

VI.

REPORT ON THE ANTIQUITIES FOUND IN SCOTLAND, AND PRESERVED IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM, &c., LONDON, AND IN THE MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART, EDINBURGH; OBTAINED UNDER THE JUBILEE GIFT OF HIS EXCELLENCY DR R. H. GUNNING, F.S.A. SCOT. BY GEO. F. BLACK, ASSISTANT-KEEPER OF THE MUSEUM.

Having been appointed by the Council, under the Gunning Fellowship, to examine and report on the Scottish Antiquities preserved in the British Museum, the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and in the Museum of Science and Art, Edinburgh, I now beg to hand in the following Report, as the result of my examination of these Museums.

In the British Museum I was particularly interested in the fine collection of objects of so-called "Late-Celtic" character, many of which I already knew from the illustrations in Kemble's *Horæ Ferales* and in the privately printed *Catalogue of the Alnwick Museum*. The various special collections of implements of flint, stone, and bronze from the Continent, and from Asia, Africa, and America, were also of great interest to me, and introduced me to many types of implements with which I was previously unacquainted. Finally, I may add that the examination of the Ethnographical Collection in the British Museum has enabled me to assign exact localities to many of our own specimens of this class, which previously were either wrongly located or were entirely without a "habitation or a name."

BRITISH MUSEUM.

The British Museum contains the following specimens of archaeological interest found in Scotland:—

Twenty-three Arrowheads of the type with barbs and centre stem, and twenty of leaf and lozenge forms. Several of these arrowheads are imperfect, but one of the barbed and stemmed type is exceedingly fine. They were all found in the shires of Aberdeen and Banff, some probably at Rhynie (see *Proceed. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xvi. p. 345).

Arrowhead of white flint, of barbed and stemmed type, the stem pointed; found on the Culbin Sands, Elginshire.

Stone Axes, viz.—(1) of green-coloured stone, of ordinary form, found at Buckie, Banffshire; (2) three axes of porphyry, of ordinary forms, found at

Aithsting, Shetland; (3) of sandstone, about 9 inches in length, found at Gruten, Walls, Shetland; (4) of felstone, about 7 inches in length, with pecked surface, but ground at the cutting end, found near Baldornie Castle, Glass, Banffshire; (5) two of felstone, both irregularly formed, found at Sandsting, Shetland; (6) of porphyritic stone, found at West Burrafirth, Shetland; (7) of porphyritic stone, about 3 inches in length, found at Turriff, Aberdeenshire; (8) probably of felstone, well polished, with round pointed butt, found at Hartlaw, Aberdeenshire; (9) of felstone, about $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by 3 inches across the cutting end, well formed, found about 1753, at Setter, Walls, Shetland; (10) of flint, partly polished, about 5 inches in length, with sharp sides, found in Forfarshire.

An Axe of greenish quartz-like stone, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in breadth, with sharp sides, similar to the specimen in the Scottish National Museum found at Drummond Hill, Perthshire. The British Museum specimen is mounted in silver, and was worn sewed on a belt by a Scottish officer, as a charm for the cure of kidney disease. Mr C. H. Read, of the Department of British Antiquities and Ethnography, believes the axe to be Scottish, and I am of the same opinion. The workmanship of the silver mounting is probably of the end of last century.

Five oval-shaped Implements of porphyry, similar to figs. 5 and 6 (*infra*, p. 357), found in Shetland. One, measuring about $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, was found in the island of Vaila in 1820, and bequeathed to the Museum by the late Sir W. C. Trevelyan. According to Sir John Evans,¹ a note attached to another states that twelve were found in Easterskild, in the parish of Sandsting; they lay in an irregular form, about 6 inches below the surface. One of these implements has been figured.²

Boulder of sandstone, showing about twenty cup-markings, found near the Cabrach, Aberdeenshire, and presented by the Rev. Dr Alexander Gordon (see *Proceedings Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xviii. p. 328).

Slab of undressed stone, $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by 21 inches in greatest breadth, and about $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness, bearing the incised figure of a bull, found at Burghhead. This stone has already been figured and described elsewhere.³

Urn of drinking-cup type, of reddish clay, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height, ornamented on the outside with zigzag lines and herring-bone patterns; found in a cist at Inchnacavrach, near Cawdor Castle, Nairn. Along with the urn were two

¹ *Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 310.

² *Horæ Ferales*, pl. ii. fig. 15, pp. 136, 137.

³ *Archæologia*, vol. xvi. pl. lxxi., and p. 365. *Proceed. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. iv. p. 355, and pl. xi. *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. x. p. 663. *Transactions Glasgow Archæological Society*, new series, vol. ii. p. 79, pl. iv. fig. 1.

bone pins or awls, the largest of which is $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length ; and (2) a small chisel-like implement of bone, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length. These objects have already been figured and described.¹

In the Greenwell Collection are several Urns which were found during the course of excavations in cairns near Crinan, Argyllshire. One of these is the fine large specimen of Stone Age type, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches high and $12\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide at the mouth, found in a cairn on Largie farm, Kilmartin, and already figured and described in the *Proceedings*.² The other urns are of the Bronze Age types, and have also been described.³

A hoard of three bronze flanged Axes found at Balcarry farm, Old Luce, Wigtownshire, were presented to the British Museum by Sir John C. Dalrymple. The largest (fig. 1) measures $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the cutting end ; the second specimen is $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length and $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches across the cutting end ; and the third and finest (fig. 2) $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by 2 inches across the cutting end. The sides of this latter specimen are ornamented with a kind of fern-leaf pattern.⁴

A Necklace of beads and plates of jet, found with a pair of thin bronze armlets of unique form. The plates of the necklace are decorated with the usual punctulated ornamentation. Found in a cist, with an unburnt skeleton, at Melfort, Argyllshire.⁵

A hoard of bronze objects, found on the farm of Ythsie, in the parish of Tarves, Aberdeenshire, consisting of—(1) a Sword of leaf-shape, 25 inches in length, with a rivet-hole in each wing, and a slot in the handle-plate ; (2) a leaf-shaped Sword, 24 inches in length, including the pommel, "which is detached ; the blade is of the usual form ; the handle has two depressed surfaces for inserting some other material, but is peculiar in having a ridge across, defining the lower edge of the hilt. The oviform bronze pommel is hollow and detached from the sword, but the length of the slit in its lower part accords so well with the width of the upper part of the handle-plate that there can be little doubt that it really belongs to it ; it measures $2\frac{3}{10}$ in. by 2 in., and is $1\frac{3}{16}$ in. high."⁶ The handle-plates, which are wanting, were

¹ *Proceedings Society of Antiquaries of London*, second series, vol. i. pp. 395-397.

