

# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

---

HUNDRED AND THIRD SESSION, 1882-83.

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ANNIVERSARY MEETING, *30th November 1882.*

PROFESSOR DUNS, D.D., in the Chair.

The Right Honourable the EARL OF SOUTHESK was admitted a Fellow of the Society without Ballot.

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

JOHN ANDERSON, M.D., Superintendent of the Indian Museum, and  
Professor of Comparative Anatomy, Calcutta.

JOHN B. BUIST, M.D., 2 Grosvenor Street.

JOHN JAMES BURNET, Architect, 167 St Vincent Street, Glasgow.

WALTER J. DOUGLAS CAMPBELL of Blythswood, Innis Chonain, Loch  
Awe.

Rev. ALEXANDER CAMERON, F.C. Manse, Brodick.

WALTER KIDMAN FOSTER, 45 Leinster Gardens, London.

CHARLES HENRY FOX, M.D., The Beeches, Brislington.

THOMAS H. COCKBURN-HOOD, Walton Hall, Kelso.

WILLIAM MACKEAN, 8 Garthland Place, Paisley.

WILLIAM MILLER, S.S.C., 59 George Square.

DAVID COWAN MUDIE, 10 Dalrymple Crescent.

JAMES PARLANE of Appleby, Wigtownshire.

Major-General A. PITT RIVERS, Rushmore, Salisbury.

ANDREW ROBERTS, Langside, Glasgow.  
 JAMES B. READMAN, 9 Moray Place.  
 CHARLES STEWART, Tighnduin, Killin.  
 THOMAS A. DOUGLAS WOOD, Viewforth, Brunstane Road, Joppa.

The Office-Bearers for the ensuing year were elected as follows :—

*Patron.*

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

*President.*

THE MOST HON. THE MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN, K.T., LL.D.

*Vice-Presidents.*

R. W. COCHRAN-PATRICK, LL.D., M.P.  
 The Right Hon. the EARL OF STAIR.  
 ARTHUR MITCHELL, M.D., LL.D.

*Councillors.*

Sir J. NOEL PATON, Kt., LL.D., R.S.A.,	} <i>Representing the Board of Trustees.</i>
FRANCIS ABBOTT,	
Professor DUNS, D.D.	
The Right Hon. the EARL OF ROSEBERY, LL.D.	
ALEXANDER LAING, LL.D.	
GILBERT GOUDIE.	
Rev. W. ROBERTSON SMITH, LL.D.	
ROBERT MUNRO, M.A., M.D.	
JOHN J. REID.	

*Secretaries.*

JOHN ALEXANDER SMITH, M.D.  
 JOHN RITCHIE FINDLAY.  
 JOSEPH ANDERSON, LL.D., *Assistant Secretary.*

*Secretaries for Foreign Correspondence.*

WILLIAM FORBES.  
 THOMAS DICKSON, H.M. General Register House.

*Treasurer.*

DAVID DOUGLAS, 9 Castle Street.

*Curators of the Museum.*

ROBERT CARFRAE.

SIR WILLIAM FETTES DOUGLAS, P.R.S.A.

*Curator of Coins.*

GEORGE SIM.

*Librarian.*

JOHN TAYLOR BROWN.

*Auditors.*

ROBERT HUTCHISON.

JAMES MACDONALD, W.S.

*Publisher.*

DAVID DOUGLAS, 9 Castle Street.

The following list of the names of Fellows deceased was read by the Secretary :—

<i>Fellows.</i>	Elected
CHARLES BELL, . . . . .	1875
J. J. MILLIDGE, . . . . .	1872
J. FORBES MITCHELL of Thainston, . . . . .	1878
JAMES NEISH of the Laws. . . . .	1860
Rev. WALTER WOOD, F.C. Minister, Elie, . . . . .	1870

The Secretary then read to the Meeting the Annual Report to the Board of Trustees, approved by the Council, and ordered to be transmitted to the Lords of H.M. Treasury as follows :—

ANNUAL REPORT of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland to the Honourable the Board of Trustees for Manufactures in Scotland, for the year ending 30th November 1882.

The Museum during the past year has been open as formerly, except

during the month of November, when it was closed as usual for cleaning and re-arrangement.

