

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

HUNDRED AND NINTH SESSION, 1888-9.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING, 30th November 1888.

SIR ARTHUR MITCHELL, K.C.B., M.D., LL.D., in the Chair.

On the recommendation of the Council, The Right Hon. the Countess of Selkirk was elected a Lady Associate of the Society.

The following Gentlemen were Balloted for, and admitted Corresponding Members of the Society :—

Captain EDWARD HAIRBY, F.R.G.S.

Rev. ALBAN H. WRIGHT, Professor, Codrington College, Barbadoes.

W. G. T. WATT of Breckness, Orkney.

His Grace The Duke of Atholl was admitted a Fellow of the Society without Ballot.

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

Dr CHARLES HENRY BEDFORD, 2 Windsor Street.

WILLIAM MOIR BRYCE, Searcher of Records, 5 Dick Place.

DAVID R. CLARK, M.A., Clairmont, Pollokshields.

Rev. JAMES M. CROMBIE, Cumberland, Ontario.
 GEORGE DOBLE, 10 West Mayfield.
 J. F. FINLAY, Bengal Civil Service.
 WILLIAM GORDON of Tarvie, Perthshire.
 ROBERT HUMPHREY, Tower Park, York Road, Trinity.
 PHILIP M. C. KERMODE, Ramsey, Isle of Man.
 WILLIAM J. KING, 3 Coates Place.
 The Very Rev. J. CAMERON LEES, D.D.
 Rev. CHRISTOPHER M'KUNE, Minister of Crawford.
 JOHN REDDOCH MACLUCKIE, Braeside, Falkirk.
 Rev. S. M. MAYHEW, Vice-President of the Archæological Association,
 Vicar of St Paul's, London.
 ALEXANDER SCOTT of Ashbank, Fife.
 J. H. SKELTON, Crossley Hall, Bradford.
 JOHN STEUART of Ballechin, Perthshire.

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

Patron.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

President.

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

Vice-Presidents.

Right Hon. the EARL OF STAIR, K.T., LL.D.
 SIR ARTHUR MITCHELL, K.C.B., M.D., LL.D.
 JOHN RITCHIE FINDLAY.

Councillors.

Sir J. NOEL-PATON, Kt., LL.D., R.S.A.,	} <i>Representing the Board of Trustees.</i>	Sir W. FETTES DOUGLAS, LL.D., P.R.S.A.
FRANCIS ABBOTT,		Prof. Sir W. TURNER, M.B., LL.D.
Sir H. E. MAXWELL, Bart., M.P.		R. W. COCHRAN PATRICK, LL.D.
Professor D. MASSON, LL.D.		Professor DUNS, D.D.
THOMAS GRAVES JAW.		

Secretaries.

DAVID CHRISTISON, M.D.
 ROBERT MUNRO, M.A., M.D.
 JOSEPH ANDERSON, LL.D., *Assistant Secretary.*
 WILLIAM FORBES,
 THOMAS DICKSON, LL.D., Register House, } *Secretaries for Foreign
Correspondence.*

Treasurer.

GILBERT GOUDIE, 39 Northumberland Street.

Curators of the Museum.

ROBERT CARFRAE.

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JOHN J. REID, B.A.

Curator of Coins.

ADAM B. RICHARDSON.

Librarian.

JOHN TAYLOR BROWN.

On the motion of Sir Arthur Mitchell, a special vote of thanks was given to Mr J. R. Findlay for his services to the Society as Secretary for the past seven years.

The following list of the names of Fellows deceased since the date of the last Annual Meeting was read by the Secretary :—

FELLOWS.	Elected
ROBERT HERDMAN, R.S.A., <i>Vice-President</i> ,	1873
Rev. E. L. BARNWELL, Melksham, Wilts,	1865
Rev. ALEXANDER CAMERON, LL.D., Brodick,	1883
ROBERT CHAMBERS, Publisher, Edinburgh,	1885
J. R. COULTHART of Coulthart and Collyn,	1851
Col. CHARLES ELLIOT, C.B., London,	1885
Capt. WILLIAM GILLON, Wallhouse,	1881
JOHN GRANT, Marchmont Herald,	1885
Rev. THOMAS GREENBURY, Leeds,	1870
WILLIAM HAY, Architect,	1882
JOHN HENRY LUIS, Merchant, Dundee,	1879
Rev. J. MACKINNON, F.C. Minister, Nigg,	1888
WILLIAM M'DOWELL, Dumfries,	1885
GEORGE HARRISON PARK, Artist,	1880
DAVID PETRIE, Nelson Street, Edinburgh,	1880
ROBERT MACKAY SMITH, Bellevue Crescent, Edinburgh,	1853
THOMAS SPOWART of Broomhead, Dunfermline,	1873
Rev. JOHN STRUTHERS, LL.D., Minister of Prestonpans,	1850
CHARLES E. WILSON, LL.D., Senior Inspector of Schools,	1870

ROBERT HERDMAN, R.S.A., who had been a Fellow of the Society for fourteen years and a member of the Council for three years, was made Vice-President in 1887, and presided at the meeting of the Society immediately previous to his sudden and lamented death. He did not contribute papers, but he was a frequent attender at the evening meetings of the Society, and took a keen interest in them and in the general work of the Society.

