

TUESDAY, 14th June 1859.

COSMO INNES, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following Donations were exhibited :—

A LARGE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF EARTHENWARE URNS, BRONZE VESSELS AND WEAPONS, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, AND GOLD, SILVER, AND COPPER COINS, &c., presented on the part of the CROWN, by the QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER IN EXCHEQUER IN SCOTLAND, were exhibited. The following is a detailed Catalogue of this Donation :—

Urn of yellowish clay, ornamented with incised lines, made by twisted cord, and alternate rows of chevron ornaments; three deep grooves round the upper part of the urn, which is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter at mouth, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across bottom. Found on the lands of Birkhill, near Stirling.

Rude Clay Urn, partially broken; with projecting rib round the middle, and sparingly ornamented with rows of punctures, and zigzag and straight incised lines. It measures 7 inches diameter at mouth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across bottom, and 7 inches in height;

Seven Bronze Axe-heads or Celts (three broken); average length about 6 inches, and 3 inches across face; one shows a series of four longitudinal lines along its sides, and two are entirely covered longitudinally with a series of short punched or incised lines: the urn and celts were found on the farm of Colleonard, in the county of Banff, the property of the Earl of Seafield;

A tripod Bronze Pot, with loops for handle on each side of the neck; 12 inches high, 8 inches diameter at mouth, and 35 inches circumference round centre of body;

A tripod Bronze Vessel, with spout and handle, somewhat resembling the modern coffee-pot; 9 inches high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter at mouth, and 17 inches circumference at widest part of body;

Upper Portion and Rim of a shallow Bronze Vessel, 13 inches diameter, ornamented with a series of projecting bosses or knobs on the turned-over upper edge or lip of vessel;

Portion of Iron, apparently part of a sword-blade, 11 inches long by 2 inches broad ;

The Bronze Vessels and Sword-blade were found by a labourer when cleaning a field-drain in the neighbourhood of Denny, Stirlingshire. The discovery occurred near a camp which commands an extensive view of Antonine's Wall, Castlecary, the "Lang Causeway," and other vestiges of Roman times. This entrenchment is concealed by woods, and does not appear to have been noticed.

An Iron Dagger or Dirk, with brass handle $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, ornamented with lines, and sunk heart-shaped ornament on pommel; length of blade, 14 inches. Found on the farm of Mains of Brux, Aberdeenshire.

Chain formed of simple oval links or loops of Gold Wire, 38 inches long, weight 1 oz. 8 dwts. Found while making excavations in Holyrood Park.

Six large oval-mouthed Silver Spoons, with engraved ornaments, and $\frac{I+S}{1617}$ inscribed on the handle; on the back of the handle is stamped the letters I.H.; and engraved on the back of the bowl are the letters C.M. Two of the spoons are without dates; average weight of each $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. troy. Found on the hill of Culrain, in the county of Ross.

COINS.

Three Pennies of Alexander III. Found in making a trench in a street of Dunkeld.

Penny of Alexander III. Found in the burial-ground at Monifieth, Forfarshire.

Penny of John Baliol. Found at Auchlishie, in the parish of Kirriemuir, Forfarshire.

Gold St Andrew of King James II. Found in the churchyard of Old Machar, Aberdeenshire.

Two-shillings-and-sixpence Piece of James VI. (Scottish.) Found on the farm of Gardenstown of Clatt, Aberdeenshire.

Bodle and Half-bodle of Charles I. Found in digging in the garden of the Swan Inn, Berwick.

Half-noble, or Forty-pennies Piece of Charles I. Found at Middleton Moor, Edinburghshire.

Two Merks of Charles II. ;
 English Half-crown of James VII. ;
 Scottish Forty-shilling Piece of James VII. ;
 Two Forty-shilling Pieces of William and Mary ;
 Two Dollars of Philip IV. of Spain ;
 Two-franc Piece of Louis XIV. of France ;—

All found on clearing out the foundations of old houses at Ballinghard, in the Island of Colonsay, Argyleshire.

