II.

NOTICE OF TWO CISTS AT LUNAN-HEAD, NEAR FORFAR, CONTAINING REMAINS OF UNBURNT SKELETONS, &c. By WILLIAM GALLOWAY, Esq., Architect, Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot. (Plate XVIII.)

Immediately to the east of the village of Lunan-head, by means of a bend and a slight cutting, deepest on the north side, the old road between Forfar and Brechin is carried across a broad undulating ridge of moderate elevation, which, rising in the vicinity of Forfar, sweeps onward, narrowing as it advances, till merged in the western base of Pitscandlyhill. Like most of the *diluvium* in the surrounding district, this ridge is chiefly composed of a coarse gravel, in which rolled pebbles of all sizes, small boulders, and other rock-debris, are promiscuously massed together, their accumulation being evidently due to the extensive and long-continued action of water.

At the part of the road indicated the ridge rises into a slight knoll, locally known as "The Dog's Knowe," and here for a considerable number of years back advantage has been taken to form a gravel pit, from whence an annual supply of material is drawn to be broken up for road metal.

In the course of these operations, the two cists which form the subject of the present notice were recently found, the first on Wednesday the 16th of May, the other on the following Saturday. Unfortunately, their demolition was just as speedy as their discovery was unexpected. The first stood all day till the evening, when it was torn down by some mischievous persons. The second stood from Saturday till Monday, when it also was cleared away by the workmen engaged in excavating. I reached Restennet on Tuesday, and hearing of the occurrence went across in the evening, but there was nothing visible except the shattered fragments of the enclosing and covering stones flung on the bing, a deep indentation on the face of the bank marking where the upper cover of the first cist had been, and further to the east a large circular orifice occasioned by the removal of the shoulder-stone packing which had enclosed the second cist.

This speedy obliteration is the more to be regretted, as, an adequate

supply of material having been obtained, with the destruction of these cists the labours of the season in the pit terminated.

While still intact, the cists were seen by no one specially informed on the subject, my information regarding them while in this state being chiefly obtained from the very intelligent foreman William Maclaren. With exception of the internal dimensions of the second cist, the more minute details of which are due to the accidental presence of a party with a foot-rule, the sizes of the stones, &c., are given from recollection only.

The cists lay east and west, and as nearly as possible in a line, the precise spot being between 60 and 70 feet to the north of the main road, at a point 138 yards distant from the eastern extremity of the school-house. The adjoining field is under crop close up to the verge of the gravel pit, and at the time of discovery the men were working from west to east on an allotted section, 10 feet or so in breadth, and as many in depth, parallel with the cultivated ground, and therefore across the run of the bank. I mention this as proving not only the direction in which the cists lay, and the fact of their being in a precise line, but also as explaining the mode of approach. Had the operations been conducted on the face of the bank itself, one or other of the cists would have been exposed on the side, and, as the process of excavation was essentially one of undermining, this would have been a much more awkward and dangerous predicament both for the men engaged, and for any examination that might be attempted.

The first intimation the men had of anything unusual was the exposure of the south-west corner of the first cist. None of them had met with anything of the kind before, and seeing through the chinks an internal vacancy, they resolved to examine the contents by removing the covering stones as carefully as possible. One peculiarity of this cist was the possession of a double cover, the upper one being the most massive of all the stones on the ground. It lay about 18 inches or 2 feet below the surface, and was from 5 to 6 feet in length, by 3 to 4 feet in breadth, and 1 foot thick, the weight being over a ton. The united efforts of three men were required to get it displaced, and it was the only stone permitted in any degree to remain intact, through the sheer impossibility of breaking it up with the tools at command. Between it and the real cover there lay a

depth of from 6 to 9 inches of the gravelly soil; and it is to be remarked that although both covers were about the same breadth, the upper one seems originally to have been inaccurately placed, there being about a foot of overlap on the north side, with of course as much in defect on the south. The lower cover was about the same dimensions as the upper one, the thickness being much less, say at most 8 or 9 inches, with a corresponding decrease in weight. Once cleared of soil it was elevated at one extremity by the insertion of boulders, and the end-slab of the cist, now relieved of superincumbent weight, was got out. At first there was nothing visible, save the natural soil forming the bottom of the grave, and the care taken to avoid any disturbance seemed to have been in vain. A party present, with more experience in grave-digging, asked the men engaged if they had not found "any bugles?" "What kind of bugles?" "Black beads;" and stirring the earth toward the nearest or west end he brought to light some of the beads referred to. A diligent search was now instituted, and the parts of the necklace to be noticed afterwards were exhumed. On the principle of share-and-share alike, they were then divided among the three men, the original suggester of the search being on request rewarded with one bead. Some minute fragments of bone not yet mouldered into dust, and the enamel crowns of a few teeth, all in the last stage of decay, were the only other evidence that the cist once held a human occupant. A whitish incrustation on some stones, on others a matted hairy looking substance resembling a fungous growth occasionally to be met with in gravel pits, were also observed.[1]

