

MONDAY, 14th February, 1870.

FRANCIS ABBOTT, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following Gentlemen were, upon ballot, duly admitted Fellows of the Society .—

Right Hon. the Earl of GLASGOW.

JAMES BROWN CRAVEN, Esq., Writer, Aberdeen.

Right Rev. ALEXANDER PENROSE FORBES, D.C.L., Bishop of Brechin of the Scottish Episcopal Church.

DAVID GRIEVE, Esq., The Ferns, Inellan.

ANDREW JERVISE, Esq., Registration Examiner, Brechin.

THOMAS MACKENZIE, Esq., Sheriff-substitute of Sutherlandshire.

DAVID SMALL, Esq., Writer, Dundee.

Rev. FREDERICK D. TEESDALE, Merchiston Place.

CHARLES TENNANT of The Glen, Esq., Peeblesshire.

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

(1.) By the Rev. Canon WILLIAM GREENWELL, M.A., Durham.

A collection of Flint Implements of the Drift Gravel type, comprising specimens of the long and the broad forms. These donations include specimens of flints from Broomhill, Brandonfield, Icklingham, &c.

Collection of worked Flints from the Yorkshire Wolds, comprising two very large "Scrapers" from Weeting, and a number of smaller ones from other localities; seven arrow heads, three leaf-shaped, three triangular, and one from Kirby Underdale of the one-sided form, having a stem and only a single barb; four of the curiously worked flakes termed "Awls" or Piercers; and a large assortment of Flakes more or less worked to these and other forms.

- (2.) By Right Hon. LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, Hon. Mem. S.A. Scot., &c.,

A Brass Jug, 6 inches in height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the mouth, and 4 inches wide at the widest part, found near Newbigging, Fife, in draining a bog as recorded in the "Interesting Roman Antiquities recently discovered in Fife, by the Rev. Andrew Small, Edenshead." 8vo. Edinburgh, 1823, page 56. There were found along with it a large Bronze Pot, and three of the smaller three-footed Pots or Ewers, with long handles and spouts opposite to the handles, and a Caldron, described as a bason. The vessel now presented, which is figured in the frontispiece to Small's work, is described by him as being something resembling our common mutchkin stoups, but globular at the bottom. It has once had a lid which moved on a hinge placed at the top of the handle, as in the modern pint stoups. The hinge is a strong copper wire rivetted on both sides of the checks between which the hinge moves. The vessel has a triangular spout rising two inches and a quarter below, and projecting half an inch beyond, the circle of the rim.

An earthenware jar of reddish clay four inches wide at the mouth and eight inches high, with a conical-shaped lid, stated to have been found in the county of Fife.

- (3.) By DANIEL ROSS, Esq., Rockville.

A model of "The Cheese-ring" near Liskeard, Cornwall, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, in a glass shade.

- (4.) By WALTER DICKSON, M.D., F.S.A. Scot.

A broken Phallus of Clay, coated with red pigment, taken from the ground in front of a tombstone in a native cemetery at Kanagawa, Japan. It had been placed over the grave along with offerings of boiled rice, water, and flowers.

- (5.) By W. F. SKENE, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A. Scot., the Author.
The Coronation Stone. Edinburgh, 1869. Small 4to.

- (6.) By the COUNCIL of the ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY.
Report of the Council of the Royal Scottish Academy for 1869.

- (7.) By JOHN RIDDOCH M'LUCKIE, the compiler, through T. ALLAN BELL, Esq. of Abbotshaugh.

Account of the principal Memorials in the Falkirk Churchyard, &c., reprinted from the "Falkirk Herald," with photographs. Small 8vo.

- (8.) By Madame F. TROYON.

Monuments de l'Antiquité dans l'Europe Barbare. Par FREDERICK TROYON. Lausaune, 1868. 8vo.

- (9.) By JOHN DICK of Craigengelt, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

An Old Print of Stirling and another of Stirling Castle.

- (10.) By Rev. CHARLES ROGERS, LL.D., F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

Scotland, Social and Domestic. Memorials of Life and Manners in North Britain. Printed for the Grampian Club, London. London, 1869. 8vo.

- (11.) By JAMES HASWELL, M.A., the Author.

Columnar Structure developed in Mica Schist from a Vitrified Fort in the Kyles of Bute. 8vo. pp. 7.

There were also exhibited to the meeting,—

- (1.) By GEORGE A. JAMIESON, Esq., C.A., F.S.A. Scot.

The Original Matrix in brass of the Seal of the Abbey of Inchaffray, *circa* 1400 A.D.