WILLIAM M'DOWELL, editor of the *Dumfries Standard*, and author of the *History of Dumfries*, *Memorials of St Michael's*, and the *Chronicles of Lincluden*, as an Abbey and as a College, the latter only recently published, was also well known for his journalistic and other writings, extending over nearly the whole of a long and active life, for no less than forty-two years of which he had been editor of the *Journal* with which his name was so closely identified.

ROBERT MACKAY SMITH had been a Fellow of the Society for the long period of thirty-five years, and though not actively connected with the executive, he manifested the warmest interest in its general work, and was a frequent attender of the meetings. Along with the late Professor Sir J. Y. Simpson, he represented the Society on the memorable excursion from the Dublin meeting of the British Association to the Aran Isles.

REV. E. L. BARNWELL, M.A., was an accomplished archæologist, for many years a member of the Council of the Cambrian Association, and a frequent contributor to the *Journal* of that Society, chiefly in connection with his researches among the Stone Monuments of Wales and Brittany. Although he did not contribute papers to this Society, he took a warm interest in its objects, and we owe to his generosity the gift to the Museum of the unique stone hammer-head from Maysmore, North Wales, now generally known as the finest specimen of an ornamented stone hammer in any collection.

REV. ALEXANDER CAMERON, LL.D., minister of the Free Church, Brodick, an eminent Celtic scholar, the founder and editor of the

Scottish Celtic Review, and a prolific writer on the grammatical and philological peculiarities and relations of the Gaelic language, had but recently joined the Society, and was so much occupied with his special work of collecting materials for an Etymological Gaelic Dictionary, that contributions of papers were hardly to be expected from him, but he showed a warm interest in the work of the Society.

Rev. Dr JOHN STRUTHERS, minister of Prestonpans, took much interest in local researches, some of which he contributed to the *Proceedings* of the Society. His tastes lay chiefly in the direction of genealogy, and the minor domestic and ecclesiastical antiquities of the country, which he had many opportunities of noticing on his frequent journeys as an Assembly delegate.

The meeting resolved to record their sense of the loss the Society had sustained in the deaths of these members.

The Treasurer submitted the Audited Accounts, with a general Abstract of the Society's Funds, which was ordered to be printed and circulated among the Fellows.

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

ANNUAL REPORT of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland to the Honourable the Board of Trustees for Manufactures in Scotland, for the year ending 30th September 1888 :—

The Museum during the past year has been open as formerly, except during the month of November, when it was closed as usual for cleaning and rearrangement.

The following table shows the number of visitors for each month

during the year, distinguishing between day visitors and visitors on the Saturday evenings, viz. :—

MONTHS.	DAY VISITORS.	SATURDAY EVENINGS.	TOTAL.
October,	3,949	514	4,463
December,	3,484	287	3,771
January,	8,027	286	8,313
February,	2,846	278	3,124
March,	2,954	340	3,294
April,	3,344	294	3,638
May,	4,422	288	4,710
June,	4,734	335	5,069
July,	10,585	581	11,166
August,	10,958	899	11,857
September,	8,924	956	9,880
Total,	64,227	5,058	69,285
Previous Year,	63,865	3,396	67,261
Increase,	362	1,662	2,024

During the year there have been presented to the Museum 922 articles of antiquity, and the donations to the Library amount to 56 volumes of books and pamphlets.

During the year 2864 articles of antiquity have also been added to the Museum, and 52 volumes of books to the Library, by purchase.

Among the donations special mention may be made of the collection presented by Sir Herbert Eustace Maxwell, Bart., M.P., F.S.A. Scot., amounting to nearly 800 specimens, chiefly from Galloway.

Among the purchases special mention may be made—(1) of the Chessmen of walrus ivory, from the island of Lewis, acquired at the Londesborough Sale; (2) the Cadboll Brooches, found at Rogart, Sutherlandshire in 1868; and (3) a large collection of Articles, principally illustrative of the old social and domestic life of the rural districts of Scotland.

J. R. FINDLAY, *Secretary*.

MONDAY, 10th December 1888.

SIR ARTHUR MITCHELL, Vice-President, in the Chair.

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

FREDERICK OSCAR OERTIL, Architect and Civil Engineer, Indian Public Works Department, Agra.

Professor J. SHIELD NICHOLSON, M.A., D.Sc., University of Edinburgh.

The following articles, acquired by the Purchase Committee for the Museum and Library during the recess, 28th April to 30th November 1888, were exhibited :—

1. Adze of fine-grained sandstone, $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the cutting face—from Hamilton.

Flat Axe of bronze, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in greatest breadth—from Dores, Inverness-shire.

A Taper-Holder of brass, with a Piping Iron combined.

2. Axe of reddish flint, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth across the cutting face—found at Newbarns, Meldrum, Aberdeenshire.

Axe of grey flint, 3 inches in length by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the cutting face—found on Feeddale Farm, Keithhall, Aberdeenshire.

Axe of fine-grained sandstone, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in breadth across the cutting face—found on Barra Hill, Aberdeenshire.

Axe of greenstone, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in breadth across the cutting face—found at Heatherwick, Keithhall, Aberdeenshire.