² *Proceed. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. vi. p. 344, and pl. xx. fig. 1. *Scotland in Pagan Times: Bronze and Stone Ages*, pp. 271-273.

³ *Proceed. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. vi. pp. 339-351, and pl. xx. figs. 2, 3.

⁴ These axes have been described in the *Archæological Collections of Ayrshire and Galloway*, vol. ii. pp. 8, 9. *Proceed. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xiv. pp. 132, 133. *Scotland in Pagan Times: Bronze and Stone Ages*, pp. 164, 165. Fig. 2 has also been figured the half size in Evans, *Ancient Bronze Implements*, p. 98.

⁵ See *Proceed. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xix. p. 135.

⁶ *Horæ Ferales*, p. 162. The pommel sword and chape are figured on pl. ix. figs. 4 and 12.

probably of bone, horn, or wood ; but the three bronze rivets by which the

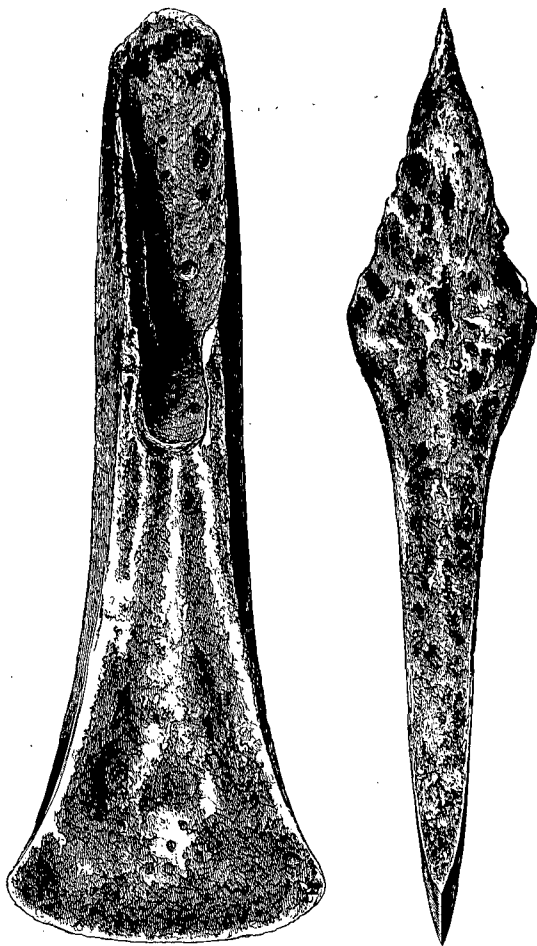


Fig. 1. Bronze Flanged Axe, found at Balcarry. (3.)

plates were held in place still remain.¹ (3) A Scabbard-tip or Chape, 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches

¹ Pennant (*Tour in Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 333, and pl. xlv.) figures another sword of this form, found in Skye, the total length of which was 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. In Pennant's

in length, similar to the one found at Cauldhame, Brechin, and now in the Scottish National Museum.¹ A Pin, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, with a flat disc head,

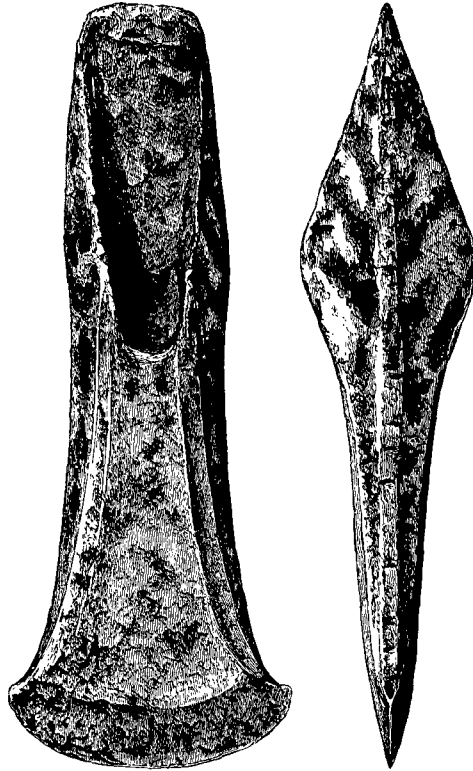


Fig. 2. Bronze Flanged Axe, found at Balcarry. (3.)

$1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, similar to the one found at Sleat, Skye. These four object plate the sword is shown with a rivet-hole in each wing and two in the handle while he states that the pommel is hollow.

¹ In the *Catalogue of the Archaeological Institute Museum*, Edinburgh, 1856, p. 14, mention is made of a bronze scabbard-tip, 8 inches in length, exhibited by the Marischal College Museum, Aberdeen, and which was probably found in Aberdeenshire. This scabbard-tip seems to have disappeared, and I am not aware that it is mentioned in any other archaeological work.

said to have been found with a third bronze sword, and another pin of the same material.

A pair of massive bronze Armlets, of "Late-Celtic" type, found in 1837 on the farm of Pitkelloney, Muthill, Perthshire, and subsequently presented to the British Museum, have already been described in the *Proceedings*.¹

The remarkable bronze Torque, found some years previous to 1851, in Lochar Moss, Dumfriesshire, about 2 miles to the north of Comlongan Castle, has already been figured and described in the *Archæologia*, and by Wilson,² but no account of it has appeared in our *Proceedings*. Along with the torque is a small bowl of bright yellow bronze, with recurved lip, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and 3 inches in depth, in which the collar was contained in a dis-jointed state. The bronze bowl is somewhat similar to the one found with the magnificent chalice and brooches in the Rath of Reerasta, Ardagh, Ireland. The collar consists of a solid portion of hoop, forming about one-third of the circumference, $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch in breadth, and nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness. The inner side of this portion of hoop is finely smoothed, but the outer side is chased with two series of two zigzag lines. One of the broad faces is enriched with a continuous series of peculiar *o*-shaped ornament, the scroll ends of each *o* being further ornamented with small knobs or pin-heads. The remaining two-thirds of the circle consists of beads of bronze, probably originally strung upon a curved rod of some perishable material, the ends of which joined on to the solid portion already described. The beads are of two forms, the principal beads being a variety of the well-known melon type. Between each pair of the melon beads is another bead of the form known as "pulley-beads." These latter beads are thicker on one side than on the other, the better to adapt them to the curve of the collar.³

