

VII.

REPORTS ON LOCAL MUSEUMS IN SCOTLAND, OBTAINED THROUGH DR R. H. GUNNING'S JUBILEE GIFT TO THE SOCIETY. BY JOSEPH ANDERSON, LL.D., ASSISTANT SECRETARY, AND GEORGE F. BLACK, ASSISTANT IN THE MUSEUM.

In June last Dr R. Halliday Gunning made offer, through Professor Duns, of a Jubilee Gift to the Society of £40 per annum; the object being "to help experts to visit other Museums, Collections, or Materials of Archæological Science at home or abroad, for purposes of special investigation and research." It was left in the option of the Council of the Society, who are constituted administrators of the Gift, to retain the annual income in their own hands for a triennial period, "so as to be in a position to expend a sum of £120 in one year of that period, or a sum of £80 in one year of a biennial period, or a sum of £40 in a single year, according as the circumstances of the investigation to be undertaken may imply greater or less expense."

In connection with most of the principal Archæological Museums on the Continent, provision has been made for enabling the officers and attachés of the Museum who are being trained by their occupation as experts, to enlarge their knowledge in the lines of their specialities by travel and research. In 1842-45 Worsaae, then a young man, was sent through Sweden, Norway, North Germany, and Russia to study the Old Northern types. In 1846-47 he was sent to England, Scotland, and Ireland to study the traces of the Northmen on this side of the North Sea. The result was the publication of his *Danes and Northmen in Britain*, which is still the standard work on that subject.

In 1877 Mr Ingvald Undset, a young attaché of the Christiania Museum, was sent to Sweden, Denmark, Germany, France, and Britain to examine and describe the antiquities of distinctively Norse types that are preserved in the museums of these countries. The result was an illustrated monograph on *Norse Antiquities preserved in Foreign Museums*. More recently, Mr Undset was sent through all the countries of Europe to study the phenomena of the early Iron Age. The result was his well-known work on the Iron Age in Europe, which is now the standard book of reference on that subject. In 1878-79 Dr Sophus Muller, now the Secretary of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen, but then a young attaché of the Museum there, was sent through Germany, Austria, and Italy, returning by France and Britain. The object of his tour was the study of the origin, development, and variation of zoomorphic ornament in Europe, and the result was the most complete monograph on the subject yet published. In 1882 Dr Oscar Montelius, the keeper of the National Museum of Sweden, was sent throughout Europe to study the Fibulæ of the Bronze and Iron Ages. The result was a copiously illustrated monograph of the subject. The Royal Academy of Archæology of Sweden expends £112 annually in grants to experts for the exploration and scientific description of the antiquities of the country. In this way Mr Hjalmar Stolpe, an attaché of the Museum, was enabled to explore the Viking settlement of Björko, which he has described in an illustrated monograph. The Norwegian Society also expends £112 annually in grants for travel and research, principally within the country, the results of which are published in its annual volumes.

The knowledge of these facts induced the Council to give its careful consideration to the best means of promoting the objects which Dr Gunning had in view in making this generous gift to the Society; and after proposing certain regulations to be observed in making the appointments, which were approved of by Dr Gunning, they resolved that the scheme should be inaugurated in *this*, the jubilee year, by an Inspection and Report upon the condition and contents of the Archæological and Ethnological departments of the various local Museums in Scotland, and the duty of making that Inspection and Report was confided to me and my assistant Mr George F. Black.

In accordance with the instructions of the Council, I visited the following Museums:—

The Museum of the Chambers Institute, Peebles; the Museum of the Smith Institute, Stirling; the Museum of the Macfarlane Institute, Bridge of Allan; the Museum of the Society of Natural Science and Archæology, Alloa; the Hunterian Museum in the Glasgow University; the Kelvingrove Museum, Glasgow; the Anderson College Museum, Glasgow; the University Museum, St Andrews; the Museum of the Albert Institute, Dundee; the Museum of the Literary and Antiquarian Society, Perth; the Elgin Museum, Elgin; the Falconer Museum, Forres; the Nairn Museum, in the Literary Institute, Nairn; and the Museum in the Free Library Buildings, Inverness.

PEEBLES.

The Peebles Museum in the Chambers Institute, formerly the town mansion of the Duke of Queensberry, was established in 1859, in connection with a Library, Reading Room, and Gallery of Art, by the late William Chambers of Glenormiston. The Museum has two departments, one of which is confined to the county of Peebles, the other general. The specimens from Peebleshire are arranged in one room, and form a very interesting local group. The space, however, is too limited, and the antiquities should be arranged by themselves, instead of being mingled amongst the Mineralogical, Geological, and Natural History specimens.

Stone Implements.—There is no systematic collection of stone implements from Peebleshire as yet, but a few specimens have been already gathered:—

Six Arrow-Heads of flint, with barbs and stem, found in the neighbourhood of Pilmuir, Peebleshire, and one from Ellon, Aberdeenshire.

Half of a Hammer-Head of granite, of the form that is slightly wedge-shaped towards both ends, and having the perforation near the centre. The perforation has been about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter, and bored straight through. The width of the hammer is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch, thickness $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, length from end to shaft-hole $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch; the whole length may have been something over $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It was found on Lyne Water.

A finely polished Axe-Hammer of greenstone, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches in greatest width, wedge-shaped in the end below the perforation for the handle, rounded in the butt—found in a tumulus at Cookston, near Peebles.

A large wedge-shaped Hammer of sandstone, 8 inches in length, with rounded butt—from Haystoun.

An imperforate Axe of claystone, polished, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by 3 inches across the cutting face, and 1 inch in thickness—found at Cardrona in 1862.

An Axe of claystone, polished, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by 2 inches across the cutting face and 1 inch in thickness—found in a peat-moss at Grassfield, Linton.

An Axe of porphyry, finely polished, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the cutting face, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in thickness—found 10 feet below the surface, at La Mancha.

A fine Axe of sandstone, with roughened butt, presented by J. Erskine of Venlaw, and probably found there, though no locality is assigned to it.

A large wedge-shaped Hammer of brown whinstone, partially bored on both sides—has no locality.

A Stone Ball, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter, with plain surface—found in the wall of Manor Church in 1873.

Another Stone Ball, slightly larger than that from Manor Church—found in making a drain at Kailze Mains.

Two Spindle Whorls, eight Quern Stones, and one old Curling Stone.

Bronze Implements.—The bronze implements are few, but there is here a hoard of bronze Objects of very peculiar character, which I now describe for the first time :—

I first heard of this hoard from Mr Linton, farmer, Glenrath, who was kind enough to send me a few notes and rough sketches of the objects in 1882. Two years ago I mentioned them to Dr Christison, who was then staying in the neighbourhood of Peebles, and he kindly made sketches of them for me, along with a drawing of the place where they were found.¹ It is on the sloping face of Horsehope Craig, at nearly two-thirds of its height above the Manor Water. Some of the bronzes were found by Mr Linton's shepherd, and the rest on search being made by Mr Linton himself. Part were found under a massive rock, but the most were lying loose among the "scidders." They appear to have been found in 1864, and were presented to the Museum in 1865 by Sir John Naesmith, on whose estate of Posso the Horsehope Craig is situated.

The hoard as it is now exhibited in the Museum consists of twenty-nine pieces, but there were more, how many more does not clearly appear. Mr Linton, in his notes in 1882, says there were two socketed axe-heads or celts, but one is now amissing. Dr Christison refers also to the fact that some of the objects were lost about 1879 through their being sent for inspection to Sir James Naesmith. This is specially unfortunate, because it is just possible that some of the missing articles might have supplied a clue to the enigma of their use.

The hoard consists of three classes of objects—a bronze axe, a series of rings, and a series of unknown articles, whose shape and appearance fail to suggest their special purpose, or their relationship with previously known articles of Bronze Age origin and use, viz. :—

¹ See the paper by Dr Christison "On Ancient Remains in Manor Parish," *ante*, p. 199.

1. A Bronze Axe-Head, 2 inches in length, by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch across the cutting face, socketed, with loop at the side.

2. Fifteen Rings of bronze, nearly all differing in size and thickness, and varying from 5 inches in diameter to $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter. There is but one ring of the largest size, however, and the most of the others are about 2 inches in diameter. They have all been cast hollow, are circular in section, and still retain their cores of clay.

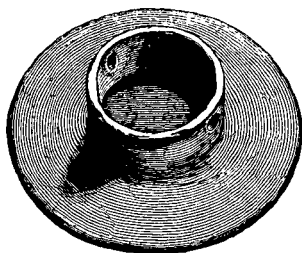


Fig. 1. Bronze Mounting, one of five, in the Hoard at Horsehope.

3. Five Objects, each consisting of a circular disc, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter, from one face of which there rises a hollow cylindrical socket, 1 inch in depth, pierced on opposite sides by rivet holes, as shown in fig. 1.

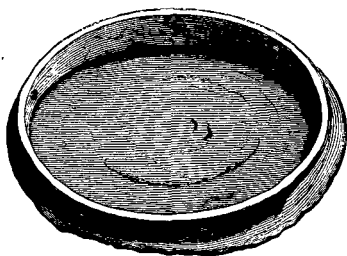


Fig. 2.

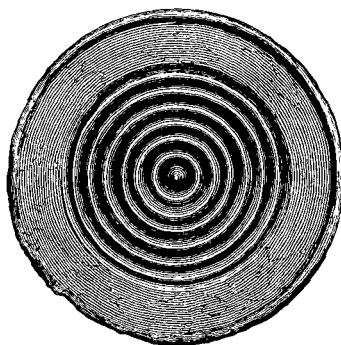


Fig. 3.

Figs. 2 and 3. Bronze Mounting, Obverse and Reverse, one of two in the Hoard at Horsehope.

4. Two Objects, each $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter, shaped like the sliding-on lid of a can, and having the upper surface ornamented with seven concentric ridges, surrounding a central dot, and the side pierced with two rivet holes.

5. Two portions of Bronze Plate, similar to each other, about 5 inches in length, curved longitudinally, and having a curve also in the cross section.

6. A stouter portion of Bronze Plate, 3 inches in length, with a considerable curvature, a slight moulding along the centre, and two holes like rivet holes at each end, as shown in fig. 4.

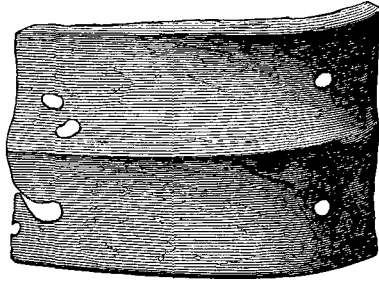


Fig. 4. Bronze Mounting, from the Hoard at Horsehope.

7. Two Objects of thin bronze, each $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by 2 inches in breadth in the upper part. There has been a flange on each side, but little of it remains. One side is straight, the other tapers with a peculiar curve to the point. At the upper end there is a large circular perforation, apparently for ornament; at the lower part there is quite a small perforation, apparently for

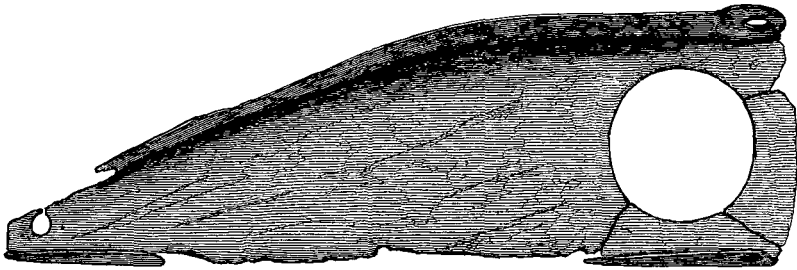


Fig. 5. Bronze Mounting, one of two, from the Hoard at Horsehope.

use, as a nail or rivet hole. A similar nail hole is seen at the side of the upper part in the flange. The form of these peculiar objects will be better understood from the woodcut, fig. 5, than from description. So far as I know, there

has been nothing like them as yet described among the products of the Bronze Age.

Besides the articles in the Horsehope hoard, there is only one other bronze object in the collection from Peeblesshire, viz., a socketed Axe found at Fala, ornamented with three lines down the side, terminating in circles.

A bronze Dagger-Blade or Spear-Head, with an iron mounting for the haft—has no locality.

A Bronze Sword, with a long slot in the handle plate, and two in the wings, is labelled as found at Montrose.

There are a few Ethnographical specimens from Australia, New Zealand, and North America, but nothing specially worthy of notice.

PERTH.

The Museum of the Perth Literary and Antiquarian Society, in George Street, Perth, established in 1785, and supported by the local Society, has good general collections of Natural History and Geology, and in the Archæological Collection there are a number of exceptionally interesting specimens, unfortunately for the most part unlocalised.¹

Stone Implements.—The collection of stone implements is not large, but includes one or two very fine specimens:—

Six Arrow-Heads of flint, of the ordinary types, and without localities.

A fine polished Axe of greenstone, imperforate, 8 inches in length, oval in section, and having the cutting edge worn away at one side—from Luncarty.

An Axe of flint, 5 inches in length, by 2 inches across the cutting face, tapering to a bluntly rounded butt, the thickness nowhere exceeding half an inch, and nearly equal throughout—no locality.

An Axe of flint, of the same type, but broad at both ends, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{4}$ across the cutting face, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick in the middle, thinning towards both ends—no locality.

Bronze Implements.—Among the bronze implements there are some local examples of much interest:—

Bronze Sword, leaf-shaped, $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, with a long slot in the handle-plate and two rivet holes in the wings—found in the Tay opposite Elcho.

Bronze Sword, found in the Tay opposite Elcho, $23\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, the handle-plate concealed by a handle of wood put on.

Three other Bronze Swords—localities unknown.

Bronze Sword, leaf-shaped, $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length with a narrow blade 1

¹ I am informed by Mr Watson Greig of Glencarse, Vice-President of the Society, who has taken much interest in the Museum, that since my visit a series of Manuscript Records of the Presentations to the Society has been found, and that it is hoped that most of the specimens may be thus localised.

inch wide at the narrowest part, about $\frac{1}{3}$ of its length from the hilt, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide at the widest part about $\frac{1}{3}$ of its length from the point, with two rivet holes in the handle-plate, and one in each of the wings—said to have been found in a tomb in Ithaca, Greece.

Two flat Axe-Heads of bronze, one 6 inches in length, with a semicircular edge expanding to 4 inches in width; the other 5 inches in length, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ across the cutting face—localities unknown.

Flanged Axe-Head of bronze, with stop-ridge, the lower part of the blade expanding to a semicircular cutting edge $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide—locality unknown.

Flanged Axe-Head of bronze, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, the flanges expanding triangularly in the upper part and bent over—locality unknown.

Flanged Axe-Head of bronze, 7 inches in length, the flanges widening downwards into side pockets, with a loop on one side at the junction of the flanges with a long chisel-like blade—locality unknown.

Flanged Axe-Head of bronze, almost similar to the last in every detail, but slightly narrower, and having a hole like a rivet hole in the upper part of the butt—locality unknown.

Socketed Axe-Head of bronze, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, with loop at the side, the socket circular, the neck twelve-sided, the sides ornamented with two raised lines ending in circles—locality unknown.

Six other socketed Axe-Heads, smaller and plainer—localities unknown.

Two broken Spear-Heads of bronze, the largest of which is 8 inches in length of blade, the socket gone—locality unknown.

Bronze Spear-Head, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, the blade without openings, the socket pierced with a rivet hole—locality unknown.

Bronze Spear-Head of large size, but broken at the point, and the socket wanting below the blade, what remains of the blade is 12 inches in length, with segmented openings $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, the socket lozenge-shaped—locality unknown.

Bronze Spear-Head, 13 inches in length, without openings in the blade, the socket round, and pierced by a rivet hole about an inch from the end. From its clean surface and yellow colour, it seems to have been found in water—locality unknown.

Fragment of a fine Bronze Spear-Head, now only $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, the point wanting, the blade pierced by segmental openings, with a round opening below the socket, lozenge-shaped—locality unknown.

Bronze socketed Chisel, 4 inches in length, the socket round, and scarcely half an inch in diameter, the blade leaf-shaped, but nearly the same thickness throughout three-fourths of its length, and thickening in the upper fourth to the diameter of the socket—locality unknown.

A very fine Bronze shield-headed Pin, about 6 inches in length, the head carried on the bent upper part of the stem almost in the plane of the length of the pin—locality unknown.

A Bronze Sickle, the blade $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in greatest breadth at its junction with the socket, which is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter, with a rivet hole half an inch above the aperture—dredged up from the Tay, near Errol, in 1840.

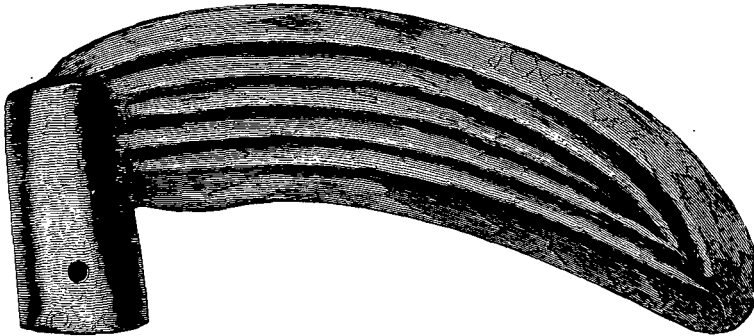


Fig. 6. Bronze Sickle, found in the Tay ($6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length).

A large Torc of bronze, with looped ends, and body of four twisted wires—locality unknown.

Iron Age.—I was agreeably surprised to find here some exceptionally interesting examples of Iron Age types:—

Two ends and a fragment of the middle portion of one of those massive Bronze Armlets, with Celtic ornamentation of the heathen time, the perfora-

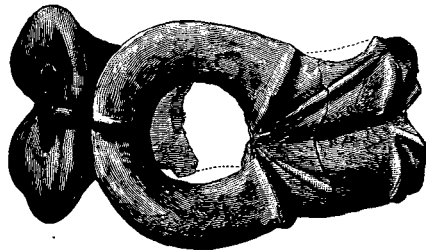


Fig. 7. Massive Bronze Armlet, in Perth Museum.

tions in the expanded ends of which were filled up with plaques decorated with enamels. In this case, as in all the examples in our Museum, the plaques are gone, but the characteristic form and ornament of the ends leave no doubt as to the nature of the object, which is described on the label as two

bronze plates of ancient armour, or two "fibulae," but the pieces fit together, and are parts of one armet, as shown in fig. 7—locality unknown.

A Chain of about 40 links of bronze wire, the links conjoined, but with overlapping ends. The chain has a pendant or clasp at one end, ornamented on the back in a style that recalls the Celtic ornamentation of the heathen time—locality unknown.

A large cruciform Fibula, with an arch in connection with the cross bar, the back enamelled in a lozenge pattern of red and yellow. It has a circular loop at the top, and measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in total length.

Two single-shelled, oval, bowl-shaped Brooches of the Viking time, of Scandinavian origin, probably from Orkney or the Western Isles. These brooches (one of which is shown in fig. 8) have been hitherto unrecorded, and it is interesting to find that they differ in pattern from all that have been engraved, excepting a pair from Westray, Orkney. When added to the number already known in Scotland, they bring the total up to fifteen pairs.¹



Fig. 8. Bowl-shaped Brooch of the Viking time, one of a pair in Perth Museum.

Among the Roman objects there are a good patera, a Brass Stamp, MVR; a small Stone Slab inscribed MERCURIUS; and a large Slab, sculptured with a chariot drawn by a lion and a leopard, and a warrior with a shield, the latter found in Strathmore.

Among the miscellaneous objects are a curious oblong Coffin of cast bronze or brass, with a lid like the roof of a house, which recalls the characteristic shape of the shrines of the early Celtic Church.

A very fine Brass Chandelier, from the Middle Church of Perth, with a figure of the Virgin at the top—probably from the pre-Reformation Church of St John.

A Cooking Pot of brass, inscribed PITY THE POOR 1600; a tailor's Candle-

¹ See the figures of these Brooches found in Scotland in my paper "On the Relics of the Viking Period," in the *Proceedings*, vol. x. p. 549, &c.

stick of stone, inscribed DM. 1621; an old Oak Chair, with the initials MCR-1588; one small three-legged Pot of brass, found in Mill Street, Perth; and a tripod Ewer of brass, from Luncarty; a Ring inscribed JESVS NAZAR; a Spinning Wheel, a Crusie of brass, a good old Scotch Candlestick, and a Taper-holder misnamed a pair of snuffers.

Of Highland things there is a good Target; four Sporrans; a Steel Pistol, with scroll-ended butt inlaid with silver, maker's name DANIEL SMART; and another long Pistol, with lobated butt. There are also five basket-hilted Swords of the common varieties.

Among the Savage Weapons, of which there is a large collection, are three New Zealand Patoo-Patoos, three Stone Axes, and a Tiki of jade; a Stone Knife—a rough triangular Flake of greenstone, with a dab of gum on the butt end, from Denver Island; one polished Australian Stone-Axe, mounted with gum; and a quantity of Wooden Clubs and Spears, from Polynesia.

ELGIN.

The Elgin Museum, a handsome building situated at the east end of the High Street, is well furnished with cases, and its collections are most valuable and interesting, the Natural History, Geology, and Mineralogy of the district being well represented. The Archæological Collection is also larger, and more representative than is usual in local museums.

Stone Implements.—In this section there are about fifty Arrow-Heads of flint, unlocalised except in the general way, that they are believed to have been found in the surrounding district. One very fine specimen of the rare stemless form, having a notch in the base for the shaft, is noted as from the Hill of Monachty, in the parish of Alves; and another, large enough to be classed as a Spear-Head, from Arbuthnot, Kincardineshire, has a very thick stem and short barbs.

Other varieties of Flint Implements are scarcely represented. There is a Knife of yellow flint, 3 inches by 1 inch, with ground edge, unlocalised; and an oval Knife of black flint, fashioned by chipping only—from a cist at Threipland, parish of St Andrews, Lhanbryd.

Of polished Stone Axes there are about twenty-five, a number of which are from Ireland. It is supposed that about half of the whole number—that is, probably about a dozen—may be from Morayshire, but the precise localities are unindicated.

There are two perforated Stone Hammers, one of which is flattened on both faces, and has both ends alike, from Birnie; the other is probably of local derivation, but both are at present without localities.

A very interesting example of the oval shuttle-shaped Pebble of quartzite, about 3 inches in length, with a shallow groove obliquely along the centre of each of its flattened sides, is said to be from near Pluscardin. This implement is very rare in Scotland, but common in Scandinavia.

Three good specimens of the Stone Cups with side-handles, of which one was found at Lochside, New Spynie, and another at Birnie, the third being unlocalised.

Two small Whetstones of the form sometimes classed as Touchstones, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length. One is from a moss in Banffshire; the other, which is perforated at one end, has no locality.

There is an oval disc-shaped Knife of porphyry, from Hillswick, Shetland, and a broken Vessel of steatite, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter at the base, found at Connister, Urrafirth, Hillswick, Shetland.

Bronze Implements.—Of Bronze Axes there are fourteen of the flat form, three flanged, and one socketed. Of the flat Axes, five were found in one hoard at Avoch, in Ross-shire, and one at Wellbrae, in the parish of Birnie; the others are believed to have been found singly, and probably in Morayshire. Of the flanged Axes, one $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the cutting face, is from East Grange, Kinloss; the others are unlocalised.

Of the broad Bronze Dagger, with rivet holes in the butt, and a raised midrib down the centre, there is a good example, said to have been found in a cist near Bishopmill.

The most interesting of the bronze objects is a magnificent Spear-Head, the largest in Scotland, measuring $19\frac{1}{8}$ inches in total length, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the base of the blade, which is $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, the socket projecting $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches beyond its base, which is rounded, and pierced by two small semilunar openings on either side of the rounded midrib. There is no rivet-hole in the end of the socket. This splendid specimen was found in digging a well on the Hill of Roseisle, in the parish of Duffus, in 1850.

There are a few Bronze Pins, one of which has a wheel-cross head; others, from the Morayshire shell-heaps, have square or round heads.

One of the remarkable hoard of gold Torcs found at the Law Farm, in the parish of Urquhart, is preserved here. It is precisely like the four that are in the National Museum, from the same hoard.

Sepulchral Urns.—The collection of Sepulchral Urns presents some interesting examples. They are all of Bronze Age types.

An Urn of the tall narrow thin-lipped form, with bulging sides, found with an unburned interment in a cist in the centre of the Cairn on the Law Farm, Urquhart, recently explored by Mr Galloway Macintosh. It is about 7 inches high, and with the usual rectilinear ornamentation in parallel bands, encircling the exterior of the vessel, which is much broken.

An Urn of the same typical form, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high by $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the mouth, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the bottom, ornamented with encircling bands of alternate zigzags and crossing lines—from a cist at Acres, Knockando.

An Urn of the same typical form, 5 inches high and 5 inches in diameter, ornamented with encircling bands of oblique crossing lines, and perpendicular lines also in bands—from Carnie, Aberdeenshire.

An Urn of the same typical form, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches high by $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the mouth and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the bottom, ornamented with encircling bands of crossing lines and zigzags. This urn, which was found at Gordonstown thirty years ago, has a peculiarly elegant shape.

An Urn of the wide-mouthed, tapering form, characteristic of the cinerary urns found with burnt interments, but smaller than is usual with cinerary urns, being only $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches high by $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches diameter across the mouth, and 4 inches across the bottom, is as peculiar in its ornamentation as in its size and form, its exterior being covered with impressions made by the end of a cylindrical object $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter. Instances of this kind of ornamentation are rare in Scotland. This peculiar urn was found at Little Ferry, in Sutherland, and presented in 1867.

A very fine Urn of the low wide-mouthed thick-lipped form, with a tapering under part, usually found with unburnt interments. It measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height by $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter across the mouth, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the bottom, and is ornamented over the whole exterior surface with bands of herring-bone pattern, with a band of horizontal lines between. It was found on Sleepies Hill, Urquhart, after 1860.

An Urn of inferior workmanship, also from Sleepies Hill, Urquhart, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height $5\frac{1}{2}$ in diameter, is rudely ornamented with bands of incised lines and crossed lines.

Jet Necklaces and Beads.—A portion of a Necklace of jet beads, and plates perforated in the usual way—from a grave at Branstone, Urquhart.

A few Jet Beads, with a triangular Pendent of a necklace—from a grave at Alves.

Some Beads of a bluish vitreous paste enamelled with yellow spirals, from Keith and Alves, one from the latter being nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and variegated with green, blue, and red.

Sculptured Stones.—The collection of sculptured stones of the Early Christian period is larger than is usual in a local museum. There are fifteen fragments, found in 1855 in the walls and dykes of the old manse of Kinnedar, or in the old churchyard there. They are figured in plates cxxix. and cxxx. of Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, vol. i., as from Drainie, that being the modern name of the parish. There are also two of the peculiar Boulder Stones, with incised figures of bulls, from Burghead.

Miscellaneous.—A part of a Skeleton of *Bos primigenius*, found at Westfield, New Spynie, in clay, 6 feet below the surface. The horn cores measure 2 feet 11 inches along the curve and $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches in girth at the base.

The Skull and Antlers of Red Deer—from the Loch of Spynie.

