an occasion in which both had a common interest, might have had this shield engraved. Such an occasion might be found either in a raid by the one clan, the result of which was that the house of the other was plundered, or when a hollow peace was to be soldered up by a marriage.

Such a marriage occurred shortly before the arrival of the Spanish Armada, when Ruari Macleod of Lews married a daughter of Lachlan Maclean of Dowart, who blew up the "Florida." There were also, it is believed, marriages between Macleans and the Macleods of Assynt, who were often, as were some of those of Lewis, known by the great family name of Niel or Nielson. Is this the meaning of the letter N? and is this lion meant for the impaling of the Macleod shield, the letter M standing for Maclean? The eagles' heads demonstrate that a Maclean must have been undoubtedly connected in some way with the cup.

¹ Both Maclean of Lochbuy and Maclean of Ardgour now carry both lion and castle.

The conclusion come to is, that the shield does not exclude the possibility of the cup having come into the hands of Macleod as early as the time of the Armada.

That, however, tells us very little, and leaves open what is really the question of interest, whether the ornament on the cup can speak more definitely.

The ornamentation is unlike that on any old British cup known to me, and still less resembles any Spanish plate exhibited in this country or figured in works treating of silver plate.

The bowl, the handle, and the base of this cup seem to be of different dates and character. Round the base is a circle $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch broad-stamped continuously (not engraved) with a simple well-known Celtic pattern. It is interesting to observe that the Losset brooch or reliquary, of which also a reproduction has been recently acquired by the Society, has a surrounding base of similarly stamped repetitions of the same Celtic device on a somewhat larger scale. The use of such stamped patterns was very common among Scotch silversmiths.

The stalk of the cup is of a form resembling that of many communion cups of the post-Reformation period. It is ornamented with an engraved pattern, which seems to be of Renaissance type, and yet is not so unlike some of the patterns on the bowl as to be pronounced with certainty the work of a different hand.

The bowl is hammered and formed with great accuracy. The panels, too, are set off with care, but are not absolutely identical in size. It is in the engraved ornament of these panels that the great interest of this cup centres. Taken as a whole, they render the cup unique; yet each detail of ornament may almost be said to be common to the whole world. For instance, four of the panels and part of a fifth show interlacing ribbon patterns, with pegs or rivets. The remainder show forms familiar in Byzantine art, and such as we see in France in the twelfth century, in the Highlands down to the Reformation, and certainly not unknown in England in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

Still probably the ornamentation may give aid in determining the age of the cup. It may be affirmed with some confidence, that at no period within the two hundred years, from the time of the Armada to that of