The following table shows the number of visitors for each month during the year, distinguishing between day visitors and visitors on the Saturday evenings, viz. :—

MONTHS.	DAY VISITORS.	SATURDAY EVENINGS.	TOTAL.
October.....	5,548	718	6,266
December.....	5,700	763	6,463
January.....	19,467	1,651	20,118
February.....	3,487	538	4,025
March.....	3,313	670	3,983
April.....	5,969	680	6,649
May.....	5,560	601	6,161
June.....	6,523	598	7,121
July.....	14,188	844	15,032
August.....	13,652	694	14,346
September.....	8,756	756	9,512
Total.....	92,163	7,513	99,676
Previous Year...	97,741	8,010	105,751
Decrease.....	5,578	497	6,075

During the year there have been presented to the Museum 439 articles of antiquity, and 2936 coins and medals, chiefly Scottish; the Donations to the Library amount to 155 volumes of books and pamphlets.

Among the various Donations there may be specially mentioned the Collection of the late Adam Sim of Culter Mains, consisting of 344 articles, presented by Mrs White of Netherurd: the Collections of Treasure Trove from Montraive, Dumfries, Giffnock, Fortrose, Langhope and Wick, presented by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, through Mr John J. Reid, Queen's Remembrancer, and 54 volumes of the Archæological publications of the British Museum, presented by the Trustees of the Museum.

During the year 6230 articles of antiquity have been also added to the Museum, and 26 volumes of books to the Library, by purchase.

In consequence of the increasing number of objects thus annually added by Donation and Purchase, the space originally allotted to the Museum in 1859 has become quite insufficient for classification and exhibition.

The new Catalogue of the Museum is in preparation, but is retarded by the increasing difficulty of arrangement arising from the want of space.

(Signed) JOHN ALEXANDER SMITH, M.D., *Secretary*.  
JOHN RITCHIE FINDLAY, *Secretary*.

MONDAY, 11th December 1882.

ARTHUR MITCHELL, M.D., LL.D., Vice-President, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following Gentlemen were duly elected Fellows :—

WILLIAM GEORGE BLACK, Hon. Sec., Glasgow Archæological Society.  
ÆNEAS MACLEOD ROSS, Surgeon-Major, Nellore, India.  
JOHN J. STITT, Woodburn House, Dalkeith.

The following articles, acquired by the Purchase Committee for the Museum and Library, during the recess from 17th June to 30th November 1882, were exhibited to the meeting :—

1. Two grotesque Wooden Figures (nutcrackers), one in the habit of a monk,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, the other in a lay habit,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches high.
2. Celt of Greenstone,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches, somewhat cylindrical in form, but slightly flattened on the sides, from Canada ; and three arrow-heads of flint of common Canadian type.
3. Circular Brass Brooch, 2 inches diameter, with zigzag ornament of two lines of punched markings within a border of the same ; the pin made of a piece of iron wire, one end of which is rudely twisted round the rim of the brooch.

4. Highland Dirk,  $17\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length, with carved and brass-mounted hilt.

5. Ivory Diptych representing the Nativity, the Crucifixion, the Adoration of the Magi, and the Coronation of the Virgin.

6. Ivory Cup,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches high by 3 inches in diameter; the cup borne on the heads of figures in mail armed with sword and spear. The swords have finger guards, and one of the figures has a tall cylindrical hat and feather, and wears a cross and beads round his neck.

7. Wooden Candlestick,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, with four feet and four projecting ornaments, terminating in beasts' heads, from Inverkeithing.

8. Basket-Hilt of a Sword, richly chased with floral patterns, and inlaid with silver.

9. Necklace of thirty-three large Amber Beads, varying from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter, with clasp of gilt filigree work, set with turquoises and garnets.

10. Highland Basket-Hilted Broadsword, 38 inches in length, the ribs and plates of the basket ornamented with rosettes of heart-shaped perforations, and the blade, double-edged,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide at the hilt, and grooved in the middle for nearly half its length.

11. Venetian Basket-Hilted Broadsword, 38 inches in length, the ribs of the basket plain; the blade  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches wide at the hilt, marked with a star of eight points within a dotted circle, and grooved in the centre for nearly one-fourth of its length.

12. Dagger-like weapon of Cast-iron, made for the Irish rebellion in the end of last century. (Figured in Meyrick's *Arms and Armour*.)

13. Earthenware Jar, 15 inches high, 13 inches in greatest diameter, and  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches wide across the opening of the mouth, the outside marked horizontally with parallel streakings, dug up at Gullane.