Forty-eight Chessmen of walrus ivory, being the bulk of the collection found in the structure of dry-built stone in the island of Lewis in 1831. Eleven specimens from the same collection were acquired by the Scottish National Museum in 1888.⁴ The British Museum specimens have been figured and described by the late Sir Frederick Madden.⁵ In the mediæval room is preserved the reliquary Brooch of Lochbuy, which is stated to have been made about the year 1500, by a tinker, from silver ore found on the Lochbuy estate in Mull. "It was handed down by the ladies of the family to one another till Anna Campbell, Lady to Murdoch M'Lean, who had no male issue, gave it to

¹ *Proceed. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xv. pp. 340-342. *Scotland in Pagan Times: The Iron Age*, pp. 143, 144.

² *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiv. pp. 83-87, and pl. xi.; *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, vol. i. pl. ix., and vol. ii. pp. 140, 141.

³ *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiv. p. 83.

⁴ *Proceed. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xxiii. pp. 9-14.

⁵ *Archæologia*, vol. xxiv. pp. 203-291, with plates.

Isabella, their daughter, spouse to John Scrogue, Esq., to whom she presented it the day after their marriage." The brooch is almost identical with the Ugadale and Lorn reliquary brooches, of the former of which a facsimile is in our own Museum. In Pennant's time the Lochbuy brooch was in the possession of the "Rev. Mr Lort, late Greek Professor at Cambridge," who favoured Pennant with the loan of it to engrave for his *Tour*.¹ Subsequently the brooch was in the Bernal Collection.²

Circular brass Matrix of the Burgh Seal of Dunblane. On the right is a figure of St Lawrence holding a book in his right hand and a gridiron (the emblem of his martyrdom) in his left. On the left is a bishop robed and mitred, holding his crozier in his left hand and with his right raised in an attitude of benediction, inscribed s' COMVNE BVROI DVNBLANENSIS.

Oval pointed brass Matrix of the Burgh Seal of Kinloss. A full length figure of the Virgin and Child standing beneath a canopy; with the inscription s' REGALITATIS DE KYNLOS. There is another similar matrix in the Scottish National Museum.

Circular brass Matrix of the Seal of Alexander Seton, Prior of Pluscardine, and afterwards Earl of Seton. The matrix is divided into three niches, in the centre one of which is a figure of St Andrew with a cross in his right hand and a book in his left. In the dexter niche is the Virgin and Child, and in the sinister one a figure of St Margaret holding a book in her right hand and a sceptre in her left. In the lower part of the seal is a shield, bearing three crescents within a double tressure flory counterflory—the arms of Seton. Above the shield is the head of a crozier between the letters A. S. (Alexander Seton). The inscription reads s' ROTVNDVM ALEXANDRI PRIORIS DE PLUSCARDIN.

Oval pointed brass Matrix of the Seal of the Monastery of Newbattle. A niche divided horizontally into two parts: in the upper part is the Virgin and Child, and in the lower one is the figure of an abbot with a crozier in his right hand. On either side is a shield. The dexter one bears the arms of Scotland, while the sinister one bears on a chevron three stars or mullets, and in base a unicorn's head—the arms of Kerr. Under the shield are the letters M. K., the initials of Mark Ker, Abbot of Newbattle. The inscription reads s' COMVNE MONASTERII DE NEVBOTTEL. There were two Mark Kers, father and son, both abbots, and the matrix may possibly have been used by both (see *Registrum de Neubottle*, Intro., pp. xxvii.—xxx.).

Oval pointed brass Matrix of the Seal of the Chapter of St Mary's, Caithness. Within a niche in the centre of the matrix is a half-length figure of the Virgin with the Infant Jesus on her left arm. On the dexter side of the

¹ *Tour in Scotland*, vol. iii. p. 14, and pl. ii.

² *Sale Catalogue of the Bernal Collection*, p. 284, and pl. at p. 272.

niche is a bishop's head, and on the sinister side a head wearing a crown ; above each of the heads is the head of an angel. In three recesses above the niche are heads of saints ; and in the lower part of the seal is a choir of persons, each with a book. The inscription reads *s' CAPIT'LI EÇCE SCE DEI GENITRICIS MARIE CATANENSIS*. Another matrix of the same is in our own Museum.

Oval pointed brass Matrix of the Seal of the Hospital of St Anthony, near Leith. Within a niche is a figure of St Anthony holding a book and a staff ; behind him is a pig with a bell hanging from its neck. The inscription reads *s' COMVNE PRECEPTORIE SANCTI ANTHONII PROPE LEICHT*. Another matrix of the same is in our own Museum.

Circular copper Matrix of the Seal of Andrew Honeyman, Bishop of Orkney. The matrix shows the front of a church, within the centre porch of which is a figure of St Magnus with his crozier in his right hand. On the arch of the porch is the saint's name, *s' MAGNVS*. In the lower part of the seal is a shield. The inscription reads *SIGILLVM R. P. ANDREÆ HONYMANNI ORCADVM EPISCOPI ANN DOM 1664*. Andrew Honeyman was consecrated in 1664, and died in February 1676. The matrix still retains its wooden handle.

Circular brass Matrix of the Seal of Inchmahome. A figure of the Virgin seated within a niche, with the Infant Jesus on her left knee and holding a lily in her right hand. In the lower part of the seal is the figure of a bishop in full robes, holding his crozier in his left hand and with his right raised in the attitude of benediction. The inscription reads *✠ SI COMVNE DE INSVLA SANTI COLMOCI*.

An oval pointed Matrix in brass, presented by Sir David Dundas in 1869, I was unable to make out.

A pair of Thumbscrews given by Sir Walter Scott to Sir Samuel Meyrick, of ordinary form. They are figured on a scale of one-fourth on plate lxvi. of the first volume of Skelton's *Antient Arms and Armour*.

A Highland Targe about 18 inches in diameter, studded with brass nails, and ornamented with two thistles in embossed sheet brass.