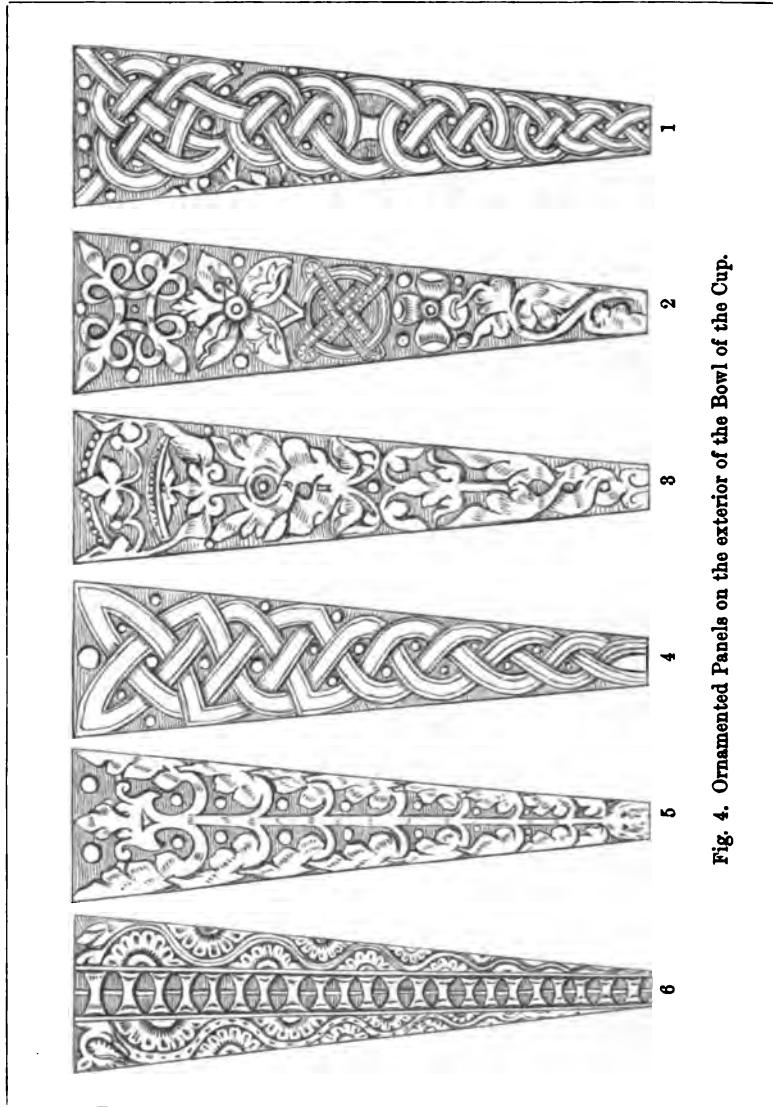


Fig. 4. Ornamented Panels on the exterior of the Bowl of the Cup.

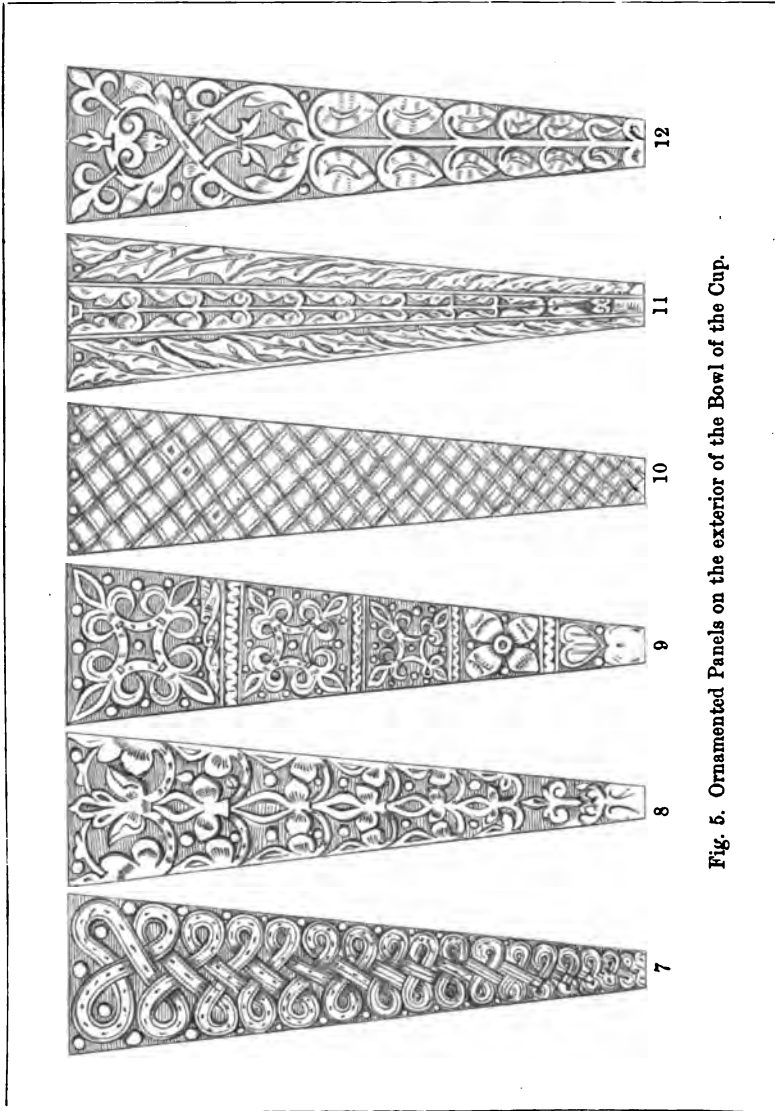


Fig. 5. Ornamented Panels on the exterior of the Bowl of the Cup.

the burning of Invergordon Castle, was the state of art or of taste such that we should expect such ornaments to be engraved on silver plate.