Axe of greenish claystone, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in breadth across the cutting face, the butt end having been used as a hammer-stone—found at Redhouse, Bourtie, Aberdeenshire.

Axe of granitic stone, 6 inches in length by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in breadth across the cutting face—found at Inveramsay.

Axe of granitic stone, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in breadth across the cutting face—found at Mains of Barras, Bourtie, Aberdeenshire.

Axe of basalt, $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the cutting face—also found at Mains of Barras, Bourtie, Aberdeenshire.

Axe of granitic stone, much decomposed, measuring $7\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length by 3 inches in breadth across the cutting face—found at Gordonstone, Aberdeenshire.

Ornamented Ball of quartzose sandstone, $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter; with four projecting discs, occupying the whole circumference of the ball.

Seventeen Arrow-Heads of flint—found in Aberdeenshire.

Stone Disc, oblong stone, with a groove round the middle; and an Anvil-Stone of granite— from Aberdeenshire.

3. Polished Axe of sandstone, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in breadth across the cutting face—from Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire.

Ornamented Keyhole Plate of wrought iron.

4. Axe of greenish claystone, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth across the cutting face—found at Freugh, Stoneykirk, Wigtownshire.

Rim of Cinerary Urn, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter— from Mid Torrs, Glenluce, Wigtownshire.

Star-shaped Bead of blue porcellanic or vitreous composition— from Mid Torrs.

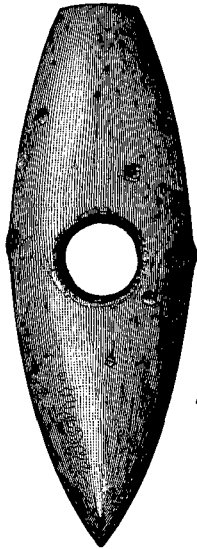
5. Adze of granitic stone, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, partly polished, the butt end roughened and tapering— from New Zealand.

6. Polished stone Hammer-Head— from Inveraray.

Fig. 1. Polished Stone Hammer, from Inveraray ($5\frac{3}{4}$ in. in length).

This hammer-head, which is shown in the annexed figure (fig. 1), is of a somewhat rare form, distinguished by its cylindrical body, flattened butt, and small projections opposite the centre of the haft hole. It measures $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in greatest breadth across the cutting edge.

7. Adze of lava, measuring $10\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in breadth, and an inch in thickness, roughly chipped at the butt end, finely polished in the lower part— from Hawaii.



8. Adze of sandstone, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in breadth, probably from Labrador.

Thin Oval Disc of quartz, 4 inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth.

Pipe-Head of brown slate, fashioned in the shape of an Indian's head.

Portion of an elaborately carved Pipe of dark slate—from Vancouver's Island.

9. Bronze Sword, leaf-shaped, $23\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, with two rivet holes and a slot in the handle-plate, and two in the wings. One rivet still remains. The sword was found in Poldar Moss, Stirlingshire.

10. Lower Stone of a Quern of mica-schist, 17 inches in diameter—from Lochaber.

11. Fifty-seven Arrow-Heads of flint, from Faleria, and twenty-four Arrow-Heads and one Knife of flint—from the Abruzzi, Italy.

12. Fourteen polished Axe-Heads of stone, varying from $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches to 3 inches in length—from Alexandretta, Asia Minor.

13. Spear-Head of bronze, the blade leaf-shaped, the socket pierced by two rivet holes, total length $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches—found near Falkirk.

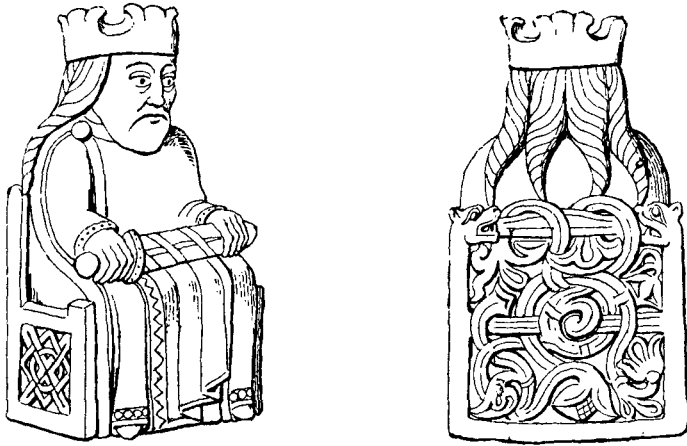
Flanged Celt of bronze, $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length by 2 inches in width across the cutting face—from Busby, Lanarkshire.

