

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST SESSION, 1910-1911.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING, 30th November 1910.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR HERBERT MAXWELL, BART., LI.D., D.C.L.,
President, in the Chair.

Mr William Garson, W.S., Vice-President, and Mr Gilbert Goudie were appointed Scrutineers of the Ballot for the election of Office-bearers.

The Ballot having been concluded, the Scrutineers found and declared the List of the Council for the ensuing year to be as follows :—

President.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR HERBERT E. MAXWELL, BART., LL.D., D.C.L.

Vice-Presidents.

WILLIAM GARSON, W.S.
Professor THOMAS H. BRYCE, M.D.
The Hon. LORD GUTHRIE.

Councillors.

JOHN R. FINDLAY,	} <i>Representing</i>	JAMES EDWARD CREE.
Sir JAMES GUTHRIE,		
P.R.S.A., LL.D.,	} <i>the Board</i>	D. HAY FLEMING, LL.D.
Sir KENNETH J. MACKENZIE, Bart.,	} <i>of Trustees.</i>	VICTOR A. NOËL PATON, W.S.
<i>Representing the Treasury.</i>		THOMAS ROSS, LL.D.
GEORGE NEILSON, LL.D.		Professor G. BALDWIN BROWN, M.A.
WILLIAM G. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF.		FRANCIS C. EELES.

Secretaries.

ALEXANDER O. CURLE, W.S.		ROBERT SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, W.S.
		JOSEPH ANDERSON, LL.D., <i>Assistant-Secretary.</i>

For Foreign Correspondence.

The Rev. Professor A. H. SAYCE, M.A.,		J. MAITLAND THOMSON, LL.D.
LL.D., D.D.		

Treasurer.

JOHN NOTMAN, F.F.A., 28 St Andrew Square.

Curators of the Museum.

JAMES CURLE, W.S.		J. GRAHAM CALLANDER.
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Curator of Coins.

GEORGE MACDONALD, M.A., LL.D.

Librarian.

W. K. DICKSON.

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

Corresponding Member.

MATTHEW LIVINGSTONE, I.S.O., 32 Hermitage Gardens.

Fellows.

JAMES DAVIDSON, Summervillē, Dumfries.

WILLIAM GRAHAM, Manager, Union Bank of Scotland, 7 Bruntsfield Crescent.

Sir PHILIP J. HAMILTON GRIERSON, Advocate, Solicitor for Scotland to the Board of Inland Revenue, 7 Palmerston Place
 GEORGE GUNN, F.E.I.S., Headmaster, North Public School, Craigmerton, Wick.
 Rev. ROBERT LOGAN, Woodlands, Moffat.
 PERCY WARD LAIDLER, Westbrook, Darlington.
 W. HALLIDAY, Holy Island, Beal.
 WILLIAM CROSS M'BAIN, 30 Gordon Street, Glasgow.
 CHARLES HOPE MURRAY, Jun., Stockbroker, 98 West George Street, Glasgow.
 FRANK SYKES, Brookfield, Cheadle, Cheshire.
 GEORGE HOPE TAIT, Decorator, 24 High Street, Galashiels.
 THOMAS A. WALLACE, 12 Abinger Gardens, Murrayfield.

The Secretary read the following list of Members deceased since the last Annual Meeting :—

Honorary Member.

Professor LUDWIG JACOBI, Director of the Saalburg Museum.

Fellows.

	Elected
STEPHEN ADAM, 168 Bath Street, Glasgow,	1898
ALEXANDER AGNEW, Procurator-Fiscal of Forfarshire in Dundee,	1889
WILLIAM BROWN, Bookseller and Publisher, 22 Cluny Drive,	1907
THOMAS F. S. CAVERHILL, M.B., F.R.C.P.E., 6 Manor Place,	1907
Sir JOHN FORBES CLARK, Bart., LL.D., of Tillypronie, Aberdeenshire,	1871
JOHN CRAN, Kirkton, Bunchrew, Inverness,	1880
The Right Rev. JOHN DOWDEN, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Episcopal Church, 13 Learmonth Terrace,	1893
Sir ARCHIBALD HAMILTON DUNBAR, Bart., of Northfield, Elgin,	1878
GEORGE SMITH DUNCAN, J.P., Dunmore Villa, Blairgowrie,	1887
HARPER GAYTHORPE, Claverton, Prospect Road, Barrow-in-Furness,	1898
JOHN HUTCHISON, R.S.A., 2 Carlton Street,	1871
Rev. DAVID JOHNSTONE, Minister of Quarff, Shetland,	1903
Sir JOHN G. S. KINLOCH, Bart., of Kinloch, Meikle,	1884
EDWARD BRUCE LOW, M.A., B.L., S.S.C., 6 Gordon Terrace,	1905
Col. HENRY WILLIAM LUMSDEN, Langley Park, Montrose,	1873
THOMAS A. MACKAY, 9 St Vincent Street,	1897

