

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

NINETY-SECOND SESSION, 1871-72.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING, 30th November 1871.

JOHN ALEXANDER SMITH, M.D., Vice-President, in the  
Chair.

The Office-bearers of the Society for the ensuing Session were  
elected as follows :—

*Patron.*

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

*President.*

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY, K.G.

*Vice-Presidents.*

FRANCIS ABBOTT, Esq.  
JOHN ALEXANDER SMITH, M.D.  
THOMAS B. JOHNSTON, Esq.

*Councillors.*

Right Hon. EARL of DALHOUSIE, K.T., &c. }  
JAMES T. GIBSON CRAIG, Esq. } *Representing the*  
*Board of Trustees.*  
Professor WILLIAM TURNER, B.M.  
Hon. LORD NEAVES.  
LORD ROSEHILL.

BARRON GRAHAM, Esq.  
 Captain T. P. WHITE, R.E.  
 D. MILNE HOME, Esq., LL.D.  
 ROBERT HUTCHISON, Esq.

*Secretaries.*

JOHN STUART, Esq., LL.D., General Register House.  
 ARTHUR MITCHELL, M.D., Commissioner in Lunacy.  
 DAVID LAING, Esq., for *Foreign Correspondence*.

*Treasurer.*

DAVID DOUGLAS, Esq., 88 Princes Street.

*Curators of the Museum.*

JAMES DRUMMOND, Esq., R.S.A.  
 ROBERT CARFRAE, Esq.

*Curator of Coins.*

GEORGE SIM, Esq.

*Librarian.*

JOHN TAYLOR BROWN, Esq.

*Auditors.*

JOHN MACMILLAN, Esq., A.M.  
 JAMES D. MARWICK, Esq.

*Publishers.*

MESSRS EDMONSTON and DOUGLAS.

JOSEPH ANDERSON, *Keeper of the Museum.*  
 GEORGE HASTIE, *Assistant.*

Mr LAING stated that nine of the Fellows of the Society had died during the past year, viz. :—

	Elected.
JAMES AULD, LL.D., Madras College, St Andrews, . . . . .	1866.
ALEXANDER H. CHALMERS, Esq., W.S., Aberdeen, . . . . .	1870.
ROBERT CHAMBERS, LL.D., St Andrews, . . . . .	1844.
THOMAS MACKNIGHT CRAUFURD of Cartsburn, Esq., . . . . .	1861.
The EARL of DUNRAVEN AND MONTEARLE, . . . . .	1862.
Sir ARCHIBALD EDMONSTONE of Duntreath, Bart., . . . . .	1863.
Rev. GEORGE JOHNSTONE, D.D., Edinburgh, . . . . .	1848.
Major WILLIAM DRUMMOND MERCER of Huntingtower, . . . . .	1862.
ANDREW SMALL, Esq., Banker, . . . . .	1853.

During the same period thirty-four Gentlemen have been admitted Fellows; and there are at present on the roll 373 Fellows of the Society.

A ballot was then taken, and the following Gentlemen were admitted Fellows :—

Right. Hon. the EARL of ROSEBURY.  
 WILLIAM GORDON, M.D., Stafford Street, Edinburgh.  
 F. A. MACKAY, Esq., Royal Bank, Edinburgh.  
 Rev. JAMES B. MACKENZIE, Minister of Colonsay and Oronsay.  
 DAVID MARSHALL, Esq., Kinross.  
 J. J. MILLIDGE, Esq., Claremont Street, Edinburgh.  
 NIEL STEEL, Esq., Constitution Terrace, Dundee.  
 JOHN. C. SHAIRP, Esq., LL.D., Principal of the United College, St. Andrews.  
 CHARLES WYVILLE THOMSON, LL.D., Regius Professor of Natural History, University of Edinburgh.

The SECRETARY then read the Annual Report, as follows:—

“ ANNUAL REPORT of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland to the Honourable the Board of Trustees for Manufactures for Scotland for the year ending 30th September 1870.