A mass of Bog Butter, with adhering birch bark—from Bogbain Moss, Keith.

A Highland Brooch of brass, 5 inches in diameter; the body of the brooch

being $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, is ornamented with five circles of intricate interlaced work, two grotesque animal forms and a triquetra, with foliageous work between. It has the initials TCMB on the back, and the date 1678, and was found at Huntly.

A Highland Brooch of brass, 4 inches in diameter, ornamented with a border of pierced work and foliageous scroll work, with circles of interlacements and a triquetra—from Urquhart.

A smaller annular Brooch of brass, about 3 inches in diameter, from Inverness, has its ornamentation in the form of a simulated black letter inscription.

Two Sporrans-Clasps of brass, one of which is ornamented with scroll-work and thistles, and bears the following distich:—

Open my mouth, cut not my skin,
And then you'll see what is therein.

Two Highland Targets, one said to be from Sheriffmuir, and the other from Culloden. A pair of old Bagpipes and one Broadsword.

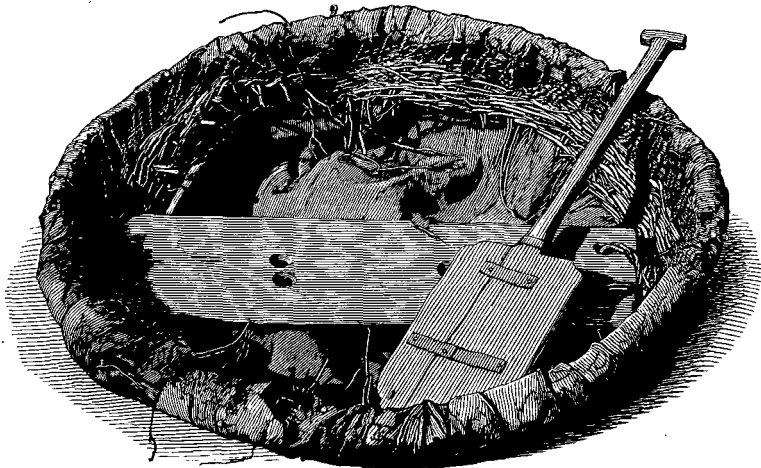


Fig. 9. Currach, or Boat of skin, formerly used on the Spey, now in Elgin Museum.

A *Currach*, or boat of skin, stretched over a frame of wicker or wattle work, as used on the Spey from time immemorial till near the end of the last century. The Rev. Lachlan Shaw, in his *History of Moray*, published in 1775, includes the currach among the things gone out of use, and then become rarities:—“It is in shape oval, near 3 feet broad and 4 long; a small keel runs from

the head to the stern; a few ribs are placed across the keel, and a ring of pliable wood around the lip of it. The whole machine is covered with the rough hide of an ox or a horse; the seat is in the middle. It carries but one person, or if a second goes into it to be wafted over a river, he stands behind the rower, leaning on his shoulders. In floating timber a rope is fixed to the float, and the rower holds it in one hand, and with the other manages the paddle; he keeps the float in deep water, and brings it to shore when he will; in returning home, he carries the machine on his shoulders or on a horse." The Countess of Murray's currachs, for fishing on the Spey in 1569, are mentioned in a document of that date [*Hist. MSS. Com., Sixth Rep.*, p. 650]. The specimen preserved in the Elgin Museum is the only example of a Scottish currach now known to exist.

The old forms of agricultural implements are represented by a Wooden Plough and a triangular Wooden Harrow from the west coast, a Caschrom from Barra, and a Wooden Graip. A quaintly carved Oak Chair is dated 1620.

There are a few good examples of mediæval Pottery, one or two specimens of Romano-British Pottery, and fragments of Samian Ware, probably from England; and a collection of Fragments of Pottery, chiefly handles and portions of water jars, from the shell-heaps at Stotfield, near Elgin.

A glass Linen-Smoother, with handle, the disc 4 inches diameter—locality unspecified. A pair of Jougs, from the old church of Rothes.

The collection of Ethnographical Objects is very extensive, and contains many interesting specimens of arms and industrial products, chiefly from Polynesia, Australia, and New Zealand.

ST ANDREWS.

The Museum of the University of St Andrews possesses a very interesting collection illustrative of the Archæology of the district. The antiquities, however, are not brought together in a section by themselves, although most of the local objects are arranged on the landing at the top of the staircase. They consist of—

A series of seventeen Cinerary Urns, varying in height from 10 to 16 inches and in diameter from 8 to 11 inches, from a cremation cemetery of the Bronze Age, discovered at Lawpark, in the neighbourhood of St Andrews, being the largest collection of urns from a single cemetery preserved in Scotland. With them are two small oval-tanged Bronze Blades, found in connection with two of the burials. [See the *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, vol. ii, p. 59, and also in the *Proceedings*, vol. x. p. 436, where these interments are described.]

A very large Cinerary Urn, about 14 inches in height, and a smaller Urn of the same type, both found at Swinkie Hill, King's Muir, in 1843.

A Cinerary Urn of about 14 inches in height, found in excavating at the east end of North Street, St Andrews, in 1882.

A small Bronze Spear-Head, with loops—found in a moss near Pitsligo.

A Sword-Sheath of bronze of the Iron Age Celtic type, found in draining near Bargarry House, by the River Girvan, Ayrshire. The only other Scottish specimen known is the one in the National Museum, from the Pentland Hills.

An Earthenware Jar, double-handled—found in an excavation in the Cathedral grounds in 1882.

An Earthenware Jar, with single side handle—found under the foundation of a house in St Andrews.

A portion of a Sculptured Cross-Shaft.

Three sides of a Sculptured Sarcophagus, of great beauty, figured in Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, vol. i. plates lxi.—lxiv.

Fifteen fragments of Sculptured Stones, found in the Cathedral grounds. They are figured in Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, vol. ii. plates ix.—xi., &c.

Among the unlocalised specimens are three polished Stone Axes, probably Scottish; a freestone Hammer, oval in the cross section, with straight haft hole; five Querns of the common type, of which one has a rather unusual kind of ornamentation; a socketed Axe of bronze, of the usual Scottish type.

There is a fairly good collection of Savage Weapons, chiefly from the South Seas, and an Esquimaux Kayak.

DUNDEE.

The Museum of the Albert Institute, Dundee, established in 1873 in connection with the Free Library, is open free daily, on Mondays and Thursdays from 12 to 4 P.M. and from 7 to 9 P.M.; on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 12 to 4; and on Saturdays from 11 A.M. to 9 P.M. The Museum consists of four large rooms on the ground floor of the Institution, with a suite of Picture Galleries above. Its collections are principally general Natural History, Geology, and Botany, but a considerable amount of space is given to Archaeological and Ethnographical Collections, chiefly lent by local collectors.

A few Scottish specimens are scattered among the general collections, viz. :—

An Urn (fig. 10) of the tall thin-lipped variety, with bulging sides, 5 inches in height, which is interesting on account of the peculiarity of its ornamentation, which consists of a spiral wound continuously round the circumference of the vessel from top to bottom. It was found at Tents Muir, in Fife, and lent by Dr Blair.

Urn, with ornamentation of impressed lines round the circumference, with an effect similar to that of the former, found at Castle Huntly in 1867.

An Urn of the tall thin-lipped form, with bulging sides—found on the Kame Hillock, Hill of Tealing. A smaller Urn, unlocalised.

A Cinerary Urn, found in digging the foundation of a gateway at West Ferry; it is unornamented, but has the usual overhanging brim.

A fine Urn of the low thick-lipped variety, with the usual ornamentation, unlocalised; and another, described as "supposed to be Pictish."

A very pretty little Urn, of the variety often described as "incense cups," the locality of which is unspecified.

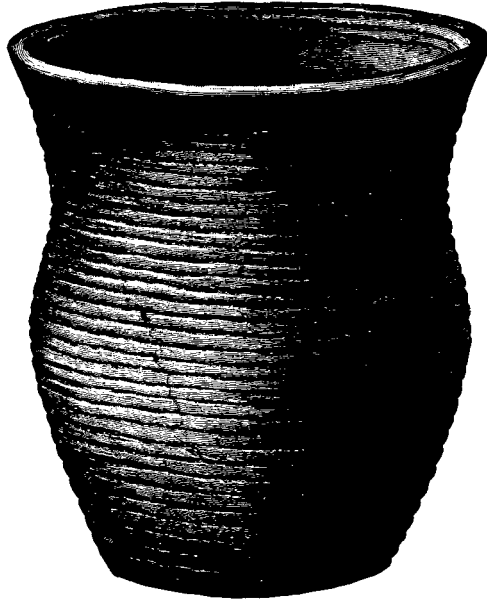


Fig. 10. Urn found at Tents Muir.

A fine polished Hammer-Head of flinty slate, rounded at both ends, and having a straight hole for the haft a little above the middle of its length—has no locality.

A case of forty-one Arrow-Heads of flint, presumably Scottish, are unlocalised. They are lent by Mr A. C. Lamb, F.S.A. Scot.

A Skeleton, found in a cist at Barnhill, near Broughty Ferry, is shown in the position in which it was found. It was supposed to have been wrapped in some material made of vegetable fibre, but the matted materials covering the bones are the mycelium of some cryptogamic plant.

A loan collection of foreign Archæological Objects, chiefly contributed by Mr A. C. Lamb, F.S.A. Scot., contains a number of Continental specimens, among which are nine roughly chipped Flint Axes, one polished Gouge of flint,

four polished Chisels of flint; four Knives of chipped flint, having the handles worked in the same piece with the blade; two flat tanged Spear-Heads of flint, with knife-like blades notched in the edges; one semilunar or crescent-shaped Implement of flint; two small Spear-Heads of flint, and seven perforated Hammer-Heads of various kinds of stone, some of fine shapes and well polished, all from Scandinavia. Besides these, there are five socketed Axe-Heads of bronze and two-flanged, some of which appear to be French; one moiety of a Stone Mould for casting flanged axes; a few flat Axes of bronze and two Spear-Heads, probably Irish; thirty-six Flint Arrow-Heads and eighteen polished Stone Axes, probably all Irish.

Among the local antiquities of later date are the curious Jars found in the walls of the old house in Whitehall Street, Dundee, lent by the Police



Fig. 11. Two Jugs found built into the Wall of an old House in Dundee, and now in the Dundee Museum.

Commissioners. They are about 5 inches high, of a reddish-brown glazed ware, with a loop handle at one side, and were imbedded in the wall in different places, with their mouths flush with the exterior face of the wall. Two of the six jugs so found are shown in fig. 11.

Part of the decorated Wooden Ceiling of the house of A. W. Wedderburn, town clerk of Dundee, 1617, painted with geometrical patterns and floral and foliageous scrolls.

A fine old Scottish Axe-Head of iron, found in the Loch of Rescobie, near Forfar.

A good old Scottish Chair, said to be from Holyrood Palace.

A number of wooden Spindles and Spindle Whorls of stone, and two very fine Distaffs, ornamented with carved patterns and pierced work; six Spinning Wheels of different ages and patterns, and three yarn-winding Reels.

Two upper stones of Querns of sandstone, with a moulding round the central hole, and one octagonal Pot-Quern.

A Toasting Stone, for baking oat-cakes before the fire, ornamented with a figure of a heart.

A large shallow Dish of sandstone, said to have been used for 100 years in the donor's family as a baking stone.

An old Curling Stone, an irregularly shaped boulder stone, with an iron handle.

One Tinder Box of tinned iron, with Candlestick Lid, and six Crusies, one which is of brass.

Two Socket-Stones for gate-pivots, and two toothed Reaping-Hooks.

In the Ethnographical Department, the most notable objects are a case of New Guinea things, including two stone Axe-Heads and a perforated Mace or Club-Head of stone, cut into projections all round the circumference; a selection of articles used by the Esquimaux, including a Stone-Lamp, about 20 inches by 12 inches; a case of Peruvian Relics, including a small denticulated Body; a collection of about thirty American Arrow-Heads of chert; and an Axe of jade, from New Zealand.

THE HUNTERIAN MUSEUM, GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

In the Hunterian Museum there is a collection of Archæological objects, consisting chiefly of stone implements and sepulchral urns.

Stone Implements.—Six Arrow-Heads of flint, two Scrapers, and a Gun Flint—from the parish of Daviot, Inverness-shire.

A very fine Arrow-Head of flint, 2 inches in length, with barbs and stem—from Cantyre.

A broken Arrow-Head of flint—from Walston, Lanarkshire.

Three other Arrow-Heads—localities unknown.

Four Arrow-Heads—from Ireland.

A large and finely polished Stone Axe, a rounded oval in section, the edges ground flat, both ends alike—found at Giffnock Quarries, near Pollokshaws, in 1860.

Half of another polished Axe of similar form—from Denny Moor, Stirling-shire.

A very fine polished Axe of the same form, with a slight expansion at the butt—from Braehead, near Kilsyth.

A large Stone Axe, pointed at the butt—turned up by the plough in the parish of Fenwick, Ayrshire.

A smaller Stone Axe, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length—found in a field at Skelmorlie, Ayrshire.

A large wedge-shaped Hammer of grit, 9 inches in length—from Hilton farm, parish of Cadder.

A flat oblong Stone, about 9 inches by 4 inches, rounded at the edges, and bored through one end with a hole $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter—from Tolsta, Stornoway.

A fine Hammer-Head of porphyry, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, with rounded butt and incurved sides, the shaft-hole about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter—locality unknown.

A fine Bracer of reddish quartzite, 4 inches in length by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in breadth, pierced by a single hole at each end—locality unknown.

Bronze Implements.—A portion of a thin Bronze Knife-Dagger, 4 inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width at the base, the butt end with the rivet-holes gone—found at Blockairn, Baldernock.

A Bronze Socketed Sickle, the socket $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, with a rivet-hole near the opening, the blade 5 inches in length, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in width at its junction with the socket, with a well-defined midrib following the curve of the blade—locality unknown. This sickle, if it be Scottish, as is most likely, is one of three Scottish specimens known, one being in the Perth Museum (see fig. 6, p. 339), and one in the National Museum.

Four Bronze Spear-Heads of the common type—localities unknown.

Eight Socketed Axes of bronze, also of the usual types—localities unknown.

Ten flat Axes of bronze, and five flanged Axes of bronze—from Ireland.

Sepulchral Urns.—A splendid Cinerary Urn, the largest known, being about 20 inches high, of the usual form and ornamentation, with overhanging rim and tapering lower part—found half a mile to the east of the town of Girvan, in Ayrshire.

A small Cinerary Urn, of the common type—found at Largs.

An Urn of the low wide-mouthed, thick-lipped variety, with impressed lines closely contiguous surrounding it horizontally from top to bottom—from the Isle of Skye.

Small Urn of the same form, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, with loops under the rim, presented by Mr Cochran-Patrick of Ladyland, and probably found there.

Small Urn of the same form, with no locality.

Among the foreign collections is a small typical series of Palæolithic implements, from Perigord; five Arrow-Heads of quartz, from South America; thirteen Arrow-Heads of chert, and six grooved Stone Axes, from North America; three Stone Axes, from New Zealand; a large globular two-handled Vase from Cuzco, about 2 feet high; a double-handled Amphora, about 4 feet long,

taken up from the bottom of the sea at Pozzuoli, and encrusted with sea-shells; a collection of Pottery and Glass, from Cyprus; a Mummy and collection of objects, from Egyptian tombs; and a very extensive and varied collection of South Sea Weapons, Paddles, Carvings, and Manufactures, brought home by Captain Cook.

In the Inscription Room of the Hunterian Museum are the Roman Monuments, 32 in number, described by Professor W. Anderson in a work issued for the University 1771, and also by Hubner, *Corpus Inscriptionum*, 1873.

KELVINGROVE MUSEUM, GLASGOW.

In the Archæological Section of this Museum there are a few Scottish specimens, the chief of which are:—

Five Sepulchral Urns, from cairns at Tomont End, Isle of Cumbrae, opened in 1878. Two of the five are cinerary urns about 10 to 11 inches in height, with overhanging rims, and the other three are of the low, wide-mouthed, thick-lipped form, about 5 inches in height. One of the three has four pierced loop-like projections under the brim.

A large Cinerary Urn, about 14 inches high, with two slight mouldings—found at Dippin, Kilmory, Arran, in 1875; a rude Cinerary Urn—found at Springfield Quay in 1887; and a Cinerary Urn, broken—found on the farm of Lawfield, Kilmalcolm.

A wedge-shaped Stone Hammer, about 8 inches in length—from Gartmore, Perthshire; another, about 10 inches in length—from New Kilpatrick; and a third, about 7 inches in length—from Stobcross Docks.

A polished Axe of felstone, about 11 inches in length, oval in the cross section, with planed edges—found at the junction of Sauchiehall and Buchanan Streets.

A Bronze Sword, one of three found in the island of Shuna, Argyllshire, in 1874. One of these swords was presented to the National Museum by Mr Robert Thomson, Shuna, Cor. Mem. S.A. Scot., in 1875. [See the *Proceedings*, vol. xi. p. 121.] A flanged Axe of bronze—found in Fife.

An octagonal Font—no locality.

A Sculptured Stone, from Old Kilpatrick, latterly in the garden of Mountblow House. Figured in *Stuart's Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, vol. i. plate cxx.

A beautiful Bowl of Samian ware (fig. 12), perfect, found 7th October 1876, in an excavation in the Flesher's Haugh, in Glasgow Green. This is the finest specimen of Samian ware known to have been found in Scotland.

Fragments of a similar Bowl of Samian ware—found at Gartshore, Kirkin-tilloch.

Other collections, not Scottish, are a series of 200 Arrow-Heads of flint,

about 80 Stone Celts, two Socketed Axes of bronze, and 27 Querns—from Ireland.

Among the foreign collections are the Livingstone collection of Weapons, Implements, &c., from Central Africa ; a collection of Weapons, &c., from New Guinea ; and small collections from Australia and New Zealand.

The Museum also contains a large collection of Cypriote Antiquities, principally in pottery and glass, and a series of Greek Pottery and other remains from the island of Vulcano, in the Lipari group.



Fig. 12. Bowl of Samian Ware, found in Glasgow Green.

N A I R N .

The Nairn Museum, in the Public Hall Buildings, occupies a portion of the Reading Room of the Nairn Literary Institute, screened off from the part used as the Reading Room. Its principal collections are Mineralogical and Geological. The Mineralogical section is remarkable as presenting, among many interesting features, a series of minerals from Greenland ; and there is a good representation of the Old Red Sandstone Fossils of the district. The Archæological specimens are few in number, and are not labelled with their localities :—

A very fine Urn, of the tall thin-lipped variety, with bulging sides, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and the fragments of another.

Two polished Stone Axes or Celts of the common imperforate type.

A very fine Arrow-Head of whitish flint, with barbs and stem, and serrated on the edges ; and about half a dozen others of the common varieties.

One Rubbing Stone, three Querns, and one Pot-Quern.

Two Socket-Stones for the iron spindle of the upper-millstone, one still in the beam in which it rested when in use.

A set of old Highland Horse-harness of withes, and an old Wooden Plough, two old Axes, a Wool-Card, two Leisters, and a Caschrom.

A very good Highland Brooch of brass, ornamented with circles of inter-laced work and grotesque animals, and an octagonal Brooch.

A basket-hilted Sword, with thistle-heads in the ornament of the basket, and a single-edged blade. Other two basket-hilted Swords, said to be from Culloden; and two Halberts.

A round Powder-Horn, carved with a shield bearing the Manx triskele, a boar's head and a galley, bearing the motto "Arceo non uro."

A Plaid, said to have been worn by Prince Charles Edward, is exhibited by Mr Fraser, the Manse, Kilmorack.

FORRES.

The Falconer Museum, Tolbooth Street, Forres, is a handsome building erected in 1869, from a bequest by Alexander Falconer, a native of the burgh, aided by local subscriptions. It possesses good general collections of Geology and Natural History, among which is a very valuable local series of Old Red Sandstone Fossils, collected by the late Lady Cumming of Altyre. The Archæological department is chiefly local, and, though not extensive, contains a few interesting specimens.

There are twelve Flint Arrow-Heads, from the Culbin Sands.

A very fine Stone Hammer, of the form of the one from Urquhart in our Museum, measures 3 inches in length by 2 inches in breadth, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness. It is of red quartzite, with white veins, beautifully polished, and the hole drilled straight through. It was found on the White Hill, Rafford.

A Flint Knife of the rare spear-head or dagger-blade form, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in greatest breadth, was found in excavating on the site of the Gas Works.

There are two flat Axes of bronze of the usual form, one found on Briach Hill and another on Burgie Hill.

Part of an Urn of the wide-mouthed, thick-lipped form, with tapering under part, found with an unburnt interment of which the skull is preserved; and part of a Necklace of jet beads and plates—found at Dam of Burgie, in 1841. [See Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals*, vol. i. p. 434.]

A Bronze Pin, with an open crutch-shaped head—found in Culbin Sands.

A Ring-Brooch of silver, with the curious reversible inscription of a mystical character—ANSOGANAGOSNA.

A pair of Thumbkins, found in an excavation in the High Street in 1820.

Two basket-hilted Swords, one of which is peculiar in having a curved blade.

A Scottish Pistol of steel, without maker's name.

Two Scottish Powder-Horns, plain.

"A Peer Man," a Pot-Quern, several Crusies, and a Spinning-Wheel.

The old Bell of the church of Edinkillie, inscribed "Presented by Ro. Cumming of Relugas 1698;" and the old Bell of Rafford, dated 1696.

In the Ethnological department there are some good specimens of Fiji Pottery, and Savage Weapons from Australia, New Zealand, New Hebrides, &c.

INVERNESS.

The Museum at Inverness in connection with the Free Library is only in process of formation. A good room has been partially furnished with cases, and the nucleus of a collection, illustrative of the Geology and Mineralogy of the district, is being gathered into them. At the time of my visit there were but few Antiquities—about a dozen Arrow-Heads of flint, and from twenty to thirty Scrapers of flint, from Urquhart, Elginshire, and two polished Stone Axes, believed to be from the neighbourhood. A Quern, also from Inverness-shire, presented the peculiarity of having a projection on one side of the upper stone, apparently meant to serve as a handle. The only other objects of a local character were a Sporran and two basket-hilted Swords.

STIRLING.

The Museum of the Smith Institute, Stirling, founded in 1874, by Mr Thomas Smith of Glassingall, consists of two rooms—one a large hall 148 feet in length, and a room at the end 44 feet by 24. A Reading Room, Library, and Picture Gallery are also contained in the Institute. In the vestibule are preserved a number of the Stirling Castle Heads. There is no systematic collection of Antiquities, but a few things of interest are scattered through the general collections, which are for the most part those of a Museum of Science and Art, with a small assortment of Ethnographical objects.

The Scottish Antiquities are:—

Two Urns of the low thick-lipped form, with tapering under part, much broken—from a cist near Dunblane.

Two small Earthenware Jars, with loop side-handles—one 6½ inches high, covered with a greenish glaze; the other 5 inches high, with a bronze glaze, said to have been found in a grave at Dunblane.

A Caltrop and Dagger, said to have been found at Bannockburn.

A Knocking Stone, several Quern-Stones, and old Curling Stones.

The Stocks of Stirling, and Jougs, and an Executioner's Axe.

The old Standard Measures of Stirling.

A good old Chair, stated to have been the library chair of the Rev. James Guthrie, minister of Stirling, executed in Edinburgh during the religious persecution in 1661.

A Spinning-Wheel and Yarn-Reel, and an old street Crusie-Lamp.

Among the Ethnographical collections are specimens of Pottery from various countries, ancient and recent ; a series of Chinese and Indian Weapons and Musical Instruments ; and a few Stone Weapons of the ordinary types—from North America.

BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

The Macfarlane Museum, in the Bridge of Allan Public Hall, contains no Antiquities or Ethnological collections as yet. It was being fitted up with cases for the Natural Science collections at the date of my visit.

ALLOA.

The Museum of the Society of Natural Science and Archæology in Church Street, Alloa, established in 1863, is arranged in the gallery of a large hall which is used for the Society's and other meetings. It has the nucleus of a good local collection of Natural History and Geology. Local Antiquities are few, but among them are several objects of interest :—

A Flint Flake, 4 inches in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in greatest breadth in the middle, triangular in section, and tapering to a point at both ends—found in digging the foundation of the Museum.

Half of an Urn of the low thick-lipped variety, with tapering under part—found at Easter Tillicoultry, on the estate of Alva, in 1812.

A fine Palstave or Flanged Axe of bronze, 5 inches in length by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch across the cutting face, the flanges forming triangular expansions on the upper part—found in Blair-Drummond Moss.

A fine socketed Axe of bronze, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch across the cutting face, the socket nearly quadrangular at the mouth, the neck nearly cylindrical, a side loop about an inch under the rim of the socket—found in the neighbourhood of Alloa.

A portion of an Effigy, from a recessed tomb, probably in the old church of Alloa.

A Sculptured Stone, with two shields of arms.

A wrought-iron Bracket for the cover of the font of the old church of Alloa.

A small old Scottish Chair, said to have belonged to Janet Geddes.

A Culross Girdle, and some Flags of the old Reform agitation.

Remains of the *Bos primigenius* and Red Deer, found in excavating the docks at Alloa. There are also other animal remains of very large size, which bear marks as if they had been brought up by a dredger, but unfortunately their history is not now known.

Among the Ethnographical objects are two Admiralty Island Spears, with obsidian heads ; a New Zealand Mere-Mere of basalt ; a number of Carved

Paddles and War-Clubs, from Fiji, &c.; and a small collection of Pottery, from Fiji, Mexico, and Peru.

REPORTS BY GEORGE F. BLACK.

Mr George F. Black visited the following Museums:—The Museums in King's and Marischal Colleges, Aberdeen; the Museum in the Free Church College, Aberdeen; the Arbutnot Museum, Peterhead; the Museum in the Institution, Banff; the Museum, Arbroath; the Museum of the Natural History and Antiquarian Society, Montrose; the Museum in the Working-Men's Institute, Duns; the Museum, Berwick; the Museum of the Archæological Society, Hawick; the Museum of the Tweedside Physical and Antiquarian Society, Kelso; the Museum, Jedburgh; the *Observatory Museum, Dumfries*; the *Museum of the Natural History and Antiquarian Society, Dumfries*; the Museum in the Town Hall, Kirkcudbright; the Grierson Museum, Thornhill; the Museum in Burns's Monument, Kilmarnock; the Museum in Greenock; the Museum in Paisley.

KING'S COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.

The Archæological Museum in King's College, Aberdeen, was originally constituted as a general Museum of Natural History, as well as Antiquities, Local and Foreign. At the union of King's College with Marischal College, in 1860, the Natural History part of the collection was transferred to the Museum in Marischal College, while the remaining portion of the collection came in time to be recognised as the Archæological Museum of King's College. Subsequently, by means of small annual grants from the Senatus, a considerable addition has been gradually made to the collection of antiquarian objects, by casts of ancient sculptures, &c. A valuable collection of casts of Egyptian Tablets, &c., has also been presented to the Museum by Dr Grant Bey of Cairo, and a considerable collection of local objects has also been added by the Rev. Dr Christie. A Catalogue of the Collection was published last year, and I am indebted to it for a good deal of the information contained in this Report.

