III.

NOTICES OF (1) CINERARY URNS FROM KINGSKETTLE, FIFE, AND (2) AN EARLY IRON AGE CIST ON KIPPIT HILL, DOLPHINTON.

By J. GRAHAM CALLANDER, F.S.A.Scot., Director of the National Museum. With a Report on the Human Remains found therein, by Professor T. H. BRYCE, M.D., F.S.A.Scot.

(1) Cinerary Urns from Kingskettle.

Near the southern margin of the broad, flat strath known as the Howe of Fife lies the village of Kingskettle. Dove-tailing into the southern end of the village is Kettle Farm where, towards the end of last month (November), two cinerary urns containing incinerated human bones were unearthed. Notice of the find having been sent to the Museum, I visited the site some ten days later after having been informed by Mr James Dickie, the farmer, that he had kept the excavation open for inspection.

The site of the burial deposit is a small field called the Ryfaud, which lies between Kingskettle railway station and the United Free Church in the village, about 85 yards from the north-western corner of the field, and about 65 yards from the eastern boundary wall opposite the church door. There was nothing to suggest a burial deposit on the surface as the ground is very regular and devoid of stones, neither are there any stones in the soil, which consists of rich loam more than a foot thick, overlying fine yellow sand containing an occasional water-worn stone of small size. Evidently no cairn or mound seems ever to have marked the

spot which, however, is located on the highest part of a slight swell in what is a very flat country. But for the necessity of digging a deep trench round a potato pit to provide soil for covering it, the deposits might long have escaped detection. Two spits of earth had been thrown out, when the spade of one of the men engaged on the work came in contact with an urn, smashing it and sinking into the cavity formed by

Fig. 1. Cinerary Urn from Kingskettle.

its collapse. This vessel had been placed inverted over a heap of incinerated bones, and the base had been protected by a small paving of thin flakes of metamorphosed grit, the three largest pieces measuring about 6 inches across and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick. On clearing out this deposit a second urn (fig. 1) was found standing on its base to the east of the first and almost touching it. When discovered it was intact, but on being lifted it fell to pieces. It contained a small quantity of burnt bones. Contrary to the usual experience when such discoveries are made, the cupidity of the workpeople was not aroused, and the shards and osseous remains were left lying on the edge of the trench. In the evening the discoverer, Mr Andrew Sharpe, mentioned the find to Mr Robert P. Brownlie, ironmonger in

the village, who proceeded to the spot and by lamplight made a further search for relics. Nothing was found, but Mr Brownlie removed some of the larger pieces of pottery and three pieces of stone which had been placed above the first vessel. When I arrived at the site I found a good many pieces of pottery, some as large as the palm of the hand, lying among fragments of incinerated bones, on the spot where they had been placed when dug out, all of which I collected and brought away. Two

Fig. 2. Cinerary Urn from Kingskettle.

or three more small splinters of grit were noted. This kind of stone, I was informed, does not occur in the immediate neighbourhood, but is found in the low range of hills which rises about a quarter of a mile to the south. The urns were encountered at a depth of about 2 feet from the surface, and the excavation which had been made to receive them was clearly marked as a dark-coloured pocket in the yellow sand, the filling-in material containing many small particles of burnt wood.

A few days later Mr Brownlie and Mr Sharpe made a further search by deepening the trench to the south, when another pocket of dark material was encountered on the west side of the trench, and extending under the potato pit. A third urn (fig. 2) was found 5 feet almost south-east by south (17° E. of S. mag.) from the first urn, full of burnt bones and

in an inverted position. The base was protected by a small slab of sandstone about 1 foot 6 inches long by 1 foot broad and 3 inches thick, while a smaller piece of similar stone lay in an oblique position to the south of the vessel. This urn, though cracked on one side and wanting part of the base, was removed, only two or three portions of the rim being detached in the process. About 9 inches to the south-west, about half of a fourth vessel (fig. 3) was discovered lying about the level of the inverted base of the third urn, which was also about 2 feet below the surface of the ground. As the potato pit had to a certain extent been undermined to extract the urns, and showed signs of caving in, the excavation had to be stopped.