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

“ The number of visitors for the year is shown in the following table, distinguishing between day visitors and visitors on the Saturday evenings, for each month :—

1870-71.	Day Visitors.	Sat. Evenings.	Total.
October . . . . .	5,089	1,212	6,301
December . . . . .	5,243	810	6,053
January . . . . .	18,755	930	19,685
February . . . . .	3,907	964	4,871
March . . . . .	4,388	689	5,077
April . . . . .	3,688	799	4,487
May . . . . .	6,155	627	6,782
June . . . . .	7,559	774	8,333
July . . . . .	18,912	1,402	20,314
August . . . . .	21,412	1,335	22,747
September . . . . .	13,301	1,557	14,858
Total . . . . .	108,409	11,099	119,508
Previous Year . . . . .	97,363	13,479	110,842
Increase . . . . .	11,046	...	8,666
Decrease . . . . .	...	2,380	...

“ During the year 226 articles of antiquity have been presented to the Museum, and the donations to the Library amount to 54 volumes.

“ The number of articles above specified is exclusive of the following collections, also presented during the year :—

“ By Rev. J. M. Joass, Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot., Golspie.

“ Collection of Relics from the Broch of Cill-Trolla, Sutherlandshire, obtained from the Rhind Excavation Committee.

“ By Josiah Livingstone, Esq., Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce.

“ Collection of Pottery and other articles found in excavating on the site of the New Scottish Wharf, Wapping.

“ By the COMMITTEE of MANAGEMENT, through CHARLES. E. DALRYMPLE, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

“ Collection of Negatives from a selection of Historical Portraits shown at the Archæological Exhibition, held at Aberdeen in 1859, on the occasion of the meeting of the British Association there.

“ By Rev. JAS. MORRISON, Urquhart, Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot.

“ Collection of Flint Implements, Celts, Pottery, &c., from the parish of Urquhart, Elginshire.

“ By THOMAS EDMONSTON of Bunes, Esq.

“ Collection of Stone Vessels, Implements, &c., obtained in excavations in the island of Shetland, Unst, for the Rhind Excavation Committee.

“ By the ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY of LONDON, through Mr JOSEPH ANDERSON, Keeper of the Museum.

“ Collection of Stone Implements, Pottery, &c., obtained from sepulchral cairns in Caithness, and from the Brochs of Bowermadden and Old Stirkoke.

“ By Messrs JOSEPH ANDERSON and ROBERT INNES SHEARER, Thrumster.

“ Collection of Stone, Bronze, and other remains from the Brochs of Yarhouse and Brounaben in Caithness, obtained for the Rhind Excavation Committee.

“ A considerable number of interesting objects of antiquity have also been placed in the Museum for exhibition on loan during the year.

“ A new edition of the Catalogue of the Museum, prepared by Mr Anderson, the Keeper of the Museum, is in the press, and will shortly be ready.”

JOHN STUART, *Secretary.*

MONDAY, 11th December 1871.

THOMAS B. JOHNSTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

A ballot having been taken, the following Gentlemen were admitted Fellows :—

JOHN T. BEER, Esq., Fulneck, Leeds.

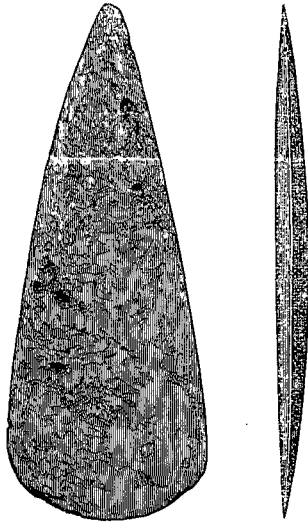
Captain CHARLES HUNTER, Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders.

J. J. MUIRHEAD, Esq., Mayfield Terrace.

JAMES M'ADAM HYSLOP, M.D., Surgeon-Major, Palmerston Place.

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

(1.) By REV. GEORGE WILSON, Minister of the Free Church, Glenluce.



Celt of Greenstone, found near Glenluce,  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length.

Celt of Greenstone, of flat triangular form, found in Glenjorrie Burn,

Glenluce, Wigtownshire. It measures  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length by  $3\frac{1}{4}$  across the cutting face, and tapers regularly to the small end; it is well polished, and remarkable for its thinness, being only  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch thick in its thickest part. The Celt is well shown in the annexed woodcut.

Flint Spear-head, with barbs and stem, 3 inches long (wants the point) and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide at the broad end, found in Machermore Loch, Glenluce.

