
MONDAY, 14th May 1906.

MR THOMAS ROSS in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken,

DONALD GRAHAM CAMPBELL, M.B., C.M., 30 North Street, Elgin,
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 NORMAN B. KINNEAR, 12 Grosvenor Crescent.

An ornamented Fillet of thin Bronze, and five Bosses of Bronze, found together in Dumfriesshire many years ago, the locality being now unknown.

The Fillet, of which a portion is shown of the actual size in fig. 1, has originally exceeded 18 inches in length, and seems to have been of the uniform width of $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches, ornamented in delicate repoussé work, with a running scroll half an inch in width of leafless shoots, intertwining and terminating in triplets of fruit, the scroll being bordered on both sides by an arcaded margin, less than a quarter of an inch in width, having very

small bosses between the convexities of the semicircles of the arcade. The scroll-work has much in common with that of the scrolls on the sculptured monuments of Northumbria.

Portions of five or six bosses of thinnish bronze, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. These appear to have been fixed on something, as they have small pin-holes about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart, round their outer margins. They are all plain and much broken, and seem to have had but a slight convexity in most cases, one only showing a height in the centre of about half an inch.

Stone Mould found also in Dumfriesshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{4}$

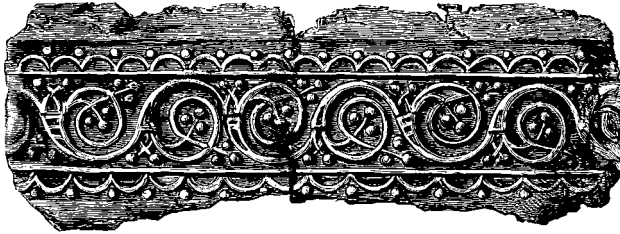


Fig. 1. Portion of a Fillet of Bronze ornamented in repoussé with a running scroll. (†.)

inches in breadth at the widest part, narrowing considerably towards one end, the thickness being about half an inch throughout. On one face are four dowels to fit the wanting half of the mould. On this face also are three moulding cavities, each having a separate pouring channel continued to the outside edge of the stone. One is intended to cast a kind of trefoil-shaped pendant $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, with a square projection at the top half an inch in width and projecting about a quarter of an inch, having in its centre a square hole nearly a quarter of an inch wide. In each lobe of the trefoil-shaped part is a boss having a small boss on its summit surrounded by four small bosses at equal distances. In the centre between the three lobes of the trefoil is a small boss surrounded by six smaller bosses, and the

outlines of the trefoil shape are margined by closely set bosses of the smaller size. A boss of the same size as the one in the centre is placed at the lower point of the trefoil shape.

The second moulding cavity is for a pendant of the shape of a heart, measuring about $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in height and the same in greatest width, having a semicircular projection at the top pierced with an aperture for suspension. The heart shape is outlined by a finely beaded line and rises to a slight convexity in the centre. The marginal portion round the heart shape is outlined in semicircular projections, each containing a small ring with a tiny boss as a centre. The interior of the heart shape is filled with similar rings and tiny central bosses.

The third moulding cavity is for a small boss five-eighths of an inch in diameter, the convex surface of which is studded with extremely tiny bosses or projections.

The reverse face of the mould has a large shallow moulding cavity $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width at the one end and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches at the other. The cavity is flat in the bottom but has double parallel lines scored pretty deeply lengthwise down the centre, and a triple set along one side, which has also a row of marginal projections nearly half an inch in length and about a sixteenth of an inch apart. These projections have rounded ends, and are lined across by three ribs. There has been some more recent scoring in the flat bed of the mould, so that it is uncertain how many of the parallel lines running lengthwise along it may be original.

Seven small Tobacco Pipes of seventeenth or eighteenth century, found in Dumfriesshire. Most of them have stamps on the heel of the bowl, some showing a triple-towered castle, one a wheel-like device with dots between the spokes; one has the initials PP or RP on a heart-shaped stamp, and two have the initials IC with G below.

(2) By ROBERT H. BELL, Symbister, Whalsay, Shetland.

Small oval Cup of steatite measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in greatest breadth and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth, the bottom rounded both

inside and outside, and the sides slightly bevelled at the top. It was found in the neighbourhood of the ruins of a supposed broch at Symbister.

(3) By LEWIS BILTON, W.S., F.S.A. Scot.