14. Basket-Hilted Highland Broadsword, the ribs of the basket plain, total length of the weapon 44 inches, length of the blade 39 inches, width of the blade at the hilt  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches, the upper part of the blade triply grooved, marked with a dolphin, and bearing the following inscription in three lines, the words of which are divided by

small crosses, with a cross potent at the beginning and end of each line:—

FIDE SED  
ANDRIA FARARA  
CVI VIDE

13. Indian Weapon, a Pick or Halbard (fig. 1), consisting of a round iron handle 26 inches in length, carrying at one extremity a curved steel

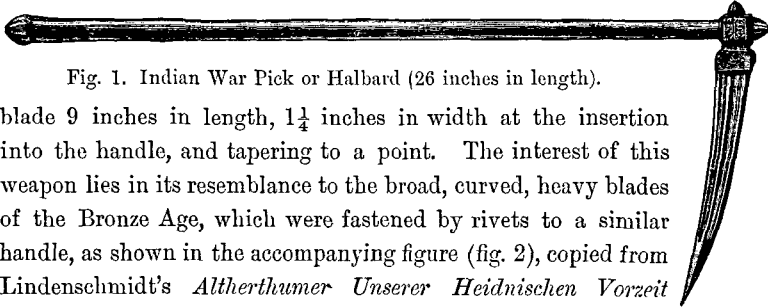


Fig. 1. Indian War Pick or Halbard (26 inches in length).

blade 9 inches in length,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches in width at the insertion into the handle, and tapering to a point. The interest of this weapon lies in its resemblance to the broad, curved, heavy blades of the Bronze Age, which were fastened by rivets to a similar handle, as shown in the accompanying figure (fig. 2), copied from Lindenschmidt's *Altherthumer Unserer Heidnischen Vorzeit* (Band iii. Heft vi. taf. 1, fig. 4), where five different examples are figured, found in different parts of Germany. The one here shown is about  $27\frac{1}{2}$

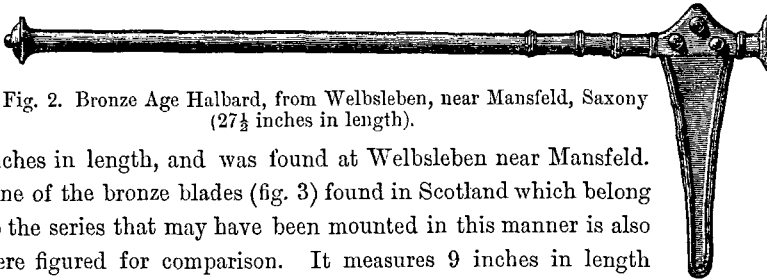


Fig. 2. Bronze Age Halbard, from Welbsleben, near Mansfeld, Saxony ( $27\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length).

inches in length, and was found at Welbsleben near Mansfeld. One of the bronze blades (fig. 3) found in Scotland which belong to the series that may have been mounted in this manner is also here figured for comparison. It measures 9 inches in length and 4 inches in width at the hilt end, where it is incomplete, so that the number of rivet holes is uncertain. It was found in Galloway, and presented to the Museum by the Right Hon. the Earl of Stair in 1869. Another of these blades of bronze (fig. 4), found at Pitkaithley in Perthshire, is also figured for comparison. In this case, however, it is evident from the shortness of the two rivets, and marks on both sides of

the butt end showing the usual lunation of the hilt that it may have

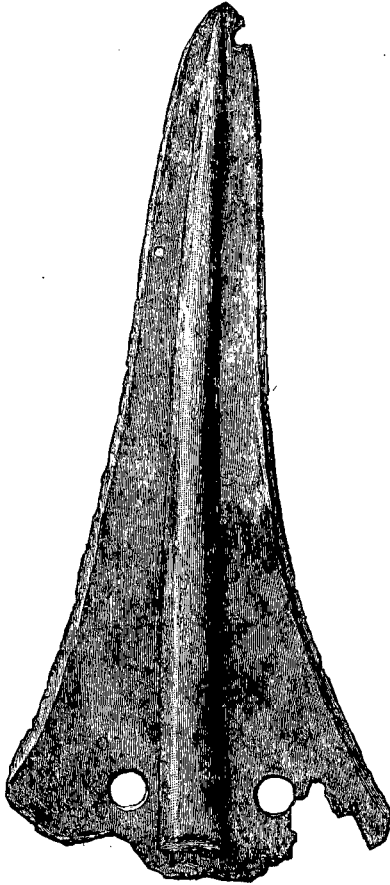


Fig. 3. Bronze Blade found in Galloway  
(9 inches in length).

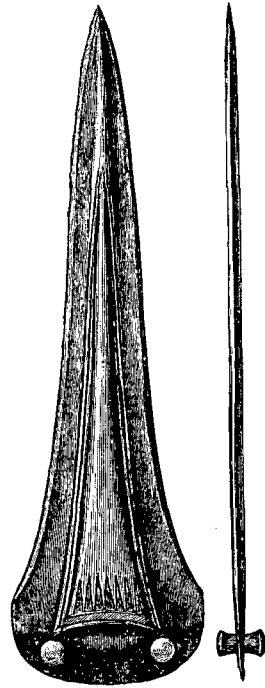


Fig. 4. Bronze Blade found at  
Pitkathley, Perthshire (7  
inches in length).

been hafted like a dagger. It measures 7 inches in length by 2 inches in greatest width, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch in thickness down the tapering midrib.