JAMES MATHESON M'BAIN, Banker, 5 Alexandra Place, Arbroath,	1885
HENRY J. NISBET HAMILTON OGIIVY, of Belhaven, Dirlleton and Winton,	1890
Rev. CHARLES RICHARD PANTER, M.A., LL.D., Wickhampton Rectory, Norfolk,	1904
CHARLES C. S. PARSONS, 19 St Vincent Place, Glasgow,	1910
Rev. ROBERT PAUL, The West Manse, Dollar,	1882
WALTER STEWART, 3 Queensferry Gardens,	1894
ALEXANDER STUART, 5 Chesham Street, London,	1894
J. PRINGLE TAYLOR, W.S., 19 Young Street,	1892
WILLIAM LAWRENCE TAYLOR, Broad Street, Peterhead,	1900
HUGH W. YOUNG, of Burghead, Seton, Elgin,	1889
ROBERT YOUNG, 39 Leamington Terrace,	1905

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

The Secretary read the following Report on the progress and work of the Society during the past year :—

<i>Membership.</i> —The total number of Members on the roll at 30th	
November 1909 was	717
And at 30th November 1910	731
	<hr/>
being an increase during the year of	14

Accounted for as follows :—

1. New Fellows	55
<i>Deduct</i> :—1. Members who have died	27
2. Members who have resigned	12
3. Members who have allowed their Membership to lapse	2
	<hr/>
	41
Net increase as before	14
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This is the largest increase in Membership which has taken place for many years, and is most gratifying both from the Society's point of view and also as showing the increased interest which is being taken in Scottish History and Archæology. Such a result is no doubt largely attributable to the exertions of individual members, and it is hoped that in the coming year Fellows will continue those efforts and lose no opportunity of introducing new Members to the Society.

Proceedings.—Although the Membership has increased, there has been a slight diminution in the number of papers communicated during the past session, the numbers being 29 for the year to 30th November 1909, as compared with 25 for the year just closed, a decrease of 4. Of these 25 papers, 12 deal with pre-historic subjects, while the remainder treat of a variety of matters of antiquarian and historical interest. To mention but a few of these :—The Rev. Odo Blundell contributed a second paper on his Examination of Artificial Islands; Mr A. W. Lyons, Further Notes on Tempera-painting in Scotland; Mr J. A. Balfour, two papers on an Early Christian Settlement and a Viking's Grave, both recently discovered in Arran. As was only to be expected, Dr Anderson's article on Architecturally-shaped Shrines and other Reliquaries was exhaustive and most interesting. Mr Coles, as holder of the Gunning Fellowship, has continued his valuable survey of Scottish Stone Circles, and has carefully examined, measured, and reported on no fewer than 20 of these during the year in the county of Perthshire.

An advance copy of the *Proceedings* is on the table, and will shortly be distributed among the Fellows.

The Rhind Lectureship.—The Rhind Lecturer for the past year was Prof. Baldwin Brown, whose lectures on the " Art of the Period of the Teutonic Migrations " were rendered doubly interesting by

the large number of photographically coloured lantern slides by which they were illustrated. It is pleasant to add that these lectures have now been published in the "Arts and Crafts of the Nations" Series. The Lecturer for the coming year is J. Maitland Thomson, LL.D., and the subject is "The Records of Scotland."

The Museum.—The number of objects of antiquity added to the Museum during the year has been 423 by donation and 142 by purchase. The most important of the latter are two gold torcs, part of a hoard found in Morayshire in 1857; a hoard of bronze tools and weapons, accompanied by beads of gold, amber, and glass discovered in a peat moss in the north of the island of Lewis; and a collection of upwards of sixty stone implements from the neighbourhood of West Linton, Peeblesshire. The number of books and pamphlets added to the Library has been 154 by donation and 38 by purchase, and the binding of 119 volumes has been proceeded with.