The Punchbowl, of Inveraray marble, stated to have formerly been the property of the Poet Burns, and given by his brother Gilbert to Alexander Cunningham, of Edinburgh. Bequeathed to the British Museum by Archibald Hastie, M.P.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

The Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, possesses a small collection of antiquities, including a number of specimens found in Scotland, chief of which is the bronze shield from Ayrshire. The following is a catalogue of the Scottish Antiquities :—

Seven Arrowheads of flint, viz.—(1) $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length, with barbs and stem, finely formed, with ogee sides, found on the Slatehill of Montblair, Alva, Banffshire, and figured by Sir John Evans, whose illustration is here reproduced (fig. 3); (2) with barbs and stem, with the point and one barb broken off, found at Eden, King-Edward, Aberdeenshire; (3) with barbs and stem, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length, of ordinary form, and slightly imperfect, found at Bowiebank, King-Edward; (4) with barbs and stem, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, with thick stem, one barb broken off, found at Forgue, Aberdeenshire; (5) with barbs and stem, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length, finely formed, said to have been found in a cairn in Scotland; (6) leaf-shaped, $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch in length, found in ploughing on the show field of Newtown of Montblair; (7) lozenge-shaped, 1 inch in length, found at Linhead, Montblair.

Urn of drinking-cup type, of reddish clay, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height by 4 inches in diameter across the mouth, with ornamentation of cross-hatching and other incised lines; imperfect on one side; found near the "Roman Camp" at Kirkbuddo, Strathmore, in 1806.

Bronze Shield, $26\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, found about the year 1779 or 1780 in a peat-moss on the farm of Lugtonrigge, in the parish of Beith, Ayrshire. Four or five other shields are said to have been found along with it. This specimen appears to have been the only one preserved. It is shown on a scale of one-sixth in figure 4, and has been elsewhere figured.¹

Of two bronze Swords in the collection, one is stated in the catalogue² to have been probably dug out of a peat-bog at Lyndale, in Skye, in 1812. It is not now known which of the two is from Skye.

Two oval-shaped polished Implements of madreporite, sharpened towards the edge all round. One measuring 6 inches in length by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in breadth, has been figured by Sir John Evans,³ and is also shown in fig. 5. The second specimen is 5 inches in length by $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches in breadth, and has also been figured by Sir John Evans,⁴ whose illustration has been reproduced in fig. 6. "These are probably the ancient stone instruments transmitted to Sir Joseph Banks by Mr Scott, of Lerwick, in Shetland, and communicated to the Society March 9, 1820. Sixteen were found by a man digging peats in the parish of

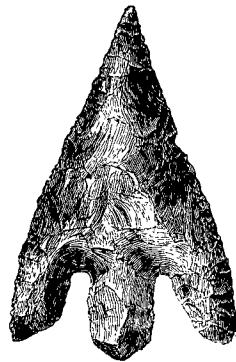


Fig. 3. Flint Arrowhead, found at Montblair, Banffshire. Scale $\frac{1}{6}$.

¹ *Collections Ayrshire and Galloway Archaeological Association*, vol. i. p. 66. Evans, *Ancient Bronze Implements*, p. 347. Anderson, *Scotland in Pagan Times* second series, p. 157.

² *Catalogue*, pp. 15, 16.

³ *Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 310.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 309.

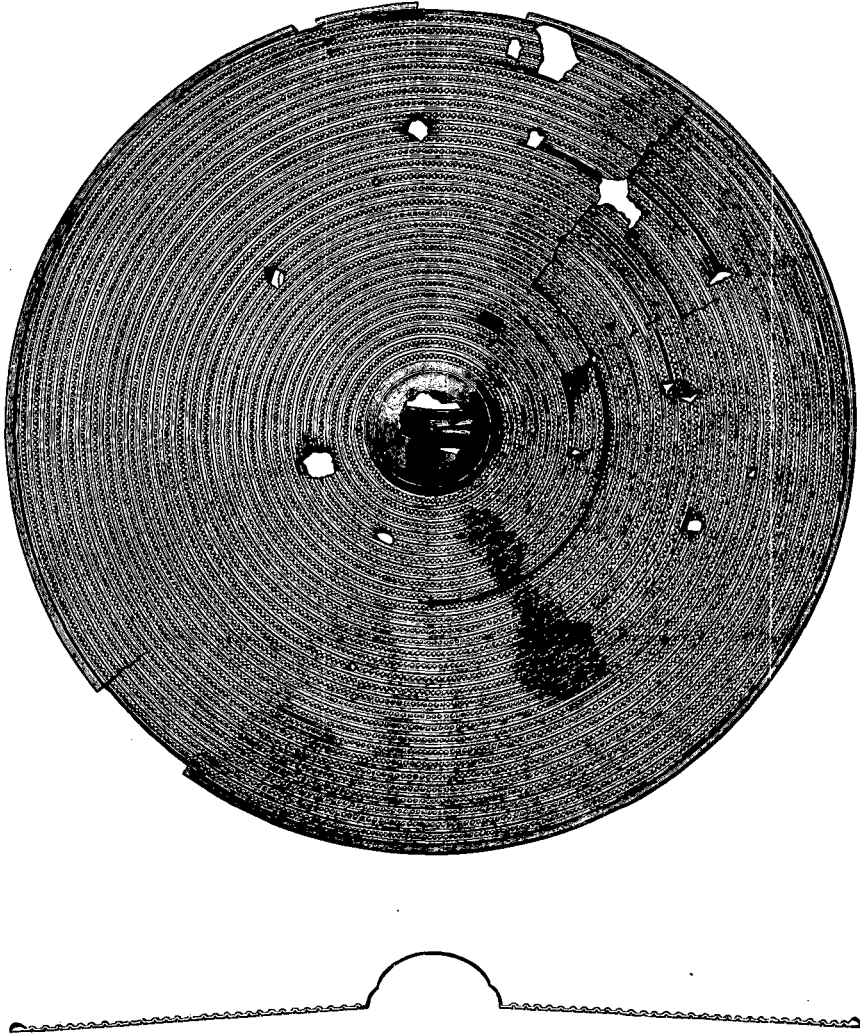


Fig. 4. Bronze Shield, found at Luggtonrigge, Beith, Ayrshire. Scale $\frac{1}{2}$.