The Original Matrix in brass of the Seal of James Drummond, Lord Maderty, *circa* 1609.

- (2.) By R. B. Æ. M'LEOD of Cadboll, Esq., Invergordon Castle, Ross-shire.

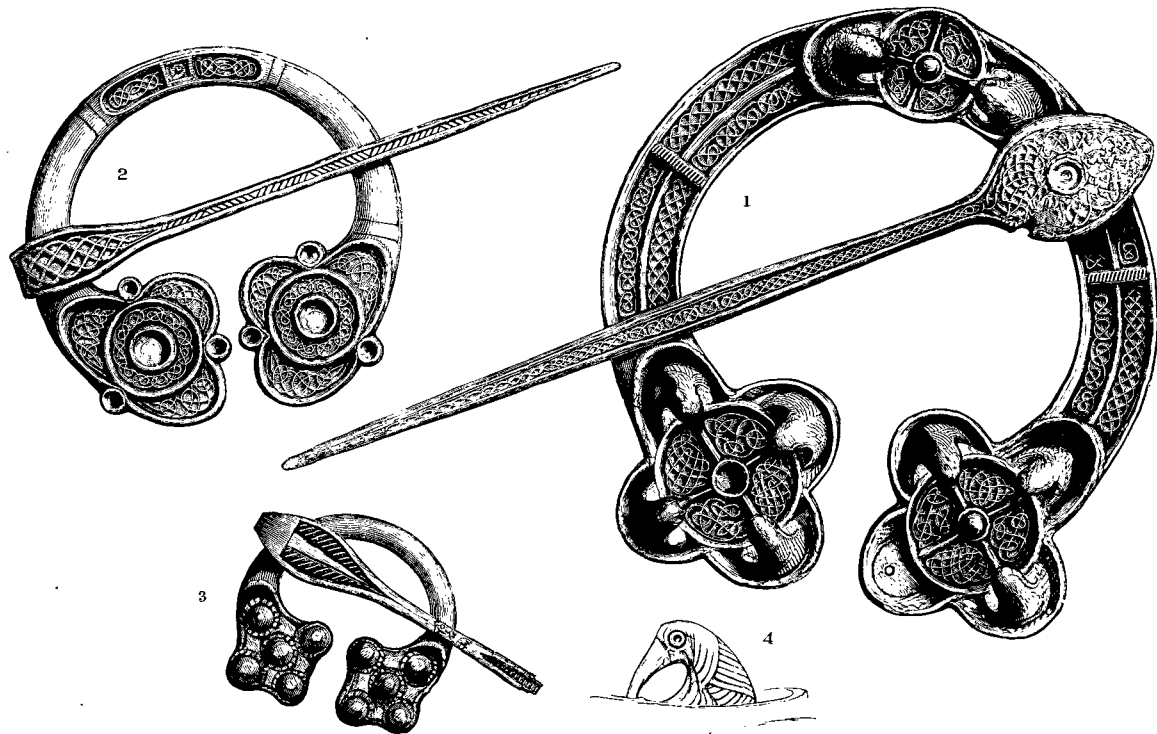
Two Brooches, of rare type, of white metal, ornamented with interlaced patterns of exquisite workmanship, found in Rogart parish, Sutherlandshire.

A Rare Bronze Implement, and portions of Bronze Rod or Ornament, of unknown use, found at Wester Ord, near Invergordon Castle, Ross-shire.

(3.) By His Grace the DUKE of SUTHERLAND.

A Small Bronze Brooch, found with the two mentioned above.

The larger of the two Brooches exhibited by Mr M'Leod measures four and a half inches across, and consists of a flattened band of silver, three quarters of an inch wide, nearly a quarter of an inch in thickness, and somewhat of a horse-shoe shape, penannular in form, terminating at the open extremities in a quatrefoil ornament, which expands to three inches in greatest width. This quatrefoil ornament bears an amber setting in the centre. Round the central setting is a circular space one inch in diameter, enclosed by a plain raised border, and intersected by four plain partitions, dividing it into four equal segments, each of which is filled in with a different pattern of interlacing tracery. Round the outside of this circle are four semicircles, also surrounded by plain raised borders. Three of these are of the same diameter as the circle round which they are set, but the fourth, which lies upon the band of the brooch, is compressed into an elongated oval, so as not to project beyond the breadth of the band. From each of these enclosed semicircular spaces there rises, to the height of half an inch, part of the body and neck of a large-billed bird. The eyes have been 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. On the central part of the horse-shoe shaped or penannular band of the brooch, there is a similar but smaller circle. This circle is also divided into four segments, with a central setting of amber, and the segments filled in with interlacing tracery. On either side of the circle are two of the bird's heads ornamented similarly to those of the extremities of the brooch. The space between the ornamented centre part of the band and the quatrefoil ornaments of the extremities, is indented so as to form four sunk panels of an inch



TWO SILVER BROOCHES, AND ONE OF BRONZE, FOUND IN SUTHERLANDSHIRE.