Excavations.—In the year under review further investigations were undertaken at Newstead by Mr James Curle on behalf of the Society. The work, which occupied nearly nine months, resulted in the discovery of 37 pits or wells lying within the south annex. While the clearing out of these pits did not produce any finds so striking as those obtained from this area in 1906, the objects recovered have added materially, both in numbers and in interest, to the Newstead collection. Of these, an altar dedicated to Apollo by a centurion, L. MAXIMUS GAETULICUS, makes a welcome addition to the small number of inscribed stones produced by the excavations. The vessels of earthenware were comparatively numerous, and several were found in undamaged condition. Among the miscellaneous objects recovered may be noted an inscribed bronze cooking-pot, a circular embossed disc of bronze, a remarkable example of decorated leather, a terracotta figure of a horse, some interesting harness mountings, a waggon

wheel, some barrels employed to line the wells, and one or two picks or implements fashioned from the antlers of the red deer, which were probably the tools used to sink them.

The excavation of this important site, which has engaged the attention of the Society for over five years, has now been completed, and the remains of the great Roman fort of Newstead once more lie concealed beneath the tillage. The story of this excavation is one of the most romantic in the annals of the Society, and merits more than a passing word of reference on this occasion. On a cold day in the early spring of the year 1905, a deputation from the Council visited the site to consider the prospects of a successful excavation. Here and there, where the ploughshare had recently torn up the land, fragments of Roman pottery were picked up, but, even to the trained eye, surface indications of the ramparts and ditches were only doubtfully evident. Fortunately, the Society was able to enlist the help of Mr James Curle, an antiquary whose zeal and scholarly attainments, combined with the fact of his residence in the neighbourhood, at once marked him out as the right man to direct the work. Mr Alexander Mackie, who for a number of years had done excellent service in the excavations undertaken by the Society of other Roman sites, was engaged as clerk of works, and his experience has proved of great value. It is needless here to pass in review the history of Roman Newstead as it gradually unfolded itself to the excavators. The great marching camp, doubtless constructed by the army of Agricola, who advanced into the region which we now know as Scotland about the year A.D. 81; the smaller and more permanent fort built to hold in subjection the country he had conquered, and which was apparently garrisoned until sometime in the reign of Trajan (98-117 A.D.); the abandonment of the site early in the second century; its subsequent re-occupation in the Antonine period towards the middle of the second century; and the vicissitudes it passed through until the final evacuation under Commodus towards the end of the same century,—all

these have been patiently and carefully worked out by close study of the alterations in the fortifications and interior buildings.

But Newstead yielded more than information as to structural details so assiduously sought after in Roman excavations. Over the whole area of occupation, but more particularly in the annexes which lay around the fort proper, there were found numerous pits and wells into which many of the discarded possessions of the garrison and their following had found their way. The number of such pits excavated amounted to more than a hundred, and from them came the majority of the objects in the wonderful collection in the lower hall of the Museum which makes the occupants of the camp, with all their human labours and vanities, live before our eyes to-day. The armour masks with which the horsemen fought in the mimic warfare of the tourney; the oaken buckets that drew the water from the wells; the camp kettles carelessly, perhaps, overbalanced at the edges in the filling; the beautiful bronze ewer, too precious to abandon without some effort for its recovery, and the head of the rake found in the mud beside it, possibly the cost of the effort; the dice of the gambler; the scythes of the mower; the woman's torc of bronze crumpled up and thrown into the ditch; the swords of the natives, recognisable from the Celtic ornament on the mountings; and lastly, the impressive array of *dolabra* or pioneers' axes lipped and bent with hard usage from clearing roads through the forests as the Roman soldiers forced their way northward. The total number of objects added to the national collection exceeds in number 2300, and is by far the greatest addition made from any one source. Not only the Society, but the public, owe a great deal to Mr T. J. S. Roberts of Dryrange and to Mr Wm. Younger of Ravenswood, the proprietors of the ground, for the public spirit they have shown, first, in freely according permission to excavate, and finally, for allowing the whole of the objects found to become the property of the nation.

The cost of the excavation has amounted to £2159, 5s. 6d., of which

£308, 11s. 2d. has been advanced from the Society's funds and £1850, 4s. 4d. has been raised by subscription from Fellows and members of the public. To all who have thus forwarded the accomplishment of the work, the thanks of the Society are due.