Walls, Shetland, placed regularly on a horizontal line, and overlapping each other like slates upon the roof of a house, each stone standing at an angle of 45°. They lay at the depth of about 6 feet in the peat-moss, and the line of stones ran east and west, the 'apices' pointing eastward. The spot is about half a mile from the coast, and remote from any trace of habitations."¹

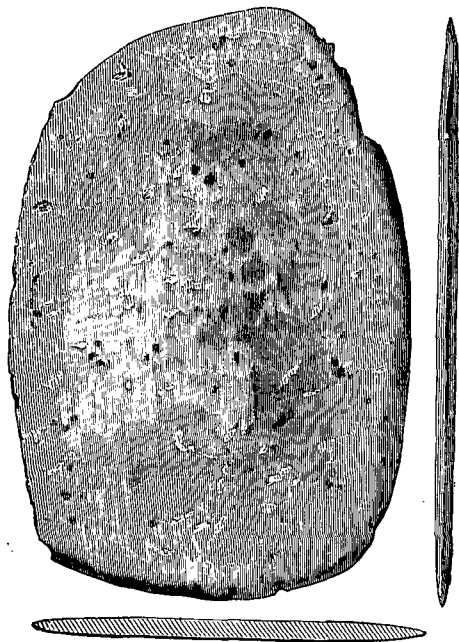


Fig. 5. Disc-shaped Implement of Madrepomite, found in Walls, Shetland. Scale $\frac{1}{2}$.

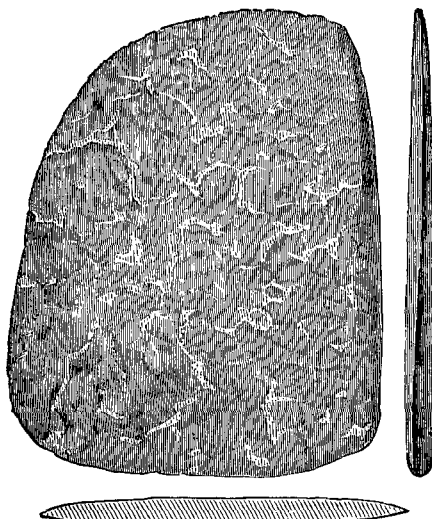


Fig. 6. Disc-shaped Implement of Madrepomite, found in Walls, Shetland. Scale $\frac{1}{2}$.

Irregular oval-shaped Disc of weathered stone, $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length by $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches broad and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick; probably from Shetland.

Two Urns of steatite, both found in a cairn in the island of Uyca, Shetland. Both are of irregular quadrangular form, and imperfect. One of them has a large aperture at the bottom, closed by a piece of stone, fitted in with a groove, but easily displaced. The other is slightly imperfect on one side, and has two small perforations near the bottom. The dimensions of this latter specimen are 5 inches in height by 5 inches in diameter and 6 inches in length. They

¹ *Catalogue, Museum, Society of Antiquaries, London, 1847, p. 14.*

are said to have been found with many others, mostly broken, and all containing bones and ashes, in destroying a cairn; and were presented in 1822 by Capt. James Veitch, R.E.¹

A round-backed single-edged Comb of bone, 8 inches in length, the back ornamented with a row of small incised circles connected together by lines. In the centre of each circle is a small dot. This comb was "dug up in 1761, 19 feet below the present surface of Skipraw Street in Aberdeen. . . . In digging to this depth three paved streets below the present were cut through, and on the spot where the comb was taken up were all the marks of fire, and some iron utensils lying on a plain ground-floor."²

A portion of a bronze or brass mounting, apparently a Scabbard-end or Chape of mediæval date; found in a stone coffin at Coup-ar-Angus.

MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.

In the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn Street, are the following objects of antiquity:—

1. Urn of drinking-cup type, 6½ inches in height by about 6 inches across the mouth. The diameter of the bottom about 3 inches. Ornamented with several irregular horizontal bands of vertical and diagonal lines and by cross-hatching. Found on Sir Roderick Murchison's ancestral estate at Tarradale, Ross-shire. Presented by Kenneth R. Murchison, 1874.

2. Roughly chipped Implement of sandstone, found in Shetland, and presented by the late Dr James Hunt.

3. Four specimens of vitrified matter from—(1) Craig Phadric; (2) from Dunskeg; (3) from Loch Nell, "Beregonium"; (4) from near Rothesay.

4. A large and fine collection of English Pottery and Porcelain of sixteenth to eighteenth century.

5. Fourteen specimens of Cufic glass weights.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

In the Museum at South Kensington I observed a pair of finely-engraved steel pistols by "Alex. Campbell" of Doune; also a single

¹ *Catalogue, Museum, Society of Antiquaries*, p. 18. Hibbert mentions a barrow having been opened a short time previous to his visit to Uyea, which contained "urns of an interesting description." One of the urns seen by him, in the possession of Mr Leisk of Lunna, had the bottom wrought in a separate piece and fitted in by means of a groove. "When found, it was filled with bones, partly consumed by fire."—*Description of Shetland*, p. 412; reprint, 1891, p. 166.

² *Archæologia*, vol. viii. pp. 429, 430.

pistol of steel ornamented with chased foliated arabesques, by the same maker.

TOWER OF LONDON.

In the Armoury in the Tower of London I noticed two Lochaber axes; a Highland targe of the ordinary form; a finely-engraved steel pistol made by "John Campbell" of Doune; and a large number of steel pistols made by "Bissell," the butts of which terminate in the shape of rams' horns. Among a number of implements of torture I observed a pair of thumbscrews, which are probably Scottish.

GUILDHALL MUSEUM.

The Guildhall Museum consists of Romano-British and Mediæval English antiquities, chiefly found within the city of London, and is a collection of great value, from an archæological point of view. Unfortunately, the collection is very badly housed in a dingy ill-lighted basement; a condition of affairs which is surely a disgrace to a city such as London.

The Roman objects include terra-cotta lamps, pateræ, vessels of Upchurch and Kentish ware, weights for fishing-nets, amphoræ, portions of frescoes, mosaics, vessels of Samian ware, glass, etc. Among the glass objects I noticed two large square bottles of light-green glass (one imperfect), the handles and necks of which are identical with the portions found in the broch at Torwoodlee. In a glass case in the entrance-hall is the sculptured stone found in August 1852 during excavations in St Paul's Churchyard, and figured and described by the late C. C. Rafn.¹

The face of the stone bears a conventional figure of a quadruped, the tail and legs of which end in scrolls. The edge of the stone bears the following inscription in Runes:—

Kona let legia stin þ ensi auk Tuki.—i.e., "Kona and Tuki let lay this stone" (caused this stone to be laid).