Ribbed Bead of Earthenware, with greenish glaze,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch diameter, and pierced by a hole nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch diameter. It was kept by an old woman in the neighbourhood of Glenluce as an "Ethir-bore stane."

Whorl of Clay Slate,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch in diameter, semi-globular, and ornamented with concentric circles, found in Gleniron, Glenluce.

Small Oval Wooden Cup, of one piece, 4 inches long and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep, with handle at one end, found under a large wooden dish in Dalvaird Moss, Glenluce.

(2.) By Mr JOHN FORSYTH, through the Rev. Mr WILSON, Glenluce.

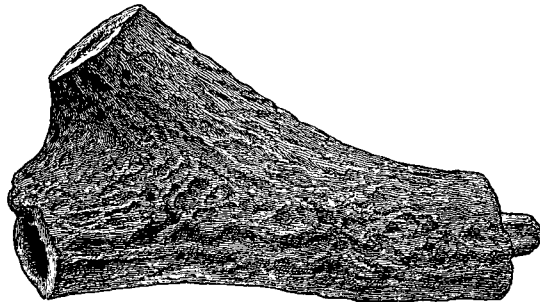
A portion of the point end of a Bronze Spear-head, found at Buchan Glentrool, Kirkcudbrightshire.

(3.) By GEORGE PETRIE, Esq., Kirkwall, Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot.

Collections from the Broch of Lingrow, Scapa, Orkney, obtained for the Rhind Excavation Committee, consisting of forty-six fragments of pottery, most of them showing part of the rim, and many having portions of the ornamentation with which the vessels appear to have been covered. It consists, in some instances, of raised bands running horizontally round the vessel, and indented by short markings made with a pointed instrument in the soft clay; in other instances, the markings form a pattern between the raised bands, and there are other pieces without raised bands, marked simply with combinations of straight lines meeting each other at different angles, one of these forms a pattern having some resemblance to a fern leaf. This pottery is interesting from its being the first found in the Brochs having this peculiar style of ornament. The only other pattern hitherto found on the pottery of the Brochs has been one resembling the "thumb-nail" ornamentation of the pottery of the long barrows

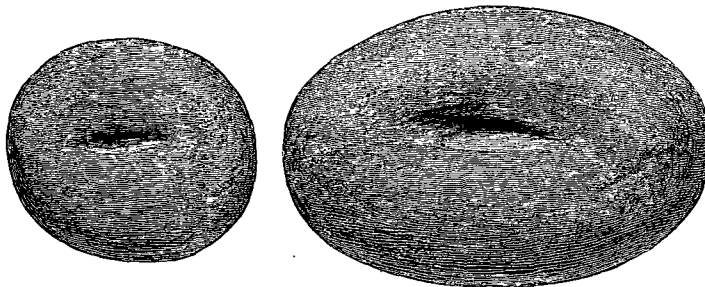
of England and the lake dwellings of Switzerland. Some of the specimens of the pottery of the Irish crannogs show a certain resemblance in the style of their ornamentation to this pottery from Lingrow.

Implement of Deer's Horn,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length, sawn at both ends and having a square portion of hard bone inserted in the centre of the one end. (See figure.)



Implement of Deer's Horn, found in the Broch of Lingrow.

Flattish Pebble of Quartz, 2 inches diameter and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in thickness, having an oblique longitudinal depression, about 1 inch in length and  $\frac{1}{8}$



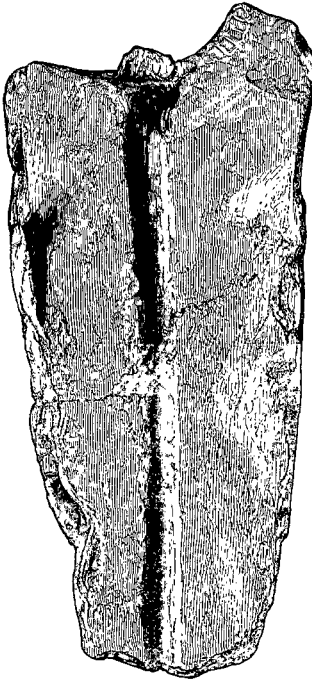
1. Quartz Pebble, with depression, from Lingrow (2 inches diameter).
2. Similar Quartz Pebble from Kintradwell ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length).