14. Collection of small Cores of Flint, and minute Flint Implements of unknown use—from the Vindhya Hills, Bengal.

15. Small silver-mounted ebony Baton; pocket Sundial of brass, with calendar and compass, 1620.

16. Eleven Chessmen of walrus ivory—found in the island of Lewis in 1831. There is no circumstantial account of the discovery, but from a comparison of the various statements it appears that they were found in a chamber of dry-built stone which had been disclosed by the partial washing away of a bank of sand about 15 feet deep, at the head of the Bay of Uig, in the island of Lewis. They were slightly covered with sand, and it was observed that there was a quantity of ashes on the floor of the chamber. The site of the nameless structure in which they were found is described as not far distant from another site said to be well known as *Tigh nan Caillachain dhu nan Uig*—the house of the black women of Uig. The hoard consisted of seventy-eight chessmen, fourteen table-men or draught-board pieces, and a buckle, all carved in

ivory of walrus tusk. They came into the possession of Mr Roderick Ririe, a merchant in Stornoway, by whom they were brought to Edinburgh, and exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland at their meeting of 11th April 1831. The natural result of this would have been the acquisition of the entire hoard by the Society, but what really happened is told by Mr David Laing (in *Archæologia Scotica*, vol. iv. p. 367):—"It was proposed at the time, by a few of the members, to make a joint purchase of the entire collection, and after setting aside a



Figs. 2, 3. Front and Back View of a King.

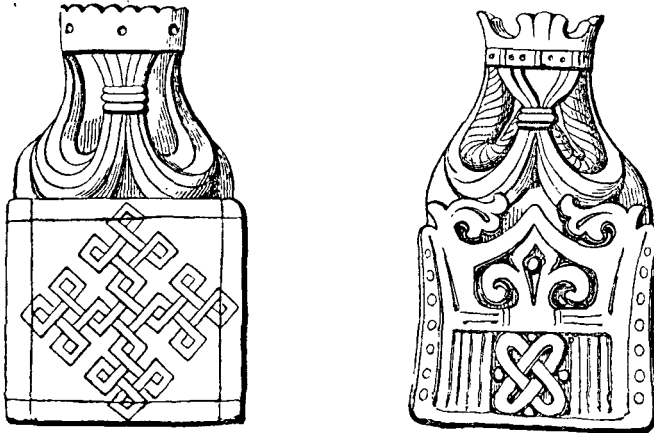
certain number for the Society's Museum, to apportion the others among the contributors. By some oversight or delay this arrangement was frustrated, and a dealer in curiosities in Edinburgh stepped in and made the purchase. The greater number of these figures were afterwards sold to the British Museum, and formed the subject of a learned and most elaborate dissertation by Frederick Madden, read to the Society of Antiquaries of London and printed in vol. xxiv. of their *Archæologia*." Ten of the pieces had, however, been selected from the lot by Mr Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe before they were offered to the British Museum, and Mr Sharpe subsequently succeeded in obtaining an additional piece, a Bishop, from the island of Lewis. On the death of Mr Sharpe, his

extensive collection was brought to public sale in Edinburgh, and these eleven pieces, which formed one of the lots at the sale, were acquired by Lord Londesborough. The collection of Lord Londesborough having been recently exposed to sale in London, these eleven pieces have now been acquired by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland for the National Museum. They consist of two Kings, three Queens, three Bishops, one Knight, and two Warders.

The Kings nearly resemble each other in point of costume and attitude, but they belong to two sets differing considerably in size. The larger of the two, which is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $1\frac{5}{8}$ on the base, is represented in figs. 2 and 3. The smaller one is 3 inches in height and $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches on the base. It differs from the other only in the ornamentation of the back and sides of the chair or throne on which the figure is seated. Of the two Queens, which are of the same

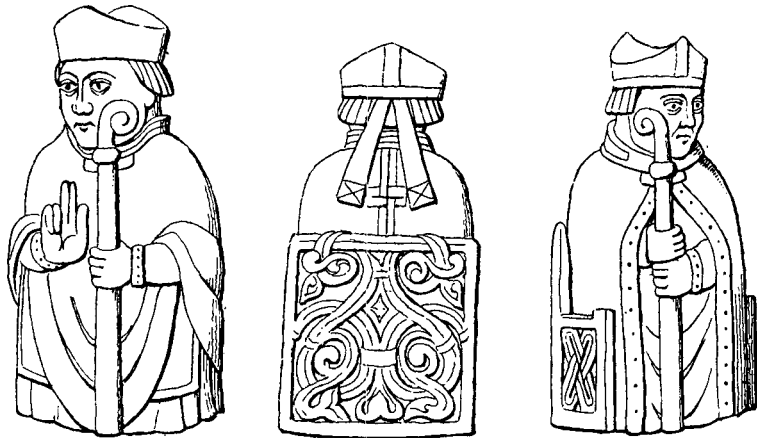


Fig. 4. Queen Piece.



Figs. 5, 6. Back View of two Queen Pieces.

size, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height and $2\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches on the base, one (fig. 4) has a horn in the left hand, and rests the cheek against the right hand in a contemplative attitude. The back of the head is covered by the folds of a falling head-dress, which passes across the forehead and hangs loosely behind. The back of the chair is ornamented with foliaceous scroll-work somewhat similar to that shown on the King's chair (fig. 3). The other Queen has the same head-dress, but caught together at the