Two Groats, One Threepenny Piece, and Three Twopenny Pieces of Queen Elizabeth ;

Two English Sixpences of James VI. ;
 Four Penny Pieces of James VI., two with bust ;
 Bodle of William and Mary ;—

Found in the garden at Eden House, Dunbar.

Five Short-cross Pennies of Henry III. of England. Found in the moss of Glenchamber, parish of New Luce, Wigtonshire.

Denarius of Marcus Aurelius. Found in the Abbey-yard of Holyrood.

A copy of the official inventory of the Orkney find is here given :—

“ INVENTORY of Ancient Silver Ornaments, &c., found buried between the Parish Church and the Burn of ‘ Rin,’ and a short distance from the shore of the Bay of Skail, in the Parish of Sandwick, Mainland of Orkney. The greater portion of the articles were discovered on 11th March 1858 by some country people—the hook and a few fragments having been picked up by a boy the previous week at the mouth of a rabbit-hole.

Ring Brooches or Fibulae.

“ 1. A large Ring Brooch or Fibula, with bulbous ends, and tongue with bulbous head, and interlaced or knot ornament on ends and tongue head.

2. A Ring Brooch or Fibula, less in diameter than No. 1, but very massive, with bulbous ends and bulbous-headed tongue ; the point of the latter broken off, and a small portion altogether wanting.

3. A large Ring Brooch or Fibula, with highly ornamented bulbous ends and bulbous head of tongue—the tongue wanting.

4. A large broken Ring Brooch or Fibula, with richly ornamented bulbous ends.
5. A large Ring Brooch or Fibula, with bulbous head of tongue broken—tongue wanting.
6. A plain Ring Brooch or Fibula, with bulbous head of tongue—tongue wanting.
7. A Ring Brooch or Fibula, with ends ornamented on one side—tongue wanting.
8. A Ring Brooch with tongue, slightly ornamented.
9. A smaller Ring Brooch, with ornamented tongue.

Torcs and Armille.

10. A large funicular Torc or Collar, overlaid with wire-cord between the thicker cords.
11. A funicular Torc, overlaid with wire-cord similarly to No. 10.
12. A funicular Torc, overlaid with wire similarly to No. 10.
13. A funicular Torc, overlaid with wire similarly to No. 10.
14. A beautiful funicular Torc, having small wire-cord curiously intertwined with the thicker cords.
15. A thick funicular Torc, with one of its ends broken.
16. A broken funicular Torc, with curious hooks, or 'crooks,' at the ends for fastening, and a bulb equidistant from them.
17. A small funicular Torc, or Armilla, overlaid with wire similarly to No. 10.
18. A torquated Armilla, overlaid similarly to No. 10, broken.
19. A torquated Armilla, overlaid similarly to No. 10, broken.
20. A torquated Armilla, overlaid similarly to No. 10.
21. A torquated Armilla.
22. A very massive torquated Armilla or Bracelet, in excellent preservation, with two heads of animals carved on it in high relief.
23. A torquated Ring or Bracelet.
24. A thin ornamented Bracelet.

Penannular Rings or Bracelets, or Ring Money.

25. A penannular Ring, ornamented.
26. A penannular Ring, with serpent's head on each side.

27-48. Penannular Rings or Bracelets, generally known as Ring Money.

49. A Hook, with ring in its head.

50. A large and richly ornamented bulbous end of a Ring Brooch, having on one side projecting points, which give a striking resemblance to the Scotch thistle, and having interlaced or knot ornament incised on the other side.

51. A slightly ornamented bulbous head of a tongue of a Ring Brooch or Fibula.

52. A slightly ornamented bulbous head of a tongue of a Ring Brooch or Fibula.

53. An Ingot of Silver.

54. An Ingot of Silver.

55. A small thin Bar of Silver.

56. A small fragment of Silver Chain, of a flat knitted pattern.

Coins and Miscellaneous Fragments.

57. A Silver Coin, with 'ETHELSTAN REX,' &c., on it.

58. A Silver Coin, with 'CIV EBORACE,' &c., on it.

59. A Silver Coin, with Cufic or Arabic inscriptions.

60-71, both inclusive. Twelve fragments of Cufic Coins.