Of this cist no dimensions were taken, but all who saw it agreed that it was smaller than the other by a few inches each way. The side stones were about 5 feet long by over 2 feet deep, the end stones set in between them leaving an overlap at each end. The depth from the surface of the ground to the bottom of the cist was about 6 feet. On quitting work for the evening, the boulders were taken out, the cover lowered, and the

[1] Notice of a similar appearance is mentioned in the Proceedings (vol. vii. p. 112) as occurring in the cist opened by Mr Chalmers at Inverurie, and of which a specimen is preserved in the Museum. I may also state that all the perforations in the beads and plates were filled with what were apparently the brown fibrous rootlets of plants, probably a specimen of the rhizomorphic fungus referred to by Mr Sadler in the same volume (p. 562).

end-slab replaced, but in the morning all was found demolished. With exception of the intractable upper cover the stones were now broken up, and used in forming successive roadways to the top of the bing.

The work of excavation was then continued eastwards with no thought of any further discoveries. It may be worth stating, however, that some children at play on the surface, being seen removing a few small boulders, when asked what they were doing, replied in frolic that they had found another grave and were digging it out. The result proved this really to be the case. The first intimation of the second cist was an avalanche of these small boulders, with which it is evident the pit had been packed after the interment. On the cist becoming exposed it was found to be much more deeply buried in the soil than the previous one. The bottom of the cist was nine feet from the surface, being thus nearly on the working level.

In this case also the stones were fixed and immovable. A piece of the side stone at the south-west corner large enough to admit the hand and arm was accordingly broken off, and on the foreman inserting his hand, he first came upon the urn exhibited, which thus stood on the south side of the cist, and at the west end. It also appeared to him, as got hold of in the dark, to be slightly tilted to one side. Nothing else of any importance presenting itself, the end stone was driven in, partially broken, and got out of the way. A close scrutiny was made of the bottom of the cist. The flint-flake exhibited was found lying at the west end, near to where the urn had been. Further in lay the two thigh bones and the two leg bones (*tibiæ*) exhibited. Beyond the articles just mentioned nothing was observed, although the soil was carefully turned over, the special object of search being teeth. The end having been replaced, the cist was permitted to remain intact till Monday morning, when it, like the other, was demolished, and the stones broken up.

This cist is calculated to have been 6 feet 6 inches or 7 feet distant from the other. The internal dimensions were 4 feet 8 inches in length, 2 feet 6 inches in depth, and 2 feet 4 inches in breadth. The side slabs were over 6 feet long. As in the case of the first cist, the end stones were let in between them, and owing to a defect in the upper corner of the eastmost stone, by which it failed to grip the side slab, a small

triangular piece had been inserted to steady it: even with this precaution the stone had swayed inward. The cover was in three pieces, about 7 feet long in all, averaging 1 foot in thickness, the centre piece being from 2 to 3 feet in breadth. I may mention that while examining the fragments on the bing, I found three pieces, evidently parts of a stone 7 inches thick, of good quality. The fractured edges exactly fitted each other, and when united formed a piece nearly 3 feet long. The outline of these united fragments was not only distinctly segmental, but the edge of the stone had been not less decidedly rounded by artificial means—rudely, it is true, as if hammer-dressed, but to a regularity of outline by no means likely to be the result of mere accident. No one could tell me exactly the position of the intact stone, but the foreman thinks it must have been the north side-slab of the second cist, and that the fragments so put together had formed its western extremity. He noticed that this was an exceptionally good stone, and very thick and massive compared with the others. It may be mentioned that all the slabs were of freestone, and such as may have been obtained from the immediate neighbourhood.