The objects of later date include a collection of mediæval pottery, early English locks and keys, old lighting appliances, spurs of various forms, bone skates, pilgrims' signs, old tavern signs—"George and Dragon," "Three Kings of Cologne," "The Dolphin," "The Bell," &c., a glass linen-

¹ *Remarks on a Danish Runic Stone from the Eleventh Century, found in the central part of London, Copenhagen, 1854; also in Danish, in the Annaler for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie. See also Archæological Journal, vol. xlii. p. 251.*

smoother, similar to the specimens in our own Museum, found at Bassinghall Street, and the cylindrical handle of another.

In addition, the Museum contains a collection of war medals, ranging in date from the time of Marlborough down to the war in the Soudan in 1885, and a series of medals struck by order of the Corporation of London; a collection of manuscripts and autographs of Queen Elizabeth, Oliver Cromwell, Nelson, Garibaldi, Lord Palmerston, &c.; and three Exchequer tallies, dated 1807, 1814, and 1815, for repayment of a loan for constructing a canal and other works. A catalogue of the collection was in preparation at the time of my visit.

MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART, EDINBURGH.

The Museum of Science and Art, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, possesses a small collection of Scottish prehistoric antiquities, the bulk of which were lately presented by Miss Brown of Lanfine, Ayrshire:—

An Arrowhead of greyish flint, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length, with barbs and stem, the edges finely serrated, there being eighteen notches within the length of



Fig. 7. Arrowhead of Flint, found at Lanfine. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

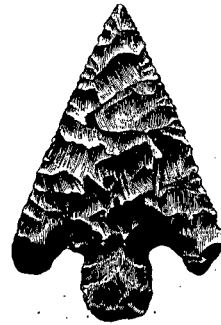


Fig. 8. Arrowhead of Flint, found at Lanfine. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

one inch; found in 1856 on the estate of Lanfine, Ayrshire, under 10 feet of moss (fig. 7).

A small Arrowhead of flint, of triangular form, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in length, with stem, but no barbs; found at Dalbeth, Ayrshire.

An Arrowhead of grey flint, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, with barbs and stem; found at Lanfine (fig. 8).

Arrowhead of flint, 2 inches in length, of Italian form, with thick stem, but no barbs ; said to have been found at Lanfine (fig. 9).

Arrowhead of greyish chert, 2 inches in length, with stem, but no barbs ; said to have been found at Lanfine, but undoubtedly from North America (fig. 10).

Arrowhead of brownish flint, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, with stem and long barbs, damaged on both edges, apparently through having been used as a strike-a-light ; found at Bannavie, Inverness-shire.

Arrowhead of flint, 1 inch in length, with broad stem, but no barbs ; no locality.

Six flint implements found in Elginshire, viz.—(1) a small Arrowhead, with barbs and stem ; (2) a leaf-shaped Arrowhead, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length ; (3) a small



Fig. 9. Arrowhead of Flint, found at Lanfine. (†.)



Fig. 10. Arrowhead of Chert, said to have been found at Lanfine. (†.)

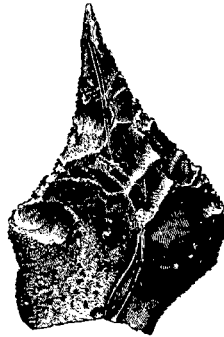


Fig. 11. Borer of Flint, found at Changue, Galston. (†.)

Scraper, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in diameter, worked to an edge nearly all round the circumference ; (4) a leaf-shaped Knife, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in breadth ; (5) a small triangular implement, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, worked to an edge along the base and on one side ; (6) a gun flint.

Six Arrowheads found in Aberdeenshire, viz.—(1) two of leaf-shape ; (2) one of leaf-lozenge form ; (3) and three of the type with barbs and stem, one of which has the stem very broad, but pointed at the end.

Drill or Borer of flint, found at Changue, parish of Galston, Ayrshire (fig. 11).

Flake of flint, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, showing the natural surface of the

nodule on one side and the bulb of concussion on the other, and worked along the two longest edges ; found at Changue, Galston.

Axe of felstone, weather-worn, with the cutting end and butt imperfect ; found in the Clyde, near Daldowie.

Axe of green quartz, 9 inches in length by $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches across the broadest part of the cutting end, and $\frac{9}{16}$ of an inch in greatest thickness, slightly imperfect at the cutting edge, and with the point of the butt broken off ; finely polished ; found near Stirling. This axe is similar to the one found in Berwickshire, and figured in the *Proceedings* (vol. xxvi. p. 175).

Axe of hard dark-coloured stone, 7 inches in length by 3 inches across the cutting face, finely polished, with oval cross-section, rounded sides, pointed butt, and sharp cutting edge. It is doubtful if this be a Scottish axe.

Axe of felstone, 8 inches in length by 3 inches across the cutting face, irregularly oval in cross section, and with roughly pointed butt ; found in a well near one of the brochs in Shetland in 1839.

Axe of greenstone, $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length by $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the cutting end, partly polished and with the sides partly flattened ; marked as having been found in Scotland.

Axe of gneissic stone, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the cutting end, polished, but with surface scaled off, and the cutting edge blunted ; probably found in Scotland.

Axe of porphyry, 4 inches in length by 2 inches in breadth, oblong in the cross section, with flattish sides and polished at the cutting end ; said to have been found in Scotland.

Axe of greyish-coloured stone, $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the cutting face, curved longitudinally, polished, with pointed butt, and imperfect on one face ; found in Shetland.

Axe of granitic stone, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the cutting face, polished, oval in cross section, and with truncated butt ; found in Ross-shire.

Axe of felstone, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the cutting face, with imperfect butt and sharp cutting edge ; probably found in Scotland.

Axe, apparently of basalt, $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by 3 inches across the cutting face, roughly formed, with pointed butt, and imperfect at the cutting edge ; found in Shetland.

Axe of felsite, 9 inches in length by $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches across the cutting end, which is narrowed, curved longitudinally, plano-convex in cross section, with rounded sides and pointed butt ; found in Shetland.

Axe of felsite, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by 2 inches in breadth, polished at the cutting end only, flattish circular in section, and apparently made from the butt end of a larger axe ; found in Shetland.

Axe of felsite, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the cutting end,

polished, with rounded sides, and slightly imperfect at the butt; found in Shetland.

Axe of felstone, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches across the cutting end, which is imperfect, polished, with flat sides and broad butt; found in Elginshire.