inch in depth, worn in the middle of each of its flat sides. A similar stone is among the relics from the Broch of Kintradwell, now in the

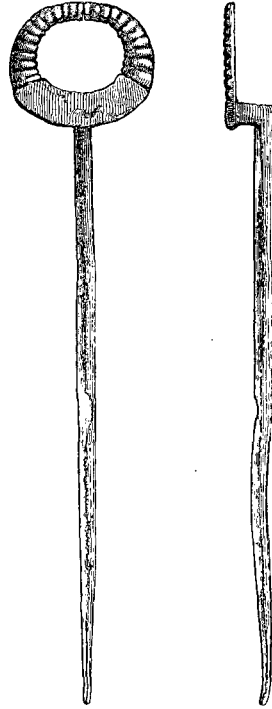


Museum. Stones of similar character are common in Norway and Denmark. These two specimens are the only examples known to have occurred in Scotland.

Portion of a Clay Mould for casting bronze pins, with open circular heads,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length. A pin in every way similar to those that



Clay Mould, found in the Broch of Lingrow.



Bronze Pin, found in the Broch of Bowermadden, Caithness.

have been cast in this mould was obtained in 1866 from the Broch of Bowermadden, Caithness, by Mr Anderson, and is now in the Museum. The mould and pin are both shown in the accompanying woodcuts.

Long-handled Comb, 4 inches in length, made of the bone of a whale. The teeth of the comb seem to have been eight in number, and are all broken off.

Whorl of Steatite,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch diameter, broken.

Three Whorls of Sandstone,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch diameter.

Implement of Deer's Horn, 4 inches in length, sawn across at both ends, and hollowed as if for use as a handle.

Bone Awl or Implement, 7 inches in length, made from the leg-bone of a large animal. Similarly formed implements have been found at Keiss, Caithness, and in the lake dwellings of Switzerland.

Three portions of the point ends of Antlers of the Red-deer, cut and sawn.

Piece of Burned Antler, sawn across one end.

Coprolites of the Dog, &c.

Charred Barley.

Fragments of Bronze, being apparently parts of rings or pins.

(4.) By GEORGE PETRIE, Esq., Kirkwall, Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot.

Tooth of a Sperm Whale, found in the Howe of Hoxa, South Ronaldsay, Orkney.

The following notices of this tooth and of the structure in which it was found are taken from a paper subsequently read to the Royal Society, by PROFESSOR TURNER, entitled "Additional Notes on the Occurrence of the Sperm Whale in the Scottish Seas":—

"In August 1871, Mr George Petrie of Kirkwall, presented to the Scottish Society of Antiquaries a tooth recently obtained from a 'brough' near the Howe of Hoxa, in the Isle of South Ronaldsay, on a promontory opposite the Bay of Scapa. This tooth had obviously been buried in the earth for a lengthened period, and in all probability was co-eval with the early occupation of the 'brough,' and may have belonged to one of its early Norse, or even still more ancient inhabitants. This tooth has been carefully examined both by Professor Duns, Dr John Alexander Smith, and myself, and we all agree in regarding it as the tooth of a sperm whale. A part of the alveolar end of the tooth, more especially on one side, has been broken away, so that the

conical-shaped pulp-cavity is fully exposed. The free end of the crown is smooth and rounded, such as one sees in specimens of well-worn teeth of this animal. The length of the tooth is  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches, but, owing to a part being broken off, this does not give its full length; the greatest girth is  $6\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