Even after the lapse of so many centuries, the line of demarcation between the disturbed and the original undisturbed soil was quite apparent at both the cists. This was especially the case with the second one, where the pit dug must have been at least 9 or 10 feet in diameter, and filled up, not with the dislodged soil, but with boulders and other land stones, both round the cist itself and the six feet of depth from the cover to the surface.

I was informed by people resident in the locality, that two cists had been found previously in this gravel pit, one about twenty years back and another only two or three years ago. The latter was nearly in a line with those already described, but between 60 or 70 feet further to the west. The dimensions were much smaller, not exceeding 3 feet in length, by 1 foot 6 inches in breadth and depth. It was formed of four stones and a covering stone, but slight in size compared with those in the cists recently found. Some fragments of bone seem to have been the only recognisable remains.

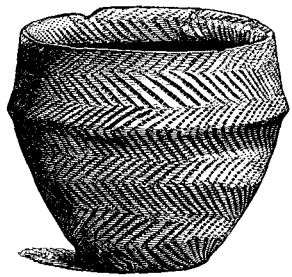
Within the recollection of some of the older inhabitants there existed, on the level space at the top of the knoll, immediately to the north of

the recently discovered cists, a circular enclosure, to which they gave the name of the "The King's Camp." It was about 20 feet in diameter, hollow in the middle, and sufficiently raised toward the circumference to form a distinct ring. All traces of it are now gone, the site having been for a considerable period under the plough. Beyond this there never seems to have been any external indication of human occupation or interment, at least within the memory of man.

This locality was entirely under wood down to the close of last century. According to a date on one of the lintels, the row of cottages which formed the nucleus of the modern village was erected in 1796, and the well recently demolished bore the date 1798. It was the earliest occupants of these cottages who, after the wood was cut down, first brought the ground under cultivation.

The articles found in the cists, and now transferred to the Museum, are as follows :—

The urn (shown in the accompanying woodcut) is of small size, 6 inches in diameter and 5 inches high. When found, it contained a small quantity of earthy matter; it was also quite sound, the fracture being due to incautious handling while in a damp state. It is of a reddish colour externally, and black in the centre, as seen in the fractured portion. The entire exterior surface and the lip are decorated with diagonal lines of little pits or dots zig-zagged in alternate bands. These lines are produced throughout by the successive applications of one serrated tool, formed, it may be, of wood or bone, and applied while the clay was still in a soft state, previous to firing. The teeth have been nine in number, of irregular width; and it is a curious fact that, although there are 607 or 608 several imprints of the tool upon the urn, owing to partial application, defective pressure, or subsequent obliteration at the extremities, there are only two or, at the most, three impressions in which the full, number of indentations are recorded.



The flint-flake measures $2\frac{3}{16}$ inches in length by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in breadth

and $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch in thickness. One side presents a natural corrugated or conchoidal fracture, the other from a slight ridge has evidently been trimmed down to a sharp knife-like edge convex in profile, the edge being irregular.

The necklace, of the material known as jet or lignite, is the largest and the most complete yet added to the Museum. In addition to four oblong and two triangular plates, there are seventy-eight beads of various sizes. They are all elongated in form, thickest in the middle, and tapering toward the extremities, varying in length from $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{9}{16}$ of an inch, the larger proportion being from $\frac{7}{8}$ to $\frac{11}{16}$ of an inch long. In addition to the number given I am aware of five at least which have not been recovered, and have reason to believe that there were a few more, so that the full number of beads attached to the necklace, as worn by its original possessor, cannot have been much short of ninety. Of the four examples already in the Museum, the one found at Balgay, near Dundee, has forty beads; that from the Boghead of Kintore, Aberdeenshire, thirty-seven; that from Assynt, Sutherlandshire, twenty-two; and that from Rothie, in the parish of Fyvie, fourteen beads; but they may be all more or less defective. Three of them have pendants—small triangular plates pierced with a central hole. In the present instance there was also a pendant, unique, so far as I am aware, in its character, but which unfortunately no longer exists. As described to me, it appears to have been of a cubical form, rounded off at all the angles. It was about $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch cube, or between that and half an inch, and, if the pierced side be considered as the top, the depth was slightly less than the other dimensions. On this side there were two converging holes connected together below the surface, as if for suspension of the little dice-like ornament. These holes, my informant tells me, appeared to him to be more worn towards their inner sides, as if by continued friction of the suspending thread. With this exception, the pendant was quite plain, the material of which it was composed being precisely similar to that of the other beads—glossy black, highly polished, and in perfect preservation. The rest of the beads, affording easy passage to a needle, had been strung on a worsted thread, and hung up on a nail. The little cube, presenting more difficulty, was strung separately, and placed on the same nail. In removing the string of beads, the pendant, to the great regret of its temporary possessor, whose fancy this

curious relic seems particularly to have struck, must have dropped down unobserved, and been crushed under foot. The last that was seen of it was a little black powder like coal-dust strewing the floor.[1]