The lower part of this projecting midrib is beautifully ornamented with a pattern characteristic of the Bronze Age.

15. Drinking Cup of Horn, 3 inches high by  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches diameter, with a hunting scene engraved on its exterior.

16. Highland Sporrán-Clasp of brass, semicircular, 5 inches in length, ornamented with knobs and pierced with heart-shaped openings. It is fitted with the ratchet-lock so commonly found in these sporrans.

17. Facsimiles of a Silver Chalice, Bronze Bowl, and four large Penannular Brooches of Silver, dug up at the Rath of Reerasta, near Ardagh, County Limerick, Ireland, in 1868, and now in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.

These facsimiles have been executed by Mr Joseph Johnston, 10 Suffolk Street, Dublin, and the following is an abridgement of the account given by the Earl of Dunraven of the circumstances in which the articles themselves were found, as narrated in the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*, vol. xxiv. pp. 433-454 :—

The Rath of Reerasta is of the usual character ; a circular earthwork, with an internal diameter of about 57 yards. It is on a small farm held by a widow of the name of Quinn, and has been partially levelled for tillage. About twenty years previous to 1868, she states that “a beautiful chalice of gold” was turned up about fifty yards west of the fort, but one day the children took it out to play with, and she never saw it again. In the end of September 1868 her son was digging potatoes in the fort at the south-western side. At one spot close to a thorn bush he felt the ground soft, and on driving down the spade it struck something hard, which turned out to be the bronze bowl. Clearing away the earth and roots, he thrust down his hand and grasped the long pin of one of the brooches. He then excavated to the depth of about three feet, and found the chalice lying in the earth, with a rough flagstone on one side of it, and inside or close to it were the bronze bowl and the four brooches. They were given up to the agent of the property, and afterwards purchased from the proprietor by the Government, and placed in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.

The chalice, which combines beauty of form with the most exquisite examples of almost every variety of Celtic ornamentation, is 7 inches in height and  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. The foot is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, the depth of the bowl 4 inches, having a capacity of about 3 pints, liquid measure. The rim of the bowl of the chalice is of brass, cylindrical in form, the bowl itself of silver, almost semi-globular in form, and furnished with two broad massive handles, nearly semicircular in form, springing from the brim, with an opening of little more than an inch in diameter. Through these handles runs a band of ornamental work, bordered above and below with semi-cylindrical rings of silver, ornamented with small annular dots produced by a hollow punch. The space between these rings is filled by twelve plaques of gold wrought in patterns of interlaced work, sometimes in simple filigree, at other times in filigree work implanted, or wrought on the front of a ground of *repoussé* work. Between each of the twelve plaques are inserted a series of twelve projecting bosses of enamelled work, with *cloisonné* patterns of silver.

Below this band of ornamental work is an inscription in letters rather more than half an inch in height, delicately chased upon a stippled background :—

PETRI, PAULI, ANDRI, JACOBI, JOHANNIS, PILIPHI, BARTHOLOMEI,  
THOMAE, MATHEI, JACOBI, TATHEUS, SIMON.

The arched surface of the handles is covered with plaques of red, blue, and yellow enamels, with *cloisonné* patterns in silver. Below each handle is an ornamental plaque divided into seven compartments, of which three are filled by circular projecting bosses of enamels with *cloisonné* patterns; the collars of the bosses surrounded by a band of fine gold chain-work, and by eight spaces formerly filled with amber; the remaining four compartments are filled with interlaced patterns, and the heads of the four rivets by which the whole plaque is fastened to the cup are concealed by settings of blue glass.

On the sides of the bowl, half-way between the opposite handles, are two discs of gold filigree scroll-work of the finest kind, arranged in the

spaces and interspaces of an equal-armed cross formed by the intersection of four semicircles, the centre of which is an enamelled boss similar to the others. The heads of the rivets fastening the disc to the bowl are concealed by settings of blue glass and amber.

The cylindrical stem of the chalice, which is very short, is encircled with a pattern of interlaced work beautifully executed in gilt bronze. A collar of similar work, decorated with interlaced and spiral patterns, unites the stem to the bowl above, and a similar collar unites it to the foot below.

The foot is of silver and circular, convex externally from the flattened rim of its base to the stem of the chalice. On the upper side the convex part is plain, and the exterior rim which surrounds the base is divided into eight panels filled alternately with plaques of gold and gilt bronze, decorated with pierced work of interlaced patterns or frets; behind these patterns pieces of mica are inserted, which throw out more clearly the very beautiful pierced designs with which these plaques are ornamented. Between each of the panels is a raised panel filled with enamels set in bronze.