“Mr Petrie has most courteously sent me an account of the locality in which he discovered the tooth. He says:—‘I was glad to find that the tooth was of some interest. I was led to its discovery by a request of my friend, Mr James Fergusson, the author of the “Handbook of Architecture,” to make some excavations in the vicinity of the Howe of Hoxa, with the view of discovering, if possible, the tomb of the celebrated Orkneyan Jarl, Thorfinnr, who was, according to the “Orkneyinga Saga,” buried at Haugseið, now known as the Howe of Hoxa. The Howe is apparently a long-shaped natural mound of considerable height, on which artificial mounds were probably made, as traces of them can still be seen, as well as of a massive stone wall encircling a great portion of the top of the mound. On the north end of the mound are the ruins of a large circular structure, which, on being excavated between twenty and thirty years ago, was found to be the remains of a brough or round tower. On proceeding to the spot last summer, and carefully examining the mound, I found that it would involve much time, labour, and expense to make a satisfactory examination. I determined, therefore, to excavate a smaller mound, evidently wholly artificial, at a short distance from the Howe of Hoxa, but connected at one time with it, as traces of an avenue of stones leading from the one to the other were still to be seen. I expected to find a chambered tomb, but to my surprise a structure resembling the ordinary brough, but far less symmetrical than such buildings usually are, was revealed. I am inclined to think that it was sepulchral in character, although of a type unique, so far as my experience goes. The passages or galleries were still roofed in many parts by flag-stones laid across from wall to wall. The excavations did not produce many relics, but amongst these were bits of dark pottery and several vertebrae of whale much scorched by fire. One of the vertebrae, about 1 foot in diameter at the broadest part, and  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height, had been fashioned into a rude vessel by scooping out the central or more porous part of the bone, as is often the case. It was found about 2 feet beneath

the surface of the mound at A, on what appeared to be the floor of the interior of the structure, and it and the other vertebræ were buried beneath the ruins, which seemed to have fallen upon them. The tooth was found at B, and not far off a piece of freestone, convex on one side and slightly concave on the other. The concave side was tolerably smooth, apparently due to friction of a freestone rubber passing frequently over its surface. Similar stones were found in the brough of Hoxa, when it was cleared out some years ago. They much resemble the slightly hollowed stones found at New Grange, in Ireland. I do not remember any case of a brough which has been explored in Orkney in which bones of the whale have not been found.

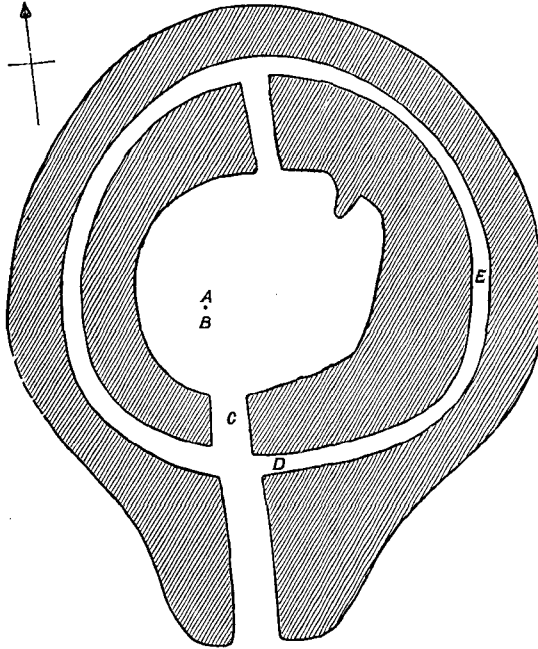
“I hesitate very much to attempt even to assign a date to the structure in which the tooth was found. It may belong to the period of the Celtic or Pictish population by whom the islands were occupied prior to their invasion by the Scandinavians, but I do not think, from the general appearance of the ruins and the character of the remains found in them, that the tooth belonged to a whale captured or driven ashore later than the Scandinavian-Pagan period in Orkney, or say the ninth or tenth century.’

“As bearing on the early history of the sperm whale in the British islands, I may next refer to a passage in a memoir by the eminent Norwegian archæologist, Professor P. A. Munch, to which my attention has been directed by Mr Joseph Anderson, the curator of the Antiquarian Museum. The memoir is entitled ‘Geographical Elucidations of the Scottish and Irish Local Names occurring in the Sagas,’<sup>1</sup> and on pp. 128, 129, Professor Munch, in his account of the Shetland Isles, says:— ‘The island of Yell is nearly divided into two halves by the deep fiords which penetrate on each side, Whalefirth (*Hvalfjörör*) on the west, and Rearfirth (*Reyðarfjörör*) on the east. In a deed dated May 19, 1307, which speaks of the pledging of the estate *Kollavágr*, now *Cullavoe*, one of the witnesses is a *Högni i Reyðarfirði*. This *Reyðarfjörör* is clearly the above Rearfirth, early contracted, or rather corrupted, even by Norse speakers, to *Rafjörd*.’ Further, Professor Munch states, it is very suitable that the two opposite fiords should be called, the one *Hvalfjörör*, and the other *Reyðarfjörör*, for *Reyör* (now called *Röör* or *Rör*, in Norway),

<sup>1</sup> *Mémoires de la Soc. Royale des Antiquaries du Nord, 1850-1860, Copenhagen.*

is also a kind of whale, the *Physeter macrocephalus*, black-headed sperm-ceti whale.