The plates are ornamented with various punctulated devices, represented in the drawing in Plate XVIII. In explanation of this drawing, I may mention that the exceptionally large number of elongated or cylindrical beads originally pertaining to it forms one of the most striking features of the necklace exhibited, and in this respect, with one exception,[2] it surpasses all others with which I am acquainted. Mr Bateman mentions a necklace having been found at Windle Nook, in Derbyshire,[3] containing seventy-six cylindrical beads, but this forms the nearest approach to it. Where a greater number of beads do occur, they are simple discs of various thicknesses pierced with a central hole.

As usually arranged there is only one set of graduated beads introduced between the plates. But it is evident that in the present instance an undue proportion of beads would thus be left for the back part of the necklace. The plates are pierced for nine rows in the centre space, for five rows in those on either side, and for four rows in the spaces between the triangular and small oblong plates. Allowing one set of beads between each plate, only twenty-seven beads would thus be required, leaving over sixty to be disposed of otherwise. Assuming the pendant to have hung centrally on the breast, this arrangement also provides no means for its suspension. It also appears to me that the difference in the length of the plates themselves requires for their symmetrical arrangement—more space

[1] The Rev. Dr Gordon informs me that the Newmills Necklace, in the Elgin Museum, has a small square, $\frac{5}{8}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch thick, with two perforations.

[2] Two of the smaller beads have their sides pierced through to the longitudinal perforation. I at first attributed this to accident, but Dr Gordon of Birnie has sent me a drawing of a similar bead found in 1857 in a cist at Roseisle, near Burghead. A note attached to the drawing states: "This bead, $\frac{4}{5}$ inch long and $\frac{3}{10}$ thick at middle, is flattened in the middle, and bored half through, or only through to the central longitudinal bore." With this bead there are two triangular plates, perforated as usual, and having a punctulated device on the front, and thirty-one beads from $\frac{6}{10}$ of an inch to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length. For a parallel instance of this mode of perforation, see Bateman's "Ten Years' Diggings," p. 48.

[3] Catalogue of Antiquities, p. 10, and Vestiges of Antiquities of Derbyshire, pp. 88, 89. See also the Additional Note at the end of this paper, p. 298.

than is provided by a single set of beads. To obviate these disadvantages, I have introduced two sets of beads between the plates, giving fifty-four to the front part of the necklace, and thirty-six or so to the back. A suitable means of attachment for the pendant is thus supplied, while at the same time the entire ornament becomes more agreeably disposed over the breast of the wearer.

Another curious feature characterising this necklace in common with other examples, is the contrast between the number of beads in the middle space as compared with the side spaces. In the middle space the plates are pierced for nine rows of beads, with an average distance of fully $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch from centre to centre of the holes. In the side spaces the number of rows is respectively five and four, giving, notwithstanding the lessening size of the plates, an average of fully $\frac{1}{3}$ of an inch to each row. What makes this contrast the more curious is that $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch is considerably below the average diameter of the beads, even the smallest of them never falling below this size, while the largest go up to $\frac{3}{8}$, the average being $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch. At their full diameter it is evident the allowance given would be quite inadequate for the suitable distribution of the graduated beads. While the great majority of them, however, are quite globular, out of the seventy-eight recovered there are nearly two dozen of all sizes, from the largest to the smallest, which, whether by abrasion or otherwise, are more or less flattened and compressed on both sides. The reduction is sometimes as low as $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch, or one half the major diameter of the bead, all variations being presented from this size up to $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch (see Plate XVIII., H). The reason for this disproportionate numerical excess in the middle space is by no means apparent; keeping to the same ratio as the side spaces, it is just one-half more than could be otherwise accommodated, *i.e.*, six rows at the most.