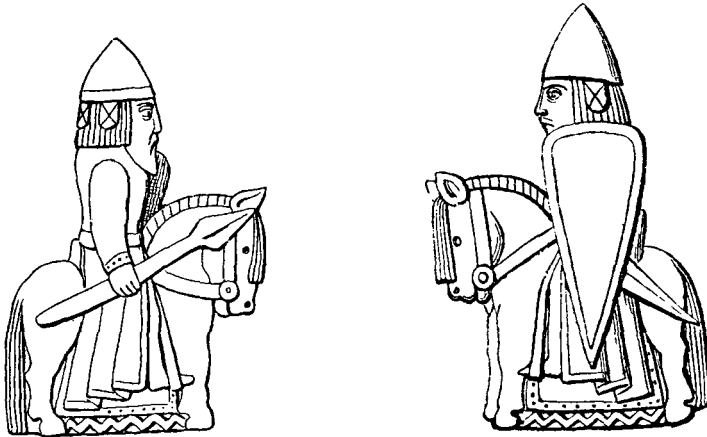


Figs. 7, 8, 9. Bishop Pieces.

back of the head (as seen in fig. 5) so as to show the hair. This fashion of the head-dress is more clearly shown in the case of the third Queen (fig. 6). This piece is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height and $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches across the base.

Of the three Bishops, the largest one is a standing figure (fig. 7), $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height and $\frac{7}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the base. He holds the crozier in the left hand, and the right is upraised in the attitude of giving the benediction. He wears the chasuble, dalmatic, stole, and tunic. The mitre is very low, and furnished with *infulae* or falling bands behind. The second and third Bishops are seated figures. The larger of the two (figs. 8, 9) is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height and $1\frac{5}{8}$ by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches across the base. He wears a cope over the chasuble, one end of the stole at one

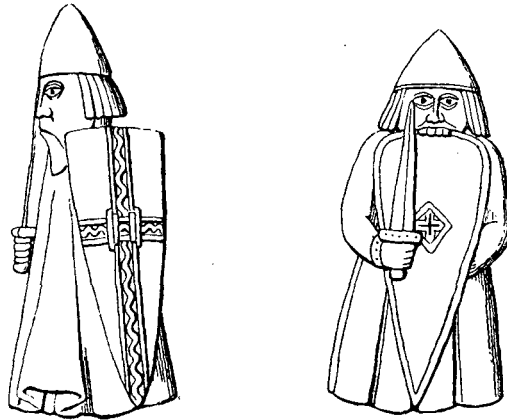
side only being visible. There is a cross on the back of the cope, as seen in fig. 8, which also shows the infulæ of the mitre and the highly ornate design of the back of the chair. The smaller of the two seated Bishops measures $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches in height and $1\frac{5}{8}$ by 1 inch across the base. He wears also the chasuble, dalmatic, stole, and tunic, like the first described bishop. The chasuble has a circular ornament in the middle of the back, between the ends of *infule* of the mitre. The back of the chair terminates in beasts' heads, and is ornamented with foliaceous scrolls.



Figs. 10, 11. The Knight.

The Knight is a mounted figure, armed with a long triangular shield and spear, and a conical helmet with flaps. His hair is cut round level with the shoulders. He sits in a very high saddle, and the folds of his tunic come a little below the stirrup on either side. Crossing the back obliquely from the right shoulder is seen the strap which suspends the shield, and round the waist the sword-belt, the sword itself being half concealed by the lower part of the shield. The mane of the horse is cut short, but a bushy forelock hangs over the forehead to below the eyes. The height of the whole figure is $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches, and it measures $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches across the base.

The Footmen or Warders, answering to the modern Rook or Castle, are footmen with swords and long triangular shields and conical helmets like



Figs. 12, 13. Two Warders.

the knights, and wearing a gambeson reaching to the feet. One differs from the other in that he is represented as biting the top of his shield.

Fibula of silver inlaid with gold and niello, with semicircular head, having five radiating projections in the form of animal heads—from the Londesborough sale.

Annular Brooch of brass, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, with iron pin, the front ornamented with rudely engraved circles, triangles, &c., on the back seven crosses, and the initials G. C.—from the Londesborough sale.

Highland Brooch of brass, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, ornamented with engraved work and niello, the patterns consisting of four circles, two of which have a central pattern of interlaced work, and between the circles four triangles each containing a triquetra, the outlines of the ornamentation being inlaid with niello. This is the only example in the Museum of a brass brooch enriched with niello—from the Londesborough sale.

Highland Brooch of brass, $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter, ornamented with four engraved circles of interlaced work, and foliage in two of the intervening spaces, the third having a triangle and triquetra, and the fourth an animal—from the Londesborough sale.

Highland Dirk, 18 inches in length, the handle of wood, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, brass mounted, and ornamented with interlaced carving, and a heart-shaped mounting of brass.

17. Flat Powder-Horn, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, ornamented on one side with interlaced work, and on the other with a circle of foliaceous scroll-work, and a smaller circle with a geometrical hexafoil, the end of the horn mounted with pewter—found in the ruins of Lochindorb Castle.

Axe of claystone, polished, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the face, the edges flattened—from Alva, Stirlingshire.

Sixteen Arrow-Heads of chert—from North America.

18. Polished Stone Axe of claystone, $8\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length by $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches across the cutting face—from the neighbourhood of Kippen, Stirlingshire.

Polished stone Axe of claystone, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches across the cutting face—from the neighbourhood of Kippen, Stirlingshire.

Ornamented Stone Ball of granitic stone, $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter, with six projecting discs—found at Mugdrum Island, Abernethy, Perthshire.