72-118, both inclusive. Forty-seven fragments, some of them very minute, of Fibulæ, Bracelets, Pieces of Ring Money, of Ingots, &c., &c.

119. A Cufic Coin, in good preservation, except in the centre.

120. A number of fragments of various sizes, including pieces of coins, and weighing $5\frac{1}{4}$ oz. avoird.

GEORGE PETRIE.

KIRKWALL, 5th April 1858."

"*Edinburgh*, 15th April 1858.—The whole of the treasure here discovered in Sandwick, Orkney, in March 1858, was this day weighed in my presence, and contained sixteen pounds avoirdupois, and delivered over by me to John Henderson, Q. and L. T.'s Remembrancer, Exchequer, Edinburgh.

"JAMES ROBERTSON, *Sheriff-substitute of Orkney.*"

[The annexed notes of the coins discovered in Orkney were furnished by S. W. VAUX, Esq., of the British Museum, to whom they were submitted for examination :—

ANGLO-SAXON.

St Peter's Penny (tenth century).—[Obverse, $\begin{matrix} \text{SLIPE} \\ \times \\ \text{TRIM}\delta \end{matrix}$; Reverse, CIU EBORACL, with cross in the centre.]

Æthelstan, 925.—[Obverse, +EDELSTAN REX T. BR. (Totius Britanniaë); Reverse, LNAD- M—o LEILLF. CNAD. Mo. LEIGCF (Leicester). G. S.]

CURIC.

Samanian.—Ismail ben Ahmed—Place wanting, A.D. 887. Ismail ben Ahmed—Struck at Al-shash, A.D. 897. Nasr ben Ahmed—Place wanting, A.D. 913. Nasr ben Ahmed—Struck at Samareand; no exact date, but between A.D. 913–943. Nasr ben Ahmed—A.D. 932–943. Nasr ben Ahmed—Struck at Bagdad; date wanting. Nasr ben Ahmed—No place or date.

Abbaside.—Al Radhi-billah—Place lost, A.D. 936. Al Mostakfi-billah—Struck at Bagdad, A.D. 945. Al Wathek-billah. Al Tai-billah? Seven portions of coins illegible.]

Bowl-shaped Glazed Clay Urn, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches across mouth, and circumference round widest part 28 inches, with rudely painted black ornaments of a diamond shape on neck, and zigzag lines on sides, and apparently a representation of leaves rising up from bottom of vessel. It was found in a Cromlech in Hanover. By CHAS. E. DALRYMPLE, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

Hydrographic Chart of the Sound of the Island of Iona, surveyed by Commander E. J. Bedford, Commander R. B. Creyke, and Mr T. Bourchier, Master, R.N. By Captain F. W. L. THOMAS, R.N., Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot.

Collection of Papers, printed and in Manuscript, relating to the Affairs

of the City of Edinburgh, and the Supply of Water to the City, by Mr Andrew Chalmer, &c., 1760, in one vol. 4to. By ALEX. CHRISTIE, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

Model Carved in Sandstone of a Hindoo Temple from Mirzapore, Benares; Also, Sculptured Sandstone, 9 inches long, by 8 broad; displaying two male figures in high relief, seated face to face, between two short square pilasters or pillars. From an Ancient Temple, Bindrachal, India. By CLAUD HAMILTON, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

Various Vessels of Bronze found in marshy ground near Balgone House, East Lothian. By Sir GEO. GRANT SUTTIE, Bart.:

These consist of a large Bronze Tripod Pot, with loops at the neck for handle, 13 inches across the mouth, $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and circumference round the middle 45 inches.

Three other Bronze Pots of similar type, varying in size as follows:—one 9 inches across mouth, 12 inches high, 16 inches circumference round the middle; another 9 inches across mouth, 11 inches high, 35 inches circumference; the third 6 inches across mouth, 9 inches high, 29 inches circumference in the middle of body.

Bronze Pot, with straight handle rising from lip, bent back at extremity, and with bent bar attaching it to the body; across mouth 6 inches, height 6 inches, circumference at middle 17 inches; length of handle 6 inches, which is ornamented by a row of six concentric circles; the circumference of the body is ornamented by two slightly projecting ribs.