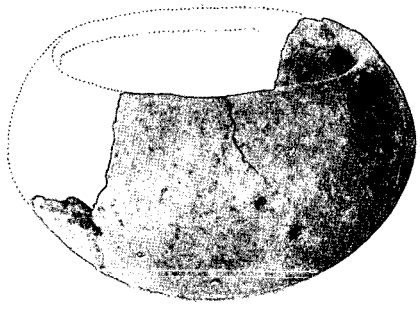

Fig. 3. Incense-cup Urn from Kingskettle.

Since this paper was read the discovery of a fifth urn (fig. 4) falls to be recorded. Its presence was detected by Mr Brownlie on 21st March 1921, and next day I went to the site and unearthed it. The urn stood in an inverted position 3 feet south-west (55° W. of S. mag.) of the spot where the third urn was found, the base being 1 foot 8 inches below the surface of the ground. A part of the basal portion was broken and two pieces of the lip were amissing, but otherwise the vessel was intact though cracked. It was about two-thirds full of soil, amongst which only a few incinerated bones were found. Outside the vessel, on the west side, lay about a double handful of burnt bones the human character of which was quite evident. Fragments of charred wood were noticed amongst the soil, but no other relics were recovered, though the material surrounding the urn was carefully riddled. No traces of the missing rim fragments were found. From the position of the bones outside the urn it would appear that they had fallen out of the urn when it was tilted into its inverted position.

While examining the bones found in the first two urns, which I had brought back to the Museum, two calcined barbed flint arrow-heads (fig. 5) of symmetrical shape were discovered. One, measuring $1\frac{7}{16}$ inch long and $\frac{29}{32}$ inch broad, has finely serrated edges, and the other, measuring $1\frac{9}{16}$ inch long and $\frac{29}{32}$ broad, shows the same feature but not so pronounced. No relics were found among the bones removed from the third vessel.

Four of the urns are of the cinerary type, while the fifth seems to

belong to the so-called incense-cup variety, classes of urns usually found with cremated remains.

The first urn is formed of a very friable clay containing rather large pieces of broken stone, and it is of a distinctly red colour. The greater part of the vessel crumbled to pieces, and though a large section of one side remained intact and several fragments of the rim have survived, the latter pieces do not fit into the former and it is impossible to say whether the vessel had a heavy overhanging rim with a broad

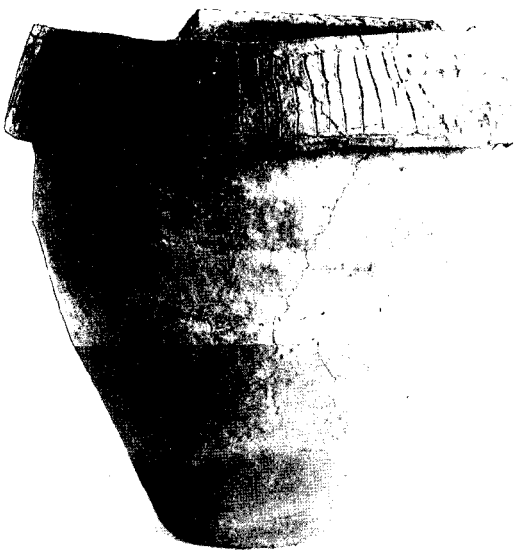

Fig. 4. Cinerary Urn from Kingskettle.

shallow cavity below. There is a slight cordon at the shoulder, and above it the wall is slightly concave, which is suggestive of a deep projecting rim, but the lip is thinner than in the ordinary vessel of this type. The ornamentation encircling the mouth consists of alternate panels of vertical and horizontal lines formed by the impression of a rough twisted cord, and the space immediately above the shoulder is decorated with a lattice pattern incised with a sharp-pointed tool. Encircling the shoulder is a row of oval impressions formed with the finger, and on the top of the brim are three concentric lines made by an impressed cord. Although too little of the vessel remains to enable the various dimensions to be ascertained, it is quite evident that it has been the largest of the urns.