It is a special peculiarity of this chalice that the inferior surface of the foot is as highly ornamented as any other part, if not more so, the reason being that when not in actual use the vessel would stand inverted. The inside of the foot has for a central ornament a large circular rock crystal, round which there had been a circle of amber divided into twelve tablets, with a partition of bronze between each tablet, the collar of the setting of the crystal being encircled with a band of plaited gold wires. The crystal forms a centre-piece in a circular disc of gold and gilt bronze, the whole surface of which is decorated with filigree or chased patterns of double spirals arranged in circular bands, with bosses of green enamels at intervals. The flattened circular rim of the base, like the upper or reverse side, is divided into eight panels filled with plaques of filigree work and plaited wire work. Between the plaques are square projecting settings of blue glass, "underneath which are ornamented pieces of wrought silver, which give them a brilliant appearance when in a strong light." The

whole number of pieces of which the chalice is composed is 354, including 20 rivets.

The forms of the letters in the inscription round the body of the chalice are found in Irish MSS. ascribed to the 9th century. The most characteristic part of the ornamental work is the circular plate in the inside of the foot of the chalice—a splendid example of the divergent spiral or trumpet pattern. Referring to the occurrence of this peculiarly Celtic design in Irish metal work of approximately known dates, the Earl of Dunraven gives it as his opinion that this pattern gradually died out from the middle of the 10th century until it entirely disappeared in works of the 12th century, and “we may fairly conclude,” he says, “that this most beautiful example of our ancient art was executed either in the 9th or 10th century.”

The smaller vessel found with it is of bronze,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in depth. It is quite plain, and seemed, like the larger one, to have had a stem and foot, but having been broken by the spade and some portions lost, its original form cannot now be precisely determined. Of the four penannular brooches found with it, which are all of silver, gilt, and highly ornamented, the largest measures  $13\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by  $5\frac{3}{4}$  in breadth. The body of the brooch is of the same form as those that are penannular with expanded ends, but the expanded ends are joined. The ornamentation, which is arranged in the same manner as if the division between the ends existed, consists of a series of panels of interlaced work, symmetrically arranged round a central triangular panel in each of the expanded ends of the penannular ring. The central panel in each is occupied by the figure of a broad-billed bird, raised and highly ornamented in the same style as the panels themselves. The free-standing heads and bills of these birds meet and form a cross with the heads and bills of two other birds placed in the line of the divisional opening between the expanded ends of the penannular ring which their bodies thus close and conceal. The expanded head of the pin is ornamented in the same manner with the raised figure of a bird surrounded by panels of interlaced work. This brooch is also peculiar in having four

enamelled bosses, not unlike those on the chalice, as part of its ornamentation, which is exceedingly rich throughout, and presents a wonderful variety of Celtic patterns. On the face of the brooch there are no fewer than 46 compartments, each filled with a separate design, and seven compartments on the pin.

The other two brooches are of the same form, but more distinctly penannular and less elaborately ornamented.

The fourth Brooch is also penannular, formed of a plain hammered cylindrical rod of silver terminating in globular ends, decorated with prickly ornaments in the manner of the thistle-headed brooches found at Skail, Orkney. The head of the pin terminates in a similar globular expansion, with the same ornament.

18. Collection of Antiquities, &c., belonging to the Museum at Lerwick of the Shetland Literary and Scientific Society, comprising the following articles found in Shetland :—

Small chisel-shaped Celt of Basalt, nearly square in the cross section, and measuring  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length,  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch in breadth, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in thickness.

Small Celt of Serpentine, 3 inches in length by  $1\frac{7}{8}$  inches in breadth across the face, the cross section a flattened oval, pointed at the butt.

Celt of dark-coloured Greenstone,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by 2 inches across the face, oval in the cross section, fractured along one edge.

Lower portion of a chisel-shaped Celt of dark-coloured Greenstone,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length by  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches across the face, the cross section oval, but with edges ground flat, the upper part broken straight across.

Adze-shaped Celt of Sandstone, 6 inches in length by 2 inches across the face, flat on one side, rounded on the other, and pointed at the butt, the surface weathered.

Celt of Porphyritic Stone,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length by  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches across the face, the cutting edge slightly rounded, and the surface well polished.

Celt of dark Porphyritic Stone,  $10\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length and 3 inches across

the cutting face, oval in the cross section and tapering to a pointed butt.