Axe of porphyry, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches across the cutting end, polished, with pointed butt; probably found in Shetland.

Axe of greenstone, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the broad end, with almost straight cutting edge, and flattish sides tapering straightly to the butt; said to have been found in Elginshire.

Axe of felstone, 6 inches in length by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the cutting end, finely polished, with narrow flat sides and tapering butt; probably found in the south of Scotland.

Axe of weathered stone, $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches across the cutting end, which is polished, and oblique on the edge, the butt roughened; probably found in Scotland.

Axe of porphyritic stone $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the cutting end, with truncated butt and slightly flattened sides; probably found in Scotland.

Axe, probably of basalt, $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the cutting end, with rough weathered surface, rounded sides, and oblique cutting edge; said to have been found in Shetland.

Axe, probably of basalt, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches across the cutting end, with rough weathered surface, pointed butt, and rounded sides. This axe is identical in material, weathering, form, and weight with the one just described, and may possibly have been found with it.

Axe, apparently of basalt, $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the cutting end, with rough pecked surface, flattish circular in section, and with a deep groove round the upper part at $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches from the top; said to have been found in Scotland.

Adze or Axe of brownish flint $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches across the broadest end and $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches across the other end, plano-convex in section, and with the greater part of both faces polished. Unfortunately, this adze is without a locality, but has most probably been found in Scotland. A very fine specimen of the same form found at Slains, Aberdeenshire, is now in the Scottish National Museum, and has been figured.¹ Another, found at Lochgoin, Fenwick, Ayrshire, has also been figured.²

Partially perforated Hammer of felstone, polished, 5 inches in length by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in breadth and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness. The shaft-hole is $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of an

¹ *Proceedings Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. x. p. 599.

² *Scottish National Memorials*, p. 1.

inch in diameter, and is partially drilled from each face at a right angle to the edges, which are rounded instead of sharp. Found in a wall at Dumfries.

Perforated axe-hammer of porphyry, finely polished, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in breadth and $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches in thickness, with the haft-hole drilled at right angles to the cutting edge, which is rounded instead of sharp. The butt tapers to a flat end measuring $\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of an inch. This implement is without a locality, but has most probably been found in Scotland.

Four large oval knife-like implements found in Shetland, viz.—(1) of vascular lava, 8 inches in length by $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches in breadth, polished; (2) of lava, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in breadth, polished, fractured along one of the longer edges; (3) of felsite, $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, polished, slightly chipped along one side; (4) of felsite, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by 4 inches in breadth, polished, chipped along the entire length on one side.

Hammer-stone of granite, globular shaped, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, with a slight depression on each of two opposite sides; found in Aberdeenshire.

Pebble of gritty sandstone, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, with a perforation worked from either face; probably found in Scotland.

Waterworn pebble of gritty sandstone, oblong, $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, artificially flattened at each end.

Ball of greenstone, 3 inches in diameter, with the surface cut into twenty-six small knobs; no locality, but certainly found in Scotland.

Whorl of polished steatite, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter; found in Skye.

Whorl, probably of felstone, $1\frac{3}{16}$ inches in diameter, ornamented with three parallel grooves round the circumference.

Whorl of slaty stone, $1\frac{5}{16}$ inches in diameter, ornamented with two concentric circles round the spindle-hole on either face and two round the circumference.

Whorl of felstone, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, unornamented; found at Allanton Plain, in the parish of Galston, Ayrshire, under $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet of peat.

Whorls of felstone "from ancient tumuli in Roxburghshire:"—(1) $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter, ornamented on each face by groups of incised lines radiating from the spindle-hole; (2) cone-shaped, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter, ornamented with incised lines round the circumference; (3) $\frac{7}{8}$ ths inch in diameter, with two concentric circles round the spindle-hole on one side, and one on the other, and two round the circumference.

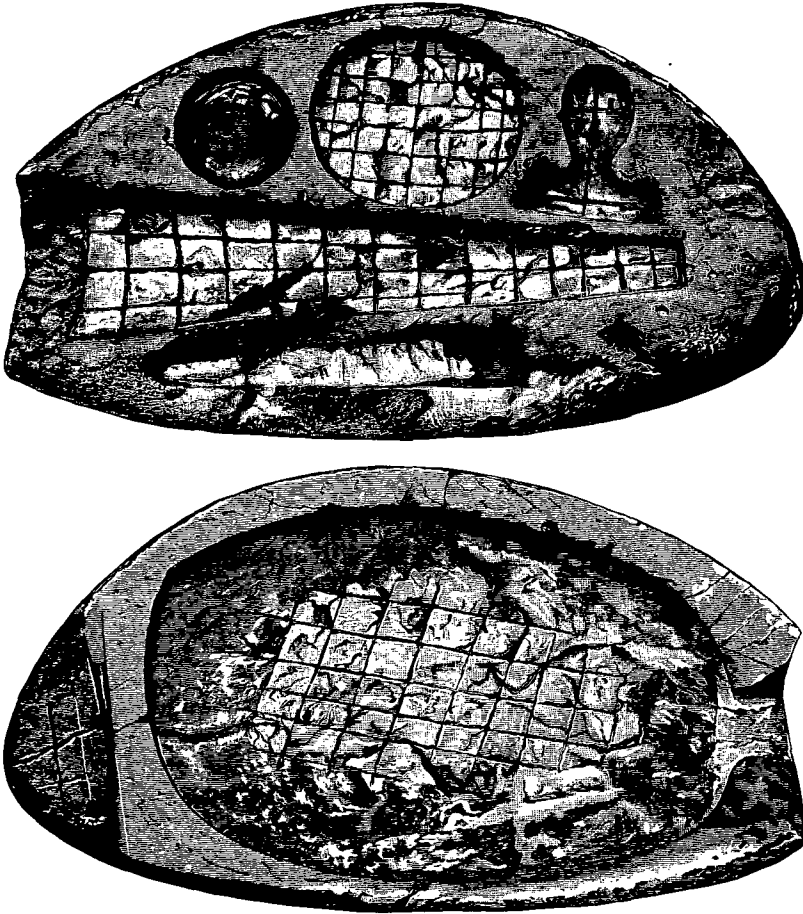
Whorl of earthenware, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter; found in Elginshire.

Whorl of slaty stone, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch in diameter, with ornamentation of hatched lines on each face radiating from the spindle-hole.

Whorl of slaty stone, $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch in diameter, ornamented with two parallel lines round the circumference.