1. Silver Brooch, Gold-plated ($4\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter).
2. Silver Brooch (3 inches diameter).
3. Bronze Brooch ($1\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter).

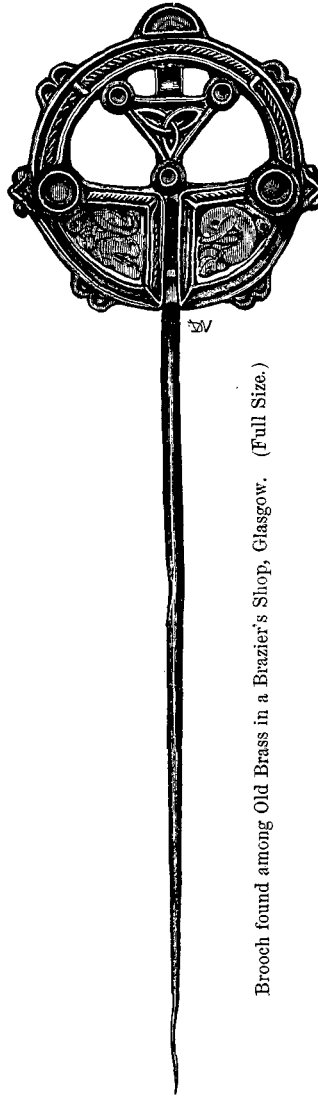
4. Side View of the Bird's Head Ornament of No. 1.

and a half in length by a quarter of an inch in breadth, divided longitudinally by plain raised borders, and crosswise by a broader ridge flattened on the top, and tooled with short incised lines. These panels are filled alternately with two patterns of interlaced tracery. The whole of the ornamented upper surface of the brooch is overlaid with thin gold-plate worked into the pattern by a tool: The back of the brooch, which is flat and slightly rounded, presents an appearance suggestive of the naturally cooled surface of the metal, which seems to have been run into an open mould, and left entirely untouched by any tool. On several parts of this otherwise untooled surface are groups of minute scratchings made by some sharp instrument. These can scarcely be confounded with the scratches resulting from wear. The acus, which is seven inches and three quarters in length, expands into an oval plate at the upper extremity, from which a loop extends backwards so as to encircle the band of the brooch. This oval is an inch in breadth, and has had a setting or ornament of some kind in the centre, as shown by the rivet hole; round it is a broad border of intricate interlacing tracery. This is continued with several variations of pattern down the whole front of the pin, which is entirely overlaid with gold like the ornamented surface of the brooch. (See Plate XVI. fig. 1.)

The smaller brooch (Plate XVI. fig. 2), which is also of silver and of the same penannular form, is three and one-eighth inches in diameter. Its ornaments are of three-petaled fashion, and not four as in the larger brooch, and it wants also the peculiarity of the quartered circle and the birds' heads. The ornaments of the extremities of the penannular band (which is plain), consist of a central setting (now gone) surrounded by a circle of interlacing tracery, round which are three semi-elliptic spaces filled in with tracery. There seem to have been three settings at the junctions of the semi-elliptical borders of these ornaments. In the centre of the band there is a setting of small size, and two small panels on either side of it, with interlaced serpent-like tracery, bearing considerable resemblance to the style of the serpent-work on the Hunterston Brooch (see "Proceedings," Vol. VII. Plate LVII.) The acus is five and a half inches in length, in general form like that of the larger brooch, but not so elaborately ornamented. These brooches, which are in almost perfect preservation, were exhibited at the meeting of the Archæological Institute, May 7, 1869,

and from the style of their workmanship were then assigned to the ninth or tenth century.