No doubt, any time since the commencement of the Celtic furor, half a century ago, one familiar with Celtic ornament in its various stages prior to the Reformation, might have devised similar patterns, but, so far as we have been able to observe, no one ever did.

I find nothing that certainly fixes its date. As has been said, probably each of the different patterns on the twelve panels may be found somewhere else; but probably nowhere except in the West Highlands could they all be found in use at the same date; and the more one looks at them collectively, the stronger does the impression become that they are all pervaded by an Iona tone and feeling, and are probably the work of the sixteenth century, by some one thoroughly familiar with the sculptured stones of the west, and specially of Argyleshire.

But whoever executed or directed the execution of the engraving did not slavishly copy a West Highland model. Any one used to designing Celtic tombstones may well have given instructions for the style of ornament adopted, or a stranger artist, struck with the style of the sculptured stones, may have endeavoured to adapt it to a different kind of work. If the interlacing patterns were engraved by the hand of an experienced Celtic artist, the interlacing has in no case been correctly carried out, as some of the straps either drop out of sight, or are run into others; but this may be explained perhaps by the want of room caused by the tapering of the panels.

Tombstones were often divided into compartments ornamented with figures partly geometric and partly floriated. Here we find several panels containing more than one pattern; from the smallness of the panels and their tapering shape many of the details are omitted. The workmen have not had exact models prepared for their work, and so the patterns have not always been correctly placed in the spaces allotted, and in two cases (Nos. 4 and 9) one of an interlacing pattern and one where several patterns are in one panel, vacant spaces have been left so large that another hand has inserted some work, evidently to take off the effect of the resulting bareness. In those panels where the ornament consists mainly of floriation, two specialties are to be observed;—first, that the leaf

adopted is not the small three-pointed leaf so common on the older stones, but the large leaf with few indentations ; and secondly, that whereas in the West Highland stones a series of leaves is rarely found all on one side of a stalk, and very rarely branch off on both sides at the same point, but are generally set alternately on different sides of a waving stalk, here, except at the bottom of one panel (No. 2), and in the ring surrounding the coat of arms, the waving line with alternating leaves never appears. The leaf adopted for the engraving is found generally on stones of a late date.

Panels No. 6 and 11 are the most peculiar, and the most suggestive of a late date.

In the middle of the one panel where leaves appear on alternate sides of the stalk, it will be observed that an interlacing pattern has been introduced. It is interesting to note the same thing occur in a carved panel of a wooden pulpit in the Museum, the date of which is 1594.

Any one wishing to compare the work on the cup with that on the sculptured stones, has only to turn to the works of Dr Stuart and Mr Drummond. The following plates are suggested for comparison :—in Stuart, vol. ii. plates xxiv. and xxv., and in Drummond, 12, 19, 31, 35, 65, 85, and 86.

It would not be right, in considering who may possibly have been the artist of this cup, to ignore the Highland ceard—a name now nearly equivalent to the “tinker” in the Lowlands. The degradation of the functions of the ceard is such that it is now as great a reproach among artificers to be called simply “ceard” as it used to be among the fighting men of the clan. But the prefixing of the word “Fear” (man) to ceard or ceird—some hold these different words—at once elevates the person addressed to a higher platform as a man of art. Of old, indeed, the ceard was the artist of highest quality, both in Ireland and in Scotland, and to him we owe the Tara brooch and other beautiful Irish work, and also our recently acquired Cadboll brooch, as well as our Celtic croziers and reliquaries and bells—aye, and bell-cases too. The ceards worked in gold, silver, copper, and bronze, and were contrasted with the Gow who wrought in iron. It were hard to say that some of the successors of those early artists had

not in the sixteenth century eyes and hands equal to the task of designing or engraving this cup. Down to a very recent date, they showed considerable invention in making and engraving brooches, and I am assured that the hand of the ceard of the Outer Hebrides has not yet quite lost its cunning, but can still do simple work in silver.

The mere bowl of the ante-Reformation chalice was often entirely without ornament,—however richly set round some were with finials and filagree work. May not some such bowl have come into the possession of a chief as plunder, and been given to a ceard to ornament ?

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