The report on this unique exploration, the most important ever undertaken in Scotland, has been written by Mr James Curle, and is being published under the auspices of the Society by Messrs James Maclehose & Sons of Glasgow. An advance copy is on the table, and it will be found that the work, both of author and of publisher, merits the highest commendation.

Throughout the whole five years occupied by the excavation, Mr Thomas Ross, LL.D., has given ungrudgingly of his time to the intricate surveying and planning of the whole area. Only those in intimate connection with the work perhaps really know how great an inroad this has made on his hours of business and leisure, and a record of their grateful appreciation well becomes the Society.

It would not be meet to conclude this report without an acknowledgment of the deep debt which the Society owes to Mr James Curle. The qualifications he brought to his task were altogether exceptional, and he has spared neither his time nor his purse in his determination to carry it to a successful conclusion. It is the simple truth to say that the splendid results of the excavation are in large measure a personal triumph for the excavator. It is satisfactory to know that the Newstead collection and the Newstead volume will remain a permanent memorial of a very valuable piece of archæological research ably planned and admirably executed.

The Treasurer read a statement of the Society's Funds, which was ordered to be printed and circulated among the Fellows.

MONDAY, 12th December 1910.

PROFESSOR THOMAS H. BRYCE, M.D., Vice-President,
in the Chair.

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

MURDO TOLME MACKENZIE, M.B., Scolpaig, Lochmaddy.
Rev. THOMAS SINTON, Minister of Dores, Inverness-shire.

The following Donations to the Museum and Library were laid on
the table, and thanks voted to the Donors :—

(1) Bequeathed by the late THOMAS A. MACKAY, F.S.A. Scot.

Spindle of Wood with its Whorl of Stone, a Distaff, two Wool-
cards, two Yarn-winders, plain, and one carved.

(2) By THEODORE NAPIER, F.S.A. Scot.

Stone Ball with six projecting discs, Sink-stone with a groove round
the middle, Hammer-stone, Cannon-ball of stone (localities unknown),
and a piece of Leaden Pipe from Linlithgow Palace.

(3) By J. FRASER, 37 Ryehill Gardens, Leith.

Piece of Cotton Cloth, hand-spun and hand-woven from shipwrecked
raw cotton, about the year 1830, in North Ronaldsay, Orkney, and
used as blanketing by the islanders.

(4) By A. O. CURLE, *Secretary*.

Two pieces of coarse handmade Pottery, and part of a roughly cut
Ring of Lignite from a Hut-circle at Kinbrace, Sutherland.

(5) By W. HALLIDAY, the Author.

Guide to Holy Island, formerly Lindisfarne, and its Associations, Descriptive and Historical. Second Edition. 8vo. 1909.

(6) By the ARRAN SOCIETY OF GLASGOW.

The Book of Arran. Edited by J. A. BALFOUR, F.S.A. Scot. Part I. Archæology. 4to. 1910.

(7) By Mrs PLACE, the Author.

A Guide to Crianlarich. (Illustrated.) 8vo. 1910.

(8) By MESSRS MACLEHOSE & SONS, the Publishers.

The Medieval Church in Scotland : Its Constitution, Organisation, and Law. By the Right Rev. JOHN DOWDEN, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Edinburgh. 8vo. 1910.

(9) By Professor G. BALDWIN BROWN, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

The Arts and Crafts of our Teutonic Forefathers, being the substance of the Rhind Lectures for 1909. 8vo. 1910.

(10) By JAMES M. MACKINLAY, M.A., F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

Ancient Church Dedications in Scotland : Scriptural Dedications. 8vo. 1910.

The following Purchases acquired by the Purchase Committee during the recess, 19th May to 30th November, were exhibited :—

1. A hoard of Bronze implements and Beads of Gold, Amber, and Glass, found at Adabrock in the parish of Ness, island of Lewis. (See the subsequent Communication by Dr Joseph Anderson.)

2. Two gold Torcs, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter, with recurved ends, from the hoard found in 1857 near The Law, Urquhart, Morayshire. The

Law is a conical mound about 150 feet in diameter and 15 feet in height. It was excavated in 1885 by Mr Galloway Mackintosh, and found to contain a central cist with an uncremated interment, accompanied by a drinking cup urn and five short curved pieces of bone resembling in shape the incisor teeth of a large dog, pierced at one end for suspension (*Proc.*, vol. xxvi. p. 67). The hoard of gold torcs, however, was not found in the burial mound, but was turned up by the plough in a field about forty yards distant from the base of the tumulus known as The Law, from which the farm also received its name. Of the thirty-four torcs of which the hoard was said to have been originally composed, four are already in the Museum. This number of the original deposit, however, is more than likely an exaggeration. (See the accounts in the *Proceedings*, vol. ii. p. 530, and vol. xviii. p. 236.)