A similar brooch ornamented with birds' heads of much the same type as those of the larger brooch here described, was one of the four found in the magnificent chalice dug up at the fort at Ardagh, county Limerick, and exhibited at the May meeting of the Archæological Institute by the Earl of Dunraven (*Arch. Jour.* 1869, p. 290). The smaller brooch bears a strong resemblance in its form to one found at Skryne, county Meath, and figured in the Catalogue of the Museum of the Archæological Institute formed at Edinburgh in July 1856 (*Edin.* 1859), page 55. The ornamentation of interlacing and lacertine tracery, which in the larger brooch is combined with the peculiar birds' heads, is exhibited on several of the penannular brooches in the Society's Museum. Two examples of these are here figured, the figures being taken from Dr Wilson's "Prehistoric Annals of Scotland." The first, which was found accidentally among some old brass in a brazier's shop in Glasgow, is of bronze, and has been jewelled, but the settings are now gone. The other brooch, which is of silver, still retains the original settings,



Brooch found among Old Brass in a Brazier's Shop, Glasgow. (Full Size.)

apparently of amber, and like the Cadboll brooches, the interlaced and lacertine patterns are wrought in gold. It was found in the vicinity of the mounds at Dumipace, Stirlingshire.

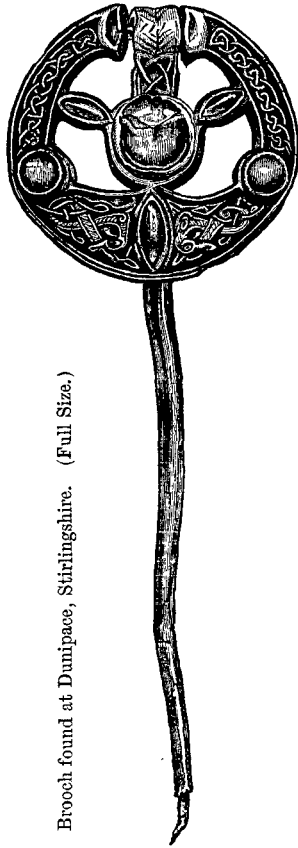
In one of the Irish examples figured by Sir W. Wilde in the Catalogue of the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, the acus terminates at the upper end in the representation of a human face cowed. The style of the ornamentation on the necks of the birds of the larger Cadboll brooch is not unlike that seen on the necks of the "horses' heads" that adorn the "tortoise-shaped brooch" from Caithness in the Society's Museum.

The use of interlacing patterns and lacertine knot work in the ornamentation of these penannular fibulæ, is not so uncommon as its combination with the forms of birds' heads in high relief. Dr Stevenson Macadam was requested to examine the brooches, to determine if possible the metal of which they were composed, and the following note gives the result of his examination :—

SURGEONS' HALL, EDINBURGH.

MY DEAR DR SMITH,—I returned the brooches safely to the Museum yesterday. Both brooches are made of silver alloyed with

copper, and consequently the metal is similar to the sterling or coin silver of our own country. The proportion of copper appeared to be rather



Brooch found at Dumipace, Stirlingshire. (Full Size.)

higher than usual, judging from the qualitative analysis. The gilding, or rather inlaying, is of gold.—Yours sincerely, STEVENSON MACADAM.

The third brooch exhibited by the Duke of Sutherland, preserved in the Museum at Dunrobin Castle, is of bronze, silver gilt, and considerably smaller than those already described, measuring only three inches and a quarter in diameter. Its ornamentation consists of three rounded bosses on the expanded extremities of the penannular band of the brooch. (Plate XVI. fig. 3.)

These three brooches were found along with a number of others (which cannot now be traced), on blasting an earth-fast boulder in the course of the formation of the Sutherland Railway through the parish of Rogart in 1868. With the exception of the small one now in the Duke of Sutherland's Museum at Dunrobin Castle, the others were all taken away by a relative of the finder, and sold. The two larger brooches were left by him with a shopkeeper in the village of Alness for value received, and were afterwards purchased by Mr Macleod of Cadboll, by whom they have been named "The Cadboll Brooches."

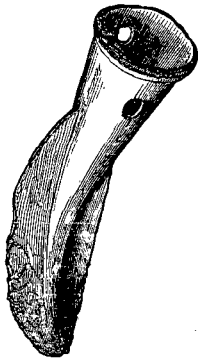
The Bronze Implement, also exhibited, is of a rare shape, consisting of a tapering circular hollow socket, which terminates in a bent leaf-shaped blade, the convex surface of the blade being smooth, and the tapering socket projecting like a midrib on the concave surface, and terminating within $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of its somewhat pointed extremity. It measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches along the convex surface of the implement, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in greatest breadth of the blade. The top of the tubular socket measures 1 inch across; it is pierced by two rivet holes opposite to one another for fixing it to a handle, and has a thickened margin or ridge-like projection. It is well shown in the accompanying woodcut, fig. 1.