19. Small Whetstone of reddish quartzite, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch of a side, slightly tapering to both ends—found near Killin.

Polished Stone Axe of serpentine, $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches across the cutting face—from Aberdeenshire.

Two large Calabashes of vegetable rind, ornamented—from Africa.

20. Implement of basalt resembling a large spear-head, $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, triangular on the one face, rounded on the other, with a thick rounded tang—locality unknown, but supposed to be Shetland.

21. Socketed Axe of bronze, $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width across the cutting face, the socket slightly oval, the exterior eight-sided and plain, with a loop on one side—found at Forfar, with the socketed knife described below.

Socketed Knife or Dagger of bronze, $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length, with oval socket 1 inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and 2 inches in depth, with a rivet-hole on either side, the rivet running lengthways of the oval of the socket about a quarter of an inch from the butt. The blade, which is 2 inches wide at the base, has a slight midrib, and the junction of the blade with the

socket is marked by the usual lunated outline seen in most of the bronze swords and daggers. The blade is broken off towards the point. This form of socketed knife is rare in Scotland, but more frequently found in England, and common in Ireland. It is shown in fig. 14.

22. Collection of Stone Implements from Orkney, comprising:—

Hammer of granitic stone, oval in the cross section, $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in greatest breadth, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness. The shaft-hole, which is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter, is pierced straight through in the line of the shorter diameter of the implement, and a little above the middle of its length. The ends are rounded off and abraded. It was found at Bloody Quoy, Deerness.

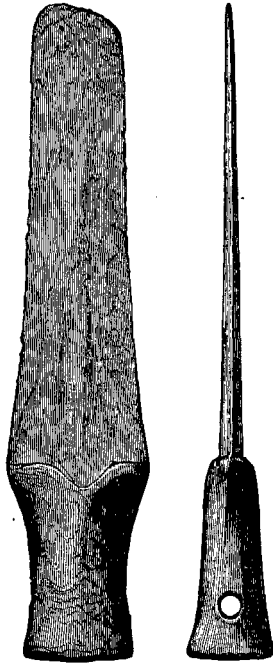


Fig. 14. Socketed Dagger
of Bronze.

Quern of mica-schist, $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with a raised moulding round the central hole in the upper stone.

Nine rude Implements of sandstone, oblong, flattish, and pointed at both ends.

Eight Hammer-Stones, naturally water-worn pebbles of sandstone, abraded by use at both ends.

Whetstone of sandstone, $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness, with a perforation near one end.

Socket-Stone of red sandstone—from Deerness.

Sinkstone, an oblong water-worn pebble, with deep groove round its major circumference—found on the beach at St Peter's, Stronsay.

Knocking-Stone, or Mortar for husking barley, with oval-shaped hollow, 11 inches by 9 inches and 7 inches in depth.

Rubbing-Stone of sandstone, $13\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in breadth.

Five Whorls of stone, two of which are ornamented with dots, and one Whorl of wood.

Small Block of sandstone, with a picked hollow on one side; and two Crusie-Moulds of sandstone.

23. Small Baton, mounted on the ends with silver, and engraved with the Royal Arms, and Arms of the City of Edinburgh.

24. Eight Vessels of American Pottery—from mounds in the Mississippi valley and from New Granada.

25. Cinerary Urn, $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height by 9 inches across the mouth, with overhanging brim, ornamented with groups of short parallel straight lines—found near Inverkeithing.

26. Chisel-pointed Adze of lava, in a short bent handle, fastened with plaited grass—from the South Sea Islands.

27. Thirty-nine Arrow-Heads of flint, and a flat oval-shaped Implement of reddish flint—from Aberdeenshire.

Axe of greenstone, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the cutting face, oval in the cross section, and with flattened edges—found at Lumphart, parish of Daviot, Inverness-shire.

Axe of sandstone, 5 inches in length by 2 inches across the cutting face, slightly flattened on one edge, and tapering to a somewhat conical butt—found at Pitcaple, Aberdeenshire.

Axe of claystone, 3 inches in length by $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches across the cutting edge, the cross section a long oval, the sides rounded, both ends nearly alike—from Braeside, Gask, Turriff, Aberdeenshire.

Axe of basalt, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches across the cutting face, the cross section a long flattened oval, imperfect at the butt—from Aberdeenshire.

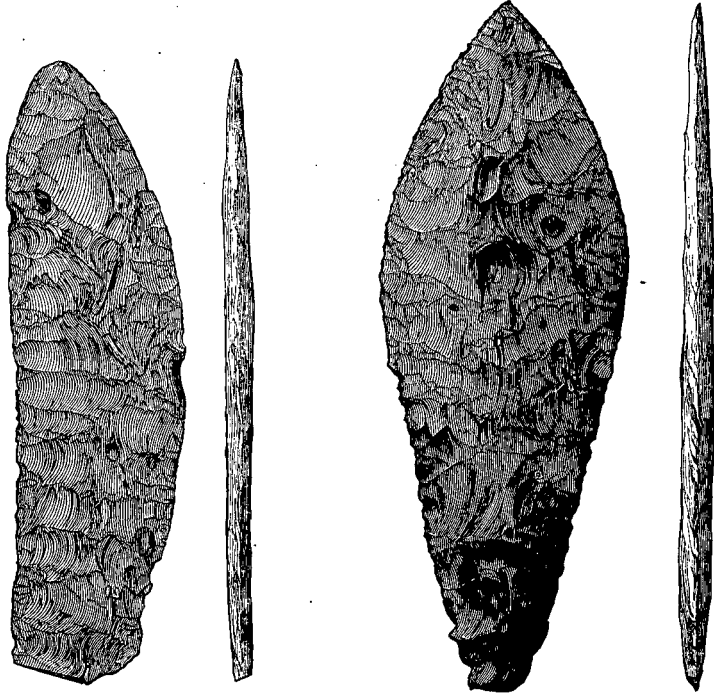
Axe of greenstone, $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the cutting face, oval in section, with flattened sides nearly parallel, the butt end imperfect—from Aberdeenshire.