Large adze-shaped Celt of indurated Clay-stone (fig. 5) 14 inches in

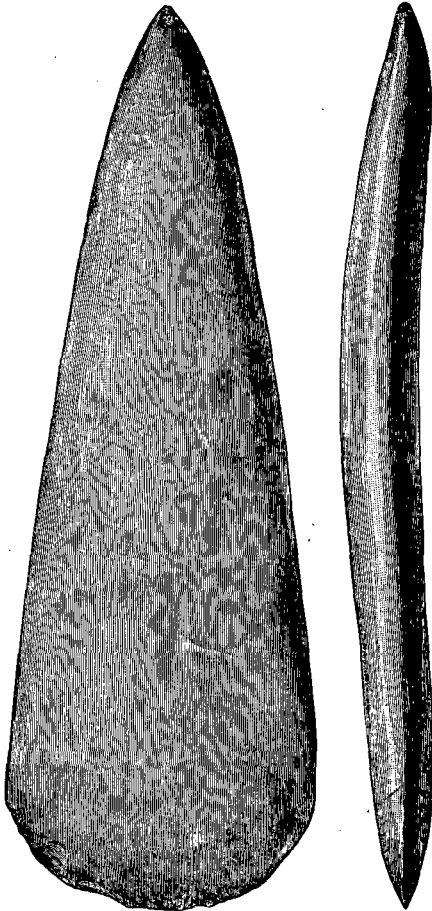


Fig. 5. Celt of Clay-stone (14 inches in length).

length, 5 inches across the cutting face, nowhere more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in thickness, and tapering to a pointed butt.

Adze-shaped Celt of Porphyry,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length by 3 inches across the face, flattish on one side, rounded on the other, tapering to a somewhat rounded butt, the cutting edge rounded.

Celt of Serpentine,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in breadth in the middle, tapering to the butt, the edge broken.

Celt of Basalt, 7 inches in length,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in greatest breadth, the cutting edge broken away.

Flattish roughly-shaped Celt of Porphyry,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by 3 inches in breadth across the cutting face, nowhere more than an inch in thickness.

Flat oval-shaped Knife of Serpentine, polished, 6 inches in length, 4 inches in breadth, and nowhere more than a

quarter of an inch in thickness, ground to a sharp edge on three sides, the fourth side also ground but not sharpened.

Celt of Porphyry (fig. 6), 11 inches in length by  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches across the face, the body of the celt slightly oval in the cross section, tapering to the butt and expanding considerably towards the cutting edge.

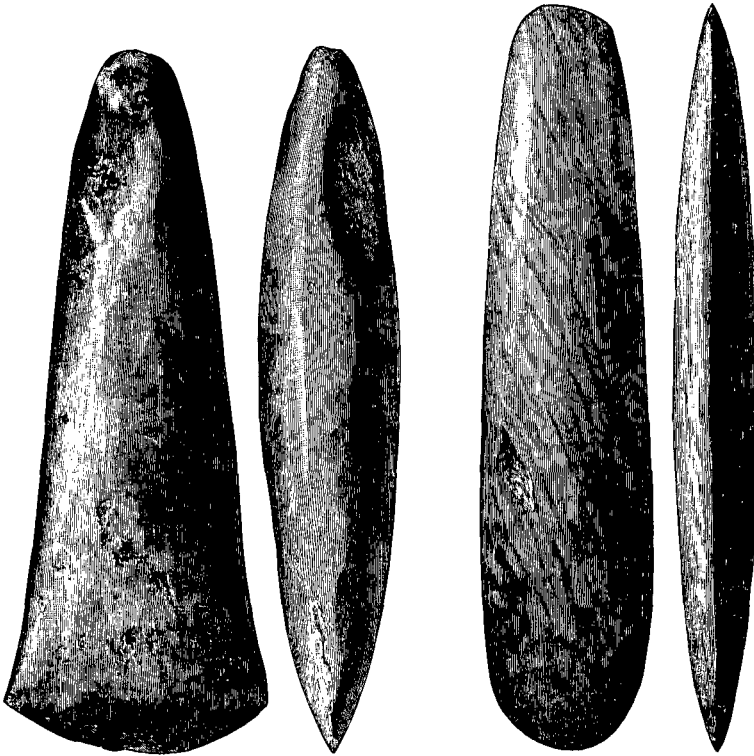


Fig. 6. Celt of Porphyry (11 inches in length).

Fig. 7. Celt of Serpentine (11 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length).

Celt of Serpentine (fig. 7), somewhat adze-shaped, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches broad at one end, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches at the other, both ends similarly formed to a rounded cutting edge.

Flat oval-shaped Knife of Serpentine, polished, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$

inches in breadth, greatest thickness  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch, ground sharp on three of its sides, the fourth side ground smooth but not sharp.