It has been at least 15 inches in height, and the diameter at the shoulder about 14 inches.

Nearly all the fragments of the second urn have been recovered and the vessel has been reconstructed (fig. 1). It has a heavy overhanging rim decorated with crossed lines forming large upright lozenges, which with the triangular spaces between them are filled in with transverse lines, and there are also two marginal transverse lines encircling the vessel above the lozenges. This band of ornamentation is not continued round the entire circumference, but there is a panel $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide decorated with

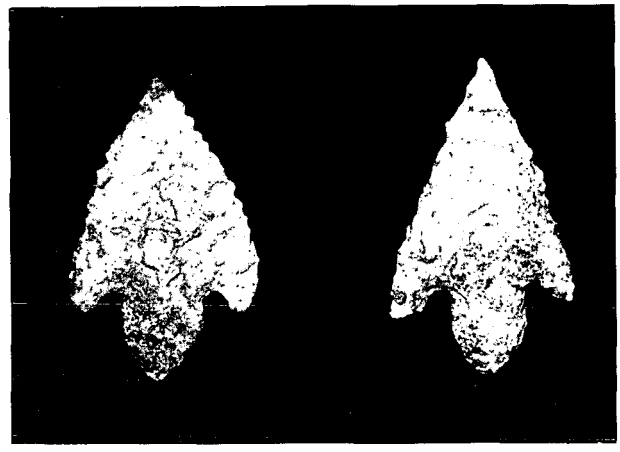

Fig. 5. Calcined Flint Arrow-heads from Kingskettle. (½)

a series of transverse lines formed by the impressions of a twisted cord. A raised cordon encircles the vessel at the shoulder, and the hollow space between it and the overhanging upper part is plain. The top of the brim is decorated with oblique lines forming a rude zig-zag pattern bordered by a marginal line on each edge. All the lines are impressed by a broad, toothed stamp. The clay, which is of dark stone colour, is hard in texture and contains an admixture of small broken stones. The vessel measures $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches in external diameter at the mouth, $11\frac{7}{8}$ inches at the lower part of the rim, $10\frac{7}{8}$ inches at the shoulder, and 5 inches at the base.

The third urn (fig. 2), like the second, has a heavy overhanging rim with a broad shallow concavity below and a slight cordon round the shoulder. The overhanging part is encircled with corrugations bearing impressions of a toothed stamp in the five hollows; similar designs are impressed obliquely on the raised parts so as to form a vertical zig-zag design. The hollow neck bears a diaper pattern of crossed lines formed with a

sharp-pointed tool, bordered on the lower margin by a transverse line made with a toothed stamp. The top of the brim is encircled by a zig-zag, formed with a similar tool. The vessel measures 11⅞ inches in height, 9¾ inches in external diameter at the mouth, 11¼ inches at the lower part of the rim, 10 inches at the shoulder, and 4 inches at the base.

The fourth vessel, as already mentioned, seems to be an incense-cup urn (fig. 3), but it shows very unusual characteristics not only in shape and size but in the quality and texture of the ware. It is a beautifully formed, unornamented bowl of flattened spheroidal shape. The mouth is wide, with the brim slightly bevelled inwards, and the base is small and flat, about the size of a half-crown. It is difficult to believe that the vessel is not wheel-turned, but it is hand-made. Like many incense-cups, the wall is perforated by small holes. One or perhaps two of these appear on the fractured edges on opposite sides of the bowl at the widest part, and another about 2⅛ inches from its neighbour. Probably there was a fourth perforation opposite the last, in the missing part, so that there would be two pairs of holes on opposite sides. The urn measures 4¾ inches in diameter at the widest part and 2¾ inches in height, the mouth measuring 3¾ inches across and the edge of the lip ¼ inch in thickness. From these dimensions it will be seen that it is considerably larger than the usual vessel of this type. The clay is of a bright red colour and of very fine texture, there being no crushed or broken stones in its composition.