Of the necklaces already in the Museum, that from Boghead, Kintore, has, in the provision made for the rows of beads, precisely the same numerical arrangement as this one from Lunanhead, or 9, 5, and 4. The necklace from Balgay, near Dundee, has 8 rows in the centre space, and 5 and 4 in the side spaces—an arrangement which also occurs in that found at Torrish, Kildonan.[1] In the necklace from Assynt there are

[1] Illustrated notices of these two necklaces occur in the Proceedings, vol. viii. pp. 408–412.

seven rows, and four in the single side space. That from Rothie is quite exceptional in its character, it having been perforated throughout for three rows only.

In addition to the flattening of their sides, many of the beads, probably by accident or injury, are variously indented. One of the largest has a distinct hollow, which can scarcely have been accidental (Plate XVIII., G). In many of them the external orifice is neatly bevelled, and quite sharp and fresh; in others it is considerably worn. This bevelling also occurs in many of the plate perforations.

With regard to the question whether these beads were turned or not, I would only remark that, still unobliterated by the polish, several of them exhibit toward the extremities a tendency to angular or polygonal markings, as if they had been shaped down from the centre. Notwithstanding their general rotundity of form, very few of the beads are quite cylindrical, while many of them exhibit peculiarities in their formation which seem inconsistent with this mode of production.

The oblong plates are all more or less trapezoidal in form. Accurate illustrations of the most perfect, together with one of the triangular plates, are given to the exact size of the originals in Plate XVIII. The entire surface of all the plates is striated or scratched in various directions on the back and sides, only the exterior faces and rounded ends having been polished. Unlike the necklace at Torrish (Proceedings, vol. viii. p. 409), where most of the holes are quite short, the plates are perforated from side to side, the perforations, after traversing a certain distance, only emerging at the back of the plate in the case of the discontinuous rows.

With regard to the punctulated ornamentation, the same leading design is repeated on the respective plates on either side. On the oblong plates the basis of this design is a series of diamonds, six and two halves to the large plates, and four and two halves to the small, with a double marginal line of dots on each side. At one side of plate C this line of dots is tripled (see Plate XVIII., C 2). In the triangular plates the ornament is entirely linear in double rows of dots, their direction determined by the form of the plate, and apparently suggesting a continuation of the four terminal rows of beads. In all these plates the leading outlines, *e.g.*, the exterior lines of all the diamonds, the exterior dotted lines both of the oblong and triangular plates, and one line in each of the central and cross rows of

dots in the latter, have been traced with a very fine continuous draught-line, frequently running out beyond the extremity of the rows, and in general distinctly traceable between the several dots, a dot indeed occasionally falling as if by mischance to one side of it. These guiding lines are by no means drawn with mathematical nicety, still they must have been a considerable aid, as may be seen in the triple line of dots in plate C, where the two exterior rows, having been previously traced by draught-lines, are tolerably regular, whereas without such aid the central row has been filled in much more irregularly. The perfect preservation of these delicate lines, especially at their extremities, indicates clearly that this punctulated ornament must have been produced after the exterior surface of the plate had received its final polish. Owing to the brittle nature of the material, where the dots are crowded, two or more of them often get run together, and sometimes a small indent will be seen beside a dot, as if a false start had been made, and then the position slightly varied.

In concluding this description of the various articles found in the cists, it only remains to add that the special thanks of the society are due to Robert Whyte, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., Procurator-Fiscal for the county of Forfar, for the active interest which he took in their recovery. To his instrumentality it is largely due that these valuable relics have found their way to the National Museum.

Additional Note.

The exception referred to on p. 295 is the "necklace" mentioned in the "New Statistical Account" (*in loco*), and in Professor Daniel Wilson's "Prehistoric Annals" (vol. i. p. 434), as having been found, in the year 1841, in a cist on the estate of Burgie, in the parish of Rafford, Elginshire.

In reply to a communication upon the subject, the Rev. Dr Gordon of Birnie states: "I have examined the statistical report of Rafford, and also what Wilson says of the Burgie find in his 'Prehistoric Annals.' From what I recollect hearing of it at the time, and from what a friend who was then living near Burgie tells me, I have every reason to believe that what they say is correct." Dr Gordon has also very kindly obtained for me additional interesting information, as well as drawings of this "necklace."