Celt of greyish Porphyritic Stone (fig. 8), 10 inches in length and 3 inches across the centre where it is widest, oval in section, tapering to a pointed butt, and also in the other direction to an ovaly-elongated cutting edge. It was found in 1854 at a depth of 6 feet, in cutting peats in the hill above Grimaster called Mount Bran, about two miles from Lerwick.

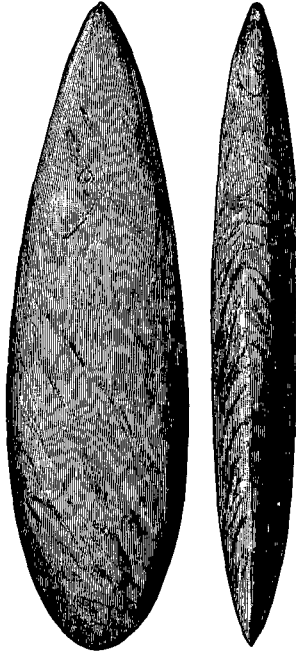


Fig. 8. Celt of Porphyrite  
(10 inches in length).

Flat oblong Knife of Porphyritic Stone, polished, 5 inches in length,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches in greatest breadth, nowhere more than half-an-inch in thickness, ground sharp on one edge only, the back thick and flattened and roughly ground.

Rubbing or Smoothing Stone of Basalt, somewhat celt shaped,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, 3 inches in breadth, and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches in thickness, with polished surface, the faces convex, the sides flat, the butt rounded, the other end finished with two flattened facets extending the whole width of the face and meeting in a blunt edge.

Rounded Pebble of dark Greenstone,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches, marked on the sides by use as a hammer or anvil stone.

Stone Ball of Quartzite,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches diameter.

Weaver's Rubbing Stone of Basalt, an oblong water-worn pebble, naturally shaped, 6 inches in length.

Hammer Stone of Sandstone, an oblong water-worn pebble,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, abraded at one end.

Small shallow Cup of dark-coloured Stone,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length by  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches in breadth and 1 inch deep, oval in shape, and ornamented round



the upper part of the flat rim by a kind of rope ornament; found with some flat knives at Luster, in Mid Yell.

Pair of oval bowl-shaped Brooches of Bronze (fig. 9), each 4 inches in length by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in breadth. They are single shelled, and decorated



Fig. 9. Oval Bowl-shaped Brooch, found at Clibberswick, Unst, Shetland (4 inches in length).

with six boldly projecting and pierced ornaments, and six studs, now gone, the fastenings of which are seen arranged round the central ornament. A rope-like moulding and two plain mouldings encircle the base of the brooch. Also a trefoil-shaped brooch (fig. 10),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, with dragonsque ornamentation. These brooches, which are of distinctively Scandinavian types, were found at Clibberswick, in the north part of the island of Unst, along with a plain silver bracelet, thin, wide in the centre, and narrowing to the ends, and two glass beads, one circular, flattened, and formed of red, blue, and white glass, the other oblong, formed of lobes



Fig. 10. Trefoil-shaped Brooch of Bronze, found at Clibberswick in Unst, Shetland ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length).

or rolls of twisted white and blue glass. The bracelet and beads have

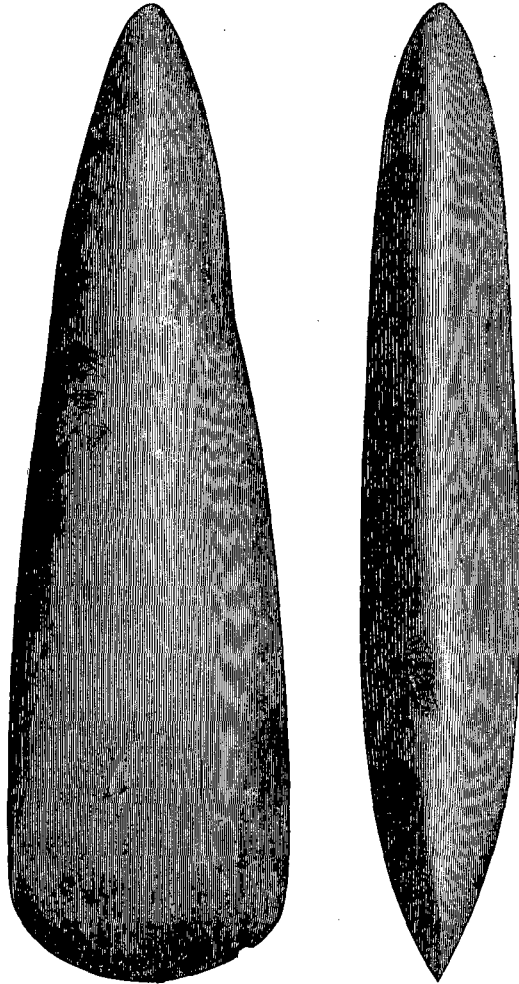


Fig. 11. Polished Celt, one of three found together at Tingwall, Shetland  
( $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length).

disappeared since 1863, when they were described by Mr J. T. Irvine

in the *Proceedings* of the Archæological Association, as given in their *Journal*, vol. xix. p. 312.