Of Scottish Antiquities in the collection there are—

A beautifully formed and large Arrow-Head of reddish flint, with triangular pointed stem, and long barbs, with bases slanting from the inner side backwards, so as to meet the outer edge of the curve of the sides at a sharp angle—probably found in Aberdeenshire.

Twenty Arrow-Heads of flint, of different forms, and many imperfect; and a chipped double-edged Knife of flint, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length—all found in Aberdeenshire, and principally in Kildrummy.

Fragment of a stone implement called a Spear-Head, of slate—found in Ross-shire.

Bead of black glass, striped with white and red; and a small Ring of jet, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter—without localities.

Two small Beads of vitreous paste, striped with yellow—found in Kildrummy.

Two small stone Whorls—one found in Kildrummy.

Bead of steatite, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter—from a necklace found in a cist on the farm of Dukeston, Kildrummy.

Axe of flint, polished, 4×2 inches—found in Upper Aberdeenshire.

Axe of greenstone, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness—found in Kildrummy.

Axe-Hammer of claystone, about 5×3 inches, of somewhat similar form to the one found at Crichtie, and ornamented with a raised band round the haft hole—no locality is attached to it, but it was probably found in the neighbourhood.

Ball of greenstone, 3 inches in diameter, ornamented with six plain circular discs, four of which are slightly imperfect—no locality, but probably found in Aberdeenshire.

Ball of greenstone, 3 inches in diameter, ornamented with seven plain circular discs, two of which are imperfect—no locality, but probably found in Aberdeenshire.

Ball of greenstone, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, ornamented with about forty small projecting knobs—found in Upper Aberdeenshire.

Stone Ball, 7 inches in diameter—found at Craigie Loanings, Aberdeen.

Stone Cup, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the mouth by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, with hollow $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep—found on the farm of Westerclova, Kildrummy, near a large number of weems or underground houses.

Rudely-made Cup of steatitic stone, with projecting handle—found on leveling a part of an ancient camp of 25 acres on the summit of the Damil, a conical hill in the parish of Alford, Aberdeenshire.

Two large Querns, complete—no localities.

Two Anvil-Stones, found in a large bed of flint chips near the sea-shore at Belhelvie, Aberdeenshire.

Two large Anvil-Stones, one with forty-nine depressions and the other with fourteen—both found at Slains.

Specimen of Stone from the vitrified fort on the Tap o' North, Aberdeenshire.

Flat Axe of bronze, $5\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, showing traces of tinning—no locality.

Flat Axe of bronze, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches—found on the farm of Ardhuncark, Kildrummy, in the neighbourhood of a large number of "Pond Barrows."

Leaf-shaped Sword of bronze, $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, imperfect in the hilt, but showing two rivet holes in each wing—no locality.

Leaf-shaped Sword of bronze, 24 inches in length, with two rivet holes in each wing, and one in the centre of the handle—no locality.

Urn of cinerary type, unornamented and imperfect, and which originally would be about 17 inches in height. It was found in the parish of Fyvie, in a circular hole about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter, and a quantity of peat ashes and burnt bones were also found in the hole, indicating that cremation had taken place. The bottom of the hole in which the urn was found was coated over with clay to the depth of 2 inches, above which was a covering of small flat stones. The bottom of the cavity on which the urn rested was 2 feet 5 inches from the surface.

Rudely made unornamented Urn of cinerary type (broken, but the pieces held in place by bands of tape), $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height by 10 inches across the mouth; and the upper portion of a small Urn of cinerary type, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the mouth—both found with burnt bones in a cist at Strichen in 1866.

Urn of food-vessel type, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height by 6 inches across the mouth, with ornamentation resembling string-impressed lines—no locality.

Urn of drinking-cup type, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height by $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the mouth, ornamented by bands of short vertical lines divided from each other by bands of two horizontal lines—found in making a road near the church of Banchory-Ternan in 1801.

Lower portion of an Urn of drinking-cup type—found at Stoneywood in 1802.

Thick Ring of iron, 8 inches in diameter, found in the year 1800 in the camp at Rae-Dykes, near Stonehaven, and “supposed to have been the hoop of the axle of a Caledonian war chariot used in the battle between Agricola and Galgacus, fought hard by” (See *Archæologia Scotica*, vol. ii. p. 301.)

Mediæval Pot of brass, with three feet, 9 inches in height by $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the mouth, with a hole in one side caused by the plough that turned it up—found about the year 1837, at the late farm of Flabbits, Durris, Kincardineshire.

Mediæval brass Pot, with three feet, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height—found among a quantity of human bones in Culloden Moor, about 1830.

Portion of a Sculptured Slab, about 16 inches in length, showing a priest with a staff and book—no locality.

Two-handed Sword, with leather-covered handle, ornamented with interlaced patterns; Iron Branks, formerly used in the parish church of Dunnottar, Kincardineshire; Thumbscrew; Socket of the ancient Market Cross of Old Aberdeen, from the area in front of the present town house; two Cannons dredged out of the harbour of Aberdeen; old Wooden Lock; small Wooden Plane, found between the wall and the lathing of Druminnor House, parish of Rhynie, in 1846; old Ring-Dial of brass; Padlock of the condemned cell of the Old Tolbooth, Aberdeen; *Cas-Chrom*, from Skye; Shetland Spade, from Scalloway; Iron Shoe of an old plough, from Kildrumny; pair of Rivlins

of raw cow-hide, from Shetland; the Linen Stamp of Aberdeen, dated 1745; old Stocking Stamp of Aberdeen, dated 1745; Seal of George Hamilton, bishop of Aberdeen, bearing a Mitre and Shield, and the inscription *SIGILLVM COMMVNE GEORGII EPISCOPI ABERDENEN*; two basket-hilted Swords; a pair of finely engraved Highland Pistols of steel, with globular butts, and dated 1634.

Of foreign Archæological Specimens, &c., there are—

Four small Arrow-Heads of flint—from North America.

Axe of flint, $9 \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, well polished—found in East Kent.

Axe of flint, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ inches—found in East Kent.

Axe of basalt, 5×3 inches—from Ireland.

Three small Axes of greenstone—probably from Ireland.

Small Axe, with projecting ears—probably from the West Indies (*Carib.*).

Perforated Axe-Hammer of greenstone, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches—no locality.

Roughly polished piece of Greenstone, $4 \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches—no locality.

Pair of gilt Spurs, dug up at Evesham, Worcester.

Suit of Horseman's Armour, such as was worn about the time of Henry VIII. or Queen Elizabeth.

Pair of brown felt Dress-Gloves, embroidered with gold and lined with pink satin, said to have been left by King Charles II. at Mosely Hall, Staffordshire, in 1651, after the battle of Worcester.

Buff Coat or Jerkin (worn in the time of Charles I.), sent from Hungary, about 1650, to David Stuart of Inchbreck, by one of his family.

Of Ethnographical Articles, &c., there are—

Eskimo.—Two Traps for catching birds; a Whale Harpoon and a Harpoon Barb; two Spear-Heads of stone, for killing seals; Box for holding stone arrow-heads; small hollow wooden Image of a walrus, used as a box for holding arrow and spear heads; Wrist Guard for protecting the wrist from the bowstring; Implement for sharpening arrow and spear heads; Stone for sharpening knives, needles, &c.; Implements, one of wood and the other of walrus ivory, rudely made in the form of human hands, and used for cleaning the inside of skins; very fine Scraper of flint, in wooden handle; Knife of bone or ivory, with wooden handle; bone Hammer; Spoon made of the tusk of the walrus; two Levers for lacing the *Baidares* or light skin-boats of the natives of the American side of Behring Strait; two Arrow or Spear Heads of flint, with serrated edges, each $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, both from Kotzebue Sound.

North American Indian.—Pipe made of the tusk of the walrus, by the Port Simpson Indians; four Masks of wood, used by the Port Simpson Indians in their war dances; ten very fine specimens of carved Stone Pipes, made by the Indians of Queen Charlotte Island; two finely carved Stone Plates, from Queen Charlotte Island; Blanket worn when dancing by the Indians of Vancouver Island; Stone Pipe, from Vancouver Island; Whale Harpoon used by the Indians of Cape Flattery; two pairs of Indian Snow-Shoes;

Arrows from California ; Stone Implement, 12 inches in length, termed a *Spuish*, and used for skinning deer, from a Melicete Indian tomb in New Brunswick ; Wampum Belt ; Cherokee War-Pipe or Call, which imitates the notes of the blue jay of North America ; Cherokee Instrument for producing fire ; Stone Collar, similar to the one figured in Stevens's *Flint Chips*, p. 231, from the Antilles.

Mexico and Peru.—Six small Stone Idols—found in ancient sepulchral tumuli in Mexico, Guatemala, and Costa Rica ; and twenty-three specimens of Peruvian Pottery.

South America.—Bamboo Box, containing poisoned Blowpipe Arrows—from British Guiana ; Necklace of wild boars' teeth, and two War Clubs—also from British Guiana.

Polynesia.—Three Combs, from the Tonga Islands, each formed of several pieces of the rib of the cocoa-nut leaflet fastened close together with a thread of cinnet ; Fan and a Pillow of wood, from the Tonga Islands ; Figure of *Sakaunu*, a great Tongan goddess, 14 inches in height ; specimens of Cloth, from Fiji and the Friendly Islands ; Axe of stone, from the South Sea Islands ; a number of War Clubs, from the Fiji Islands ; two Fans, Woman's Dress, Needle made of a human bone, and used in the manufacture of mats, Necklace of human and dog's teeth, and Necklaces of shells, &c.—all from the Fiji Islands ; Sword, edged with sharks' teeth, from Kingsmill Island ; Stone Adze in wooden handle, specimen of Cloth, and wooden Stamp for printing cloth—all from the Sandwich Islands.

Australia.—Knife, formed of small pieces of flint arranged in a row, and fastened into a wooden handle with gum ; Stone Hammer, bound to the handle with gum ; two parrying Shields, and an Instrument for killing birds—all from New South Wales ; two Boomerangs, Waddy, Nulla-Nulla, and Arm Ornaments of the Australian natives.

New Zealand.—*Mere-Mere* of basalt, 12 inches in length ; *Tiki-tiki* of jadeite ; Chisel of stone ; three Carved Boxes of wood for holding feathers ; and a War Club.

Africa.—Four leather Amulets, filled with cotton seeds, worn by the Foulah negroes ; Dress, Musical Instrument, and Case of Arrows of the Foulah Negroes ; Shield of buffalo hide of a Zulu chief, and several Assegais taken from the battlefield of Gurghilevo, Ulundi ; *Knobkerrie* or *Inducka* and Kafir Spoon ; Tobacco Pipe and Cigar-Holder of steatite, used by the Hottentots ; a number of Daggers, Swords, Images, Coins, &c., from China, India, Burma, Java, &c.

MARISCHAL COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.

In the Anatomical Museum in Marischal College are three small Urns of drinking-cup type, the particulars of which are as follows :—

(1) Urn, $7 \times 5\frac{3}{4}$ inches, ornamented with zigzags and lines of punctulations, &c., found in a short cist at Parkhill, in 1867.

(2) Urn, $6\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, imperfect at the mouth on one side, ornamented with triangles, &c.—found in a short cist at Persley Quarry, near Aberdeen, in 1868.

(3) Urn, $5\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, ornamented all down the side with lines of fine punctulations—found in a short cist at Stoneywood, near Aberdeen, in 1868.

In the same case are shown small collections of Human Bones from cists at Parkhill, Auchindoir, Stoneywood, Persley Quarry, and Foveran. According to Professor Struthers, the most of the bones are those of men of good stature.

In the Library is preserved the Silver Chain, with gilt ornaments, found in 1735, concealed under the floor of the "old Bibliothek of Marischal College," which formed part of the buildings of the ancient Franciscan convent. The chain and its pendent ornaments are described in the *Proceedings*, vol. x. p. 325, and figured on pl. xiii.

Portion of a double-link Chain of silver, consisting of eleven interlinked circular links about 1 inch in diameter, and similar to the chains of double links in the National Museum—found on the lands of Nigg, Kincardineshire.

A Banner of the Covenant, of silk.

Bismar of brass—no locality.

A Gold Ornament in the shape of a bird—found in a tumulus in Costa Rica, Central America.

The Wilson Collection of Greek Coins, Vases, Statuettes, &c., and a number of Egyptian relics are also preserved in the Library. A Catalogue of these objects exists in manuscript.

FREE CHURCH COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.

The Museum in the Library of the Free Church College, Aberdeen, was formed by the late Alexander Thomson of Banchory, and bequeathed by him to the Free Church College, along with a sum of money to provide for its maintenance. No order or classification is observed in arranging the specimens. The Flint and Stone Implements are kept in a drawer, out of sight, there being no accommodation in the cases for them. Besides the Antiquities, there is a small collection of Minerals, &c. No additions of any importance appear to have been made to the collection since its transference to the Free Church College.

Of Scottish Antiquities there are—

Four small Arrow-Heads, with barbs and stems (two imperfect)—found at Tillygreig, Udney, Aberdeenshire.

Small Arrow-Head, with barbs and stem—found at Mameula, New Machar, Aberdeenshire.

One barbed and stemmed and three leaf-shaped Arrow-Heads (one rudely made)—all found at Craiginchmyre, Banchory, Aberdeenshire.

Large Arrow-Head, with barbs and stem—found at Stonehaven.

Large lozenge-shaped Arrow-Head, and another with barbs and stem—both found at Rainnieshills.

Arrow-Head, with barbs and stem—found at Countesswells.

Large Arrow-Head, with barbs and stem—found at Banchory.

Two leaf-shaped Arrow-Heads, and one small Spear-Head, with barbs and stem—no localities.

Small Arrow-Head, with barbs and stem, and one rude triangular hollow-based Arrow-Head, two round Scrapers, and thirteen Chips of flint—all found at Sandwick, Orkney.

Very fine leaf-shaped Spear-Head, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length—found at Tillygreig, Aberdeenshire.

Lozenge-shaped Spear-Head, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length—found at Tollohill, Banchory.

Axe of greenstone, 8 inches in length by 3 in breadth at the cutting edge, with ground surface—found at Belhelvie, Aberdeenshire.

Axe of limestone, rudely made, $7 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, found on the Hill of Tillygreig, Aberdeenshire.

Axe of claystone, $4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, polished, the butt imperfect—said to be from the South Sea Islands, but almost certainly Scottish.

Butt end of a polished Axe of claystone—said to be from the South Sea Islands, but more probably Scottish.

Small Axe of greenstone, $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ inches—also said to be from the South Sea Islands, but more probably Scottish.

Ball of sandstone, 3 inches in diameter, ornamented in relief with six knobs, each of which is carved with three concentric lines round a small central knob $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter—found at Cairnroben.

Ball of granitic stone, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, much weather worn, uncarved—found on the Hill of Tillygreig, in 1854.

Small Bead of blue vitreous paste striped with yellow—no locality, but probably found in the neighbourhood.

Small Collection from Glenluce, Wigtownshire, consisting of—

Fourteen Hammer-Stones, eleven flint Scrapers, one Polisher (?), two pieces of black Flint, and one piece of an Urn—presented by the Rev. George Wilson of Glenluce.

Leaf-shaped Sword of bronze, 25 inches in length, with a rivet hole on each side at the base of the blade and two in the length of the handle—one of four found in a peat moss near Haddo House, Methlick, Aberdeenshire, in 1858.¹

¹This sword has been spoiled through having an inscription engraved on one side to the effect that it was presented to Alexander Thomson, of Banchory, by the Earl of Aberdeen, in 1858.

Flat Axe of bronze, $7 \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, with fine patina, "found along with five others in removing a cairn of stones in the parish of Durris," in 1860.

Upper portion of a Cinerary Urn, about 12 inches in diameter across the mouth, ornamented inside the rim with three rows of small round depressions about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter, and on the outside, round the upper part, with nine rows of the same ornamentation—found on the Pentland Hills, near Edinburgh.

Urn of drinking-cup type, in fine preservation, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height by 5 inches across the mouth; and the greater portion of the side and bottom of another of food-vessel type, finely ornamented—both found in a cist with a skeleton while repairing a road at Clashfarquhar, Banchory, on the 27th August, 1817. When discovered, the urns stood at the west side of the body, one opposite the knee and the other opposite the thigh. (These two urns are figured in a very inaccurate manner in Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 419, from drawings by the late Alexander Thomson of Banchory.) Another Urn was found near the same locality, and deposited in the Stonehaven Museum, which is now dispersed, and the urn in all probability lost.

Highland Brooch of brass, 4 inches in diameter, minus its pin, with three panels of interlaced ornamentation.

"John Knox's Watch," traditionally regarded as having been presented to him by Queen Mary at the time when she was anxious to cajole him into an approbation of her measures; "A Gold Pin, in a small piece of Prince Charlie's Kilt, given by him to Lady Mackintosh a day or two before Culloden;" A Gaelic Psalm-Book, or Book of Power, with key and yarn (see Dalzell, *Darker Superstitions of Scotland*, p. 522); old square-shaped Iron Padlock.

Of foreign things there are—

Beautifully polished Axe of light green stone (called "nephrite" on the ticket), almond-shaped, measuring 7×3 inches—said to be from the South Sea Islands, but more probably from Jamaica.

Three articles from Sweden, viz., rudely chipped Axe of flint, $7 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches—from Skake; portion of a Dagger of chipped flint; and rudely ornamented Whorl of greenstone, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter—from Waksala, province of Upsala.

Four finely-formed Arrow-Heads of flint—from North America.

Eighteen Discs of shale or cannel-coal, from 2 to 3 inches in diameter, erroneously called "Kimmeridge Coal Money"—found at Povington, Dorsetshire, where upwards of a thousand specimens are said to have been found.

Small Jar of clay, 4 inches in height, with contracting neck and loop handle, rudely ornamented round the middle by vertical and horizontal incised lines—probably from North America.

A miscellaneous collection of Greek, Roman, Egyptian, and other Antiquities consisting of—

Greek and Roman.—About sixty vessels of Pottery, *Lecythis*, *Amphora*, *Oenochoi*, &c.; Mirror of bronze, ornamented on one side with concentric

lines, in relief, and with the other side tinned or silvered; twenty-one terra-cotta Lamps; five small phial-shaped Vases of glass; three small phial-shaped Vases of clay; models of a Human Hand and Foot, "both votive-offerings from Rome;" portion of the Pavement of the Temple of Juno Gabina; small marble Slab, inscribed VALERIA · MESSALINAE · AVGVSTII · L · CAENIS; half of a double-spiral Brooch of bronze, 2 inches in diameter, similar to those found in Central Europe; two small phallic Figures in bronze, the largest about 3 inches in length; portions of four or five Fibulæ; bronze Mace-head, with three rows of six spikes each; Roman Wax-Tablet Smoother and Roman Stylus, both of ivory—found at Arles in 1862.

Egyptian.—Twenty-five Figures in wood, green glaze, clay, and wax; two Signet Rings of bronze; wooden Spoon, with ornamental pattern carved on the handles—found in a tomb at Thebes; two Scarabæi; the painted Lid of a Coffin; the hand of a Mummy; the Mummy of a young Crocodile; and a number of small Figures of Gods, &c., for hanging round the neck.

Assyrian.—Three small Cylinders of hematite, with figures and cuneiform letters.

Hindu.—Several small Figures in brass of Hindu gods, &c.—modern.

Miscellaneous.—About a dozen Malay and Javanese Knives and Daggers; two wooden Bows—no localities; Spear, about 10 feet in length, barbed, with fish-bones, finely plaited, and carved with faces of two gods—probably from Treasury Island, Solomon Group; Spear, about 10 feet long, barbed with four rows of sharks' teeth—probably from Kingsmill Island; three Drums, formed from portions of hollowed trunks of trees—from Africa; Fiji Club, with carved handle; Arrow and large Quiver—no localities; Set of Harness of red cloth, &c.—probably Eastern; Pole, about 12 feet in length and 5 inches in diameter, with the figure of a carved and painted Idol at the top—no locality, but certainly from the South Sea Islands; curious Shield of thin bronze, with rude ornamentation stamped in relief from the inside, about 3 feet in length by 7 inches across the widest part, contracting to 4 inches in the middle; three Eastern Hats; Eastern Matchlock, and an old European Percussion Musket.

THE ARBUTHNOT MUSEUM, PETERHEAD.

The Collection in the Arbuthnot Museum in Chapel Street, Peterhead, was formed mainly by the late Adam Arbuthnot, merchant in Peterhead, and bequeathed by him to the town in 1851. According to the terms of his will, the Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the town are trustees in perpetuity; and he further directed that, "in case any Act shall be passed by the Legislature for the vesting, management, and maintenance of Museums of Works of Art, or others, in Burghs, then my said Museum and Cabinet of Coins shall be placed under the provisions of such Act." The Museum contains a very good collection of Greek and Roman Coins, and a good series of the

English and Scottish Coinage, besides a general collection of specimens of Natural History, Minerals, and Antiquities. A small Catalogue of the Museum was published in 1851, and few things of any Archæological or Antiquarian value have been added since then. The Museum is open daily on payment of an admission fee of 2d.

Of Scottish Antiquities there are—

Three barbed and stemmed Arrow-Heads—found at Cruden, Aberdeenshire.

Three barbed and stemmed Arrow-Heads, one leaf-shaped Arrow-Head, and portion of another—all found at Fyvie, Aberdeenshire.

Seventeen Arrow and Spear Heads of flint, mostly imperfect; one Knife of chipped flint, one Scraper, and one rude Core—all from Aberdeenshire.

Axes found in Aberdeenshire, viz., (1) of granitic stone, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, polished at the cutting edge; (2) of claystone, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, imperfect at the cutting edge; (3) of basalt, 8×3 inches, rudely chipped, with polished cutting edge; (4) of greenstone, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, polished; (5) of claystone, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, polished.

Axes found in Fifeshire, viz., (1) of basalt, $6\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, polished; (2) of fine greenish claystone, $3 \times 1\frac{5}{8}$ inches, polished, with slight groove on each side; (3) of fine claystone, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, very flat, and polished.

Axe of greenstone, $5\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches—found at Cairncatto, Aberdeenshire.

Axe of granitic stone, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches—found at Bruxie, Old Deer, Aberdeenshire.

Axe of greenstone, $6\frac{5}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $\frac{5}{8}$ in thickness, a fine specimen, finely polished—found at Peterhead.

Axe of basalt, $7 \times 3\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, perfect, and finely polished—found at Peterhead.

Axe of claystone, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, partly polished—found at Ravenscrag Ruin, Peterhead.

Axes, with no localities, but certainly Scotch, viz., (1) of flint, $3 \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ inches, polished on the cutting edge; (2) of claystone, $2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, polished; (3) of sandstone, $8\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, a fine specimen.

Whorl of claystone—no locality.

Anvil-Stone, about 4 inches in diameter, with a hollow on each side, and abraded edges, and two ordinary oblong-shaped Hammer-Stones—both found at Stennis, Orkney.

Roundish Pebble of quartzite, used as a hammer-stone—no locality.

Ball of granitic stone, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, finely smoothed, with four circular discs in low relief, the edges of which impinge upon each other—probably found in Aberdeenshire.

Ball of greenstone, 3 inches in diameter, with rough surface, ornamented with twelve projecting knobs—probably found in Aberdeenshire.

Ball of finely polished serpentine, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter—no locality, but probably found in the neighbourhood.

Whetstone of quartzite, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch across the middle, tapering to a point at both extremities, finely polished and perfect—found in the ruins of the Abbey of Deer, Buchan, Aberdeenshire.

Axe of bronze, flanged, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch across the cutting edge, the flanges lozenge-shaped and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in width at the widest part—found on the farm of Savock, Aberdeenshire.

Axe of bronze, socketed, $3\frac{7}{8} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$ inches, with three vertical ribs, an inch in length, on each side—ploughed up near the Manse of St Fergus, Buchan, Aberdeenshire.

Bowl-shaped Urn of food-vessel type, about 6 inches in height by 7 inches across the mouth, ornamented with lines of dots and rows of circles alternating, imperfect on one side—found with burnt human bones below the foundation of Meethill Monument, Broad Street, Peterhead.

Urn of drinking-cup type, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height by $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches across the mouth, ornamented on the outside with bands of oblique lines and zigzags—found on the farm of Bankhead, Pitsligo, Aberdon, in 1870.

Body and portion of the Rim of an Urn of drinking-cup type, originally about 6 inches in height—found in 1838 in a tumulus at Savock, Faichfield, parish of Longside, and near to the place called Campwells. Figured as perfect in the *Catalogue of the Archaeological Exhibition in Edinburgh*, 1858, plate iii.

Fragments of a nearly complete Urn of cinerary type, roughly made and rudely ornamented—found in a cist at Newseal, parish of St Fergus, Buchan, Aberdeenshire, in 1840.

“Part of a Wooden Coffin, dug from a tumulus of peat moss on the estate of Cairngall, in August 1813,” about 5 inches in length by 1 inch broad and $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch thick.

Collection from a small tumulus at Ardifney, parish of Cruden, opened on the 21st August 1821. The collection is as follows;—

(1) Urn of drinking-cup type, perfect, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height by $5\frac{1}{4}$ across the mouth, ornamented on the outside with a variety of incised patterns. This urn is also figured in the *Cat. Arch. Exhib. Edin.*, pl. iii.

(2) Urn of drinking-cup type, the greater part of one side gone, ornamented in a similar manner to No. 1.

(3) Necklace of 12 Beads of jet, the largest of which measures $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length, and the smallest about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; and four rude unshaped Beads of amber.

(4) Axe of grey flint, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the cutting edge, finely polished. This axe and the necklace are figured on a small scale on plate ii. of the *Cat. Arch. Exhib. Edin.*

(5) Bracer or Wristguard, of polished felstone, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch wide at one end by $\frac{1}{8}$ inch at the other, rounded on one face and hollow on the other, with a small hole at each corner. In shape, size, and

material this bracer is remarkably like the one found at Fyrish, near Evan-toun, Ross-shire, and now in the National Collection.

(6) Very fine Arrow-Head, with barbs and stem, the point very slightly broken—apparently the only one in the collection from the tumulus, although seven are stated to have been found.

(7) Rude Knife formed from a large flake of flint, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, roughly chipped on one edge.

(8) A large rude Flake of flint, unworked.

(9) Portions of Skulls, Leg-Bones, &c., forming portions of the skeletons of a man and a child, and also the remains of a dog.

A miscellaneous collection of mediæval and later Scottish Antiquities, &c., consisting of a Jug of glazed ware, mediæval, 8 inches in height, with handle on one side—found in Peterhead; Models of a Distaff and an old Whorl—from Nethermill, Cruden; large iron Mantrap; old Sedan Chair; "Robert Burns's Plough;" iron Pencil-Case, found on the battlefield at Culloden; large Brass Spur; old Wooden Spoon, from Cruden; Caltrop, found at Frew, on the Firth of Forth; collection of Elfin Pipes, from Stirling; Brass Key and portion of Lead-Piping, from the ruins of the Abbey of Deer, Buchan; three old Arm-chairs, dated respectively 1607, 1661, and 1696; silver Table-Spoon, found near Haddo, inscribed on the back with the initials M.B. and R.P.; two Toddy-Ladles, Snuff-Box, and Brass Tobacco Box; carved Knife-Handle of ivory, found in ploughing a peat moss in Fifeshire; Tusk of a Boar, fragment of Lead, and an iron Key, dug up near the base of Ravenscrag Ruin, in 1829; Highland flint-lock Pistol of steel, finely engraved, made by JOHN CAMPBELL; a pair of Rivlins or Shoes of undressed hide, from Shetland; four small Cannon Balls; two-handed Sword, Andrea Ferara Sword, and another Broadsword; Bow of yew, with Quiver and Arrows.