The circumstances under which the cist and its contents were discovered are minutely narrated in the *Forres Gazette* of April 7, 1841. In the Falconar Museum at Forres there is also preserved a full-size drawing by the late Mr Miller, editor of the *Gazette*, giving a supposed arrangement of the various jet ornaments found in the cist. From a note appended, it appears that in addition to two triangular terminal plates, two large and two small oblong plates, there were "120 beads found large and small;" but in the drawing itself there are 128 beads shown, ranging from 1⅛ inch to ⅛ inch in length. There was also a ring of the same material, "2½ inches in diameter," pierced at one part of its circumference with three holes.

In Mr Miller's drawing the plates and beads are disposed alternately in the usual way, but in two equal divisions, like a necklace bisected, so as to form two pendulous ornaments, mutually attached to the ring, which forms their only connecting link. If this arrangement was suggested by the disposition of the relics when found, the ornament in question would be "evidently not a necklace;" if, on the contrary, it was quite arbitrary, or due only to supposition, the usual necklace arrangement would be just as suitable as any other. Pierced as it is in its circumference with three perforations, the ring may have formed part of a pendant, or may have been used in some other way. In Mr Miller's drawing the plates are perforated for four rows of beads in the spaces between the triangular and small oblong plates, for five rows in the spaces between the large and small oblong plates, and depending from the two large plates, he shows *ten* beads, with corresponding perforations on the one plate and nine upon the other. It is possible, however, that this irregularity may be due to inadvertence, as judging from the perforations on the back of the plates, there are only *four* discontinuous and five continuous rows in each of the large plates. It may also be remarked that neither in the original account nor in this drawing, is there intimation given of any decorative device occurring upon the plates. In addition to a tracing from Mr Miller's drawing, Dr Gordon of Burgie House has kindly made a full-sized sketch of one of the triangular plates found in 1841 at Burgie, and now in the Falconar Museum. It is 1½ inch in length, and fully 1 inch broad at the base, and in so far agrees with the size of those sketched by Mr Miller, also in having four perforations in the basal edge, and in the absence of any decoration. One thing is evident, as at first recovered, this interesting relic must have been remarkably complete, and if the several parts had been preserved intact and kept together, it would have been undoubtedly one of the finest ornaments of the kind yet described. Unfortunately it seems to have fallen into various hands—only the triangular plate just mentioned having found its way to the museum at Forres.

In the Museum at Elgin are preserved the remains of yet another "Burgie Necklace," which it is necessary to distinguish from that just mentioned. The latter was found at the "Dam" of Burgie, in the parish of Rafford, that in the Elgin Museum, at Newmills, in the immediately adjoining parish of Alves, the distance between the two sites being about half a mile. Alluding to that found at Newmills, Dr Gordon of Birnie informs me "there is a part, sorry to say but a small part, of this Burgie necklace in the Elgin Museum, viz., four of the larger bits, and about twice as many of the smaller, with some mere fragments. There is also a small square bit (a pendant?)."

Dr Gordon has also favoured me with a very careful, full-sized drawing of one of "the largest, and by far the finest of the bits." It is one of the triangular terminal plates, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by nearly $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in breadth at the base. It is perforated in the usual manner with two holes at the apex, and only three at the basal edge. The front shows the usual punctulated decoration. In the upper part a triple line of dots forms a diamond-shaped figure. In the lower part the lines are quadrupled, and form half diamond, *slightly convex in outline.*

Description of the Plate.

The Necklace (Plate XVIII.) is drawn to one-half the size of the original, the detail-diagrams are full size. In both scales the respective plates are designated by corresponding letters of the alphabet.

A—Triangular terminal Plate of the Necklace.
1. Front view of Plate A, showing its punctulated ornamentation.
2. Lower edge of Plate A, showing perforations on back.
3. Lower end of Plate A, showing its perforations.

B—First oblong Plate of the necklace.
1. Portion of back of Plate B, showing single perforation.
2. Lower edge of Plate B, showing its perforations, five in number.
3. Front view of Plate B, showing its punctulated ornamentation.
4. Upper edge of Plate B, showing its perforations, four in number.

C—Second oblong Plate of the necklace.
1. Lower edge of Plate C, showing its perforations, nine in number.
2. Front view of Plate C, showing its punctulated ornamentation.
3. Upper edge of Plate C, showing its perforations, five in number.
4. Lower edge of Plate C, back view, showing the apertures of the perforations, four in number.

D—Oblong Plate of the necklace corresponding to C.
1. Lower edge of Plate D, showing its perforations, four in number.