Description of the City House of Amsterdam, with an explication of the Emblematical Figures, Painting, and Images, etc., which are within and without this glorious building. At Amsterdam. By Peter Mortier. With privilege. 1766. 12mo. With four folding plates.

(4) By the RYMOUR CLUB, Edinburgh, through Alan Reid, F.S.A. Scot., their Secretary.

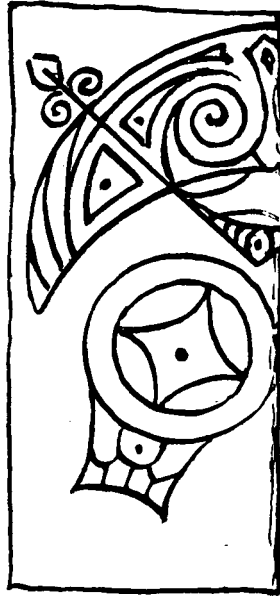
Miscellanea of the Rymour Club. Part I., 1906. Printed for members only.

(5) By MISS AMY FRANCES YULE, *Lady Associate*.

Tally-stick of the reign of Charles II., from the Treasury Records of Bombay. It is a split stem of a light, soft wood, which has been about an inch in diameter, but is now cut nearly square in section, the corners showing over an eighth of an inch of the silvery bark. At a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from one end the squared stick has been cut obliquely across to a depth of a little more than half its thickness, and then split longitudinally all the way to the other end, which is pointed by two sharp cuts meeting each other obliquely in the middle. Counting from the point, there are ten nicks made on the side of the tally, which would also be marked on the corresponding half. Along the broadest edge is written:—Gubernator et Societas Mercatorum Negotiantium ad Indos Orientales pro Redditu per ipsos solubili in Anno pro Portu et Insula de Bomboij apud Indos predictos virtute Literarum Patentium sub magno Sigillo Anglie datarum xxvij^{mo} Martij Anglia Anno nuper Caroli Secundi xx^{mo} pro uno anno finito xxx die Septembris ultime preterito Michaelis xxiiij die Januarij Anno Jacobi Secundi iij.

In a letter accompanying the donation, Miss Yule says:—"The

tally-stick is stated to have formed part of the Treasury Records of Bombay in the reign of King Charles II., after his acquisition of that valuable dependency. It came into my possession in the following manner. In or about 1886, a few of these tallies turned up unexpectedly among the records at the India Office, and some of the then members



Scale $\frac{1}{10}$ linear.

Fig. 2. Symbols on Stone at Advie, Strathspey.

of Council who were interested in the find received permission each to take one. The tally-stick which I now present to the Museum fell to the share of my father, the late Colonel Sir Henry Yule, R.E. I am afraid that those not appropriated were destroyed, but am not certain."

(6) By Rev. J. M. Joass, LL.D., Golspie, Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot.

Rubbing, with a reduced pen-and-ink Drawing (fig. 2), of a hitherto

undescribed Sculptured Stone with symbols, now built into the vestry wall of the church at Advie, in Strathspey. The rubbing was sent to Dr Joass by W. Forsyth, Esq., M.D., of Bombay, who had observed the stone when on a visit to Advie. The history of the stone, so far as known to Rev. John Liddel, minister of the parish, is that it was believed to have been found in the old burial-ground of the parish near the river, and about a mile distant from the present church. It was at one time used as part of a lintel of a window in the old church, and after this was pulled down it was fixed in a wall to serve as a projecting stepping-stone. From this position Mr Liddel rescued it, and had it fixed for preservation in the vestry wall, where it now is. The stone is 3 feet in length by 1 foot 4 inches in greatest breadth, but is not complete, having been broken lengthways, as shown by the absence of the half of the crescent symbol on the right side. Dr Joass's drawing (fig. 2) gives a good idea of the incised symbols remaining on the broken stone, and he observes that the same two symbols occur in the same relation to each other (or nearly so) on a stone with four symbols at Inverury, Aberdeenshire, and on another stone at Mounie, in the same county, although in both these cases the symbols are less elaborately filled in.

(7) By Rev. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, as executor of the late Rev. Allan M'Donald, Eriskay, South Uist.