“If we are to accept this interpretation by Professor Munch, that the



Ground Plan of structure near seashore at Hoxay, about 110 yards westward of Howe of Hoxay, on Brough of Hoxay. Ruins excavated and planned by George Petrie, Esq., Kirkwall, in summer, 1871. Scale,  $\frac{1}{16}$ th inch to 1 foot. A, the place where the broken vessel made out of the vertebra of a whale was found. B, the situation of the tooth of the sperm whale. C, entrance doorway, which was roofed over with stones. D, passage, also roofed over. E, passage where stone roof was destroyed.

old Norse term Reyðar was equivalent to our sperm whale, then we should have to assume that this cetacean was so well known to the ancient Norsemen that they had coined a word to designate it. And it is indeed

not improbable that, considering their roving habits, they may have chased in the seas which it most usually frequents, and perhaps have chased it for the sake of its valuable oil.

“But from the association of this name with a particular firth in the Shetland group of islands, it would, granting the accuracy of Munch’s interpretation, seem as if, in the early years of the Norse settlement, the sperm whale had not unfrequently entered this firth, and perhaps been captured there—a circumstance which would show that this animal was then a much more frequent visitor of the Scottish seas than we know it to be at the present day, or indeed to have been for some centuries past.

“But I think it very questionable if the interpretation given by Professor Munch of the old word *Reyðar* can be regarded as zoologically correct. Torfæus, the historian of Greenland, in his account of the cetacea which frequent the Greenland and Iceland seas,<sup>1</sup> uses the term *Reidr* three times in his description of these whales. One he terms *Hrafneidr*, white in colour, of a length of fourteen or sixteen cubits, ‘*branchiis etiam præditus,*’ and tastes well. A second, called *Hafneidr*, a whale of sixty cubits, or a little more, which carries a small horn, and is most pleasant to eat. The third is named *Reidr*, or most usually *Steipireidr*, which, he says, surpasses all others in sweetness, is gentle, and not to be feared by ships. The largest which has been caught by the Northmen equals 130 cubits, is very fat, ‘*branchiis gaudet,*’ but wants teeth. This description by Torfæus is much wanting in precision, and the statement that the *Hrafneidr* and *Reidr* possess *branchiæ* would lead one to say, if this term were understood by him in the sense in which it is now employed, that these animals were not whales, but fishes. It is probable, however, that the so-called *branchiæ* in *Hrafneidr* and *Steipireidr* may be the plates of whalebone which depend from the roof of the mouth of the baleen whales, and which have a laminar arrangement not unlike the gills of a fish, and might readily be mistaken for such by an inexperienced observer. The absence of teeth, however, conclusively shows that these could not be sperm whales.

“Otho Fabricius, in his ‘*Fauna Groenlandica,*’<sup>2</sup> identifies the *Hrafneidr* of Torfæus with the fin whale named by Linnaeus *Balaena boops* ;

<sup>1</sup> *Gronlandia Antiqua*, pp. 90, 96. *Havniæ*, 1706.

<sup>2</sup> *Hafniæ*, 1780, p. 36, *et seq.*

and the Reidr or Steipireidr with the *Balæna musculus* of the same naturalist. By Otho F. Müller,<sup>1</sup> the term Reider or Reydur is applied to two species of baleen whales; Mohr also, in his Natural History of Iceland,<sup>2</sup> adopts the classification of Fabricius; and Erik Jonsson, in his Dictionary of Old Norse Terms,<sup>3</sup> accepts the definition of the above naturalists. Further, both the lexicographer and the naturalists agree in giving as the Norse equivalent for our term sperm whale, not Reyðar, but Búrhvalr. Munch himself, also, by putting the Norwegian term Röhr or Rör as equivalent to the older word Reyðar, supplies me with an additional argument against the latter word being regarded as signifying sperm whale, for Rör or Rörhval is merely our term Rorqual, *i. e.*, a whale with folds and sulci extending longitudinally along the belly, such as one sees in the Balænopteridæ or Finner whales, but which do not exist in the sperm whale.