Shallow thin Bronze Basin, 12 inches diameter, 4 inches deep; the lip is turned over, and is pierced at regular distances, as if for knobs or ornaments—imperfect.

Portion of larger shallow Bronze Vessel, of thin metal plate, showing remains of turned-over lip, with two patches on bottom.

Bronze Tripod Vessel, of the usual type, with spout and looped handle on side; 4 inches across mouth, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches circumference at middle; the spout, with rude ornament at mouth, rising from the rounded body of vessel, and strengthened by bar from middle of neck.

Bronze Tripod Vessel, with straight spout rising from upper part of rounded body, strengthened by a metal bar from turned-over lip of the vessel; looped handle from body to lip, with remains apparently of hinge on top, for lid or cover. The body is ornamented by a sunk belt or

ribbon round centre. The vessel is 6 inches in height; circumference round body $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The following extract of a letter from Sir G. Grant Suttie, Bart., to the Hon. B. F. Primrose, of date 16th February 1849, gives the details of the discovery of these Bronze vessels:—"Last autumn my labourers were trenching amongst some rhododendrons in a piece of mossy ground under a peculiar ledge of grey rocks, in my park at Balgone, near my house, and about a mile and a half due south from North Berwick Law, when they found a number of camp-kettles of various sizes, one very large, and in this, one of the goblets was found. They were close to each other, and about 8 feet from the surface. The meadow, extending to about twenty acres, where they were found, was generally under water till imperfectly drained by me; since then the level has sunk from 3 to 4 feet. . . . I have little doubt that when these kettles were deposited there the meadow was a lake, or at all events a morass."

Collection of Rude Implements and Vessels of Stone, found in Shetland. By Mrs HOPE, Royal Terrace, consisting of:—

Three Stone Celts or Axe-heads, varying in size; one 7 inches long, 3 inches across face; another broken at both ends; breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the other broken, breadth across face $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches;

Stone Celt or Hammer-head, 7 inches long by 3 broad, with a uniform thickness of 2 inches. One extremity is cut away on each side to the depth of about half an inch, forming a tang or handle;

A thin Stone Knife, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ across the blade, with short rounded part for handle. The knife-blade is about a quarter of an inch in thickness;

A Portion of thin-pointed Stone, probably part of a larger knife-blade.

Three square-shaped Dishes of Stone, varying from 4 to 5 inches in breadth, and 2 to 3 inches in depth;

Four Stone Balls, varying in size; the largest, of white quartz, 12 inches in circumference, and smallest $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

An Anglo-Saxon Styca of OSBERCHT, King of Northumbria, found near Jedburgh. By JOHN ALEX. SMITH, M.D., F.S.A. Scot. (See subsequent notice.)

It was stated by the Secretary that the Museum had now been removed

to the New Galleries in the Royal Institution, where its arrangement would be proceeded with as rapidly as possible. This task would necessarily occupy some time; and it was most desirable that all persons intending to make donations to the National Collection should now forward them, so as to admit of their being classified in their proper order.

Mr ROBERT CHAMBERS—in presenting two Flint Celts from the neighbourhood of St Acheul, Amiens, France, along with a photograph of their position in the gravel bed—drew attention to some of the recently discovered facts which he thought tended further to unite the science of archæology with geology, by showing the occurrence of implements made by man under what was believed to be some of the later geological formations. These facts, he said, are attracting attention both in England and France at the present time; and having recently had his attention directed to them when in London, he thought the subject might be of interest to the members. Discoveries of flint weapons, with elephant remains, at a depth of 12 feet, in gravel, overlaid by sand and brick earth, had been made in Suffolk in the end of last century. More recently a variety of flint weapons have been found near Amiens and Abbeville, under drift varying in thickness from 10 to 20 feet, in which also many mammalian remains occur.

This statement gave rise to considerable discussion—some members suggesting that local causes of no very great age might probably account for the apparent relation of the stone weapons to these so-called geological formations.

The following Communications were read:—