Stone Axe, of dark and mottled porphyritic stone, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the cutting edge and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in thickness, finely polished, the edges rounded, found near Westside Wood, Lanarkshire.

Stone Axe, of greenstone, not highly polished, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{8}$ across the cutting edge and $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in thickness, from Stonypath, West Linton.

Axe-hammer (fig. 1), of roughly weathered granitic stone, perforated, 4 inches in length by $1\frac{1}{8}$ across the cutting face and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in thickness, the haft-hole $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in diameter, from Ladyurd, Peeblesshire.

Axe-hammer (fig. 2), perforated, of highly polished dark whinstone, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{7}{8}$ across the cutting face and $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches in thickness, the haft-hole $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch in diameter, with a slight counter-sinking at one side, from Westside Wood, Lanarkshire.

Collection of implements of Flint and other stone, chiefly from the immediate neighbourhood of West Linton, viz.:—21 leaf-shaped arrow-heads of flint, 10 arrow-heads of flint with barbs and stems,

22 scrapers of flint, 9 oblong tools or flakes with secondary working, one fabricator, $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length, the point end rounded and polished by use, 1 curved tool, $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length and round-ended, 3 saws, 4 flake tools worked along one edge, eleven flakes, partly

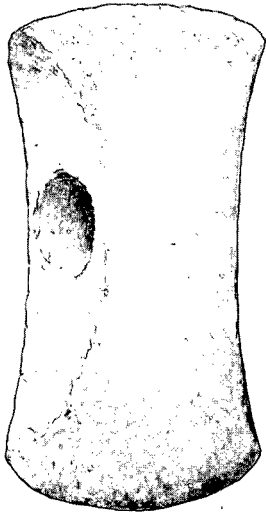


Fig. 1. Axe-hammer from Ladyurd ($\frac{3}{4}$).

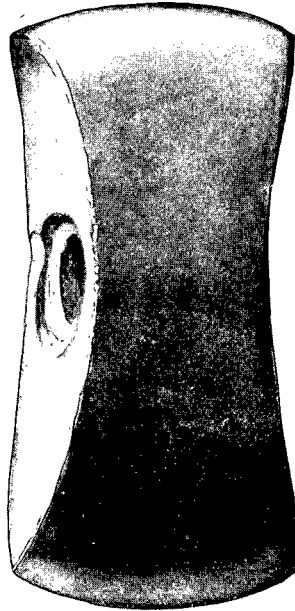


Fig. 2. Axe-hammer from Westside Wood ($\frac{3}{4}$).

worked; polished axe of dark brown indurated sandstone, $6\frac{3}{16}$ inches in length by $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches in breadth across the cutting face and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness, from Dunsyre, Lanarkshire; axe of limestone, roughly shaped, 6 inches in length by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in breadth across the cutting face by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in thickness, from Cottage Farm, West Linton; axe of highly polished basalt, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in

breadth across the cutting face and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in thickness, found in Leithen Water, Innerleithen; axe of greyish stone, polished, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length by 2 inches in breadth across the cutting face and $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in thickness, from Roxburghshire; oval rounded waterworn pebble of quartzite, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth and $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches in thickness, having a picked hollow on each of its broad faces, and its edges slightly abraded by use, from Hyndford; oval waterworn pebble of brownish quartzite, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by 2 inches in breadth and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness, with picked hollow on one of its broad faces and a small polished surface on one edge, from Slipperfield; implement of polished basalt, $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in breadth and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in greatest thickness, curved and flattened on two faces, the ends and edges rounded off, and having a mark of a very slight constriction on both edges near the middle, from Garvald Hill; cylindrical stone, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, with socket-like hole $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and $\frac{7}{8}$ inches in depth in one end; flattish stone, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by 3 inches in breadth and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in thickness, broken at one end, rounded at the other, with a perforation made from both sides, from Slipperfield.

Rudely chipped implement of indurated sandstone, club-shaped, 13 inches in length by $2\frac{1}{4}$ in greatest diameter, handle-shaped at one end but the handle broken off, found in digging a foundation at Scalloway, Shetland.