“Hence we cannot regard Reafirth in Yell as having received its name from having once been a place of resort for the sperm whale, or as affording any evidence that our seas were at one time more largely frequented by these huge cataceans than at the present day.

“But though this name loses its interest in connection with the natural history of the sperm whale, it acquires importance in reference to the natural history of the Rorquals. Of this group of whales, two, *viz.*, the common Finner, and the species of Fin whale, of which we had recently so fine a specimen stranded at Longniddry, attain a length of upwards of 60 feet, and are not uncommon in our seas. By modern zoologists, the common Finner is usually called *Balænoptera musculus* (*Physalus antiquorum*), and may be identical with the Hrafnreidr of Torfæus. The other, the *Balænoptera Sibbaldi*, has been identified by Professor Reinhardt and myself<sup>4</sup> as identical with the Rorqual, to which the Icelanders even at the present day apply the name of Steypireythr. In all probability the firth on the east side of Yell, now known as Reafirth, was frequented by these Rorquals, and was named by the ancient Norse settlers, Reyðarfjörðr, from this circumstance, whilst the deep inlet of the

<sup>1</sup> Zoologicæ Danicæ Prodomus. Hafnæi, 1776.

<sup>2</sup> Forsog til en Islandsk Naturhistorie. Copenhagen, 1786.

<sup>3</sup> Oldnordisk Ordbog. Copenhagen, 1863.

<sup>4</sup> See my Memoir in Trans. of this Society, p. 247, 1870

sea on the west side of the island, now known as Whale-firth, may have obtained its Norse name of Hvalfjördr from having been the resort of the 'caaing' whale, which in large herds still frequents the Orkney and Shetland seas, and is killed in great numbers by the islanders."

(5.) By WILLIAM TRAILL of Woodwick, Esq., M.D., Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot.

Slab of Clay Slate, 2 feet 4 inches in length and  $14\frac{1}{2}$  inches in greatest breadth, having incised on one of its flat surfaces a cross, and on its right side a line of inscription in Ogham characters. The cross is of similar form to those on the sculptured stones at Ulbster in Caithness, and Monymusk in Aberdeenshire. Some parts of the surface have scaled off, and the cross is thus incomplete towards the bottom of the shaft, where there are remains of a figure which may have been something resembling a fish. The Ogham inscription seems to be complete except in one part near the middle, where there is a slight break in the stone. The style of the inscription is peculiar, the ends of the letters being "tied" by cross strokes in a way not usually found in similar inscriptions. The slab was found in the Broch of Burrian, North Ronaldsay, Orkney. (See subsequent communication by Dr Traill).

(6.) By FRANCIS FARQUARSON of Finzean, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., through JAMES DRUMMOND, Esq., R.S.A., F.S.A. Scot.

Urn, found in a cairn on the hill of Migvie, Tarland, Aberdeenshire. It is formed of yellow clay, somewhat bowl-shaped,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches across the mouth, ornamented with two parallel raised bands, crossed by vertical scorings, and alternating with rows of impressions as of the teeth of a comb. It was found in a cist formed of four slabs and covered by a large rough slab of granite. The cist measured  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet in length by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  foot in depth, and the same in width. The urn lay partly on its side in the south-west corner of the cist, and contained a few calcined bones, among which was a human toe-nail.

Another Cist, 3 feet 3 inches in length internally, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  foot wide, and the same in depth, was found lying parallel to this one at a short distance from it; and a third cist of smaller dimensions, being only about a foot square, was within a few feet of them. The cairn was of an irregularly oval form, but had been greatly destroyed by the partial removal of the stones.



(7.) By JAMES CASSIE, Esq., R.S.A.

Padlock from the Old Jail of Aberdeen. The lock plate is 9 inches square, strongly riveted, and the staple, which is 5 inches wide, is nearly an inch in diameter.

(8.) By GEORGE SETON, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

The Convent of St Catherine of Sienna. (Privately Printed). 4to. 1871.

(9.) By General PATRICK YULÉ, F.S.A. Scot.

The Military History of Eugene and Marlborough. By Claud Du Bosc. 2 vols. folio. Lond. 1836.

(10.) By the Hon. WILLIAM OWEN STANLEY, M.P., F.S.A., the Author.

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