Of foreign Archæological specimens, there are only—

Two very fine *Mere-Meres* of basalt, from New Zealand—one 14 inches, the other $15\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length.

Two finely polished Axes of green stone, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ inches and $6\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches—both from the Island of Jamaica, West Indies.

Arrow-Head of flint, with barbs and stem—said to be from New South Wales.

Three Spear-Heads of flint—from North America.

Cast of an Implement of chipped flint, $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, pointed at each end, and having the central part strongly serrated on one side by six teeth, and on the other by five; the original found in Honduras, and figured in Wilson's *Prehistoric Man*, vol. i. p. 194.

Five small Vessels of clay, found in a cemetery in the island of Cephalaria in 1816; an unguent Vase, from Argos, and another from Athens. Several small Egyptian Bronze Figures.

Of miscellaneous Ethnographical and other objects, there are—A very

fine collection of Eskimo objects in walrus ivory, consisting of four Harpoon Heads, a Comb, twenty-five small Ornaments in the shape of birds, a large Snow-knife, Fish-hooks, &c.—all from Baffin's Bay. Eskimo Register of Age, consisting of a string of twenty-nine metatarsal and other small bones of animals, obtained from a woman who wore it suspended from her girdle; two Eskimo Bow and Arrows, Spear for seals, and a bone-barbed Bird-Spear. Two very fine large Pipes of carved stone, and a curious Object of the same material, 11 inches in length by 2 broad, carved in relief with grotesque human and other figures—all from British Columbia. Two Paddles, carved and painted, from Vancouver Island. Bead Collar, Cloak, Knitted Bag, and Bead Necklace—from New Guinea. Stone Adze in handle, stone Axe-Head, and wooden Drum—said to be from the Solomon Islands. Wooden Knife, with finely carved handle—from New Guinea, very similar to one in the Kirkcudbright Museum. Large lot of Arrows, Spears, Bows, Clubs, &c., from the South Sea Islands; and a rudely carved Shield and a number of Boomerangs, from Australia, and a number of Zulu Assegais. Jar of Black Ware, from Peru. Two Malay Krises, Malay Spear, Chinese Tatar Bow and Arrows, and South American Indian Bow and Arrows, &c.

BANFF.

The Museum in the Banff Institution was founded in 1828. It is supported by fees and contributions, and is open daily to the public on payment of a small fee. It has a good collection of weapons, &c., from the South Sea Islands, and is fortunate in possessing some unique things; as, for instance, the only known example of a *Pieta* in stone found in Scotland; the Silver Pin, Chain, and Armlet, found at Gaulcross; and the Bronze Swine's Head, found at Leichestown.

Of Scottish Archæological objects in the collection there are—

Twelve Arrow-Heads of flint, with barbs and stems and leaf-shaped—all found in Banffshire.

Two Axes of claystone, one measuring $9\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and the other $5 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches—both found at Sandlaw, Banffshire.

Axe of greenstone, 8×3 inches—found at Gamrie, Banffshire.

Cutting end of a polished chisel-shaped Axe of flint, much fractured—no locality is given, but very probably it was found in the neighbourhood.

Two Axes of greenstone, one $6 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, the other $6 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches—no locality given, but probably found near Banff.

Three small Axes of greenstone, each about $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches—probably from Ireland.

Perforated Axe-Hammer of greenstone, $4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, much weather-worn—found with a stone ball in a moss near Tomintoul.

Ball of basalt, about 3 inches in diameter, ornamented with about one

hundred small flat-topped knobs, and having the surface of each ornamented by lines crossing each other at right angles—found with the foregoing stone Hammer.

Cup of mica-schist, measuring 6 inches across the mouth—found at Cairn, Bankhead, Boyndie, Banffshire.

Cup of steatitic stone, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with perforated handle—found at Auchingoul, Banffshire.

Cup of steatitic stone, imperfect, with imperfect perforated handle—found at Kinclune Tower.

Cup of steatitic stone, 4 inches in diameter, with imperfect handle—no locality, but probably found near Banff.

Two complete Querns and three Upper Stones of Querns—all found in Banffshire.

Four Socket-Stones of gates—all found in Banffshire.

Two Whorls of sandstone—found in a field on the farm of Loanhead, near Cornhill, Corncairn, Banffshire.

Twenty-six Beads of amber, and two of vitreous paste, striped with yellow—all found in Banffshire.

Bead of vitreous paste, striped—found at Castle Newe, Aberdeenshire.

Mould of sandstone, for casting flat axes of bronze—found in the parish of Marnoch, Banffshire.

Flat Axe of bronze, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the cutting edge—found on the farm of Kinclave, Gowie, Banffshire.

Socketed Axe of bronze, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, covered with a fine patina—found at Devonshaw, Clackmannanshire.

Point of a Spear-Head of bronze—found in a peat bog at Corgaff, Strathdon, Aberdeenshire.

Leaf-shaped Spear-Head of bronze, 14 inches in length, slightly imperfect in the socket and at the point—found near Banff.

Leaf-shaped Sword of bronze, imperfect at the point, and measuring 21 inches in length, pierced with four rivet holes—found in a moss near Blair-shinnock, Banffshire.

Two penannular Rings of bronze, with slightly expanded ends—no locality, but probably found in the neighbourhood.

Urn of drinking-cup type, 6 inches in height by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the mouth, the bottom imperfect—no locality given, but probably found in Banffshire.

Urn of drinking-cup type, $8 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches—found at Carestown, Deskford, Banffshire.

Urn of drinking-cup type, $5 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, imperfect—found on Cullen Farm, Cullen, Banffshire.

Urn of drinking-cup type, 7×6 inches, imperfect on one side—found at Auchmore, near Portsoy, Banffshire.

Urn of food-vessel type, 6 × 6 inches, imperfect on the bottom—found in excavating a cairn near Gask.

Bottom part of a small Urn containing burnt human bones—found at the Hill of Scatterty.

Fragments of a large Urn of cinerary form—found at Towie, Fordyce, Banffshire.

The curious bronze object in the form of a Swine's-Head, found in a moss at Liechestown, Deskford, Banffshire, in 1816, and described by the late Dr. John Alexander Smith in the *Proceedings* of the Society (vol. vii. p. 341 *et seq.*

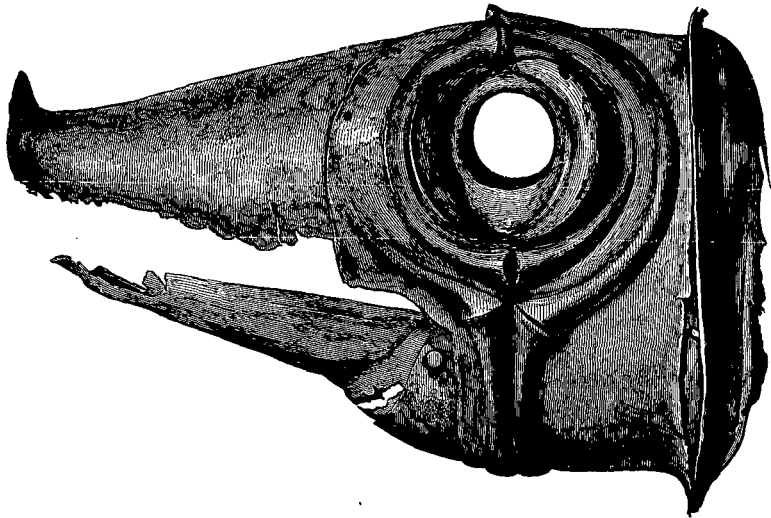


Fig. 13. Bronze Swine's Head, found at Leichestown.

and pl. xlvi.) and by Dr Anderson in his *Scotland in Pagan Times*, first series, p. 117. The object is mounted as shown in the above illustration, fig. 13.

Pin of silver, 6 inches in length, with semicircular head, carried on a short portion of the upper part of the pin, bent at right angles to the lower portion, and surmounted by three short cylindrical projections. The front face of the semicircular head is engraved with three connected circles of spiral ornamentation.

Armlet of silver, of three spirals, plain, 2½ inches in diameter.

Portion of Silver Chain, 12 inches in length—found with the above Armlet

and Pin on the farm of Ley, estate of Birkenbog, Gaulcross, Banffshire. These three objects are figured full size in Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, vol. ii. pl. 9 of illustrations.

The *Pieta* dug up in the churchyard of Banff, and described and figured in the *Proceedings*, vol. viii. new series, p. 356. The stone measures 1 foot 5 inches in length by $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches in breadth, and about 6 inches in thickness. The head of the sculpture is imperfect (fig. 14).



Fig. 14. *Pieta* in Stone, dug up in the Churchyard, Banff.

Two fine Highland Dirks, each with carved handle of interlaced work ; two basket-hilted Swords ; Stock of a Highland flint-lock Pistol of steel ; three old Pistols, with wooden stocks ; pair of iron Thumbscrews ; several Shoe-Buckles ; the Foot of a Plough ; and an iron Crusie. Stone Mould for casting small Luckenbooth Brooches—found in a field on the farm of Loanhead, near Cornhill ; small plain circular brass Brooch ; Linlithgow Bushel Measure ; brass Mortar, without pestle.

Of foreign Archaeological objects there are—A very fine small American Arrow-Head of flint, with barbs and stem ; an Axe of chipped flint, $8 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$

inches—from Denmark or Scandinavia; large Adze of shell, in wooden handle; the shell Heads of two others, and two stone Axes—from the Solomon Islands, South Pacific.

Also a large collection of Bows, Arrows, Clubs, Spears, &c., principally from the South Sea Islands.

ARBROATH, FORFARSHIRE.

The Museum at Arbroath, which occupies a large room in the Public Hall Buildings, is supported by a local Society and by admission fees. The general collection is extensive and varied, but unfortunately no proper system of classification is observed in the arranging of the specimens, the consequence being that it is almost useless for scientific purposes. The leading feature of the Museum is the collection of Shells and Minerals. The Museum is open daily to the public on payment of a small admission fee.

The Antiquities in the Museum consist of—

Two small and rudely formed Stone Axes, each about 5 inches in length—no localities are given, but they are probably Scottish.

Flanged Axe of bronze, about 5 inches in length—found near an ancient camp at Fordoun.

Rude and much-worn flanged Axe of bronze, about 3½ inches in length—no locality, but probably Scottish.

Casts of two halves of a stone Mould for socketed Axes, and a Cast of the Axe. This mould looks like a cast of the one found at Rosskeen, in Ross-shire.

Two large Whorls of stone—no localities.

Tripod Ewer of brass, 9 inches in height, imperfect—no locality.

Pair of large iron Thumbscrews.

Flat Powder-Horn, about 8 inches in length, brass mounted, carved with interlaced work, and dated 1698.

Five old iron Horseshoes; three Crusies of iron and one of copper; four Spinning-Wheels; two very fine Highland Broadwords; two basket-hilted Swords; two flint-lock Muskets; Letter of an Edinburgh Clothier to the Earl of Airlie, dated 1647, enclosing specimens of cloth for a doublet; and the original MS. of Burns's "John Barleycorn."

The Bell of Navar, a parish in the north-east of Forfarshire, which was united to Lethnot in 1721. The bell bears the following inscription in raised letters round the top:—C · OVDEROGGE FECIT ROTTERDAM 1665, SOLI DEO GLORIA M · IO · FIFVS PASTOR NAVARENSIS DONO DEDIT.

Of foreign objects there are—Nine American Arrow-Heads of flint; Axe of greenstone, from Canada, about 6 inches long; Stone Axe, from New Zealand, about 5 inches in length.

Portion of Mosaic Pavement from Pompeii; a number of Images of green

glazed ware, from Egypt, and two terra-cotta Lamps; small Toltec clay Figure of human Head; suit of Japanese Armour; Arab Matchlock; pair large steel Spurs—probably Mexican.

Collection of Ornaments and articles of Dress from Ashanti; three British Guiana Clubs; five carved Australian Shields; two Zulu Shields; a large number of Malay and Javanese Daggers, Knives, &c., and a large number of South Sea Island Clubs, Spears, &c. A large number of Models illustrative of the life, religion, manners, and customs of the inhabitants of Southern India; and an extensive but very incomplete collection of Silver and Copper Coins of different countries, and a quantity of Paper Money.

Female Mummy and portion of the Robe or "*Traja*" in which the body was wrapped—from a tomb at Iquique, Peru.

THORNHILL, DUMFRIESSHIRE.

The Museum at Thornhill, Dumfriesshire, is the property of Dr T. B. Grierson, and was formed entirely by his own exertions. The collection is a very general one, and includes objects from almost every part of the world. The Archæological collection is good, and is chiefly remarkable for the large number of perforated Stone Hammer-Heads and for the Bronze Rapier-Blades. The Museum is open daily to the public on payment of an admission fee of sixpence.

The following is a list of the Archæological objects in the Collection:—

Flake-Knife of chipped flint—found in a cist in a cairn with burnt bones, at Bardenoch, Keir, Dumfries.

Leaf-shaped Knife of flint, $6\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{8}$ inches—found in a cairn near Glenochar, Crawford Moor, Lanarkshire.

Arrow-Head, with barbs and stem; and two lozenge-shaped Arrow-Heads, twelve Scrapers, four Flakes, and thirty Chips of flint—from the Sandhills, Glenluce, Wigtownshire.

Arrow-Head, with barbs and stem—found in a cairn on the farm of Bardenoch, Keir, Dumfries. It is probable that this arrow-head was found with the flint Knife mentioned above, though this is not stated.

Arrow-Head, with barbs and stem—found on Townhead Farm, Closeburn, Dumfriesshire.

Arrow-Head, with barbs and stem—found at Paradise, Inverurie, Aberdeenshire.

Arrow-Head, with barbs and stem, and another of leaf-shaped form—both found in Banffshire.

Arrow-Head, with barbs and stem—found on a hill at Palskeach, Penpont.

Arrow-Head, with barbs and stem—found on Standard Brae, Farding, Keir, Dumfries.

Leaf-shaped Spear-Head of flint, $3\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ inches—found at Parkgate, Kirk-michael, Dumfriesshire.

Arrow-Head, with barbs and stem, and small Chip of flint—found at Strathdon, Aberdeenshire.

Axe of claystone, $8\frac{1}{4} \times 3$ inches, finely formed—found at Dalbeattie.

Axe of mottled stone, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, fractured on the cutting edge—found at Barndenoch, Keir, Dumfries.

Axe of claystone, $7\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, with imperfect butt—found at Balter-son, Holywood, Dumfriesshire.

Axe of claystone, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches—found at New Cumnock, Ayrshire.

Axe of clay-sandstone, $5\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{7}{8}$ inches—found at Barland, New Cumnock.

Axe of green quartzose stone, $6 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, similar to one of our finest specimens—no locality.

Axe of whinstone, $4\frac{5}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches—found at Strathdon, Aberdeenshire.

Cutting end of an Axe of claystone, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{8}$ inches—found during excava-tions at Dumfries.

Butt end of an Axe of claystone, $4\frac{7}{8} \times 3$ inches—found at Durrisdeer.

Axe of claystone, $7 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches—found at Bonhill, Keir.

Axe of sandstone, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ inches, the butt chipped and fractured—found on the farm of Auchenhastrang, Tynron, Scarwater.

Axe of claystone, $4\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches—found at Drumbowie, Ochiltree, Ayr-shire.

Chisel-shaped Axe of sandstone, $5\frac{3}{4} \times 2$ inches—found at Inglistowrigg; Durrisdeer, Dumfriesshire.

Butt end of Axe of claystone, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches—found on the farm of Bireholm, parish of Keir.

Perforated Axe-Hammer of granitic stone, $6 \times 2\frac{1}{8}$ inches, polished—found in a cairn in the parish of Tynron, Dumfriesshire.

Perforated Axe-Hammer of reddish sandstone, 4×2 inches, polished—found at Amisfield.

Perforated Hammer-Head of the same form and material as the specimen in the National Museum, from Urquhart, $2\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$ inches, finely polished, but unornamented—found on Slack's Farm, Tinwald, Dumfriesshire.

Perforated Hammer-Head of sandstone, with two veins of quartz running through it, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, polished—found at Balagan, Durrisdeer.

Perforated Hammer-head of sandstone, $3\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{8}$ inches—found at Coshogal, Durrisdeer, Dumfriesshire.

Perforated Axe-Hammer of whinstone, 10 inches in length by 4 inches across the widest part—found at Kirkpatrick-Durham.

Axe-Hammer of whinstone, $11\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, partially perforated from each side—found at Kirkmahoe, Dumfriesshire.

Lower half of an Axe-Hammer of sandstone, 7 inches in length, broken through the haft-hole—from Park of Closeburn.

Perforated Axe-Hammer of sandstone, $8 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches—from Old Gaitslack, Durrisdeer, Dumfriesshire.

Perforated Axe-Hammer of whinstone, $6\frac{3}{4} \times 4$ inches—found at Holywood, Dumfriesshire.

Perforated Axe-Hammer of fine sandstone, $8\frac{3}{4} \times 4$ inches—found at Auchanage, parish of Keir.

Perforated Axe-Hammer of whinstone, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches—found on Batterson Farm, Dumfriesshire.

Perforated Axe-Hammer of sandstone, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches—found at Keir Mill.

Perforated Axe-Hammer of whinstone, 8×4 inches—found at Old Chanlock, Penpont.

Perforated Axe-Hammer of whinstone, $9\frac{3}{4} \times 5$ inches—found at Glasserton, Wigtownshire.

Perforated Axe-Hammer of whinstone, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches—found on Cowshaw Farm, Tinwald, Dumfriesshire.

Perforated Axe-Hammer of whinstone, $7 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches—found at Keir Mill.

Perforated Axe-Hammer of rough weather-worn granite, $9\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ inches—found at Neilson's Park, Holywood, Dumfriesshire.

Perforated Axe-Hammer of whinstone, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ inches—found at High Kilroy, Dunscore, Dumfriesshire.

Axe-Hammer of whinstone, $10\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ inches, finely formed, but unperforated—found at Greenhead, parish of Cloosburn.

Triangular-shaped Pebble of greenstone, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in greatest diameter, and perforated through the centre—found at Drumshin, Durrisdeer, Dumfriesshire.

Oblong roundish Pebble of quartzose stone, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and partially perforated from each side—found at Fairholm, Lockerbie.

Pebble of quartz, $3\frac{3}{8} \times 3$ inches, with a longitudinal groove on each side, probably a Bronze Age whetstone—found in Rashbrig Moss.

Hammer-Stone, abraded at both ends by use—found in a Pict's House at Castle Newe, Aberdeenshire.

Two Hammer-Stones of quartz—found in the Stoneykirk Sandhills, Wigtownshire.

Portion of a Stone Implement (probably a whetstone), $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length $\times \frac{3}{4}$ inch broad—found in a moss near Sanquhar, in what was supposed to have been a Lake-dwelling.

Forty-eight Whorls of sandstone and claystone, several of which are ornamented with concentric circles, &c., and all found in the south of Scotland.

Ball of white quartz, about 3 inches in diameter, ornamented with six projecting circular discs—found in Cree Moss, Wigtownshire.

Ring of jasper, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter, polished—found at Holstain, Durrisdeer.

Socket-Stone of quartz, with seven hollows—no locality.

Socket-Stone, large—found at Drumlanrig, Dumfriesshire.

Socket-Stone which has been worn through from each side—found at Irongray, Dumfriesshire.

Socket-Stone, from Auchan Castle, Moffat, Dumfriesshire.

Perforated Pebble of sandstone, circular, 4 inches in diameter—found in digging a grave at Dalgarnock.

Large perforated Stone, found at Ingleston; and two other perforated Stones, without localities.

Sixteen rude Implements of sandstone from Shetland, presented to Dr Grierson by the late Dr James Hunt.

Sixteen Quern-Stones and about twenty large "Knocking Stones"—all found in the neighbourhood of Thornhill.

Fragments of Slag, from vitrified forts in Scotland.

Bead of yellow vitreous paste, striped—from Strathdon, Aberdeenshire.

Bead of amber—found at Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire.

Bead of blue glass—found at Castle Newe, Aberdeenshire.

Bead of glass—found at Baitford, Penpont, Dumfriesshire.

Bead of vitreous paste, ribbed—found at Blackwood Hill, parish of Keir.

Ring of jet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter—found in Lochars Moss.

Axe of bronze, flanged, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, finely formed—found at Park of Closeburn, Dumfriesshire.

Axe of bronze, flanged, $5\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{8}$ inches—found at Townfoot Loch, Thornhill.

Axe of bronze, slightly flanged, $4\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ inches—found at Raburn Bog, Eskdale Moor, Dumfriesshire,

Axe of bronze, flanged, $4\frac{3}{4} \times 2$ inches—found at Kirkless, Durrisdeer.

Axe of bronze, socketed, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ inches—found in Ayrshire.

Axe of bronze, socketed, $4\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, very perfect—found at Auchencairnhill, Closeburn, Dumfriesshire.

Javelin-Head of bronze, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, with a loop on each side of the socket, and the point imperfect—found at the base of Caerlaverock.

Spear-Head of bronze, leaf-shaped, $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, the socket imperfect—found at Dunscore, Dumfriesshire.

Socket end and base of the Blade of a leaf-shaped Spear-Head, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, and a Ring of bronze, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter—both found at Tinwald.

Blade of a small Javelin, with portion of the socket showing two loops—found near Spearford Bridge, Crossmichael, Kirkcudbright.

Three narrow Rapier-Blades of bronze—all found at Kirkgunzeon, and measuring respectively $15\frac{3}{8}$ inches, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length; all three are imperfect at the hafting ends.

Portion of a Wooden Pile from a Crannog in Loch Rutton, Kirkcudbrightshire, in which a wooden floor is said to exist.

Portion of Woollen Cloth enclosing human bones found in a moss at Rochs, in the parish of Torthorwald, Dumfriesshire.

Two portions of Stones, sculptured with interlaced ornamentation, from the

churchyard at Penpont; part of a sculptured Cross from Glencairn; Stone with interlaced ornamentation, and figures of men and animals on all four sides—found in the neighbourhood; Piscina, found at Closeburn.

Tripod Ewer of brass, 8 inches in height—found in a peat-moss in Buchan, Keir, Dumfriesshire; three-legged Pot of brass, 7 inches in height—found in a peat moss at Apin, parish of Tynron; three-legged Pot of brass, 11½ inches in height—found in Galloway; Upper portion of a brass Pot, with a long straight handle—found in Lanarkshire.

The Basket-Hilt of a Sword, found at Bannockburn; two Pikes from the Mid Steeple, Dumfries; a large collection of Swords, Muskets, Pistols, Daggers, Halberts, Axes, Gauntlets, Cuirasses, Bayonets, &c., of all times.

Three Spinning-Wheels; old Distaff and Spindle; three Yarn-Winders; old Tallystick; old Umbrella, said to have been the first used in Dumfries; collection of old Shoe Buckles; six Rosaries; carved Oak Box, 8¾ inches in length by 4½ inches high and 4 wide, elaborately carved; collection of impressions of Old Seals; Snuff-Mull of ram's horn, and two other Snuff-Mulls; Teapot, Cup and Saucer, and two Bowls of Harris ware; collection of old China and Glassware; collection of old Needlework, Embroidery, Lace, &c; three boxes of old Dutch Weights; old Sun-dial; six old Oak Carvings; two old Spice Mills; seven old Iron Keys; two old Iron Crusies; Iron Bracket for baptismal basin, from the old church of Morton, Dumfriesshire; portion of a Stone Mould for casting metal combs—found at Enterkinfoot, Durrisdeer; collection of Flints and one Steel for strike-a-light; Galloway Flail of wood, with iron links; collection of Elfin Pipe-Heads; collection of Relics of Robert Burns the Poet, including the original manuscript of "The Whistle;" Letter of Sir Walter Scott, in which he calls Burns "the great National Poet," dated Edinburgh, 28th January 1822; Fiddle of James Humphreys, the noisy polemic commemorated in an epigram by Burns.

Of Archæological specimens from other countries, there are—

A Block of flint—found at Bridlington, Yorkshire.

One large Flake of flint and two Arrow-Heads, each with hollow base—found in Ireland.

Three large Spear-Heads of flint, with barbs—from Iowa, United States.

One Spear-Head of flint—found in Erie County, New York State.

Arrow-Head of red flint, very finely formed—said to have been found at Columbia River, Washington Territory, United States.

Seven Arrow-Heads of the Choctaw Indians.

Two large Spear-Heads of flint, found in Kent County, Canada, S.W.; two leaf-shaped Spear-Heads, found in Halton County, Canada; Spear-Head of flint, with barbs, found at Niagara Falls; other two American Spear-Heads of flint, with no particular localities.

Arrow-Head of flint, with barbs and stem—said to be from Tasmania.

Axe of flint, $6\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, chipped and polished, from Angeln; and a flint Dagger, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, from North Ulland, Denmark.

Axe of greenstone, $5 \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ inches, finely formed and finely polished—said to have been picked up near the head of Schœvean Creek, British Guiana.

Axes from Canada, viz.:—(1) of granitic stone, $6 \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ inches—found at Oxford, Kent County; (2) of sandstone, $6 \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ inches, rude and unpolished—found at Southampton, Bruce County; (3) of greenstone, $7\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ inches, polished at the cutting edge, (4) of greenstone, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$ inches, very rudely made, (5) of greenstone, $2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{8}$ inches, rudely made, but polished at the cutting edge, (6) of greenstone, $3\frac{7}{8} \times 1$ inches, very rudely made—all four found in Halton County, Ontario; (7) of basalt, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, polished at the cutting end—found in Ontario.

Stone Axe, $4\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with groove round the top; and a small Axe of greenstone, $2\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ inches—both found in Iowa, United States.

Implement of clayslate, $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length by 2 inches across the middle, and slightly tapering to $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch at one end and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch at the other, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness in the middle, through which is pierced two small holes $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart—found in Canada.

Two Indian Pipe-Heads of stone—found in Halton County, Ontario.

Axes and Adzes from New Zealand, viz.:—(1) Adze of basalt, $10 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, contracted at the top, polished, but also chipped and fractured; (2) Adze of greenstone, $4\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$ inch; (3) Axe of jade, $7 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, with a small hole bored through the top; (4) cutting end of an Axe of basalt; (5) cutting end of an Axe of jadeite; (6) Axe of finely polished lava, divided down each face by a deep groove as if meant to be divided in two.

Small oblong Pendant of jade, with perforation at one end, and worn in the ear—from New Zealand.

Axe of basalt, with a mass of gum on the top; and another Axe attached to a handle by a mass of gum—both from Swan River, New South Wales.