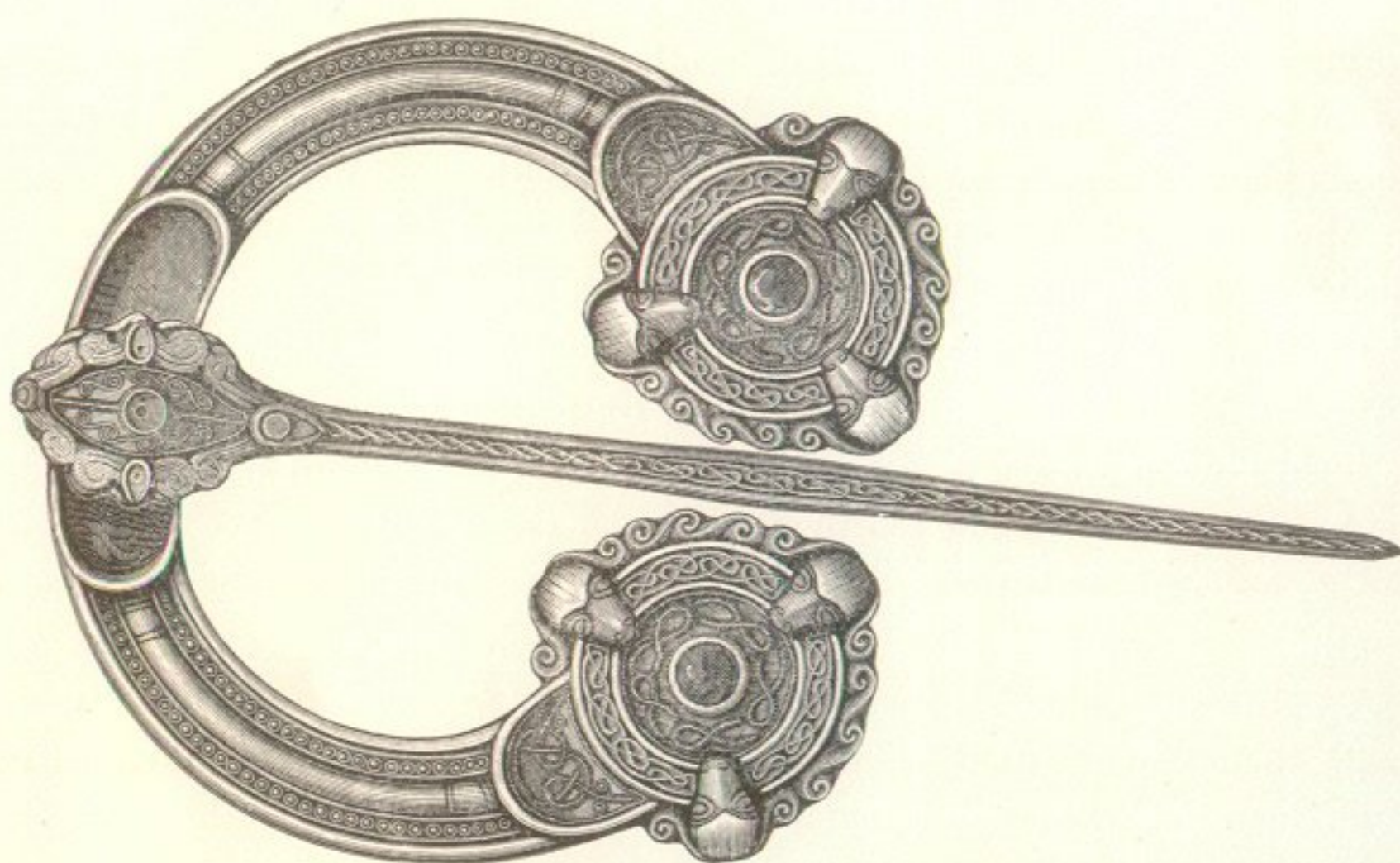
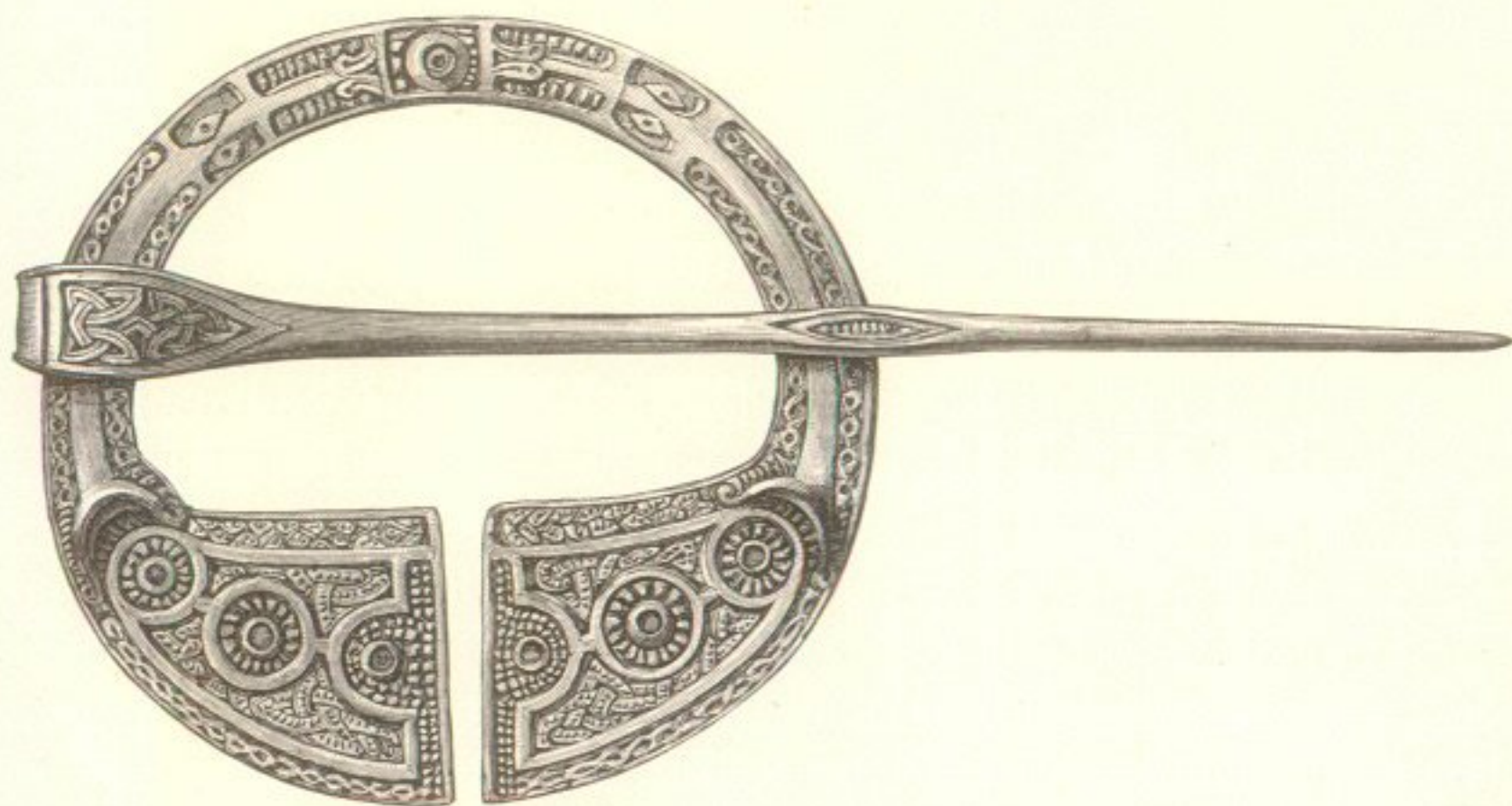
Bronze hilt and pommel of an iron double-edged Sword of the Viking time, iron Spear-head, and quadrangular Whetstone, dug up by the late Rev. Allan M'Donald, in the island of Eriskay, South Uist. [The sword-hilt is figured, and it and the other articles described, at p. 215, *antea*.]