It was found, with five other pieces of bronze (celts, &c.), under the corner of a large earth-fast boulder on the farm of Wester Ord, on the Invergordon property, in 1859. The hoard appeared to have been wrapped in a cloth, and secreted under the boulder. Among the pieces were the three portions of a bronze rod $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in diameter and about 15 inches in length, which had apparently been broken into four unequal portions, one portion displaying a slightly expanded terminal extremity. The rod is ornamented by a series of small cup-like hollows,

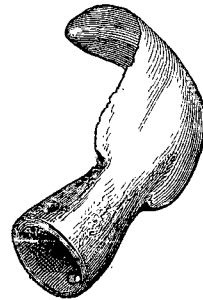
each with a pair of slightly projecting ears, which occur at intervals of about three or four inches along its upper border. These little cups or hollows measure a quarter of an inch across.

Two small bronze rings, each five-eighths of an inch in diameter, were also found in the same place.

The only other bronze implement of a similar kind with which we are acquainted, was presented to the Museum of the Society in February 1850, by the late Horatio M'Culloch, R.S.A., F.S.A. Scot., who stated that it was found in the Island of Skye, along with a bronze sword, spear-head, pin, &c. This implement, which is somewhat smaller than the one now described, has the midrib much less developed, and is described and figured in "The Prehistoric Annals of Scotland" by Dr Daniel Wilson, from which the accompanying woodcut, fig. 2, is taken.



1. Bronze Implement found at Wester Ord, Invergordon.
(Four and a half inches in length.)



2. Bronze Implement found in Skye.
(Four inches in length.)

Some of the other bronzes found at the same time with fig. 2 have been described and figured in a communication by Dr J. A. Smith, Sec., S.A. Scot. in the "Proceedings," Vol. III. page 201.

We append the following details regarding this peculiar implement from Dr Wilson's "Prehistoric Annals":—

“ In the autumn of 1849 a remarkable discovery of bronze arms and other antiquities was made in the Island of Skye. They included swords, spear-heads, celts, and a bronze pin, with a hollow cup-shaped head, similar to one figured in the *Archæological Journal* (Vol. III. p. 48), a relic of one of the Irish crannoges or island strengths. A gold armilla and other ornaments of the same precious metal are also said to have been obtained along with these ancient remains, and beside them lay the fragments of an oaken chest, in which the whole appeared to have been deposited. The most of these valuable relics were secured by Lord Macdonald, but one curious and probably unique implement fell into private hands, and has since been deposited in the Museum of the Scottish Antiquaries. In general appearance it resembles a bent spear-head, but it has a raised central ridge on the inside, while it is nearly plain and smooth on the outer side. It has a hollow socket, and is perforated with holes for securing it to a handle by means of a pin. The most probable use for which it has been designed, would seem to be for scraping out the interior of canoes and other large vessels made from the trunk of the oak. But we necessarily reason from very imperfect data, when we ascribe a specific purpose to the implements of a period the arts and habits of which must have differed so essentially from our own.”

(4.) Two Roman Coins purchased for the Numismatic Collections of the Society—

Third Brass of the Emperor Lælianus. Obverse: IMP. C. LÆLIANVS P. P. AVG.; bust of Lælianus. Reverse: VICTORIA AVG.; Victory marching to the right bearing a wreath or crown.

Second Brass of the Emperor Vetrico. Obverse: DN. VETRICO. P. P. AVG.; the bust of Vetrico, with paludamentum and cuirass. Reverse: CONCORDIA MILITVM; Vetrico in military habit, standing, holding in each hand a labarum or Christian standard—the “Christian monogram” is distinctly seen on the standards. In the exergue: I. SIS. (Struck at Siscia in Pannonia.)

Both very rare.

The following note on these two coins has been kindly furnished by George Sim, Esq., Curator of Coins, S.A. Scot.

Lælianus, (one of the thirty tyrants of his time,) was the leader of the

insurrection by which Postumus was overthrown, and after gallantly defending Gaul from the incursions of the Germans, was himself slain by his own soldiers who mutinied on account of the severe toils he imposed, and proclaimed Victorinus in his stead. These events took place in the course of A.D. 267. The coins of this usurper are very rare.

Vetranio was an officer far advanced in life who commanded the Legions of Illyria and Pannonia at the period (A.D. 350) when Constans was treacherously destroyed and his throne seized by Magnentius. Vetranio at first only intended to render assistance to Constantius (the brother of Constans) to put down the usurper, but was at last prevailed on by the troops to assume the purple himself, after which he was courted by both the contending parties, and for a time, seemed to befriend both. In less than ten months, however, he resigned all his pretensions in favour of Constantius, by whom he was treated with great kindness and permitted to retire into private life, practising, for the remaining six years of his life, the virtues of the Christian faith which he professed. The coins of Vetranio are very rare.

The following Communications were read :—