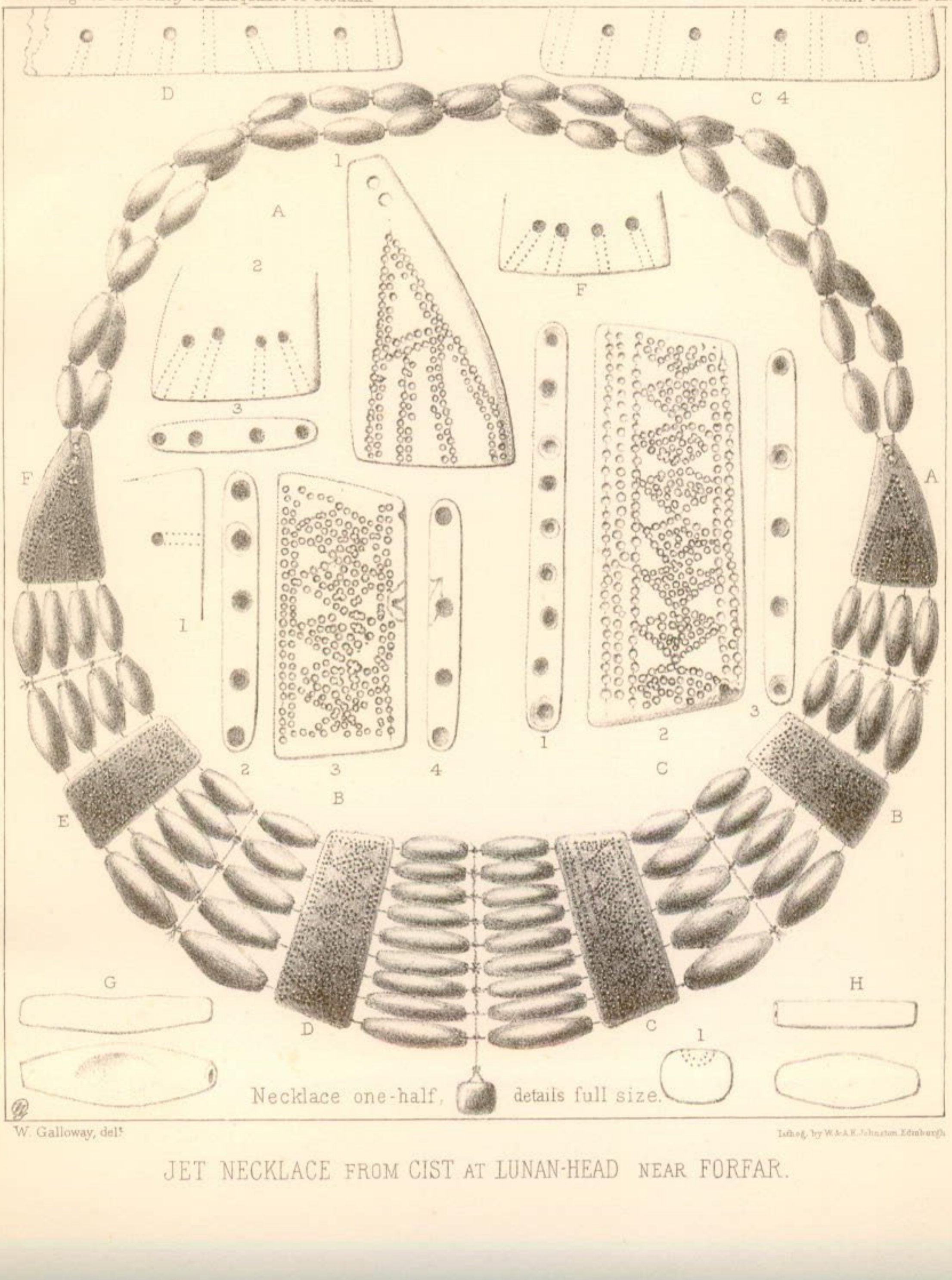
E—Oblong Plate of the necklace corresponding to B.

F—Triangular terminal Plate of the necklace corresponding to A.
1. Lower edge of Plate F, showing its perforations, four in number.

G—Flattened bead of the largest size in the necklace, showing depressed cavity on one side.

H—Bead flattened to one-half of its major diameter.

—Pendant to the necklace.



W. Galloway, del.

Lith.eg. by W. & A.K. Johnston Edinburgh.

JET NECKLACE FROM CIST AT LUNAN-HEAD NEAR FORFAR.