The following purchases acquired by the Purchase Committee for the Museum and Library during the session 30th November to 14th May, were exhibited :—

Two Celtic Brooches of Silver, found many years ago in the neighbour-

hood of Perth. These brooches were first exhibited to the Society by the late Mr Andrew Heiton, F.S.A. Scot., in whose possession they then were, in 1872, and are noticed in the *Proceedings*, vol. x. p. 27, but without detailed description or illustration. They were afterwards described with illustrations by Dr Joseph Anderson in the *Proceedings*, vol. xiv. p. 449.

The smaller and finer of the two brooches (fig. 3) is of silver and penannular, the ends terminating in circular expansions. The penannular ring of the brooch is a flat band half an inch in width, ornamented by two rows of gilt bosses in a sunk panel. A raised band of semi-cylindrical form separates the two rows of bosses, and divides the panel into two equal parts longitudinally. The middle part of the ring of the brooch opposite to the penannular opening is occupied by an oblong panel with rounded ends, the flat bottom of which was originally covered by a gold plate ornamented with filigree work. This had been extracted and melted before the brooch came into Mr Heiton's possession. Towards the terminations of the penannular ring, where they join with the circular discs which form the expanded ends, there are half-oval panels similarly filled with gold plates ornamented with filigree work. From one of these half-oval panels the gold plate has been extracted and lost, but it remains in the other, and presents the figure of a serpentine creature twisted into a double figure of eight, formed by fine filigree work of beaded or notched gold-wire. The circular discs forming the penannular terminations have a chased border of S-shaped scrolls. On this border rest the heads of three dog-like animals placed with their muzzles projecting towards the centre of the disc and dividing the circular space into three sections. The centre of the disc is occupied by a setting of red glass fixed in a thin circular plate of gold three-quarters of an inch in diameter, ornamented with a figure of eight pattern in filigree work of beaded gold wire. Surrounding this central plate is a concentric circular border three-sixteenths of an inch wide, enclosed between raised margins of silver, and subdivided into three panels of equal length by the heads of the dog-like animals before mentioned, whose muzzles extend across



Figs. 3 and 4. Two Silver Penannular Brooches found near Perth. Pin of fig. 3, 5½ inches in length.

Pin of fig. 4, 8½ inches in length.

the panel to the inner raised margin. These panels are filled with thin plates of gold decorated with an interlaced pattern in plain raised lines. The pin of the brooch, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, is loosely attached by a loop passing round the back of the ring, which gives it free play. The head of the pin is expanded into a convex oval with a central setting, now gone, surrounded by an oval panel ornamented with double-spiral scrolls of beaded filigree implanted on gold plate. A chased and gilt pattern of interlaced work runs down the whole length of the front of the pin.

The larger brooch, which is also penannular in form, with expanded ends, is decorated entirely by chasing. There is no gold plating and no filigree. The ring of the brooch shows a small boss in the middle of its curvature opposite to the penannular opening, and the spaces between this central panel and the commencement of the expanded ends are filled on either side with a species of lacertine decoration, the body of the animal being indicated by a semicylindrical band along the middle of the panel lengthways, from a fish-like tail-piece to an exceedingly rudely indicated head with lozenge-shaped eyes and a projecting snout. The spaces on both sides of the body are filled with simulated interlaced work. The expanded ends are nearly triangular in shape and richly chased. The outer curve of each shows a narrow border filled with a simple plait of two strands, the inner border a thicker plait roughened on the surface with pellets. The spaces between these borders are filled with two rosette-like figures, one of which is in the rounded corner of the space; the other is almost in the middle of the field, which is covered with interlacements, roughened with pellets. The pin, which is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, has a loop going loosely over the back of the ring of the brooch, and is ornamented by a triangular pattern of interlaced work on the front of the upper part and a small oval in the middle of its length.

A polished Stone Axe of indurated clay-slate, $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in greater breadth at the cutting edge, and three-quarters of an inch in thickness, the sides rounded off, and tapering to the butt, which is slightly broken, found at Forgandenny, Perthshire.

Polished Adze of porphyritic stone, $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in breadth above the rounded cutting edge, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in greatest thickness, the sides swelling slightly from the cutting edge upwards to about one-third of the length, and tapering thence to a rounded butt $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width. One face of the implement is flattened to a slight curvature near the sides, the other face is boldly rounded, and the flatter face shows polish by friction where it has been fixed on to the handle. This fine adze was found in a moss in Delting, Shetland.

Axe of greenstone, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by 2 inches in breadth above the rounded cutting edge, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness, the sides rounded and tapering to an ovaly rounded butt, found at Dunnottar, Kincardineshire.

Five hundred drawings, sketches, and sheets of measurements of the Ecclesiastical Buildings and Monuments in Iona, made by the late Sir Henry Dryden, Bart., 1874–1877.

There were exhibited :—

(1) By Mr JOHN M. ORR, Saltcoats—

Three of the Cinerary Urns found in the Cairn at Stevenston.

(2) By Bailie JOSEPH DOWNES, Irvine—

Cylindrical Beads of Greenish Vitreous Paste, found in Stevenston Sands.

(3) By Dr MUNGLE, Kinross—

Pounder of Quartzite, found in the Stone Circle at Orwell, Kinross-shire.

The following Communications were read :—