28. Thirty-seven Arrow-Heads, chiefly from Aberdeenshire and Banffshire.

Forty-eight Flakes and worked Fragments of flint; one long Flake of dark-coloured flint; two Saws of flint; Fabricator or Flaking Tool of

reddish flint, 4 inches in length, flat on one side—from Croft-na-Haven, Abernethy, Strathspey.

Flint Knife (fig. 15), $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in greatest width, the one edge slightly rounded, the other nearly straight, the butt end fractured, the point tapered on both sides—found in 1888, in the



Figs. 15, 16. Flint Knives from Balveny, Banffshire, and Nunraw, Haddingtonshire.

field above the old castle of Balveny, parish of Mortlach, Banffshire. This is the largest flint knife in the collection, with the exception of one here figured along with it for comparison (fig. 16). It is larger and more symmetrically formed, measuring $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in greatest breadth. From the butt nearly to the middle of the blade the edges on both sides are notched, as if for the purpose of encasing

that part in a hafting of some flexible substance. This fine specimen was obtained from Nunraw, Haddingtonshire.

Polished Axe of finely-grained greenish claystone, 4 inches in length by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches across the cutting face—found at East Calder, near the river Almond.

Polished Axe of serpentine, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $1\frac{7}{8}$ across the cutting face, both ends imperfect—found at Croft-na-Hayen, Abernethy, Strathspey.

Axe of fine sandstone, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches across the cutting face, polished on one side—found at Loanhead, Cairnie, Aberdeenshire.

Axe of granitic stone, 4 inches in length by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the cutting face—found near the bridge at Cooper's Ditch, Lossiemouth.

Polished Axe of claystone, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches across the cutting face—found on the farm of Gaich, Grantown, Strathspey.

Axe of fine-grained greenish claystone, $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the cutting face, the butt end imperfect—found at Dulnain Bridge, near Grantown, Strathspey.

Broken portion of the cutting edge of an Axe of porphyry—from Grantown, Strathspey.

Broken portion of an Axe of chipped flint—found at Livingstone, Linlithgowshire.

Nine rudely-chipped Implements of sandstone, from 12 inches to $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length; two discoid Implements of sandstone; two Hammer-Stones, one "Boiling-Stone," and oblong Sinkstone of steatite, perforated through the top—all from Walls, Shetland.

Portion of a perforated Axe Hammer of granitic stone, broken through the shaft-hole, $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length, finely polished—found on the farm of Millhill, Auchterarder.

Hammer-Stone, from the Broch of Brounaben, near Thrumster, parish of Wick, Caithness.

Oval flattish Pebble of whinstone, $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, perforated—found at Kempcairn, Keith, Aberdeenshire.

Ornamented Stone Ball of whinstone, $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter, with six circular projecting discs—found at Mill of Cromdale, Strathspey.

Socket-Stone of quartz, with two pivot holes—from Forfarshire.

Socket-Stone for a field-gate of quartzose sandstone, with a pivot-hole on each side—found at Easter Auldtown, Cairnie, Aberdeenshire.

Socket-Stones of quartz—from Auldbeg, and Mill of Botary, Glenrinnnes.

Socket-Stone of quartz, with a pivot-hole on each side—found at Milton of Reclitich, Glenrinnnes.

Socket-Stone of quartz—from New Mill, Keith.

Lower Stone of a Pot-Quern, 12 inches in diameter, imperfect.

Twelve Whorls of sandstone and claystone, from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 inches in diameter—mostly from the north-eastern counties.

Disc of actinolite schist, 6 inches in diameter—found near Easter Achmore, Glenrinnnes, Banffshire.

Stone Weight, with two iron rings attached—found at Aberlour, Banffshire.

Small Bead of green glass, stripped with white.

Highland Dirk, with carved handle, and rudely-made Scabbard, mounted with pewter.

Small Flint-Lock Pistol, with wooden butt—found in a dyke at Keith.

Caltrop of iron—said to have been found on the field of Bannockburn.

Seven Spice-Mills of wood, viz. (1) from Ruthven, Aberdeenshire; (2) from Ardiquish, Fochabers; (3) from Guestloan, Cabrach; (4) from Loanhead, Cairnie; (5) from Glenrinnnes; (6) from Fifekeith; (7) from Croftnahaven, Grantown.