Blade of a Bronze Sword, $16\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, without the handle—found at Donally, Gort, Galway, Ireland.

Casts of a few of the Carved Bones found in the French Caves.

Of Ethnographical and other objects, there are—

New Zealand.—Flag-shaped Club, each face of which is carved with a spiral; Fish-Hook of wood and pearl; two ornamental Bags of fibre; Necklace of tusks of animals; large Fish-Hook of wood, with a bone point; elaborately carved Club; Club with carved tongue-shaped head.

Australia.—Waddy or War Club, from Queensland; Wooden Bow, and five Arrows, tipped with barbed wood, from Queensland; three Boomerangs; plain wooden Spear—from Queensland.

South Sea Islands.—Plaited Bag of vegetable fibre; portion of a Dress of *Tapu* cloth; Fish-Line of vegetable fibre and Hook of pearl; Fish-Hook of bone and Line of gut; seven Arrows, with wooden points; large heavy Club,

with knobbed head; two large wooden Fish-Spears; two specimens of Pottery, from the Nicobar Islands; Fish Spear, with four prongs; two plain wooden Spears and a Club; large Club, with divided head; large Arrow pointed with bone; two Atchinese Spears, with iron heads, from Sumatra.

Africa.—Seven Assegais and a Shield of hide, from Zululand; Head-Dress worn by the natives of the interior, and said to be made from the mane of the camel; three Arrows pointed with glass; three Armlets of elephant ivory, from the West Coast; Bag of mat fibre, from Sierra Leone; specimens of Copper Ring Money, and four Carved Calabashes, from the West Coast; Bracelets and Anklets of bead work and of brass, worn by the native women of the south; Basket and a Fan of plaited grass, and two Calabashes, from Lagos; wooden Club, from Abyssinia; large Calabash; collection of Jewellery worn by the Kaybles.

Egypt, &c.—Small collection of Relics from the tombs; small collection of Ornaments, &c., made and used in Egypt; modern Shuttle from Cairo; Mummy of a Cat and Mummy of Human Hand, both from Thebes; Head carved in sandstone, from a Temple at Mahanakin, Nubia; Brick, and the fragment of another, both with Cuneiform inscriptions—from Assyria.

Brass Cup with two ears, clay Lamp, Drinking Jar, 9 inches high, with two handles, and a Jug of earthenware, 9 inches high—all from Syria; two Arab Drinking Cups of glazed ware.

India, &c.—Collection of Articles of ornament made and used by the natives of India; Nose Rings worn by women in Northern India; Spear with iron head, and shaft decorated by tufts of red hair, used by the Looshai people; three Bags made of small seeds strung together, from Bombay; Tippet or Cloak of feathers, Wooden Comb from Burmah; lot of Burmese MSS.; twelve small Figures of gods in steatitic stone; two Fans, from Bombay; Burmese Praying Machine; wood and gilt Image of Buddha; Turkish Pipe and two Pipe-Heads: two small Dishes of red clay ware, from Madras; three Arrows with iron heads, from the Cherrapoonjee Hills, Bengal.

Chinese—Three models of Pagodas, Hat of bambu, Compass, Opium Pipe, Puzzle, Razor, and two Musical Instruments.

North and South America.—Iron Axe-Head, from Canada, as supplied to the Indians by the French in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; Lasso of the North American Indians; Indian Belt; American Paper Money; three North American Indian Dresses of leather; part of an Eskimo Spear, with walrus ivory head; two models of Eskimo Kayaks; pair of Indian Mocassins; fragments of a small Image from Peru; Urn, 14 inches in height, from an ancient mound at Ancon, Callao, Peru; two Wooden Spindles, from an ancient mound at Callao, Peru; Head-Dress of basket work and yellow dyed feathers, Ornament made from the wing-cases of beetles, Bambu Basket, Whip made from a species of seaweed, square shaped Club—all from Demerara, British Guiana.

European.—Portions of Mosaic Tiles, Glass, &c., from Rome; small terra-

cotta Lamp—no locality; clay Dish, with spout on each side, from the ruins of Pompeii; several Lamps of clay, from Rome.

Two ancient unguent Vases, from Girgenti, Sicily; clay Lamp, from Antioch; mediæval Jar of greyware, in the shape of a small Bellarmine.

Human Skull, found in a tumulus at Sledmore, Yorkshire.

Human Skull, from an Indian mound in Simcoe County, Canada.

Fragment of a bowl-shaped Vase, found at Carlisle, and believed to be Roman; and four specimens of Roman Pottery, also from Carlisle.

JEDBURGH, ROXBURGHSHIRE.

The Museum in Jedburgh is housed in a small room, the rent of which is paid by the Marquess of Lothian, but formerly the collection was upheld by a local Scientific Society, which has now ceased to exist. The Museum is therefore in a state of neglect, and has not been open to the public for a number of years: the last time being during the visit of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club in 1885. The collection, though otherwise very small, is remarkable for possessing such a large number of American Arrow and Spear Heads.

The following is the list of Antiquities in the Museum:—

Stone Antiquities—Scottish.—Axe of green claystone, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ inches, polished—found at Jedburgh.

Axe of greenstone, $4\frac{7}{8} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ inches, polished—found at Southdean.

Axe of whinstone, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, very rough, tapering to a blunt point at the butt—no locality given, but probably Scottish.

Smooth oval-shaped Pebble of sandstone, $3\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ inches, with a perforation through the centre 1 inch in diameter—no locality, but most likely Scottish.

Three small Whorls of green claystone, polished—found at Southdean.

Whorl of sandstone, ornamented with four groups of three straight lines—found in the Canongate, Southdean, Roxburghshire.

Pointed end of a large rude Hammer-Head of whinstone, found at Southdean; when complete the specimen would have measured about 11 inches in length.

One upper and four lower Stones of Querns, and one complete Quern—all found in the neighbourhood, and all very rudely made.

Foreign.—Five hundred and fifty-one Arrow and Spear Heads of flint, of all forms and sizes—principally from Richmond and Columbia Counties, Georgia, United States.

Axe of whinstone, $3\frac{3}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, with deep groove round the middle—found in Burke County, Georgia.

Axe of whinstone, $4\frac{7}{8} \times 4$ inches and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in thickness, with hollow groove round the middle—no locality, but probably from Georgia, as it is presented by the same person as the others.

Axe of basalt, $4 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, with deep groove round the middle—from the headwaters of Butler's Creek, Richmond County, Georgia, called an "Uchee Tomahawk" on the label.

Axe of basalt, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, polished, with deep groove round the middle—from Columbia County, Georgia, called on the label a "Kiokee Tomahawk."

Axe of greenstone, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, narrowing to $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch at the cutting edge—found in the valley of the Chattahooche River, Fulton County, Georgia.

Axe of whinstone, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{8}$ inches, with deep indentation on each side—found in Richmond County, Georgia.

Double Axe of red sandstone, $4\frac{3}{4} \times 3$ inches, with blunt edges, and having a ridge $\frac{1}{4}$ inch high and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch broad, extending across the middle of each face, apparently for the purpose of allowing it to be perforated, although it is not so perforated—found in Columbia County, Georgia.

Adze of compact green claystone, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches and half an inch in thickness; the original surface nearly all chipped off, what remains being finely polished—said to be Scotch, but no locality given, seems more probably to be from Jamaica.

Two Adzes of Ceremony, in carved wooden handles, about 2 feet in length—no localities given, but probably from Mangaia or Samoa.

Small rude Pendant of jadeite, polished—from New Zealand.

One whole and three pieces of Indian Sinkers of steatite.

Bronze Antiquities—Scottish.—Axe-Head, flat, with the merest traces of flanges, $4\frac{5}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{8}$ inches—found at Southdean.

Axe-Head, flanged, $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3$ inches, slightly imperfect—found at Southdean.

Axe-Head, flanged, $6 \times 2\frac{1}{16}$ inches, perfect in form, and very sharp at the cutting edge, and having very high flanges—found at Southdean.

Axe-Head, socketed, $4\frac{3}{16} \times 2\frac{1}{16}$ inches, ornamented with fine grooves down each face, and by a raised ridge down the mouth—found at Southdean.

Axe-Head, socketed, $2\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, imperfect at the mouth, ornamented with two grooved lines round the mouth—found at Dryburgh.

Blade, $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches long by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch broad at widest part, with small hole $\frac{3}{16}$ inch diameter at a distance $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch from the butt end, apparently the portion of a narrow rapier blade—found at Southdean.

Medieval and Miscellaneous.—Five small terra-cotta Lamps—no localities; four fragments of embossed Samian Ware; two small rudely made Vessels of terra-cotta; double-handled Flask of terra-cotta, with figure of St Menas on each side, with hands outstretched, and a beast on each side of him, and crouching at his feet, similar to fig. 15; two small Figures of Osiris, one in bronze and the other in green glazed ware; Jar of terra-cotta, imperfect.

Old Handbell, 7 inches in height, with the following inscription in relief: "IOHN MEIKLL ME FECIT ED^R 1694."

Set of old Standard Measures of the town of Jedburgh, viz., Wine Gallon Measure, with Royal Arms in relief, and the words, "A. R., ANNO REGNI VI^o 1707"; The Common Measure of Jedburgh, having in raised letters the words, "THIS IS YE COMMUN MUSUR OF IEDBURGH, 1663"; another with the words "ANNA MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET. HIBERN. REGINA 1707," old Bushel Measure, with the arms of Scotland, England, France, Ireland, and the town of Linlithgow, and the words "ANNA D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRANC. ET HIBERN. REGINA. I. MAII. 1707. LINLITHGOW." Set of old Brass Weights,



Fig. 15. Terra-Cotta Flask from Alexandria, with figure of St Menas and the Camels.

Small Iron Ladle, used by the old town hangman of Jedburgh to measure the amount of meal which he was entitled to take out of every boll exposed for sale in the market of the town.

Wooden Panel with the "Wright's Coats of Arms," taken down from front of the Trades' Loft of the Parish Church of Jedburgh, when making repairs in 1793.

Leaf-shaped iron Spear-Head, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, ploughed up at Abbotsrule; Halbert-Head and Handcuffs which belonged to "Lang Yebbie," formerly town's officer in Jedburgh; brass-mounted Powder-Flask of bison's horn; wooden Stock of old Gun; old flint-lock Pistol, with wooden stock; two old Muskets, with bayonets carried by the Town Guard; collection of old Swords; Lance, about 7 feet long; brass grip of an old Sword, labelled "Hilt of a Roman Sword, found at Abbotsrule;" old Spur of brass; old Clasp Knife; Pennon, with St Andrew's Cross, said to have been taken from the English at the Battle of Bannockburn by the men of Jedburgh; Pennon captured at the Battle of Killiecrankie, 1680; Pennon of First Volunteer Roxburgh Cavalry.

Small Quaich of bronze, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, each handle ornamented with a fox's head in low relief; Elfin Pipe-Head of clay, found at Jedburgh Abbey; oval-shaped Snuff-Box of wood, covered with shagreen; Snuff-Mill or Grater of wood; old Spinning-Wheel of wood; Yarn-Winder of wood; Door-Sneek of iron; old Auger; collection of old Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c.; knee portions of two Hinges; portion of Lead-Piping, from the foundation of the Public School, Kelso; small three-legged brass Pot, 6 inches high, portion of one side and a foot gone; tripod Ewer of brass, 9 inches in height, minus handle, found near Jedburgh; old Sun-dial of sandstone, with the figure of a serpent sculptured in relief on one side; upper part of Skull and Horns of *Bos longifrons*, found in Jedburgh Forest.

Pair of Eskimo Snow Spectacles; two Chinese Umbrellas; Zulu Assegai; New Zealand chief's Staff of Ceremony; wooden Fan, from old Calabar, ornamented with spiral scrolls similar to those on the silver leaf-shaped plates found at Norrie's Law, Largo; African Pipe-Head of wood; Indian Hubbubble or Smoking Pipe, made from the shell of a cocoa-nut, with a wooden stem attached; Indian Santal Fan; small African Dagger, with wooden sheath; Bow, and three Arrows with barbed bone heads—no locality; Articles of Dress of the North American Indians, &c.; four Clubs, from South Sea Islands; leaf-shaped Paddle of white wood, South Sea Islands; African Drum; Matting of grass, &c.

Within the Abbey of Jedburgh is—(1) the Stone Slab figured in Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland* (vol. ii. pl. cxviii.), a cast of which was recently presented to the Museum by the Most Hon. the Marquess of Lothian, President of the Society. (2) Small Slab bearing a Roman inscription, described by Dr J. Collingwood Bruce in the *Proceedings* of the Society (vol. vii. new series, p. 321); a cast of this stone has also been presented to the Museum by the Marquess. (3) Two large Stones carved with interlaced ornamentation, found at Jedburgh.

DUNS, BERWICKSHIRE.

In 1839 a Society was founded in Duns, under the name of "The Berwickshire Antiquarian Society," which existed till the year 1860, when it was dissolved. From time to time the Society received donations of a miscellaneous description, but principally of Natural History Specimens and Coins. At the dissolution of the Society, these articles were scattered—the greater part of them being returned to their donors, but a few articles, including the cases, were deposited in the Council Chambers. In the year 1877 a "Working-Men's Institute" was built by public subscription, and what articles remained were handed over to the committee, and are now lodged in the Institute. The building is the property of the Institute, and the revenue for its upkeep is obtained by letting the premises on the ground floor. The

Institute proper occupies two moderately large rooms on the first floor, joined together by a large double door. The front room is used as a reading room, the room to the rear being the one devoted to the Museum and Library. This room has two wall cases on each side, and an oblong glass-topped case in the centre of the floor. In one of the wall-cases are the following articles of Antiquity:—

Perforated Axe-Hammer of basalt, 8 inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in greatest breadth—found in digging at Duns Castle in 1803. This specimen (fig. 16) is

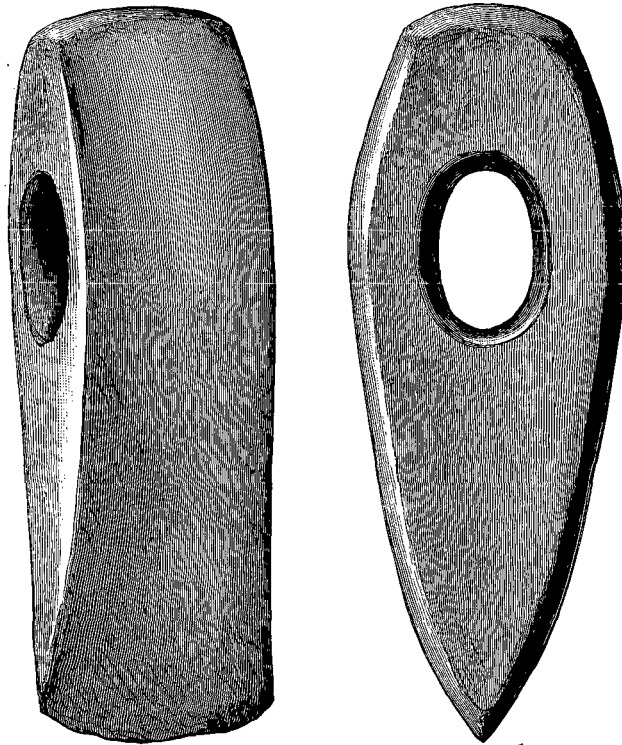


Fig. 16. Stone Hammer, found at Duns Castle.

peculiar in possessing an oval haft-hole, instead of the usual circular perforation. It is also figured in the *Proceedings*, vol. i. new series, p. 334; and in the second series of Dr Anderson's *Scotland in Pagan Times*, p. 315.

“Roman Jar found at Cirencester, 1840,” ornamented with figures of men on foot, in chariots, and on horseback, incised in the clay by fine lines. The jar, which is of reddish-brown ware, stands about 8 or 9 inches in height.

An Orkney Bismar, similar to one in the National Museum. Barry, in his *History of Orkney* (pp. 211–212), describes the bismar as “a lever or beam made of wood, about 3 feet long, and from one end to near the middle it is a cylinder of about 3 inches diameter, thence it gently tapers to the other end, which is not above 1 inch in diameter. From the middle all along this smallest end it is marked with small iron pins at unequal distances, which serve to point out the weight, from one mark to twenty-four, or a lispund.”

Large Horse-Pistol, with flint-lock, *temp.* George III., marked with the initials G. R. under a crown; Cuirass (back and front), “dug up in Duns Castle Lake;” Helmet and Cloak of the Old Berwickshire Yeomanry; the iron Barrel of a Blunderbuss; a Sailor’s Cutlass, with shagreen handle; the tanged Blade of a Sword, about 18 inches long; an iron Horsebit, described as being “500 years old;” an old Bayonet found after the fire in the Tower of London; old Iron Key; and an old Spinning Wheel of wood, formerly used in Berwickshire.

Ethnographical Objects.—A very finely carved Canoe Scoop, with curved handle, and measuring about 5 feet in length. A similar specimen was purchased for the National Museum last year. A finely carved flat Paddle, about 4 feet in length, with a flat head.

Womera or Spear-Thrower, used by the Australian aborigines; Tomahawk or Club, used by the natives of Australia in single combats; rude wooden Club, about 2 feet in length, with the grip end roughly notched, and a Boomerang, both from Australia; elaborately carved Walking-Stick—from India (modern); Burmese Hat of plaited bamboo.

GREENOCK, RENFREWSHIRE.

The Museum in Kelly Street, Greenock, was erected and endowed in connection with a Lecture Hall, for the instruction and improvement of the people of Greenock in 1875, by the late James M’Lean, timber merchant, Greenock. The special feature in the Museum is a good collection of Eastern metal work and porcelain. There is also a small library, consisting principally of the publications of the British Museum. A small hand-press is used for printing descriptive labels for the specimens.

The following is a list of the Antiquities in the collection:—

Seventeen Scrapers of flint of common form, one Flake-Knife and a Flake, and one Chip, all of flint—found at Luce Bay, Wigtownshire.

Three Hammer-Stones of sandstone and one of quartz, chipped and fractured on the edges—found at Luce Bay, Wigtownshire.

Two Whorls, one of sandstone and the other of slag—no localities.

Large rude Quern, complete—from Tarbert, Harris.

Upper and Lower Stone of a Quern—no locality; and six upper Stones of Querns, one with three finger-holes—without localities.

“Knockin’-Stane” of whinstone, with a hollow 10 inches in diameter and 7 inches deep—no locality.

“Knockin’-Stane,” large, of red sandstone, with a hollow 12 inches in diameter by 10 inches in depth—no locality.

Two fragments of a large Urn, probably of cinerary type—no locality; a Slab of slaty sandstone, 22 inches in length by 8 inches in breadth and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness, bearing an equal-armed cross-potent within a lozenge over the letter W.—from (?) Ballyragit, Wigtownshire; four Bellarmine or Jugs of grey ware, of medium size—no localities; two Jugs of grey stoneware, each of about a pint capacity; four short thick glass Bottles; several fragments of stoneware Dishes of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; small Roundlet of clay; round-bottomed Crusie of iron; four Candlesticks of glazed ware; a Tinderbox and Candlestick combined, and Flint and Steel; portions of two glazed Floor-tiles; an old Timepiece of the seventeenth century; “Chair of State, which belonged to the last Lord Chancellor of Scotland, the Earl of Seafield.” This chair has a folding iron candlestick attached.

Of Archaeological objects from other countries, there are—

Twelve Arrow-Heads of quartz and chert—found at Burkville, Nattoway County, Virginia, United States.

Seven Arrow-Heads and small Spear-Heads of blue flint—found at the Delaware Watergap, Pennsylvania.

Peculiar-shaped Arrow-Head of serpentine stone, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length, the surface ground and polished, and having a very broad butt—found at the Delaware Watergap, Pennsylvania.

Sixty-six Arrow-Heads and Spear-Heads of flint, and three ovate-shaped Implements, also of flint—found at North Bend, Ohio, United States.

Axe of greenstone, 5×2 inches, polished at the cutting edge—found at Elora, Canada.

Almond-shaped Axe of greenish-coloured stone, about $8\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches, the surface finely polished—found in the island of Trinidad.

Axe of greenstone, $5 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, polished at the cutting edge—most likely from Australia.

Axe of basalt, $5 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, with smoothly ground surface—found in County Antrim, Ireland.

Axe of porphyry, 6×2 inches, ground at the cutting edge—probably from Ireland.

Two Implements of greenstone, resembling axes, one in the form of a chisel with a sharp cutting edge—both found in Ireland.

Stone resembling an axe—found in Ireland.

An Anvil-stone of greenstone, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ inches, with a hollow on each side—probably found in Ireland.

Mere-Mere of basalt, 11 inches in length—from New Zealand.

Collection of Roman Antiquities from London.—Fragments of Samian Ware, found in digging the foundation of Messrs Cousin & Co.'s warehouse, London Wall Street; fragments of Amphoræ, mostly pieces of handles; a Drinking Jar of black ware, 5 inches in height and 5 inches in greatest diameter, and several Fragments of black ware—all found in the moat of the old Roman Wall at Messrs Cousin & Co.'s; fragments of old Leather Shoes, two portions of Pavement of small red tiles, two human Skulls, four Roman Paving-Bricks, three Boars' Tusks, portions of two oak Piles—all found in excavating the Underground Railway in 1882; a human Femur, marked "supposed Roman;" a human Skull, found in the moat at Moorgate; a Bone Pin, 4 inches in length, two fragments of wooden Implements, thirteen "Roman Nails," and two halves of the lower jaw of *Sus serafa*—all found in digging at Dowgate Wharf; and two large Roman Bricks, from London Wall.

Lot of old Tobacco Pipes of clay, found in cutting the Underground Railway in London in 1882; old London Watchman's Rattle; old Church Collection Plate of pewter, inscribed in Roman characters, "GOD SAVE KYNGE HENRY THE EYGHTEH."

Three Roman terra-cotta Lamps; seven Roman glass Bottles; Roman Bottle of reddish ware; fragment of a Brick, from Pompeii; round-bottomed Jug, with one handle, found in the Catacombs of Rome; Maltese Lamp of grey stoneware, called in Arabic a *Mosbeah*; Maltese Jar with handle on each side of the neck, and narrowing away to the bottom, about 10 inches in height; Water Bottle and Saucer of clay; four small Images of green glazed ware, from Egypt; small Head of a man in limestone (Phœnician); portion of a small votive Tablet of limestone, from Carthage, with an inscription in Phœnician, which may be translated—"To our Lady, to Tanath, and to our Lord, our Master, Baal Hammon [one is] vowing, Mattanball, the Daughter of Ebed-Malcarth, the son of Gad-Ashtaroth."

Seven Vessels of Pottery of the common Peruvian form, from Trujillo, Peru. One of these vessels is labelled as from the ruins of the ancient city of Gran Chima, near Trujillo. These objects are wrongly ticketed as being from Trujillo, Mexico.

The following is a list of the Ethnographical objects in the collection:—

Africa.—Two wooden Spoons; Armlet of elephant ivory, from Fernando Po; Kafir Pillow of wood; three Zulu Pipes, with stone heads; Musical Instrument, from Loango; two wooden Jars, each about 12 inches in height, and a double Drinking Vessel of wood; four *Nob Kirries* or wooden Clubs of the Batalpin Kafirs; Fly Flipper; wooden Stool, from Ashanti; two Quivers with Arrows; Zulu Purse, ornamented with bead-work; two Whips; Zulu

Bow, four Shields of buffalo hide, and thirteen Assegais; six Spears, with barbed iron heads; and six Mats, from Madagascar.

Australia.—*Womera* or Spear-Thrower; five Boomerangs; Spear-Thrower, from Western Australia, 20 inches long by 7 inches across the widest part.

New Zealand.—*Patu-Patu* of bone, 17 inches in length; three Clubs, with carved tongue-shaped heads, one ornamented with feathers; Chief's Mat of plaited grass; Dress of native cloth; small *Tiki-Tiki* of green jadeite, with a portion of bone attached to a thong for suspension.

New Guinea.—Ear-Stretcher of wood; two Spoons of cocoa-nut; native girl's Dress of vegetable string, from Port Moresby; woman's Belt of plaited human hair; ten Arrows, with bone heads; the Head of a spear; and two stone Axes in flat carved handles.

Miscellaneous.—Dyak Shield of wood, from Borneo; seven Spears with hardwood heads, and a pick-shaped Club, from New Caledonia; ten wooden Spears, from 8 to 10 feet in length, and having barbed wooden heads, and nine Arrows with large iron and wooden heads, from Java; Spear about 10 feet in length, with obsidian head, from the Admiralty Islands; wooden Bow, called a *Karama-da*, from the South Admiralty Islands; Bow, from the New Hebrides; Sword and three large Spears of wood, all armed with rows of sharks' teeth; and a portion of a Dress of thick plaited vegetable fibre, worn as a protection against the sharks' teeth spears—all from Kingsmill Island, Gilbert Islands; five Dresses of native cloth, two of which are from the Friendly Islands, one from Sandalwood Island, and two unknown; Spear about 13 feet in length, the head barbed with fish-bones, painted and carved on the head with figures of gods, from the Solomon Group; two Fish-Spears, from the Samoa Islands; Bow about 6 feet in length; *Foca* or Fly-Switch; fourteen Arrows, some with bone heads; eight Arrows with hardwood heads; two Spears, with detachable iron heads; Fish-Spear about 12 feet in length, with bone-barbed head; eleven war Clubs of wood of different forms; Club of bone, 4 feet in length; two Clubs, with stone heads; thirteen Canoe Paddles; Idol of wood, 20 inches in height; four Fish-Hooks of wood and bone; three Fish-Hooks of mother-of-pearl; two large shallow wooden Ladles—all without localities.

Japan and China.—Needle of wood for sewing charcoal bags, Teapot, Head Rest, Banjo, Suit of Armour—all from Japan; Pillow of wood, two Opium Pipes, Fiddle and five bronzes—all from China.

India and Burmah.—Quiver, Arrows, and Bow, 7 feet long—from India; two drinking Cups—from Burmah; Collection of Guns, Swords, &c.—mostly Eastern.

North and South America, &c.—Dress or Cloak made from the entrails of the maned seal, and worn by the natives of Kamchatka; Eskimo Kayak, full size; three pairs of Canadian Snow-Shoes; Mat of grass, worked by a little American Indian girl named *Ooh-koo-mah-quau*; five square-shaped wooden

Clubs, with the handles bound with white cotton, and a Bow—all from Demerara; Miniature *Matapi*, used in the manufacture of Cassava bread by the natives of British Guiana; bundle of blowpipe Arrows, from South America; Bag made of raw hide, used by the natives of Patagonia; and a Patagonian Saddle.

KELSO, ROXBURGHSHIRE.

The Museum in Kelso was established in 1833, and is the property of the Tweedside Physical and Antiquarian Society. It is upheld by the subscriptions of the members and fees. The Museum possesses a very good collection of objects from the South Sea Islands, &c., as described below.

The following is the list of Archæological objects in the collection:—

Arrow-Head, Scraper, and elongated Knife of flint, chipped all round the edges on one side, and measuring $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length—all found at Robgill, Dumfriesshire.

Arrow-Head of red flint, with barbs and stem—found at Huckstonrig, Haddingtonshire.