Cast of a large stone Mould for casting metal objects of unknown use; the

original, which is now in the Scottish National Museum, was found in 1851 in draining near the old castle of Trochrigg, Ayrshire. See figs. 12, 13.



Figs. 12, 13. Obverse and reverse of Stone Mould, found at Trochrigg. ($\frac{1}{4}$.)

Pointed implement of sandstone, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, polished at the pointed end, "probably used as the horn of an anvil;" found at Burrastone, Sound of Vaila, Shetland.

“Bush” or Socket-stone of quartzite, probably for a gate.

Large unfinished Ring of cannel coal, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick, and with perforation $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter; said to have been found in a cairn at Moss-side, parish of Loudoun, Ayrshire, in 1860. It is shown in fig. 14.

Finger-ring of jet, polished, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in outside diameter and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick; said to have been found in a tumulus with human bones at Craiglockard, near Daldowie.

Basin of steatitic stone, circular in form, with rounded bottom, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in

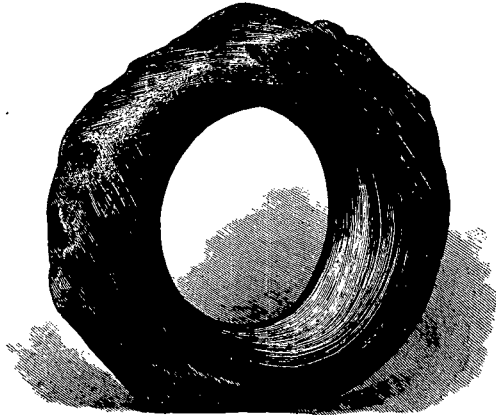


Fig. 14. Ring of Jet, found in a Cairn at Moss-side. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

diameter and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height; found in a cairn at Borland, Walls, Shetland.

Vessel of steatite, $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length by $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in breadth, coarsely scooped out, with rounded bottom, and sides 1 inch thick; found in Shetland.

Small Mould of sandstone, for casting metal buttons of six different kinds, and small heart-shaped Brooches of two sizes; from Foula, Shetland.

Four fragments of vitrified stone from a vitrified fort in the parish of Colvend, near the mouth of the river Urr, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Fragment of vitrified stone from a vitrified fort in the vale of Strathmore.

Flat Axe of bronze, 4 inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the cutting end, imperfect; probably found in Scotland.


Flat Axe of bronze, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by 3 inches across the cutting end; found in Scotland, but precise locality unknown.

Axe of bronze, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the cutting end, with slight flanges and stop-ridge, the butt destroyed by hammering; found in Scotland.

Axe of bronze, 6 inches in length by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the cutting end, with high flanges and no stop-ridge; found in Forfarshire.

Axe of bronze, $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length by 2 inches across the cutting end, slightly imperfect on the butt; found in Scotland.

Axe of bronze, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the cutting end, which is imperfect; found in Scotland.

Small leaf-shaped Bronze blade, 3 inches in length, ornamented on one side of the blade thus :::, and with the butt-end bent round to a  form; said to have been found in Caithness.

Urn, 9 inches in height by $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the mouth, ornamented with six rows of small depressions round the upper part and two rows of the same ornamentation inside the lip; the lower part ornamented with cross-hatching; probably found in Scotland.

Urn, 6 inches in height by $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the mouth, ornamented with four bands of double impressed lines round the body and about an inch apart, the intervening spaces filled with horizontal rows of small oval depressions, with a similar row on the rim; probably found in Scotland.

Fragments of pottery from the "Cave of Francis" in the island of Eigg (see *Proc. Soc. Ant. Soc.*, vol. xii. p. 580). Thirteen specimens of Barvas pottery.

Iron Axe-head of antique form; found at Bannockburn.

An antique Shoebuckle of brass.

Tripod Pot of brass, 7 inches high, with straight projecting handle $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, ornamented on the upper face with incised concentric circles; found at Monk, Galston, Ayrshire, and shown in figure 15.

Bronze or brass casting, resembling the foot of a pot, bearing on the broad end the impress of a coin; found at Crawford, Lanarkshire.

Fragment of chain-mail found on the site of the battle of Langside, fought in 1568, but probably of older date.

From the Fingask Collection there are a number of antiquities at present on loan in the Museum of Science and Art. The following is a brief list of the more important objects, several of which are described in the *Scottish National Memorials*, Glasgow, 1890:—

Two bronze Swords, said to have been found near Dunsinane Hill:—(1) with the point and part of the handle-plate broken off, now only $19\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, with two rivet-holes in each wing; (2) broken in two places, $25\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, with three rivet-holes in each wing and four in the handle-plate, and with a rivet still in place in each wing.

Leaf-shaped Spearhead of bronze, 8 inches in length, with rivet-hole through the socket. No locality, but probably found in Scotland.

Gold penannular Armlet, with slightly expanding ends, similar to the one in

the Scottish National Museum, found in the West Highlands. The Fingask specimen has no locality, but was probably found near Fingask.

Leaden Bull of Pope Sixtus IV. (1471-1484); illuminated Missal, said to have belonged to Mary Queen of Scots; "Cuff of one of Lord Darnley's gloves" (figured *Scot. Nat. Mem.*, p. 63); a number of Miniatures; nineteen silver and bronze Medals relating to the Stuarts; seventeen Luckenbooth Brooches of



Fig. 15. Tripod Brass Pot, found at Monk, Galston. (4.)

silver, some set with stones; one silver Brooch, inlaid with niello, and four brass Highland Brooches; a Quaich of wood, mounted with silver; two Highland Sporrans; two Highland Powder-horns, with interlaced ornamentation, one dated 1675; a string of amber Beads; two pairs of Thumbscrews; a set of Pilniwinkies, figured and described in the *Scottish National Memorials* (p. 333), and in the *Proceedings* of the Society (vol. xxv. p. 446); a charm serpent-skin Belt, with bead and finger-ring attached; a tartan Cloak, stated to have belonged to Prince Charles Edward Stuart; the head of a Lochaber Axe, from Lochleven Castle; and a number of Highland Dirks, flint-lock Pistols of steel, and seven Swords of various forms; and a ball of rock-crystal mounted in silver, for use as a charm.

[For the loan of blocks 3, 5, and 6, the Society is indebted to Sir John Evans, and for blocks 4, 7-15, to the Council of the Ayrshire and Galloway Archæological Association.]