Flanged Axe of Bronze, $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches across the cutting face and $1\frac{1}{8}$ across the wings, from Upper Dorneath, parish of Glass, Aberdeenshire.

The following books for the Library :—

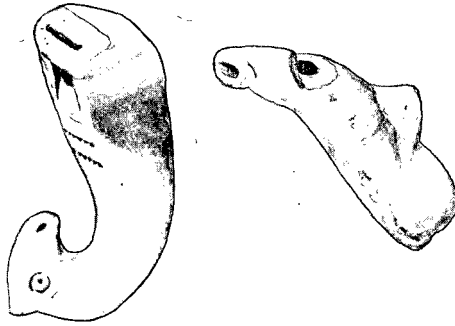
Arnold's Celtic Literature, 8vo, 1910; Maxtone Graham's Oliphants of Gask, 8vo, 1910.

There were also exhibited :—

(1) By JOHN NICHOLSON, Nybster, Caithness.

Bronze Spear-head, $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length, the blade $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and on the socket $\frac{3}{4}$ inch below it two loops, each $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length and flat, with a breadth in the middle of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, tapering to each end—found near Freswick, Caithness.

Portion of the butt end of a Bronze rapier-shaped Sword, 7 inches in length, the hilt-plate flat and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in greatest breadth, upper



Figs. 3 and 4. Whistles of clay. ($\frac{2}{3}$.)

part broken and showing no rivet holes, blade $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in breadth at junction with the hilt-plate and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad at the broken end where the greatest thickness scarcely exceeds $\frac{1}{8}$ inch—found at Mey in Caithness.

Spindle-whorl of steatitic stone, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and rudely ornamented with faintly incised lines, found at Nybster, Caithness.

Whistle of earthenware (fig. 4), with a bluish-green glaze, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in breadth, bent outwards towards the point, and with a projection from the side towards the butt end as if it had been broken off from something to which it had been attached.

It may be compared with a whistle of clay now in the Museum

from Loch Lomond side. The latter (fig. 3) is probably a home-made shepherd's whistle. It is made of clay burnt in an open fire and unglazed, measures $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, and has a curved butt end terminating in a rude likeness of a sheep's head.

These may be further compared with another whistle of clay (fig. 5), but much more artistic in form and finish, now also in the Museum by donation from the finder, Mr James M'Phail, Kellerstain Lodge, Gogar, who picked it up in a ploughed field near Gogar. It measures $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in breadth, and has been



Fig. 5. Clay whistle in form of a little girl. ($\frac{3}{8}$.)

made in a mould in the form of a little girl standing on a base which is pierced for the two air-holes.

(2) By JOHN ANDERSON, Millbank Terrace, Thurso.

A polished Axe of Claystone, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in breadth across the cutting face and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in greatest thickness, the edges rounded and slightly planed flat, the butt end blunt and flattened.

Flat Axe of Bronze, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the cutting face, tapering to 1 inch broad at the butt end. The greatest thickness in the centre is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Near the centre on one of the flat faces there is a small semi-globular depression about $\frac{3}{16}$ inch in diameter and nearly the same in depth. On the same side are other depressions,

less regular in form, that seem to be flaws in the casting. About $\frac{1}{4}$ inch below the butt end on either side are cuts about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in depth made by a saw or a very thin file, which do not seem to be contemporary with the original use of the axe.

Both these axes were found by Mr James Swanson twenty-five years ago or thereby in the Cairn of Howe, parish of Thurso, Caithness. There is no evidence that they were found together, or in connection with the original burial or burials in the cairn. The bronze axe is stated to have been "picked out of the wall of the cairn."

(3) By A. SUTHERLAND, Watten, Caithness.

Collection of Implements, etc., from the Broch of Cogle, Watten, including a chipped circular disc of sandstone, $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in thickness; broken hammer-stone or pounder, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, one end abraded by use; whorl of reddish sandstone, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter, the hole partially bored, and the surface unsmoothed; handle of deer-horn for some implement, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length and $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches in thickness, with rounded end; pointed implement of deer-horn, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, with hollowed socket; small piece of pointed tine of deer-horn, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, notched round the butt end and broken off; piece of rib bone, split off, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad, and the edges smoothed; portion of the flat part of an antler, broken off; sixteen pieces of pottery, portions of vessels with plain, flat, and slightly everted brims, of the usual fabric found in the brochs.

The following Communications were read :—