Axe of greenstone, 7×3 inches, polished at the cutting edge—found at Haymount, Roxburghshire.

Axe of greenish claystone, $12\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, polished—found at Lempitlaw, Roxburghshire.

Axe of greenstone, $4\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches—found at Graden, Roxburghshire.

Axe of claystone, $4\frac{5}{8} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ inches—found at Coverton Edge, Roxburghshire.

Axe of greenstone, $5\frac{1}{4} \times 4$ inches, polished—found at Linton, Bankhead, Roxburghshire.

Hammer of sandstone, wedge-shaped and perforated, $10 \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ inches—found at Old Roxburgh.

Axe-Hammer of greenstone, perforated, $4\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$ inch—found at Kelso.

Half of a Hammer-Head of granite, wedge-shaped, broken through the haft hole, and 4 inches in length, ornamented on one side by two incised lines running parallel to the edge—no locality is assigned to this specimen, but it was probably found in the south of Scotland.

Half of an Axe-Hammer of granite, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, polished—found at Ednam, Roxburghshire.

Two Whorls of sandstone.—without localities.

Nearly round Ball of sandstone, with slightly indented hollow on each side—found at Horslaw, Roxburghshire.

Upper Stone of a Quern of sandstone, 16 inches in diameter, ornamented on the top with an equal-armed cross in relief, in the extremity of each arm of which is a small hollow—found at Roxburgh Castle.

Upper Stone of a Quern of conglomerate, $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with a socket-hole for a wooden handle—no locality.

A Lower Stone of a Quern, 17 inches in diameter—has no locality.

Rude Upper Stone of a Quern, 16 inches in diameter, with two finger holes—found at Smailholm, Spittal, Roxburghshire.

A conical Upper Stone of a Quern, 14 inches in diameter, imperfect—has no locality.

Flat Axe of bronze, $6\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{5}{8}$ inches, with a hole drilled through the face near the cutting edge—found near Minto, Roxburghshire.

Axe of bronze, flanged, $5\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, also with a hole drilled through the face; and another, socketed, $3\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, with three grooves round the mouth, and with a hole drilled through the face—both found at Caverton, Roxburghshire.

Axe of bronze, flanged, $7 \times 2\frac{7}{8}$ inches, without a stop-ridge; and another, also flanged, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ inches—both said to have been found in the Camp at Birrenswark, Dumfriesshire.

Axe of bronze, flanged, $4\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$ inch, rudely made—found at Graden, near Yetholm, Roxburghshire.

Axe of bronze, socketed, $3 \times 1\frac{7}{8}$ inch, imperfect at the mouth—found on the farm of Sourhope, Roxburghshire.

Circular Dish of thin beaten bronze, 13 inches in diameter and 2 inches in depth, with flat turned-over rim—found at Humebyres, Stitchill, Roxburgh.

Circular Basin of thin beaten bronze, 11 inches in diameter and 4 inches in depth, much battered—found in Gordon Moss; and a circular Dish of bronze, 15 inches in diameter and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep, with turned-over rim—found at Clarilaw, Roxburghshire.

Shield of thin bronze, 22 inches in diameter—found near Yetholm in 1869, and similar to the two in the National Museum (*Proceedings*, vol. viii. p. 393; and Evans, *Bronze Implements*, p. 349).

Urn of drinking-cup type, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height by 5 inches across the mouth, ornamented down the side with horizontal incised lines, and round the middle with a band of triangles—found at Friars, near Kelso.

Urn of drinking-cup type, 5 inches in height by 4 inches across the mouth, imperfect at the mouth, ornamented with horizontal lines, triangles, and a row of crossed lines—found with a skeleton at Edenmouth, on the Tweed.

Urn of food-vessel type, 5 inches in height by $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches across the mouth, ornamented with herring-bone patterns—one of four found at Friars, Jedburgh, in 1815.

Urn of food-vessel type, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, imperfect, one side wanting, ornamented all down the side, with rudely formed herring-bone patterns—found in a tumulus at Crailinghall, Roxburghshire.

Rim of a small Urn, apparently of cinerary type, $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, no ornamentation—found with human bones at Sunlaws, Roxburghshire.

Fragments of a large cinerary Urn, rudely ornamented with zigzag lines—found at Elliehaugh, Clifflencote, Roxburghshire.

Five large pieces of Pottery of red ware—found at the Roman Station of Birrens, Middlebie, Dumfriesshire.

Ancient Celtic ecclesiastical Bell of iron coated with bronze, measuring 11 inches in height and 8 inches by $6\frac{1}{2}$ across the mouth—found near Ednam, Berwickshire. This bell (fig. 17) is described in the *Proceedings* of the Society, vol. iv. new series, p. 277.



Fig. 17. Celtic Bell in Kelso Museum.

Three-legged Pots of brass, viz.: (1) 10 inches in height—found at Makerstoun; (2) $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height—no locality; (3) 17 inches in height, with portion of handle and rim gone—found near Clarilaw, Roxburghshire.

Two old Horse-Shoes of iron—found in a bog at Little Swinton, in 1820.

Mediaeval Jar of green glazed ware, with flat bottom and narrow contracting neck, called a "Roman Ampulla"—found near an ancient Camp at Cleg-horn, Lanarkshire.

Two fragments of mediæval Pottery and several fragments of Samian Ware—without localities.

Small square Sundial of marble, dated 1706.

The Jongs or "Halse Fang," formerly placed at the side of the door of the old Council House, Kelso.

Caltrop of iron—found at Sunlaws, Roxburghshire.

Four Beggars' Badges in pewter, of the parish of Cavers, marked "CAVERS ROXB: 1729."

Iron Stand for a pulpit sand-glass, formerly used in a church in Peeblesshire. The old Kelso hangman's Ladle of iron.

Old brass Mortar, imperfect, probably of the sixteenth century. This is apparently the "brass Ewer" referred to by Wilson (*Prehistoric Annals*, vol. ii. p. 497) as bearing the bi-lingual inscription in Old English characters, *NEEMT WATER and PRENDES LEAVE*.

Eight Cannon-Balls of stone, without localities. Small Quaich of wood, made out of one piece.

Of Archæological objects from other countries, there are—A collection of objects from a grave at Arica, Peru, discovered after the earthquake in August 1868, and consisting of six Arrow and Spear Heads of calcedony; three Arrow-Heads of flint; three wooden Combs; four small Bags of cloth; piece of Cord of red fibre; Thong of hide; wooden Spoon; two Spindles and Whorls—one with thread wound on it; bronze or copper Knife, 4 inches in length by 1 inch broad, with projecting handle; five wooden Implements,¹ from 6 inches to 16 inches in length, by about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, with an expansion at the butt-end, each pointed with a flint arrow-head, and one with a bronze or copper head, and another with a bone barb on one side; four shafts of similar Implements, from 8 inches to 14 inches in length; small necklet of Beads; two bone Implements; and six small Vessels of clay.

Collection of Arrow and Spear Heads of flint—from North America.

Gouge of greenstone, 8 inches in length—probably from North America.

Chisel-shaped Axe, $8\frac{3}{8} \times 3$ inches, finely polished—no locality.

Adze of greenstone, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, polished—from New Zealand.

Curious-shaped Axe of greenstone, $3\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, having two concentric circles on each side near the cutting end, which gives the axe a rough resemblance to an animal's head, grooved round the top—no locality, but probably North American.

Adze of green claystone, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches, finely formed—from New Zealand.

Boat-shaped Implement of veined slate, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches

¹ Of these curious implements—the use of which is unknown—there are in the Museum of Science and Art, Edinburgh, one; in the Cork Museum, two; in the British Museum, two; and in the Collection of Mr John H. Blake, Boston, Mass., U.S.A., there are three, one of which is figured in the Ninth Annual Report of the Peabody Museum, p. 290. Col. Lane-Fox (now General Pitt-Rivers) describes these implements as knives in his lectures on "Primitive Warfare," in the *Jour. Royal United Service Inst.*, vol. xii. No. li. pp. 419, 420, and pl. xviii. Nos. 168, 169.

in greatest width at the middle, and tapering to a blunt point at one end, and the other end narrowing to $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch, pierced with two holes each $\frac{3}{16}$ inch in diameter, one $\frac{7}{8}$ inch from the pointed end and the other $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches from the same end—from North America.

Two small Necklaces of carnelian beads, mostly of the form of small rude arrow-heads, similar to eight specimens in the National Museum—from Mecca.

Three flat Axes, two of bronze and one apparently of copper, measuring respectively—(1) $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the cutting edge; (2) $5\frac{3}{8} \times 3$ inches; (3) of copper, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches—all found in a bog at Mas-kurny, near Cork, Ireland. The copper axe looks doubtful.

Circular Basin of thin bronze, 12 inches in diameter and 4 inches in depth, imperfect—found in ploughing on Milfield Plain, Northumberland, England.

Twelve Moulds of clay for casting Roman coins—found at Ringwell Gate, Wakefield, Yorkshire.

Portion of Roman Mosaic Pavement—found at North Leigh, Blenheim, England; and portion of Pavement, from Fountain Abbey, Yorkshire.

Miscellaneous collection of Articles from different countries, all exhibited in one case:—

Three Bricks and a sepulchral Lamp, from Babylon.

Egypt.—Two Hands of a Mummy; two Skulls of Mummies; Mummy of an Ibis; portion of Mummy Cloth; two Images of green glazed ware; Vase of red clay, 14 inches in height, filled with the burnt bones and dust of an Ibis—from a tomb near Cairo.

Nine terra-cotta Lamps, five Unguent Vases, three terra-cotta Jugs, twenty terra-cotta Vessels, including two *Diota*, portions of Pavement, &c.—all from Italy, Athens, Milo, Samos, &c.

Small case containing a collection of objects from China, Tartary, India, &c.; and a collection of Swords, Muskets, &c., principally Eastern; two Caltrops of iron—found in Bhurtpore, India.

Collection of Ethnographical objects from various countries, viz.:—

Australia.—Four Boomerangs; Spear-Thrower, from Western Australia; pick-shaped Club called a *leonile* or *langeel*; three common straight Clubs; *Nulla-Nulla*, and another Club with knobbed head; parrying Shield, rudely carved with zigzag lines; common straight Club, from New South Wales.

Admiralty Islands.—Two large Spears with obsidian heads, one ornamented on the socket with a plaited pattern of coloured threads; obsidian Spear-Head in a socket, but without a shaft; two Necklaces of human teeth and beads; two circular Discs of shell, mounted with tortoise-shell cut into geometrical patterns; five smooth polished Discs of shell; fifteen Rings of shell, probably of *Strombus*; four Rings of shell of *Strombus*, ornamented with fine lines of cross-hatching; large Spear, with carved and painted head; three Shells used as spoons by the natives.

Gilbert Islands.—Three wooden Swords, edged with sharks' teeth—probably from Kingsmill Island, Gilbert Group.

Friendly Islands.—Four Adzes of ceremony, with carved handles and stone heads; War Drum, 4 feet in length by 6 inches in diameter, formed from the section of a tree, and elaborately carved over the entire surface, (?) unique; four carved Paddles of usual form; four Clubs of the common Friendly Islands form—all probably from the Friendly Islands.

South Sea Islands.—Four small Clubs, with large knobbed heads—probably from the Fiji Islands; collection of Arrows with hardwood heads; Adze of greenish stone, in wooden handle, very rude, from Samoa; Club with double head, with a human face on each side; Club in the shape of a paddle; four carved Combs of wood; about 50 Fish-Hooks of bone, pearl, &c., some with lines attached; two long round carved Clubs.

New Zealand.—Four Clubs, with tongue-shaped ends; leaf-shaped Paddle of white wood; wooden Club in the shape of a bone *Patu-Patu* or rather *He-kokoti*; Club with flag-shaped head.

Africa.—Four Arrows, with iron heads; Axe, with semicircular iron head; collection of Assegais; Kafir woman's Apron; "Tobacco Pouch of the King of Dahomey," of leather.

America.—Eight Belts and Pouches, decorated with bead work; three Rattles used in dances by the natives of Vancouver Island, ornamented with Haidah carvings; grotesque Mask of tortoise-shell, probably from British Columbia; wooden Pipe, with Haidah carving; two Baskets of grass; Indian Tomahawk, from Missouri; collection of articles of Dress and Ornament of the North American Indians.

HAWICK, ROXBURGHSHIRE.

The Museum in Hawick is the property of the Hawick Archæological Society, and is supported by fees and subscriptions. At the time of my visit the Museum had only just entered into new premises, in a new building called the Buccleuch Memorial Institute. The most important objects in the collection, from an archæological point of view, are the bronze objects found at Ruberslaw.

The following is a list of the Scottish Archæological objects in the collection:—

Arrow-Head of flint—found at Norham Castle.

Flaking Implement of flint, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by 1 inch across the widest part, and tapering to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at each end—no locality is assigned to this specimen, but in all probability it was found in the south of Scotland.

Axe of claystone, $8 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches—found in Selkirkshire.

Axe of basalt, $7\frac{1}{4} \times 3$ inches, perfect—found at Borthaugh.

Axe of claystone, 5×2 inches, fractured at the cutting edge—found at Fairy Faulds, Hawick.

Axe of flint, 4 × 2 inches, slightly fractured—found at Langshaw, Elwanswater, Roxburghshire.

Axe-Hammer of sandstone, perforated, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, with rough surface—found at Toftholm, Liddesdale.

Hammer-Head of red mottled quartz, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ inches, perforated, polished and finely formed—no locality is assigned to it, but it was probably found in the south of Scotland.

Wedge-shaped Hammer of sandstone, $4\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{8}$ inches, perforated, with roughly pecked surface—has no locality, but is probably Scottish.

Wedge-shaped Hammer of sandstone, $8\frac{1}{4} \times 5$ inches, perforated, with roughened surface—found at Sillerbithall.

Wedge-shaped Hammer of sandstone, $10\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, perforated—found at Muckleholm, Roxburghshire.

Pebble of sandstone, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ inches, with large perforation through the centre—no locality, but probably found in the neighbourhood.

Pebble of basalt, 3 × 2 inches, with smooth hollow on one side measuring 2 inches in length by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep—no locality.

Thirty-five Whorls of claystone, sandstone, greenstone, &c., from 1 to 3 inches in diameter, some ornamented with concentric circles round the spindle holes—all found in the neighbourhood of Hawick.

One Lower Stone of a Quern, twelve Upper Stones of Querns, and one complete Quern—all found in the neighbourhood of Hawick.

Two portions of Plates of jet from a necklace, ornamented with rows of punctulated ornamentation—found in a tumulus near Earlston, Roxburghshire.

Axe of bronze, flanged, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch across the cutting edge—found at St Mary's Loch, Selkirkshire.

Spear-Head of bronze, 8 inches in length—found near a place called the Warrior's Grave, Southfield.

Vessel of thin bronze, 8 inches in diameter by 4 inches in depth, riveted and patched—found in Adderstonelee Moss.

Hoard of bronze objects, found at Ruberslaw, Teviotdale, Roxburghshire, consisting of five bottoms of Patellæ, one of which is tinned on the inside; one Handle; one Handle and portion of the Rim attached; fragments of the sides, &c., of two or three vessels; Handle of a large vessel, ornamented with human figures in relief, the eyes of which are of silver. No record of the discovery of these vessels has yet been published.

Skull of *Bos primigenius*, found in Synton Moss; and Skulls of *Bos primigenius* and *Bos longifrons*, both found at Williestruther.

A collection of local and other Antiquarian objects, consisting of,—old Howitzer, found in Hawick; four pairs of old Spurs; lot of old Gun Locks; collection of old Swords and Muskets; Helmet of the old Roxburgh Yeomanry Cavalry; Sword, found near Flodden; Andrea Ferrara Sword, said to have been found on the battlefield of Killiecrankie; Pike, with hook for cutting

bridle reins; iron Key, dug up in Cavers Churchyard; iron Key, from Mangerton Tower; Lock and Key of the Old Jail of Hawick; antique Key found in the Slitrig; old Key, found at Cable Pool; two Keys of the old Town Hall; old Key, found in a garden at Hawick; "Jocktileg" Knife, found at Timpendean Tower, in 1826; old Clasp Knife; old Foot Plough used in the Western Islands of Scotland; old Lint-Spinning Wheel; the Collecting Ladle of the West United Presbyterian Church, Hawick, and the Collecting Ladle of the old Parish Kirk; Hawick old Town Drum, and "Caleb Rutherford's Drum;" a collection of Manuscript Documents, with the signatures of Burns the poet and his brother Gilbert, Sir Walter Scott, James Hogg, King James VI., and a number of others; "Porridge Pot of Wat o' Harden;" two old Tombstones and seven portions of sculptured Stones from old buildings in the neighbourhood of Hawick; lot of Elfin Pipeheads of clay; the Gledstaine's Bible which belonged to the Gledstaines of that Ilk (see *Memories of Hawick*, p, 192); copy of a "Breeches" Bible; copy of Tyndale's Bible; Bible, dated 1682, and another, dated 1698; Black-letter copy of the Apocrypha and New Testament; Household Expense Book of Mrs Burnett of Chesters, 1716; the oak Boards in which the old Records of the Kirk Session of Hawick were bound, &c.

Of foreign Archæological objects, there are—

Twenty-five Arrow and Spear Heads of flint of the usual forms, measuring from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches in length—all from North America.

Spear-Head of obsidian, from Easter Island, similar to one in the National Collection shown in fig. 18.

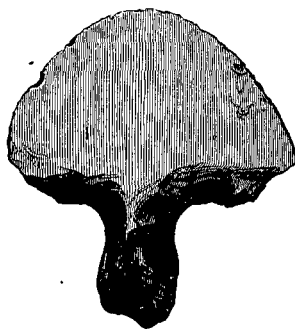


Fig. 18. Spear-Head of Obsidian, from Easter Island.

Axe of basalt, $8\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, finely polished, and perfect—found at Sangus, Massachusetts, United States.

Axe of greenstone, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches, with a deep groove round the middle—from North America.

Two Axes of claystone, $3\frac{3}{4} \times 2$ inches and 4×2 inches, both polished—said to be from North America.

Small Axe of basalt, polished, $1\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ inch—labelled “North American.”

Ceremonial Axe, 3×3 inches—found at Dumfries, Ontario, Canada.

Two Adzes of slate-like stone, chisel-shaped, 5 inches and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length—probably from Labrador.

Axe of basalt, fastened to a handle by a large mass of gum—from Australia.

Axe of greenish granite-like stone, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, finely formed—from New Zealand.

Adze of basalt, $4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, flattish—from New Zealand.

Axe of greenish granitic-looking stone, imperfect—probably from New Zealand.

Adze of Lava, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ inches, finely polished, and having a very sharp cutting edge—from New Zealand.

Adze, polished, in wooden socket, but without the attachable handle—from the South Sea Islands.

Mere-Mere of basalt, perfect, 13 inches in length, with cord—from New Zealand.

Peeble of green granite-like stone, 5×4 inches, with a large perforation through the centre—probably from the South Sea Islands.

Two Implements or Ornaments of greenish stone, each with a small perforation through the centre—one imperfect, and the other measuring $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by 2 inches in breadth, said to be for skinning animals—from North America.

Fragments of Roman Pottery, &c., from Uriconium.

The following is the list of Ethnographical objects in the collection:—

Australia.—Two Boomerangs; one parrying Shield; two *Womeraks* or Spear-Throwers; Spear-Thrower, from Western Australia; three short plain Clubs; Pick-like weapon called a *leon-ile*.

South Sea Islands.—Dress of vegetable fibre, used as a protection against the swords edged with sharks' teeth, from the Caroline Islands; six Fish-Hooks of wood and ivory; seventeen Clubs of hardwood, from different localities on the South Pacific; three wooden Swords, edged with sharks' teeth, from the Gilbert Islands; collection of Bows, Quivers, and Arrows.

Africa.—Thirteen Assegais; Smoking Pipe of steatite, with double head—from Zululand.

North America.—Indian Mocassins; Indian Dresses of leather, &c.; Eskimo Bird-Spear, with two prongs at the point and three on the middle of the shaft, &c.

India, &c.—A small collection of Statues, Weapons, &c., including three Spears used by the Looshai people; and a small collection of objects from China and Japan.

Egypt.—Ten Mummies of Serpents, Birds, &c., and a human Hand; a terracotta Lamp; a Mummy Image of green glazed ware; a Ring of stoneware, and a Scarabæus.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

The Museum in Kirkcudbright is under the charge of a treasurer, secretary, and curator, and occupies a large room on the top floor of the Town Hall Building. A nominal rent of one shilling per year is paid for the use of the room. A catalogue or register of the collection exists in manuscript; and there is a small library of about 150 volumes, principally relating to the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, or written by natives of the district. There are also a number of Manuscript Volumes, containing records of local births, marriages, &c.

The following is a list of the Scottish Antiquities in the collection:—

Knife of flint, $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length by $\frac{1}{8}$ inch across the widest part, neatly chipped round the edge—found in the parish of Twynholm, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Twenty Chips of flint, unworked—found near Loch Grannoch.

Scraper of flint of triangular form—found at Monybuie House.

Axe of claystone, $6 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, very finely polished—found at Tongland.

Axe of claystone, $4\frac{3}{8} \times 3$ inches, with ground surface—found on the farm of Brownhill, Crossmichael.

Axe of sandstone, $8\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, with ground surface—found at Kipps, Colvend.

Axe of claystone, $7 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, adze-shaped—found near Corse Loch, Ingliston, Twynholm.

Axe of claystone, $5\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, with the cutting end fractured and imperfect—found in the garden at Ardendee, Kirkcudbright.

Axe of flint, $4\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$ inch, finely formed and finely polished—found at Torrs Muir, Kirkcudbright.

Rudely-formed Axe of claystone, $3\frac{7}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with end imperfect—found at Castle Crearie, Rerwick, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Axe of basalt, $3\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$ inch—found at Borness, Borgue, and exactly similar, both in form and material, to one found in Dundee, and now in the National Collection.

Axe of felstone, $3\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$ inch, with pointed butt—found at Kirkcudbright.

Hammer-Head of reddish-grey sandstone, perforated, 10 inches in length by $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches in greatest width—no locality, but probably found in the south of Scotland.

Hammer-Head of micaceous sandstone, perforated, $10 \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ inches—found at Meikle, Loch Dougan.

Hammer-Head of whinstone, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width, partially perforated from each side—found on Galtway Hill, Kirkcudbright.

Pointed end of a perforated Hammer-Head of coarse micaceous sandstone, broken off below the haft hole, and measuring 6 inches in length by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in breadth—found at Argrennan, Tongland, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Flattish water-worn Pebble of reddish sandstone, perforated from each side, and fractured at both ends, called a Stone-Hammer, but not so—without a locality.

Sinker of whinstone, $3 \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ inch, with a deep groove round the major circumference—found at Balig, Rerwick, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Polisher of quartzite, $2\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{5}{8}$ inch, finely formed—found on the Farm of Brownhill, Crossmichael, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Whetstone of mica-schist, $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch broad, with a perforation drilled through one end—found at Moatwell, Kirkcudbright.

Ten small Whorls, several of which are ornamented—all found in the neighbourhood of Kirkcudbright.

Quern Stones, upper and lower, 16 inches in diameter, with three finger holes in the upper stone; the Upper Stones of other two Querns—all found in the parish of Kirkcudbright.

Conical Upper Stone of a Quern, 12 inches in diameter—found on Carse Farm.

Old Curling Stone—found in Loch Fergus, Ayrshire.

Two Stones, similar to one found in an old house in the High Street, Edinburgh, and now in the National Museum—probably old curling stones.

Oblong square-shaped Block of sandstone, 16 inches in length by 12 inches in breadth, hollowed on one side to a depth of 4 or 5 inches—found at Kirkcudbright.

Circular Block of sandstone, with a circular picked hollow $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep—found in Kirkcudbright.

Large Socket Stone, without a locality.

Spear-Head of bronze, $8\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, with two rivet holes in the socket—found at Kells, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Javelin-Head of bronze, leaf-shaped, $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length, with a small loop on each side of the socket—found at Kells, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Javelin-Head of bronze, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, with a loop on each side of the socket—found in the parish of Rerwick, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Spear-Head of bronze, leaf-shaped, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, with a loop on each side—found in Barend Moss, Balmaghie, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Small collection of Animal remains from the Borness Cave, Kirkcudbright. The main collection from this cave is in the National Museum.

Small three-legged Pot of brass, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height and $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches across the mouth—found at Threaves Mains, Balmaghie; carved oak Panel, from the old Church of Girthon; and portion of another carved oak Panel from the old Pulpit of Anwoth Church, built 1626; three old Spinning Wheels and an old carved Distaff; two old iron Padlocks, with keys—one from the old jail

of Kirkcudbright, and dated 1754; bronze Bell, inscribed in relief: FOR GEORGE MAXWELL & JEAN CAMPBELL OF DALSWINTOWNE R.M. FECIT ED^R 1711; two old pewter Flagons, and two Communion Cups, also of pewter—the flagons dated 1722, and the cups 1734; two small silver Teaspoons; a leaden Bull of Pope Clement II.; old tin Crusie-Lamp on an upright stand; “Apostle’s Spoon” of brass—found near Kirkcudbright; a Linen Smoother of glass, with handle—found at Gribdae; an old round-bottomed Bottle of glass—found at Burnfoot, Rerwick; and a portion of Window Glass, from Dundrennan Abbey.

The “Cowan’s Taid Stane,” traditionally regarded as having been taken out of the head of a toad, and held to be capable of curing diseases in cattle. It consists of a small stone set in silver, and is said to be mentioned in the Session Books of the parish of St Ninians, near Stirling, but the stone itself is thought to have been brought from Syria.

Eleven Snuff-Boxes of wood, &c.; the Seal of the Orange Lodge; a brass-mounted Tinder-Box, with flint lock; a Tinder-Box, Flint and Steel, and another Steel; and an old brass Candlestick.

An old Plough, found in Whitereedmoss, Elsiehiels, in 1876; half of the Jougs, from the old Steeple, Kirkcudbright; three old Shoe-Buckles; and a Beggar’s Badge in lead, of the parish of Kirkcudbright.

Of foreign Archæological objects there are—

Spear-Head of flint, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length—said to have been found in the parish of Twynholm, but certainly American.

Spear-Head of flint, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length—said to have been found at Borness, but certainly American.

Spear-Head of flint, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length—said to have been found in Kirkcudbright, but certainly from North America.

Adze of lava, rudely chipped, but having the cutting edge polished—from New Zealand.

Adze of basalt, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by 2 across the face, with narrow contracted butt—from New Zealand.

Adze of greenstone, 8×3 inches, flat—said to have been found in the parish of Tongland, but certainly from New Zealand.

Flat Axe of greenstone, $4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches—from New Guinea.

Axe of greenstone, $10\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, polished, in flat handle—from New Guinea.

Part of a Digging-Stone, perforated—from Pietermaritzburg, South Africa.

Four terra-cotta Lamps; archaic *Kylix*; two two-handled Vases for holding salve; three small *Hydria* Vases, and fragments of Samian Ware; Roman Amphora, about 22 inches in height—found at Barabold, Cyprus; small Lamp of terra-cotta, from Asia Minor.