The last discovered urn (fig. 4), like the second and third, belongs to the variety with the heavy overhanging rim. The vessel measures 10½ inches in height, 9 inches in diameter externally at the mouth, 10½ inches at the lower part of the rim, 9 inches at the shoulder, and 3⅝ inches at the base. The overhanging rim is decorated with a broad band of ornamentation consisting of chevrons and horizontal and vertical lines, some formed with a sharp-pointed tool and others by the impress of a loosely twisted cord. On the top of the lip are oblique cord impressions, some of which are crossed so as to form a lozenge pattern. The clay of which the vessel is made resembles that of the other two with the overhanging rims both in colour and texture.

The fragments of incinerated bones found along with the first, second, and fifth urns were much broken, but those found in the third urn were larger than usual. Professor T. H. Bryce, who examined the remains, reported that they were typical of Bronze Age burials after cremation. Although the first deposit consisted of the contents of two urns, it was impossible to say whether one or two individuals were there represented. As fragments of metacarpal and metatarsal bones and phalanges showed that the epiphyses were fully joined, it could be con-

cluded from this fact, and from the character of other fragments which could be identified, that the remains were those of persons of full adult age. The same conclusion could be drawn regarding the remains found in the third urn, with even more confidence, as some of the fragments were from the ends of the long bones and showed no trace of epiphyseal lines.

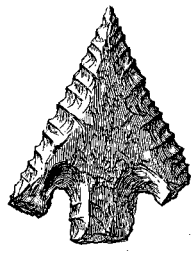

Fig. 6. Flint Arrow-head from Foulford, Cullen.

It is very rare to find flint arrow-heads among cremated remains in a cinerary urn. The only Scottish examples that I have been able to trace are one (fig. 6), found with a bone pin and two cinerary urns at Foulford, Cullen, Banffshire,[1] and five (fig. 7), which I found amongst the burnt bones in a cinerary urn from a cairn in the parish of New Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire.[2] All these bone and flint objects, which are now in the National Museum of Antiquities, were calcined, like the two arrow-heads from Kingskettle.

The discovery of the two fire-fractured arrow-heads at Kingskettle suggests the question whether these objects may not have been the cause of the death of one of the individuals buried there.

During the earlier part of the Bronze Age when the practice of inhumation was general, and it was a common custom to place beaker and food-vessel urns in graves, stone and flint implements, including arrow-heads, small bronze implements, and ornaments of various materials were also occasionally deposited in the tomb. Even in later times when cremation had become common and cinerary urns had taken the place of beakers and food-vessels, small objects which had not been subjected to the action of fire were at times buried with the cremated remains of the deceased. But it is seen from some of the relics found in the graves to which reference has been made, that occasionally certain classes of objects passed through the fire along with the corpse before being buried. The presence of calcined bone ornaments in the Banffshire and Dumbartonshire graves may be accounted for by the suggestion that the bodies were clothed and wearing these ornaments when undergoing the process of cremation, but it is more difficult to determine whether complete arrows tipped with flint had been placed on the fire possibly with other offerings which had been entirely consumed, leaving only the flint points, or whether the arrow-heads had been lodged in the bodies. The number of arrow-heads found with burials after cremation, in the British Isles, is so extremely small in comparison with the number of interments which have been discovered, that it is plain that it was not the custom to place arrows with the body on the funeral pyre, or

[1] *Proceedings*, vol. xxxi. p. 221, figs. 2 and 3.