Drinking-Cup of wood, Mustard-Cap and Bullet, Mutchkin Measure of pewter, Ladle of horn, Ladle of wood, four Punch-Ladles of wood, three Bread-Spades; iron Chimney Crook, with chain and hooks; *Loinid*, or revolving whisk of cows-hair for frothing milk; Butter-Pat or Stamp of wood, marked ELSPET LAWSON 1840.

Seventeen Cruises of iron, and three Lamps of tin, Hanging Candle-Holder of iron, with sliding rack and two folding iron Candle-Holders.

Twenty-eight folding "Peermen" of iron, and twenty-two Peermen with wooden or stone bases. "Peer men" is the local name for the stands which support the splinters of resinous fir burned instead of candles, in the country districts of Aberdeen and Banff.

Three combined Peermen and Candle-Holders, and one combined folding Peerman and Candle and Crusie-Holder.

Two Candle-Moulds of tin, one Candlestick of wood, and a Candlestick Tinder-Box, with flint and steel.

Two Frames or Baskets of Wattles for drying fir candles, three stone bases for Peermen, and sixteen Clivvies or iron-holders for fir candles, the upper part made like a cleft stick and the lower part like a large nail.

Nine Fir-Gullies or *Tyaave Knives*, for splitting fir candles.

Old iron Key, cylindrical Padlock, and similar Padlock and Key.

Two Distaffs, six Spindles and Whorls, a Straw-Rope Twister, and a Loom for weaving tape or braces.

Three Combs for carding wool, four Combs or Heckles of iron for heckling flax.

The iron of a Leister and a large three-pronged Eel-Spear.

29. Ovate Disc of chipped flint, measuring $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches—found on Delaware Mountains, Delaware.

Two Spear-Heads of flint—from Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Seven small Images of Human Heads in clay—from Cuzco, in Peru.

30. Eleven collections of flint and stone Implements, including Arrow-Heads, Knives, Scrapers, &c., of flint, stone Axes and Hammer Stones, Grain Rubbers or Saddle Querns, and quoit-like Discs, Beads and broken pieces of jet Bracelets, bronze Pins, Needles, and fragments of various Articles of bronze, &c., about 500 specimens—from Culbin Sands, Morayshire.

31. Three collections, chiefly of flint Implements, including Arrow-Heads, Knives, Scrapers, &c.—from the Glenluce Sands, Wigtownshire.

32. Collection of flint Implements, from the neighbourhood of Tannadice, Forfarshire—about 80 specimens.

33. The Celtic Tumuli of Dorset. By Charles Warne, F.S.A. London, 1866. Folio.

34. Cinerary Urn of clay (fig. 17), $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter across the mouth, ornamented externally with three horizontal mouldings, at distances of 3 inches, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches from

the brim respectively. This urn is peculiar in having the lip pierced by two holes nearly a quarter of an inch in diameter, and fully an inch apart, at a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches below the brim. It was found in the Culbin Sands.

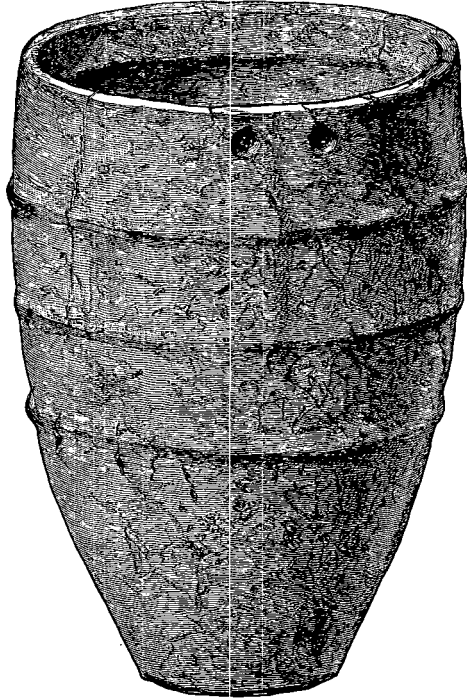


Fig. 17. Cinerary Urn, from the Culbin Sands ($16\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height).

35. *The Monumental Remains of Noble and Eminent Persons, comprising the Sepulchral Antiquities of Great Britain.* By Edward Blore, F.S.A. London, 1826. 4to.

36. *Sturlunga Saga, including the Islendinga Saga and other Works.* Edited, with Prolegomena, &c., by Dr Gudbrand Vigfusson. Oxford, 1878. 2 vols. 8vo.

37. *The Book of British Topography; a classified Catalogue of the*

Topographical Works in the Library of the British Museum relating to Great Britain and Ireland. By John P. Anderson. London, 1881. 8vo

38. Museums and Art-Galleries. By Thomas Greenwood. London, 1888. 8vo.

39. Berwick-upon-Tweed: the History of the Town and Guild. By John Scott. London, 1888. 4to.

40. The History of Ancient Egypt. By George Rawlinson. London, 1881. 2 vols. 8vo.

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Ancient Mysteries Described, especially the English Miracle Plays, founded on Apocryphal New Testament Story, &c. By William Hone. London, 1823. 8vo.

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Celtic Studies from the German of Dr Herman Ebel. By W. R. Sullivan. London, 1863. 8vo.

The following Communications were read:—