Of Ethnographical objects there are—

Africa.—Two Snuff-horns and bone Snuff-spoons, and an ivory War-horn—from South Africa; four native Snuff-boxes—from Zululand; a Necklace of cowrie shells; a Necklace worn by the common women of Kafirland, consisting of small pieces of wood perforated at one end and strung on a cord; a Charm rolled in leather, and worn under the armpit by Soudanese women; a carved wooden Spoon—from Abyssinia; three small Calabash Bottles—from Kahenda, on the West Coast; a Household God, being a small kneeling human figure with very prominent breasts—from the West Coast; a small square Basket made by the natives of Benin, on the West Coast; seven Bracelets of copper and brass wire; a Necklace of coloured beads; a Kafir smoking Pipe, with double head; a brass Chain worn by the natives of the South; a Zulu Doll made from a block of wood covered with cloth and fancy bead-work; a Camp-stool of wood, a set of circular Baskets, a hand Basket, and a Chief's Hat of straw—all from Whydah Territory; three Necklaces of native berries; a pair of ivory Bracelets—from Grand Fall, Congo River; Comb of wood—from Cape Palmas; the Dress of a Kafir woman, consisting of a necklace of small beads and a waist cloth measuring 8 × 4 inches; a Necklace of beads and teeth of animals; a Kafir Pillow of wood; eight Zulu Assegais; an Axe with an iron head, used by the Basutos, and a Bow and two Arrows—from Basutoland; two *Nob Kirries*; three iron Spear-heads and a curved Knife—from the Soudan; and an Arab woman's Dress or Apron—from Wady Halfa; and an Arab Saddle—from Tunis.

Miscellaneous.—Club, with large knobbed head, from New Zealand; four Clubs and two short Spears—no localities; Spoon with elaborately carved handle, used for mixing lime with betel-nut before chewing, and a rude Adze Handle, both from New Guinea; an Arrow Quiver of bamboo—no locality; two Jars of native pottery, from the Fiji Islands; half of a double Water-Bottle, and another globular Bottle, both of black ware, from Peru; four iron Arrow-heads, from Darjeeling, India; Moccasins, Belt, Bracelets, embroidered with beads, &c., and an Indian scalping-knife Sheath, from North America; Lasso, Bridle, and Whip used by the Guachos of South America.

MONTROSE, FORFARSHIRE.

The Museum in Montrose is the property of the Montrose Natural History and Antiquarian Society, and is supported by the funds of the Society and by the admission fees. The Museum was founded in 1837, and the collection is now of considerable size. From an archaeological point of view, the collection is noteworthy in possessing the Sculptured Stones, found at Farnell and Inchbrayock, and for its Collection of Coins. "The coins are exhibited in locked cases, through which run a number of narrow wire frames turning on pins which project through the sides of the case. On these frames the coins with their labels are fastened, and thus both sides are readily seen."

The following is a list of the Archæological objects in the collection:—
Sixty-nine Flakes and Cores of flint—found at Slains, Aberdeenshire.

Twenty-five Arrow-heads, with barbs and stems, and twenty-three leaf and lozenge-shaped Arrow-heads, and twenty-three Flakes and Chips—said to have been all found in Forfarshire.

The cutting-end of an Axe of flint—found at Montrose.

Adze-shaped Axe of claystone, $4 \times 1\frac{5}{8}$ inch—found at Rossie Muir.

Axe of flint, polished, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch across the cutting edge—found at Rossie Muir, Forfarshire.

The butt-end of an Axe of white flint—found at Rossie Muir.

Axe of porphyry, triangular in outline, $4\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{8}$ inches—no locality.

Axe of claystone, $3\frac{7}{8} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$ inch, polished—no locality.

Axe of serpentine, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, polished—found at Muirton, Coreston.

Axe of claystone $6\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches—found at the Haugh of Tillerton.

Two Axes of greenish claystone, $2\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ inches and $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches—both found at Fithie, Forfarshire.

Two pieces of Axes—without localities.

Hammer-head of granite, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches broad and 1 inch in thickness, finely formed—no locality is assigned to this specimen, but it has probably been found in Scotland.

The half of a perforated Hammer-head of greenstone, $4 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches—without a locality.

Ball of basalt, 3 inches in diameter, ornamented with four plain projecting discs—said to have been found in a cairn at Braikie, Forfarshire.

Ball of granitic stone, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter, ornamented with six projecting discs, one of which bears a single incised spiral, and another three small triangles, one inside the other—found at Glasterlaw.

Ball of basalt, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter, with rough surface, ornamented with three projecting discs—no locality, but probably found in the neighbourhood.

Perforated circular flattish Implement of steatite—no locality.

Pebble of sandstone, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, perforated—no locality.

Three Whorls of sandstone—without localities, but found in the neighbourhood of Montrose.

Bracer of polished felstone, imperfect at each end—no locality is attached to this specimen, but it was probably found in Forfarshire.

Axe of bronze, flat, with the merest traces of flanges, $5 \times 2\frac{1}{8}$ inches—found at Stracathro, near Brechin, Forfarshire.

Axe of bronze, flat, $4\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$ inch, chisel-shaped—no locality.

Axe of bronze, $4\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, perfect—found at Arbuthnot.

Axe of bronze, flanged, no stop-ridge, $5\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{5}{8}$ inches, very perfect in form—found in the Bog of Arnhall, Kincardineshire.

Axe of bronze, socketed, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, without the loop on the side, and without a locality.

Axe of bronze, socketed, $3\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{8}$ inches, imperfect at the mouth—found at Bagindolen, Kincardineshire.

Flat Axe, apparently of copper, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches across the cutting edge—found in 1848, at Dunnottar, Kincardineshire.

Sword of bronze, 25 inches in length, perfect, with four rivet holes—found in digging at the Railway Station at Brechin.

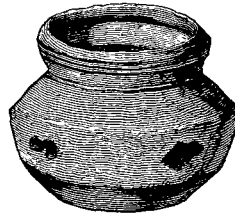
Sword of bronze, $23\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, perfect, with seven rivet holes, in three of which the rivets still remain—no locality is attached to this sword, but there is little doubt it is a Scottish specimen.

Fragments of a cinerary Urn, and portion of an Urn of drinking-cup type, richly ornamented—both found at the Hill of Canterland, Kincardineshire.

Urn of the food-vessel type, rudely ornamented, 5 inches in height and 6 inches across the mouth—found in a cist at Craigneston, Fettercairn; and the bottom of another food-vessel Urn, found at the same place.

Cup-shaped Urn, 3 inches in height by 2 inches in diameter, ornamented with a row of triangles of oblique lines—found in a tumulus at Greenlaw, Kinnaird, Forfarshire.

Small Vessel of wheel-made pottery, 4 inches in height by 5 inches in widest diameter, contracting to 3 inches across the mouth, and with five holes pierced at intervals round the widest part. It was found in a stone coffin with three others, containing charcoal ashes, as described and figured in the *Proceedings* of this Society, vol. xi. p. 378; and in Dr Anderson's *Scotland in Pagan Times*, 1st series, p. 11.



Small Cup of glazed ware, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height by $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches diameter across the mouth, and contracting to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch across the bottom, imperfect—found with a human skeleton at St Andrews in 1852.

Fig. 19. Small Vessel with Pierced Sides, found in a Stone Coffin at Montrose.

Portion of a jet Necklace—found at Fordoun House, Kincardineshire.

Small Roman Lamp—found in Fife.

Bead of striped glass—no locality.

Sculptured Stone, found at Inchbrayock, on the South Esk, and showing on one side a cross of interlaced work, and on the other a huntsman on horseback, three men on foot, &c.; and the Sculptured Slab found at Farnell, bearing on one side a cross of interlaced work and on the other Adam and Eve below a tree, and a serpent on each side, &c. Both these stones are figured in Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, vol. i. pl. lxxviii. and pl. lxxxvi.

Jug of stoneware, 10 inches in height—found in digging in the High Street, Montrose, below the foundation of the Old Lock-up, called Kitty's Trust.

Jug of stoneware—found 3 feet below the surface in John Street, Montrose.

Jug of lead or pewter, much damaged—found in digging at the Reservoir, Montrose.

Tripod Ewer of brass, about 10 inches in height, perfect—no locality; and the body of another, without handle, feet, or bottom, found in Montrose.

Large Highland Powder-Horn, elaborately carved with interlaced ornamentation, geometrical patterns, &c.; a smaller Powder-Horn, carved with a human face, thistle, &c.; and a third, with hunting-scenes in relief, &c.

Highland Brooch of brass, 6 inches in diameter, ornamented with interlaced work, &c., and three smaller Highland Brooches, also of brass.

Thumbscrew of iron; Caltrop of iron; Tea Set and a Bowl of Harris Pottery; portion of a Knife-Handle of ivory—found in Montrose; an old iron Lock; a Crusie of iron; a Collection of Elfin Pipes; a Spice-Mill; a number of old Locks; a collection of Gun-Locks; a Spindle with two Whorls; a Snuff-Box of silver, with medallion of Charles I.; a cast of a Beggar's Badge for the parish of Ecclescraig, dated 1773; two old Crossbows, and a large collection of Swords, Pistols, Muskets, &c.; and an old Cannon dredged out of the river South Esk at Montrose.

Of foreign Archæological objects, there are—

Fourteen large Flakes, and a portion of another, and a large leaf-shaped Implement of flint—all found in Ireland.

Three large Flint Cores, from *La Claisiere, Pressigny*; and a Spear-head of flint, $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, found in France.

Dagger of chipped flint, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; the handle end of another, and larger Dagger, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, ornamented with crimp work; and a semicircular shaped Implement of flint, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch across the widest part—all found in Denmark.

Large Spear-head of obsidian—found in Mexico.

Two Spear-heads of obsidian—found in a grave in Los Angeles, California.

Seven Spear-heads of flint, from Canada; and two other American Spear-heads of flint; and portion of another of pink-coloured flint.

Small collection of Cores, Chips, Flakes, &c.—from India.

Chisel of polished white flint, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length; an Axe of greenstone, perforated, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length; and an Axe of chipped flint, $12 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches (from Elsinore)—all found in Denmark.

Axe of porphyritic stone, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches, polished—found in Switzerland.

Chisel-like Axe of greenstone, $7 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ inches—found in Canada West.

Axe of greenish stone, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches—marked "American," but probably from Jamaica.

Axe of basalt, $4 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with groove round the top—found near Pewaukee, Milwaukee, Michigan, United States; and an Axe of granite, $6\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with groove round the top—from the United States.

Axe of greenstone, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches—found in Rewah Territory, North-West Provinces of India.

Five Axes of greenstone, all with rough surfaces, $7\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ inches, $6\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches, and $2\frac{3}{4} \times 2$ inches—all probably from North-West India.

Axe of greenstone, $5\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ inches; Axe of greenstone in carved handle; and an Adze, with head of shell—erroneously marked as from New Zealand, but more probably from New Guinea.

Axe of jade, $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$ inch, polished—from New Zealand.

Axe-Head of greenstone, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ inches; and three Axes, with wooden handles fastened on with gum similar to the one here shown in fig. 20—all from Australia.

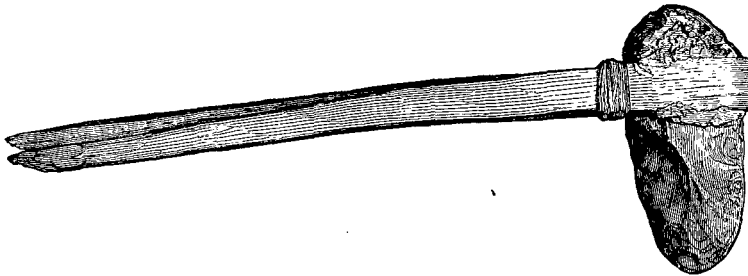


Fig. 20. Axe of Greenstone in its handle of a bent withe, from Australia.

Sculptured Stone from Palenque, in the State of Chiapas, Mexico.

Six Bricks, with cuneiform inscriptions, and a sculptured human Head—from Assyria.

Oblong square-shaped Box or Dish of green glazed ware, 6 inches in length by 4 inches in breadth and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth—found filled with Roman coins in France.

Four Lamps of terra-cotta, from Asia Minor; and a portion of Roman Glass and Vase, &c., from Pompeii; a small Slab of marble, inscribed D.M. | T. LIVIO . EVTY | CHETI BAEBIA | DAPNE COIVX | ET . LIVIVS TER | TIVS FILIVS B'M | F—from Canusium, Italy; a small Vase, with two handles, and bearing a figure of St Menas between two animals; a Vase of alabaster; part of a Slab with a hieroglyphic inscription; a collection of Images of green glazed ware, Scarabæi, &c., about 60 in all—from Egypt; and a Floor Tile, from Oxford.

Of Ethnographical objects of interest in the Museum, there are—

Australia.—Spear-Thrower, from Queensland; *Leonile* or pick-shaped Club, two *Nulla-Nullas*, Spear-Thrower, four Boomerangs, and a "Fish Boomerang."

New Zealand.—Three Clubs, with carved tongue-shaped heads; long Club or Staff, with carved head; two carved wooden Boxes, used by the

New Zealanders for holding feathers ; curiously-shaped Club called a *He Kokoti* (Taylor, *New Zealand*, p. 322) ; and a carved wooden Flute.

South Sea Islands.—Eleven Clubs of various forms, mostly covered with incised ornamentation—from the Fiji Islands ; seven large Spears, armed with rows of sharks' teeth, and a Sword of wood similarly armed—from the Gilbert Islands ; Dyak Shield of wood, decorated with tufts of hair—from Borneo ; and a wicker-work Shield—probably from Sumatra ; a War Drum made from the section of a tree, carved—from Saibai ; three carved Clubs—from the Friendly Islands ; four Adzes of ceremony, with carved handles, and two carved paddles—from Mangaia, Hervey Islands ; a Canoe with six paddles, wooden Spear with carved head, a number of Fish-hooks of ivory and mother-of-pearl, five large Spears with barbed wooden heads, two grotesque Masks, a double Paddle and two other Paddles, and a bundle of Arrows, Spears, &c.,—all without localities.

Africa.—Two arm Rings of elephant ivory, from the West Coast ; Water Vessels cut out of a single block of wood, from South Africa ; collection of Assegais, Zulu Walking-Stick, and specimens of Kafir Bead-work, and two specimens of metal Ring-money.

India and China.—Several sculptured Stones, from India ; musical Instrument of the Looshai people ; several Images of Buddha ; Chinese Compasses, Balance Scales in box ; Opium Pipes, Shoes, and a number of Images of Buddha, and two or three Tatar Bows and Arrows.

North and South America.—Adze of copper fastened to a bone handle with thongs ; a bone Spear-head, with three barbs on each side ; two Eskimo Fishing-lances, with detachable bone heads ; an Eskimo Bow ; a horn Scoop ; Sealing-lance ; Snow-Knife ; Arrow of bone, with iron head ; Knife, with bone handle and oval copper blade ; an elaborately carved Pipe of slatestone, 16 inches in length, and a grotesque Mask—both from British Columbia.

A large number of Spindles of wood, with thread wound on them—from Peru ; a Flask of clay, in the image of a man with the opening on the top of the head ; a wooden Paddle, and a collection of Arrows—from South America.

PAISLEY, RENFREWSHIRE.

The Museum in Paisley, which was founded in 1871, and is supported by the rates, occupies a large and handsome building in the High Street. It is noteworthy for its fine Natural History collection, and for its collection of objects of Art and Industry from India, and for a good collection of Savage Weapons. It is open free to the public on six days of the week, and there is a Free Library of about 23,000 volumes in connection with it.

The following is a list of the Scottish Antiquities in the collection :—

Three Arrow-heads, with barbs and stems, and two small leaf-shaped Arrow-heads—all found on the island of Bute, Arran.

Upper portion of a large Axe of porphyry, $8\frac{3}{4} \times 3$ inches, polished—found in Shetland.

An Axe of claystone, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, polished—has no locality, but is probably Scottish.

Hammer-head of serpentine, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in widest diameter, perforated, and finely formed—found at Duchal Castle, near Paisley.

Small Implement of stone, resembling a small adze, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in greatest width, with an oval partially-perforated haft-hole $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch broad—found in Shetland.

Rudely made Cup of whinstone—without a locality.

Sinkers from Shetland, viz.—(1) of mica-schist; (2) of steatite; (3) formed from a piece of an ancient urn of steatite.

Large "Knockin-Stane," found on Crookston Farm, Renfrewshire; and another, without any locality.

Upper Stone of a Quern, and a Pot Quern, 13 inches in diameter, with 3 feet—both from the Island of Arran.

Two Upper Stones of Querns—without localities.

Small Pepper or Snuff Quern of stone—without a locality.

Whorl of sandstone, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, ornamented on the top with zigzag lines—without a locality.

Porton of vitrified Stone, from the vitrified fort of Dun-na-Goil, Bute.

Axe of bronze, flanged, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, the butt end imperfect—without a locality.

Javelin-Head of bronze, $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, with a small loop on each side of the socket, and small portion of the shaft still in the socket—found at Linwood Moss, Renfrewshire.

Iron Yett of the Postern Gate of Dumbarton Castle, described on pp. 297, 298 of the present volume.

Horn used by the Paisley Town Herds in 1721; four Elfin Pipeheads; old Key found in the Abbey Turret, Paisley; Thumbscrew of iron, with padlock—no locality; a Weaver's oil Lamp of the eighteenth century; Candle and Save-all; Distaff, Spindle, and Whorl; an ivory Panel, with monogram, and the date 1594—found in the old Abbey Manse, Wallneuk; two elaborately made Padlocks and Keys of the sixteenth century; a leaden Box, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by 2 inches in breadth and 2 inches in depth, without a lid—found at Spynie Castle, with twenty Spanish Dollars; two pairs of ladies' Shoes of the eighteenth century; five old iron Keys, from Beltrees Castle; a Knife and Fork, said to have been found on the Battlefield of Culloden; a Quich formed of wood of Rothesay Castle Drawbridge; two old Spinning Wheels; portions of Spouts and Handles of mediæval pottery; and an Implement of deer-horn, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, supposed to be the handle of a dagger or sword—found in a moss in Shetland.

Fine old Sword; one basket-hilted Sword; two old Andrea Ferrara basket-hilted Broadswords; basket-hilted Sword, with leather sheath—said to have been found on the battlefield of Culloden; Dagger, with blade marked ANDREA FARARA—said to have been found on the battlefield of Langside; ancient Crossbow—found at Bell of the Brae, Glasgow.

Collection of holograph Letters and Documents of Motherwell, William Kennedy, Tannahill, and others.

Small collection of Relics of Robert Burns the Poet.

Collection of Tokens of various towns, and a number of provincial Half-pennies; and a small collection of the Coinage of Scotland.

Of foreign Archæological objects, there are—

Fourteen Implements of flint, consisting of scrapers, knives, ovate-shaped implements, &c.—from Brandon, Suffolk.

Two palæolithic Implements of flint—found at Vienne, France.

Three small flint Daggers—found in Denmark.

Three Spear-heads of flint—found at Galt, Ontario, Canada.

Eight Arrow-heads of flint—found on the hunting grounds of the Mohawk Indians; and four American Spear-heads—without precise localities.

One large Spear-head of flint—probably from Georgia or West Virginia, United States.

Rudely formed Arrow-head of obsidian—from Mexico.

Axes of polished flint—from Denmark, viz.—(1) $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches across the cutting edge; (2) $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches across the cutting edge; (3) $7\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{7}{8}$ inches; (4) partly chipped, $4\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Axes found at Lough Neagh, Ulster, Ireland, viz.—(1) of basalt, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$ inch, polished; (2) of whinstone, $3\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, polished; (3) of claystone, $3\frac{7}{8} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$ inch, polished; (4) Stone in the shape of an axe, without a cutting edge, $4 \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ inches, polished.

Axe of greenstone, $4\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ inches, polished, and with thick butt—no locality is attached to this specimen, but it is probably from North America.

Adze-shaped Axe of sandstone, $4\frac{3}{4} \times 2$ inches—no locality is attached to this specimen, but it is probably American.

Adzes from New Zealand, viz.—(1) of lava, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the cutting edge, and with a narrow contracting butt—found at Dunedin; (2) of greenish coloured stone, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches across the cutting edge—found at Kiveston.

Rudely formed Axe of greenstone, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, with polished cutting edge—found in Queensland, Australia.

Pestle of greenstone (broken in two pieces), $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by 2 inches in widest diameter—found at Hingham, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, United States.

Hammerstone used for chipping flint—found in the Wyandotte Cave, Indiana, United States.

Indian Pipe of stone, with square stem and upright bowl-shaped head—from North America.

Fragments of Indian Pottery—found near Galt, Ontario.

Four terra-cotta Lamps, viz.—one from Tarsus, one from Tyre, one from Hermopolis, and the fourth without a locality.

Three ancient Greek Urns, from Hermopolis.

Collection of plaster Casts of the Poniatowski Gems.

Double Water Bottle of Peruvian ware.

Collection of Beads, seven green glaze Images, and one wooden Image, Mummy human Hand and Foot, four Scarabæi, two small alabaster Boxes, one with a lid—all from Egypt.

An illuminated Missal on vellum, of the fourteenth century, the work of a French scribe.

A very fine series of bronze Medals of Napoleon I., and a large and complete collection of Medals of the French Commune, 1871; and a miscellaneous collection of Coins of all countries.

Collection of objects from Japan, viz.:—*Makiri* or Knife with wooden sheath—from *Yezo*; *Kisheri* or smoking Pipe—from *Yezo*; *Affunnit* or Shuttle used by the native women in weaving the native cloth from the bark of the *Ohio*, a species of elm tree—from *Yezo*; *Shikaribachoyene* or Bowl for holding rice—from *Yezo*; *Kite* or iron Harpoon, used by native fishermen to capture seals—from *Yezo*; *Yotép* or Hook used in catching large fish—from *Yezo*; *Hos* or Legging of cloth, worn by men—from *Yezo*; *Kasup* or Spoons of wood—from *Yezo*; *Chebechoyene* or Fish-bowl used by the *Tsuishikari Ainos*; *Ikonit* or “Moustache-lifter,” carved in the representation of a seal, and used by the *Ainos* when eating and drinking—from *Yezo*; *Otski* or carved square-shaped tray; *Pera* or Lease-Rod used in weaving to lift the threads and allow the shuttle to pass through; *Ku* or Bow and *Ai* or Arrow (the bow is made of *Iromaki* wood and the arrow has a barb of *Santal* steel); *Tokari* or Lute with five strings; *Chup-Kamui* or symbol of the Sun God; *Tombe Kamui* or symbol of the Moon Goddess; *Opitta Kamui* or symbol of the Universal God. These symbols are made of blocks of wood about 15 inches in length and about 2 inches in diameter, with bunches of shavings adhering to them. No special sanctity seems to be attached to these symbols, for an *Aino* will readily whittle one for a stranger. *Maitare* or Apron of blue cloth—from *Yezo*; *Wosa* or native reed used in weaving; chief's Dress of blue and white coloured cloth—from *Yezo*; a Suit of Armour, two Swords, &c.

Collection of Ethnographical objects from Surinam, Dutch Guiana, viz.:—Five Spoons made from the shell of the *Calebas* fruit; a native Doll representing an Indian woman in Sunday dress; a Cigar-Stand made with the seeds of a fruit; *Krere-Krere* or child's Rattle; two drinking Cups made from the shell of the *Calebas* fruit, painted and decorated; two Jars for holding

water, each with painted surface ; double Jar of red ware ; and a treble Jar, also of red ware, used for holding water, and similar in form to the common type of Peruvian jars of black ware ; an Apron made of small beads woven into patterns, and worn by the Indian women ; small oblong Basket of wicker-work, used for holding jewellery and ornaments ; and a small Needle or Work Basket ; a Fan of wicker-work, used for fanning the fire ; a *Manari* or square-shaped Sieve ; a wooden Implement, 16 inches in length, with flat expanding head, used for stirring or beating eggs ; a *Matapi* or Apparatus used for squeezing the moisture out of starch before drying.

Collection of Ethnographical objects from Old Calabar, west coast of Africa : —Bag formed of small beads of green and yellow glass arranged in squares ; two large wooden Fans $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches and $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, both ornamented with spiral patterns burned into the surface ; four arm Rings of ivory, and a large Comb of brass ; several short lengths of Copper Wire used as money by the natives ; two wooden Spoons and a Dish-Stand of wood ; Armlet formed of small pieces of black and white shell sewed on to a band of cloth ; three Chew-Sticks and a wooden Matula ; two large brass Basins resembling church collection plates ; six long square-ended Knives ; two Axes of iron, with wooden handles ; Knife with poisoned blade, and another Knife ; Spear-head of iron ; a large collection of specimens of Cloth, and a Loom for weaving, and a Hammock ; three covered Calabashes, and a Ladle—all of vegetable rind.

South Africa.—Two Pipes, with clay heads and wooden stems ; two Walking Sticks, each with carved human figure for handle ; Tobacco Box and Pipe ; large Calabash ; *Marimba* or Zulu Piano, which emits 10 different sounds, and two Sticks for striking the keys ; Zulu Head-rest of wood, carved ; thirteen Tobacco Pipes and Pipe-heads, eleven of which are of stone ; Zulu Bag ornamented with blue and white beads ; two Zulu Necklaces, one of which is of shells ; Zulu woman's Armlet of beads ; Zulu woman's Dress, consisting of armlets, waistband, and covering of beads sewed on leather ; twenty-five Zulu Assegais ; one large Shield of buffalo hide, and a small Pendant Ornament of hair for hanging below the knee.

West Coast of Africa.—Calabash Dish, Ladle, and two Calabash Horns ; Throwing-Knife, with curiously formed blade ; two flogging Whips of hippopotamus hide ; Brush for destroying flies—from Loango ; Comb of wood with seven teeth, and ornamented with four rows of zigzags on the handle ; wooden Spoon, from Ashira ; Drum formed of two iron cylinders resembling bells joined together ; Jug of earthenware, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height, and very like a mediæval bellarmine ; Bow and Quiver for poisoned arrows, and another wooden Bow ; wooden Bow and Arrows, and a flogging Whip—from the Gold Coast ; two wooden Combs ; Armlet of wood, and a wooden Comb—from the Gold Coast ; large Calabash of vegetable rind ; Tom-Tom, or hollow cylinder of wood, covered on one end with skin ; and an Egba boy's Dress ; and a Canoe, from Loango.

Australia.—Eight Boomerangs; five *Nulla-Nullas*; three ordinary Shields and one parrying Shield; two long Queensland Spears; four Spear-Throwers or *Womerahs*; Fire-raising Apparatus; a Badge of mourning, consisting of a bunch of red feathers; an Ear Ornament of red feathers; three Bags of netting; and a Necklace of seeds.

New Zealand.—Ten Fish-hooks of wood and ivory; the Head of an Idol, and a wooden Handle carved with figures of gods; a Club, with carved tongue-shaped end; and two Cloaks of cloth.

Borneo.—Wooden Shield of the Hill Dyaks, and another wooden Shield, decorated with tufts of human hair, used by the Sea Dyaks; Blowpipe of wood; Sword with its wooden Sheath.