[2] *Ibid.*, vol. xlii. p. 218, fig. 5.

in the grave with the ashes and cinerary urns, and so in the cases where only one and two arrow-tips were found, the hypothesis that they had caused the death of the individuals cremated is not unreasonable, though it may be incapable of proof. These weapons were no doubt used in warfare as well as in the chase, for there is a record of a flint arrow-head having been found lodged in the front of one of the vertebræ of a prehistoric skeleton.[1] In the case where the five arrow-

Fig. 7. Flint Arrow-heads and Bone Objects from New Kilpatrick.

heads were discovered, while it is possible that a sheaf of five arrows was placed on the pyre, it might even be argued that the whole five had been shot into the man.

Thanks are due to Mr Dickie and Mr Brownlie for the assistance and facilities given me to inspect the site, and for presenting this important group of relics to the National Museum.

(2) Stone Cist on Kippit Hill.

Less than a quarter of a mile south-west of Dolphinton railway station is a small conical hill known as Kippit Hill, which rises about 120 feet above the surrounding country and 838 feet above sea-level. In the distance, from the north-east, it has quite an imposing appearance, which impression, however, is dispelled on a near approach.

[1] B. C. A. Windle, *Remains of the Prehistoric Age in England*, p. 82, fig. 35.

Although of no great height it affords a wide prospect of hill country to the south and west, and commands an extensive view of the plain of the eastern part of the Lothians in the opposite direction. The hill is encircled at a distance from the top varying from 40 yards to 50 yards by a slight earthen bank, bordered on the outside by a terrace or shallow trench formed by the removal of the soil to form the mound.

Last June, while excavating a foundation for the monument which has been erected on the small flat space on the summit of the hill, in memory of Major Kenneth Mackenzie, who fell in the war, the cover stone of a short cist was encountered about 2 feet 6 inches below the surface. The removal of the cover stone, which was an irregular square in shape, measuring about 4 feet in length and breadth and 6 inches in thickness, and which entirely covered the mouth of the grave, revealed a carefully constructed slab-lined chamber with a small quantity of sand and some human bones lying on the floor. The walls of the cist were formed of four slabs of red sandstone about 4 inches thick, set on edge; the stone on the southern side projected slightly beyond the edges of the end stones, while the stone on the northern side was inserted between the opposite ends of these slabs. The floor had been carefully paved with five flat slabs about 1 inch thick, the largest occupying the whole width of the centre of the floor and two smaller stones filling up each end. Those at the west end were cracked into smaller pieces, but these had not been displaced. The side and end slabs extended below the level of the floor, that on the south to a depth of 1 foot. The cist measured internally 3 feet 9 inches in length along the southern side, 3 feet 10 inches along the northern side, 2 feet 3 inches in breadth across the western end, 2 feet 1 inch across the eastern end, and 2 feet in depth. Its main axis lay 80° E. of N. and W. of S. magnetic, nearly east and west.

Near the south-west corner of the grave lay the skull on its left side, so that the body faced the north, the top of the head being almost in contact with the end slab. Several of the long bones, including a femur, lay quite close to the skull roughly parallel to the main axis of the grave No skeletal remains were found in the east end of the chamber.

After the discovery the cover was replaced, but next day a rabble from the village reopened the grave and the remains were disturbed, some teeth being taken away as souvenirs.

Through the courtesy of Mrs Mackenzie of Dolphinton and Mr E. Auldjo Jamieson, I was able to visit the site a few days later and have the sand in the grave put through a riddle. No relics were found, but a few fragments of charred wood were recovered. On examining the bones after their removal to the Museum, a small thin plate of rusted

iron less than 1 inch square was found adhering to the skull, and later two smaller pieces were found by Professor Bryce while examining the other bones.

This cist was the finest that I have ever seen. Though there were no tool-marks on the stones, the corners, which were practically right angles, fitted closely, and the mouth was almost perfectly flat. Although the cist was sunk in sand and small gravel, of which the hill is composed, only about half a dozen shovelfuls of sand had found their way into the chamber.