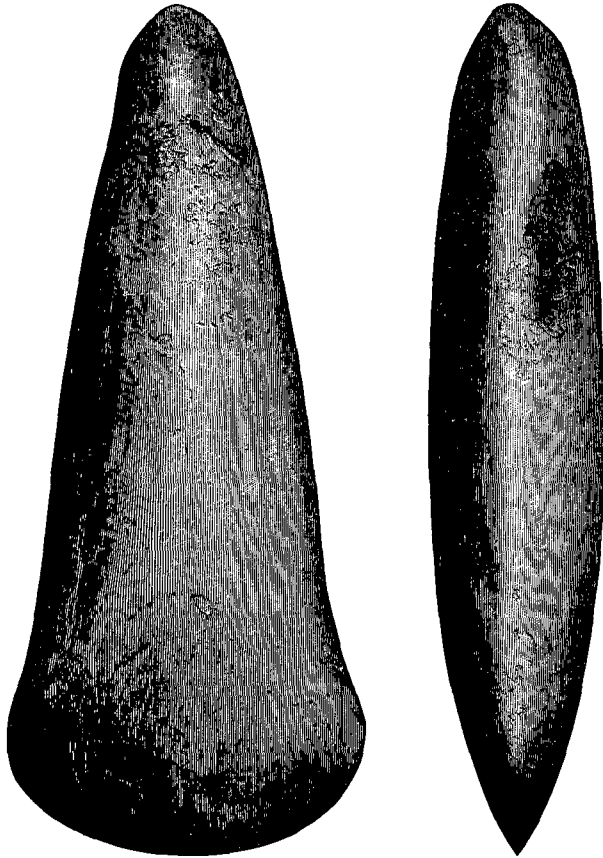


Fig. 12. Polished Celt, one of three found together at Tingwall, Shetland  
(9 inches in length).

Also a collection of Savage Weapons, &c., comprising two War Clubs from the Fiji Islands ; a Dyak Sword and Sheath ; five Esquimaux Harpoon-heads and a Bow of Bone ; one Carved Feather Casket, and one

Carved Figure of a Human Head, from New Zealand; two Strings of Wampum, and a number of Indian Vessels and Utensils, from North America; seven Daggers from Central Africa, &c.

19. Three Polished Stone Celts, dug up together in the Glebe at Tingwall, Shetland. They are as follows:—



Fig. 13. Polished Celt, one of three found at Tingwall, Shetland ( $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length).

No. 1 (shown half the actual size in fig. 11) is of dark-coloured porphyritic stone;  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches in width across the cutting face of the instrument, oval in the cross section, and tapering gradually to a roundly pointed butt.

No. 2 (which is also shown on the same scale in fig. 12) is of the same stone, measuring 9 inches in length by  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in breadth across the cutting face of the implement, which expands suddenly about an inch from the edge, the body of the instrument oval in the cross section, and tapering gradually to a bluntly pointed butt.

No. 3 (shown as fig. 13) is also of the same stone, but smaller and more chisel shaped. It measures  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by 2 inches in breadth, tapering to about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches at the butt.

The implement is flatter on one side than the other, and curved longitudinally so as to be more adze shaped than axe shaped.

20. Collection of upwards of 2500 objects, chiefly of Worked Flint, &c., consisting of Arrow-heads, Knives, Scrapers, &c., and objects in metal consisting of Brooches, Pins, Needles, and Fasteners of Bronze or Brass, from the Culbin Sands, Elginshire.

21. Nicolaysen's Account of the Viking Ship dug up at Gokstad, near Sandefjord, Norway. 4to. Christiania, 1882.
22. Cesnola's Salamina: The History, Treasures, and Antiquities of Salamis in Cyprus. 8vo. London, 1882.
23. Forbes-Leith's Scots Men-at-Arms in France. 2 vols. 4to. Edinburgh, 1882.
24. Lyon's History of St Andrews. 2 vols. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1843.
25. Two Photographs of a Wooden Image found in the Parish of King Steignton, Devonshire.

The following Communications were read :—