India.—Three Spears, decorated with reddish plush and tufts of red and black hair, used by the Looshai people; and a collection of Images, Ornaments, Weapons, &c.

South Sea Islands.—Two Clubs, with knobbed heads; three Fish Spears, with pronged heads; ten Arrows and Spears and two Bows; one barbed Spear, one other Spear, two others, and four large Arrows; *Tapu* Beater of wood, and specimens of *Tapu* Cloth; full Dress, from the Friendly Islands, consisting of a string of shells; two Dresses of fibre; three Armlets of shell; wooden Ladle; Fishing Net of fibres, from the New Hebrides; Loom for weaving; three wooden Fish-hooks, with bone ends; ten Clubs of wood, some carved and ornamented; Fish-line of native women's hair, plaited; large Club, from Savage Island; large Club and Canoe Paddle, from the Fiji Islands; about sixty Arrows and Spears of different forms—all from the South Sea Islands, but with no precise localities.

Eskimo.—Harpoon of wood, with head of walrus ivory, and bladder attached; Harpoon Head, with portion of its wooden handle; portion of the Ivory Runner of a sledge; Bow of wood strengthened by sinews of animals; Dress of skin, and a pair of Boots.

North and South America.—Quiver and Arrows of the North American Indians; Wood Indian's Coat, from the interior of Labrador; five pairs of Moccasins and one pair of Snow-Shoes; a Bag or Pouch, ornamented with tassels, &c.; three square-shaped Clubs of hardwood, with the handles bound with cotton string, and a bundle of blowpipe Arrows—from Demerara, British Guiana; a Club of hardwood, found below 100 feet of guano in one of the Chincha Islands, off the coast of Peru; Bolas, with two stone balls; a Chilian Bridle of buffalo hide; a pear-shaped perfume Box, made from the shell of a fruit, ornamented with geometrical patterns, &c.—from Paraguay; and a Bow and 21 Arrows, used by the Indians of South America.

KILMARNOCK.

The Museum in the Burns Monument, Kilmarnock, is the property of the town, and is open daily to the public on payment of a small fee for admission.

The Museum is fortunate in possessing the valuable collection of Archæological Relics found during the excavation of the Crannog at Lochlee. It must be mentioned, however, that the managers of the Museum seem to be unaware of the importance of these objects, with the result that they are piled on the shelves, or laid in the cases in a way that renders them neither instructive to the student of archæology nor attractive to the general public. They have been fully described and illustrated in Dr Munro's *Ancient Scottish Lake Dwellings*.

A library of about 600 volumes, relating to Burns, and a number of portraits, are also in the Museum, besides the following Antiquities and Ethnographical objects:—

Old Baptismal Bowl of pewter, about 9 inches in diameter, formerly used in the Laigh Kirk, Kilmarnock; and two Tokens of the same.

Hand-Bell of bronze, dated 1639; and two old Swords.

Collection of MSS. of Burns, and a number of other holograph Documents.

The Ethnographical objects consist of a collection from Zululand, comprising:—

One Assegai, and the Head of another; two Daggers, and two Stabbing Knives; three Smoking Pipes; five Spoons of wood; "Meecha" of hare skin, for wearing round the waist; Beads of blue and white, "worn by Cetewayo's wife;" a Pillow or Head-rest of wood, and a Medicine Bag—all from Zululand; Basuto Bangles of brass and copper wire; a Necklace of straw; and an iron-headed Axe.

MAXWELLTON, DUMFRIES.

The Museum in Maxwellton, Dumfries, is contained in a building called the Observatory, and is open to the public on payment of a small admission fee. From an archæological point of view, the Museum is very fortunate in possessing the valuable collection of Cypriote Pottery which was presented in 1884 by Sir James Anderson.

The following is a list of the Scottish Antiquities in the collection:—

Arrow-head, with barbs and stem—found at Kirkmichael, Dumfriesshire.

Axe of granitic stone, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches across the cutting edge, and much weathered on the surface—found in Annandale.

Axe of claystone, 5 inches in length by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the cutting edge, imperfect—found at Carruthers, Middlebie, Dumfriesshire.

Hammer-head of greenstone, perforated, $9\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in greatest width—found at Maxwellton.

Hammer-head of compact sandstone, perforated, $9\frac{3}{4} \times 5$ inches—found in the Moat of Troqueer, Dumfries.

Hammer-head of compact sandstone, partially perforated from each side, $11\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length by $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches across—found near Dumfries.

Hammer-head of sandstone, perforated, $10\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length by $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches across—found at Rockhall, Dumfriesshire.

Hammer-head of greenstone, perforated, $8 \times 3\frac{7}{8}$ inches—found under an old house in Howgate, Maxwellton.

Hammer-head of greenstone, perforated, $10\frac{5}{8} \times 4$ inches—no locality is assigned to this specimen, but it was probably found in the neighbourhood.

Whorl of shalestone, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter—found on the site of a Lake Dwelling in Loch Rutton, Kirkcudbrightshire; and three other Whorls, without localities.

Two large "Knockin'-Stanes," without localities.

Five conical Upper Stones of Querns, one Lower Stone of a Pot Quern, five large and perfect Querns, and two flat Upper Stones of Querns—all found in Dumfriesshire, but without any precise localities.

There are also a number of fragments of Cornices and Mouldings from old buildings in the neighbourhood.

Flat Piece of Wood, 4 feet in length—found in Lochar's Moss.

Half of an oval-shaped Bead of jet, and two portions of two Beads of shale—apparently Scottish.

Wooden Pile, about 6 feet in length—from a Lake Dwelling in Castle Loch, Lochmaben, Dumfriesshire.

Tripod Ewer of brass, perfect, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height—without a locality.

Two old three-legged Cooking Pots of brass, one $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the other 12 inches in height. The largest pot has been polished on one side, and the following inscription engraved on it:—"This ancient Roman Brass Pot found in Lochend Loch a few years ago, presented by Adam Rankine 1852."

Large Bell, 18 inches in height and $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the mouth, presented by the Lord of Torthorwald, probably either to the old church of St Michael or to the Greyfriars Monastery, and bearing the following inscription in old English capitals: + WILHELM : DE : CARLEIL : DOMINUS : DE : TORTHORVALDE : ME : FECIT : FIERI : + IN : HONORE : SANCTI : MICHAELIS : ANNO : DOMINI : MILLESIMO : CCCC : XXXX : III :

Iron Axe-Head, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, found near the ruins of Sweetheart Abbey; a fine basket-hilted Broadsword, from the Tower of London after the fire; an antique swivel Spring Gun of wood and iron, found in Glenson Garden, Maxwellton; the Bell and Drum used by the old town-crier, Dumfries, and an old Kettledrum; the old brass Standard Weights and three Standard Measures, dated 1707, and originally used in Dumfries; an old English half-gallon Measure; three large iron Keys, and an old Handcuff, from the old Jail, Dumfries; an old Anchor, found 6 feet under the ground at Priestside on the Solway; a "Brass Blunderbuss which belonged to Paul Jones," and a copy of Euclid, with his signature "John Paull;" two Snuff-Boxes, MSS., and a Trunk, relics of Burns the Poet; and the "Carved Panels of the Blanket Chest of the notorious Grierson of Lag;" two old silken Banners of Dumfries; a pair of wooden Candlesticks, formerly used in St Michael's Church, Dum-

fries; a round-bellied Bottle of glass, found in the Solway, with oyster shells adhering to it; a curiously-formed Bottle of glass, found in Lochar Moss, and another Bottle of glass, without a locality; a pair of ancient Brogues, found in excavating near the site of the old parish church of Kirkconnell; an Impression in wax of the Great Seal of Scotland of the time of Queen Anne; four War Scythes, used in Prince Charles' army, and left at Ecclefechan in 1745; the "Pocket Book of Old Mortality," and the original Memorandum of the expenses of his funeral.



Fig. 21. Bronze Figure of an Ecclesiastic in the Maxwelltown Museum, Dumfries.

The bronze Figure of an Ecclesiastic (fig. 21), 4 inches in length, holding a book in his left hand against his breast, and with his right hand extended in the act of benediction. This figure, which was found at Holywood, is described and engraved in the *Proceedings* of this Society, vol. xvi. p. 417.

Of foreign Archæological objects in this collection, there are—

Three Arrow-Heads of flint, from North America.

Four perfect and finely-formed Arrow-heads of grey flint; two Cores of obsidian, and four Flakes of the same—all from Mexico.

A collection of stone and bone Implements, said to be all from an Indian mound near New Albany, Indiana, United States, but it is very doubtful if all the articles mentioned are from one mound. The collection consists of—

(1) Twenty Arrow and Spear Heads of flint, of various types.

(2) Small flat Pebble of granite, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in length by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, with a groove round the centre; and (3) a small Pebble of greenstone, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in breadth, also with a groove round the centre.

(4) Small triangular-shaped Axe of granite, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch across the cutting edge, which is polished.

(5) Axe of granite, $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the cutting edge, and oval in outline.

(6) Axe of whinstone, 4 inches in length and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch across the cutting edge, square shaped and polished.

(7) Axe of granite, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ across the cutting edge, which is polished.

(8) Axe of granitic stone, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the widest part, and abraded at the cutting edge.

(9) Axe of granitic stone, 8 inches in length by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the cutting edge, which is polished.

(10) Four small round Beads of stone, the largest of which measures 1 inch in diameter, and the smallest $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch.

(11) Forty-eight Implements, and portions of Implements of bone, two or three of which are pins and two needles; the others are mostly in a fragmentary condition.

(12) Portion of petrified Charcoal.

A collection from a Shell-Mound or Kitchen-Midden at Wanganui, New Zealand, consisting of—

(1) Forty-four Flakes of obsidian; (2) a small rudely-formed and partly polished Axe of lava; (3) a small pointed fragment of jade called a "Carving Tool;" (4) a small Chip of jade, unworked; (5) a small Pendent Ornament of stone; (6) fragments of Bones of the extinct Moa; (7) several small Pebbles of quartz; (8) and two small Bones of a human foot.

Fine and perfect *Mere-mere* of basalt, $14\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length—from New Zealand.

Vase of black Peruvian ware, imperfect—found in one of the Chincha Islands, off the coast of Peru.

Axe of bronze, socketed, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by 2 inches across the cutting edge—found in Buckinghamshire, England.

Arrow-Head of bone, without a locality.

Two Roman Urns, found in Bedfordshire,—viz., (1) 6 inches in height by $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches across the mouth, and gradually distending downwards to about 5 inches in diameter at the middle; (2) eight inches in height by $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the mouth, and about $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at the middle, and ornamented round the middle with a broad band of slanting lines crossing each other.

A small collection of Egyptian Antiquities, consisting of four small Mummy Figures of green glazed ware, and another of wood; a head of Tefne, in stone; the Head of a female figure; a symbolic Eye, in green glazed ware; the signet portion of a Ring of bronze; two small Casts of Gods; two Mummy Hands; a small fragment of Linen, with an inscription in hieroglyphics; and the Lid of a Canoptic vase, in the shape of a human head.

Piece of Mosaic—from an ancient temple at Symrna.

Four small triangular-shaped Arrow-Heads of bronze.

A collection of about 160 specimens of Cyprus Pottery, presented to the Museum by Sir James Anderson, and consisting of *Amphora*, *Ampullæ*, *Lekythoi*, *Hydriæ*, *Krateres*, *Patera*, *Enochæ*, *Pelinoi*, &c. Many of these

objects are very rare. There are also two bronze Mirrors, and the portion of a bronze Mirror Case—also from Cyprus.

Bronze Quiver, square-shaped, and ornamented in relief—found near Moeri, on the coast of Syria.

The following is a list of the Ethnographical objects in the collection :—

Eskimo.—Six small Spoons of walrus ivory ; a Bow-Drill of ivory, plain, and the half of another, ornamented with engravings of deer, men, &c. ; a Cup of walrus ivory, with wooden bottom, and the sides of the cup engraved with figures of deer, birds, men, &c. ; three large Knives, resembling small spades, with walrus ivory handles, and oval-shaped copper heads ; a Meat Chopper (?), of copper, with ivory handle ; a Ribbon of skin, with a thick copper ring hanging from it, probably for wearing round the neck ; and a pointed Implement of walrus ivory, attached to a short chain of walrus ivory links.

North and South America.—Two pairs of Indian Moccasins ; three Hammocks of grass, made by the Buck Indians of Tapacooma, Lake Essequibo, British Guiana ; an Indian Bow and five Arrows with wooden heads, which belonged to the *Nak-ne-nuk* tribe of Botocudos.

Africa.—Military Accoutrements of a Bedouin chief, consisting of a shield, two spears, a dagger, a curved knife, sword, quiver of poisoned arrows, and a bow ; Native Dress of linen covered with feathers ; two Nose Ornaments, being two blue glass beads, each attached to a small socket of bone—from the West Coast ; thirteen Assegais ; one very small and one very large Shield ; ten Zulu Bangles of coiled brass wire ; three Zulu Pipes of red clay ; two Zulu Hairpins of wood, with the top of each decorated with a small tuft of feathers ; a Tobacco-Pouch of fibre ; a Dagger with its Sheath ; a Zulu Head-dress of eagles' feathers and a monkey's skin ; two Zulu Spoons, and two Zulu Snuff-Bottles of wood, each $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length ; a Calabash of vegetable rind ; a shallow Bowl of wood, with four feet ; a Hat of fibre ; a Pillow or Head-rest of wood ; a water Bottle and a Bowl, both of vegetable rind ; a Drum or hollow cylinder of wood, covered with skin at one end, &c.—all from Zululand ; a Spindle, with Thread, and a Whorl of red ware—from the Gambia.

Australia.—A rude Club, used for killing game—from New South Wales ; two wooden Spears, with notched barbs on the head of each—from Port Darwin ; two *Nulla-Nullas*, one of which has a knobbed head ; and a Boomerang.

South Sea Islands.—Five Spears, with projecting barbs of hardwood fastened on the head of each ; three small and elaborately carved Paddles, probably from Mangaia, Hervey Islands ; large Club, with knobbed and pointed head, from the Fiji Islands, and another short Club, with knobbed head, and a Bow, both from the same place ; a Club, with a pick-shaped head, probably from New Guinea ; six poisoned Arrows, with fine pointed bone heads—from Tauruawe, Sandwich Islands ; an Arrow, with a bone head, from Otaheite ; a *Sarong* or Cloak of *Tapu* bark, 7 feet 6 inches in length by 2 feet

6 inches in breadth—from the Friendly Islands; two small net Baskets, from Tasmania; three Spears, with carved heads, and another Spear, 9 feet 4 inches in length, the head of which is armed with over 100 fish-spine bones; a string of Beads formed of small sections of cane, and measuring about 50 feet in length; two very rude Bows, and three rude Arrows, each of which is pointed with a common iron nail tied to the shaft—said to be from the Andaman Islands; an Apron of grass, worn round the waist by the natives of New Guinea; two Spoons of cocoa-nutshell, a Bangle of pearl shell, a wooden Bowl, a Dagger of wood, and the Model of a small Canoe—all from Lord North Island; a Fish-hook of wood and bone, from the Sandwich Islands; and two other Fish-hooks.

India, &c.—Spear used by the Looshai people; several figures of Buddha, &c., and a small collection of Models, showing the different styles of dress worn in India; and a Javanese Dagger with its Sheath; a Malay Skull, and two other unknown Skulls.

DUMFRIES, DUMFRIESSHIRE.

The Dumfriesshire Natural History and Antiquarian Society possesses no Museum, properly speaking, but the following objects of Archæological interest are exhibited in their meeting room:—

Perforated Hammer of whinstone, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in greatest breadth and $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in thickness—found in the parish of Kirk-michael, Dumfriesshire.

Perforated Hammer of coarse-grained whinstone, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the widest part, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness, much worn at the ends—found at Barncleuch, Irongray, Dumfriesshire.

Upper end of a perforated Hammer of coarse-grained whinstone, with the perforation complete, 6 inches in length by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick—also found at Barncleuch, Irongray, Dumfriesshire.

Half of the upper end of a perforated Hammer of whinstone, 6 inches in length by 4 inches in breadth and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness—found in the parish of Holywood, Dumfriesshire.

Small cup-shaped Urn of clay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height and 3 inches in diameter at $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the bottom, contracting to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at the top and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch across the bottom—found with small pieces of bone in excavating at the Greystone, Greystone Park, Dumfries. This urn is figured in the *Transactions of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society*, 1887, p. 40.

Jougs of iron, with manacles, found in digging in Assembly Street, Dumfries.

Old Pickaxe of iron, found when digging the foundation of Greyfriars' Church, Dumfries.

Old Sword-blade—found in Lochar Moss, Dumfriesshire.
 Portion of an old Spur—found when taking down the old church, Dumfries.
 Old Flint-lock Pistol, with wooden butt.

BERWICK, BERWICKSHIRE.

The Museum in Berwick occupies the top floor of a building called "The Institute." In the same building there is a School of Science and Art and a Reading Room. At the time of my visit the Museum had been turned into a "Jubilee Exhibition," and it was a little difficult to distinguish what was the property of the Museum and what was on loan for exhibition. As the Curator of the Museum was absent, I was unable to gain access to the cases, and was therefore unable to measure the antiquities.

The following is a list of the Scottish Archaeological objects in the Museum :—

Large Scraper of flint, almost circular in shape—found at Penmanshiel, Berwickshire.

Leaf-shaped Arrow-head, found at Slains Castle, Aberdeenshire.

Axe of claystone, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth and 1 inch in thickness, and having the cutting-edge finely polished—found on the Palinsburn Estate, Berwickshire. This axe is figured and described in the *Proceedings of Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*, vol. viii. p. 165, and pl. ii. fig. 4.

Axe of claystone, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the cutting edge—found at Dykegatehead, parish of Whitsome, Berwickshire; figured and described in *Proc. B. N. Club*, vol. viii. p. 165, and pl. ii. fig. 5.

Axe of greenstone, found on the farm of Brainshaugh; and a small Axe of claystone, found at Sutherland; Axe of indurated sandstone and an Axe of claystone, both found at Cocklaw, Berwickshire; and two Axes, without localities, but probably found in the neighbourhood.

Axe or Adze of greenstone, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by 3 inches across the cutting edge, and tapering to a blunt point at the butt, and having a deep groove picked all round at a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the butt-end—found at Lumsdean, parish of Coldingham, Berwickshire; figured and described in *Proc. B. N. Club*, vol. viii. p. 162, and pl. i. fig. 4.

Adze or Hoe of greywacke, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the cutting edge, with a perforation 1 inch in diameter bored through the flat face—found on the farm of Broomdykes, Berwickshire; figured and described in the *Proc. B. N. Club*, vol. viii. p. 161, and pl. i. fig. 2.

Axe-hammer of greywacke, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in greatest breadth and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness, with a haft-hole drilled through the flat side—found at Paxton House, parish of Hutton, Berwickshire; figured and described in the *Proc. B. N. Club*, vol. viii. p. 160, and pl. i. fig. 1.

Whorl of sandstone—found at Milne Graden, Coldstream, Berwickshire ; and a large rude Whorl of granitic stone—found in Selkirkshire.

Pebble of quartz, with a picked hollow on each side—found near Ednam, Roxburghshire.

Oval-shaped Pebble of greenstone, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with a shallow picked hollow on each side—found near the village of Horndean, parish of Ladykirk, Berwickshire ; figured in *Proc. B. N. Club*, vol. viii. p. 163, and pl. i. fig. 3.

Three perfect Upper Stones of Querns, and fragments of five others—all found in the neighbourhood of Berwick.

Fragments of the Rim of a large cinerary Urn, with burnt bones—found at Reston, parish of Coldingham, Berwickshire.

Urn of drinking-cup type, about 8 inches in height by 6 across the mouth, ornamented with two bands of triangles filled in with hatched lines ; Urn of food-vessel type, about 6 inches in height by 7 inches in widest diameter, ornamented with a rude band of zigzags round the top ; and a small cup-shaped Urn, about $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in height by 3 inches in diameter, unornamented—all three said to have been found at Merton, Berwickshire.

Large piece of Amber—found at Spittal.

Five-sided Bead of opaque crystal—"found in a tomb in Iona, and used as an amulet."

Lot of bone Beads (some formed of the enamel crowns of teeth)—"found in a tumulus in Orkney."

The original Charter of the lands of Milldown, Coldingham, granted by King Robert the Bruce to Adam, son of Allen, dated 14th January 1327.

Deed, showing a grant of a piece of land in Ravensdown, by Queen Elizabeth, dated 1568.

Old MS. Diary, with the following entry on the opened page :—"3rd June 1728. I had a line from Rob Roy to meet him this week at (?) Drunky, but I caused my son to write I could not."

Collection of old Bank Cheques ; old Note-Book of the County of Northumberland, dated 1663 ; Autograph Letter of Sir Walter Scott ; Autograph of Thomas Bewick, the artist ; old Playbill of Kilkenny Theatre, dated Saturday, 7th October 1809.

A Hinge of the postern gate, from the Castle of Berwick ; an iron Key, about 13 inches in length, found in Western Lane, Berwick ; a large square iron Padlock with Key ; a Stirrup of brass and an old iron Spur ; an old Dagger dug up near the battlefield of Flodden ; an old Spinning Wheel of wood ; two human Skulls ; a Snuff-Box, with a medallion portrait ; a large Anchor dredged up at sea off Berwick ; the Hand Printing-Press on which the *Berwick Advertiser* was first printed in 1808 ; portion of a Sculptured Stone, showing the date 1632, and the initials I.G. N.K. ; small Man-Trap of iron.

Of foreign Archæological objects, there are—

Arrow-head of flint—said to have been found at Cheswick, Cumberland, but certainly from North America.

Spear-head of flint, about 4 inches in length—found in Kentucky, United States.

Two Axes of greenstone, one with a groove round the top—both from Kentucky; and a large spearhead-like Implement of cherty stone—from the same State.

Long narrow chisel-like Axe of greenstone—from Canada.

Small Axe of lava, and another small Axe of jadeite, and a rude Disc of jadeite ground at the edge—all from New Zealand.

Small collection of ancient Pottery, from Cyprus, numbering about 50 pieces, several of which are imperfect.

Two small terra-cotta Lamps—probably Roman; two Egyptian Images of green glazed ware; and a portion of a marble Pillar, said to be from the temple of Diana at Ephesus.

Old Knife or Dagger Handle of brass, dug up near the line of the old Roman Wall; it represents a man playing on the bagpipes, and has been assigned by Canon Greenwell to the fourteenth century.

Of Ethnographical objects, there are in this collection—

China and India, &c.—A small collection of Chinese Hats, Shoes, &c.; and a few unimportant objects from India are scattered through the Museum. A Siamese Organ, formed of fourteen tubes of bamboo, arranged in two rows of seven each, and bound together; and two Suits of Armour, from Japan, &c.

South Sea Islands.—Eight Clubs of various forms and sizes—no localities; a Spear about 7 feet in length barbed at the point with three rows of sharks' teeth, and another about 11 feet in length, armed with two rows of sharks' teeth and three arm-like projections at one side, also armed with sharks' teeth—from the Gilbert Islands; seven large Spears, mostly barbed with hardwood, &c.—no localities; a Bow and a lot of Arrows—from Bougainville Island, Solomon Group; a Ring of white shell, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter—said to be a bracelet of the Australian aborigines, but more probably from the South Sea Islands; two large pearl and bone Fish-hooks; and an Idol of wood—from the Solomon Islands, &c.

Australia.—Necklace of small beads and human teeth, and portion of another Necklace of bamboo; a grotesque Idol of wood, 15 inches in height, and painted red and black, more probably from one of the islands of the South Pacific; one Boomerang, three ordinary Clubs or Waddies, and a *Womerah*; and a *Nulla-Nulla*, with a knobbed head, from Queensland.

Africa.—Two Zulu Assegais; two iron-headed Spears; Calabash of vegetable rind; the Head-dress of a South African chief, consisting of a string of several hundred small white beads about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter.

North and South America.—Two Eskimo Purses of leather, one ornamented

with beads; a collection of Indian Bows and Arrows; a pair of Indian Moccasins, and a single Moccasin; a Match Pouch decorated with beads, made by the North American Indians, and another Pouch decorated with beads, and two Bracelets of copper; six Cassava Dishes, from the West India Islands; and a South American Bolas, with three stones.

SUMMARY.

The general result of this Survey may be summed up in few words, so far as the special branch of knowledge in which we are more particularly interested is concerned.

The Archæological collections existing in local Museums in Scotland are poor and fragmentary. There is no exception to this. Some are richer than others, owing to the presence of special finds, but there is not one of all the collections which can be said to be fairly representative either of the Archæology of the district or of Scotland. In point of fact, the case may be even more strongly and yet truthfully stated. If the National Museum were non-existent, and if all the contents of all the local Museums (so far as these contents are known to be Scottish) were brought together, they would fail to furnish the materials for a systematic Archæology of Scotland, as we now know it. To take a striking instance. In the Museum at Forres, which is the nearest to the Culbin Sands, I found that extraordinarily rich locality represented by a dozen arrow-heads; while the result of the systematic effort made by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland to ascertain the capabilities of the Culbin Sands as an Archæological index, has been the accumulation in the National Museum of upwards of 15,000 specimens, chiefly of Flint and Stone Implements; while from another sandy district in the south of Scotland, which is scarcely represented in any local Museum, we have amassed about 10,000 specimens.

The principal defects of local Museums are—(1) that they are not sufficiently local in character, and (2) that they have not been systematic in the formation of their collections. They have not made it their business to tell any particular story from beginning to end, either of science, or history, or locality, and the fragmentary stories they do try to tell are so incompletely and un-systematically set forth, that they are unintelligible to the public. This applies not only to the Archæological and Ethnographical collections, but to

the Natural History and Geology, both general and local. It is true that a local Museum can never hope to possess a systematic collection of general Natural History or Geology, or Archæology or Ethnography; but while the space that is taken up with attempts at illustrating these is often usefully occupied with typical specimens, which interest and stimulate the inquiring faculties of the young, it is worse than wasted if it prevents the formation of one or more representative collections of purely local objects. In the Peebles Museum, for instance, there is a room devoted to the county of Peebles, and a most interesting collection it is, but it wants to be spread out and systematised, in order to become instructive.

The true function of local Museums is to foster the education of observation in their own districts, by showing (1) that all the natural sciences can be studied and illustrated from the local areas, so far as the materials exist in them; and (2) that these materials do exist in every local area, to an extent and in a variety and abundance which become surprising, when once they are made known by a systematically arranged collection. It seems to have been forgotten that science is essentially local in its details, and that the basis of true scientific education must always be an intimate and exhaustive knowledge of its various materials as they present themselves in different localities.

But with all their defects, in almost every local Museum that we have seen, there is some valuable feature which only needs to be fostered and developed in a systematic direction, in order to give the institution an outstanding individuality. In many Museums there already exists a nucleus of local collections which, if extended and completed, would make the institution an effective instrument of education in several branches of science. But for these purposes they all want the energetic co-operation of a local Society—a body of real workers animated by the enthusiasm engendered in the pursuit of science for its own sake, and directed in their efforts by the common desire of making their Museum a local commentary on the sciences of Zoology, Botany, Geology, Mineralogy, and Archæology.