There is nothing in the construction or dimensions of this grave to distinguish it from the ordinary short cist of the Bronze Age, except perhaps that it is more carefully fitted together than most of the slab-lined tombs of that period. But the presence of the fragments of iron indicates that it should be assigned to a later time—the Early Iron Age. Further evidence that it belongs to this period is forthcoming in certain characteristics displayed by the skeletal remains. As will be seen from Professor Bryce's report on the bones, the skull is dolichocephalic or long-headed, and the height of the man, who was of middle age, was 5 feet 9 inches. These peculiarities are suggestive of the later date, as Bronze Age skeletons found in short cists with beaker urns along the east coast of Scotland show that the men were brachycephalic or round-headed and were about 5 feet 4 inches in height. As only one other Early Iron Age short cist has been found in Scotland —at Moredun, near Gilmerton[1]—this discovery is of great importance.

REPORT ON HUMAN REMAINS FOUND IN THE CIST.

By Professor Thomas H. Bryce, M.D., F.S.A.Scot.

The skeleton from the cist at Dolphinton is of considerable interest. It is well known that the short cists of the Bronze Age usually yield the remains of a race of men of short stature, with skulls which are brachycephalic in their proportions. This is the almost universal rule when an urn of the beaker class is associated with the interment, and is generally the case when an unburnt interment is accompanied by an urn of the food-vessel class. But some short cists have provided skulls which are dolichocephalic, and not to be distinguished from those associated with the earlier chambered cairns. In this instance the individual was of tall stature, and the skull form is different both from that of the beaker people and from that of the chambered cairn folk.

The bones are unfortunately much damaged. The body had been laid on its left side, and the parts on the under side had become

[1] *Proceedings*, vol. xxxviii. p. 427.

softened and decayed. The greater part of the vault of the skull on the left side is missing, along with the base and the left side of the face and lower jaw. The skull is a specially thick-walled and heavy one. The defective condition of the bones made it impossible to ascertain the proportions with strict exactitude, but it was found possible to restore the missing parts with a close approach to accuracy, and the measurements given may be taken as approximately correct.

The skull is that of a male. From the condition of the sutures it can be concluded that he was well advanced in middle life. The maximum

Fig. 8. Side view of Skull.

length of the skull is considerable (194 mm.), but the breadth is also great (150 mm.), so that the cephalic index rises to 77·3.

Viewed from the side, the result shows a high uniform arch from glabella to inion. There is no flattening at the vertex, which lies immediately behind the bregma, and the hinder slope is fairly steep. The frontal bone shows in its lower half a distinct sagittal ridge, and between this and the rather prominent supraorbital ridges the bone is depressed. The frontal bone is full and broad, so that the zygomatic arches are just seen and no more from above. The parietal eminences are full and bulging, and just above the mastoid part of the temporal bone the parietal shows a broad hollow bounded below by the thick uprising lower border of the bone, where it articulates with the mastoid and occipital.

Viewed from behind, the occipital region is seen to be broad and flat, with only a slight bulging above the superior curved lines. These last are specially well marked, and end medially in a large, strong, and pro-

minent external occipital protuberance. The outline of the skull in this view is pentagonal and the sides are ill filled.

The broad character of the skull comes out especially in the view of the base from below. From this aspect one would expect the skull to have a higher index than it actually possesses.

The zygomatic arches are specially stout and highly arched. The bizygomatic width measures in the reconstructed skull 153 mm., which is a high figure and indicates that the face must have been specially

Fig. 9. Top view of Skull.

broad. The orbits are capacious and markedly rectangular. The palate is broad and short from before backwards.

The following are a few of the chief measurements:—

Horizontal circumference		540 mm.
Antero-posterior arc		395 „
Frontal arc	135 mm.	
Parietal arc	137 „	
Occipital arc	123 „	
Maximum length		194 „
Basi-bregmatic height		154 „
Maximum breadth		150 „
Minimum frontal breadth		104 „
Maximum frontal breadth		130 „
Bizygomatic width		153 „
Upper facial height		75 „

The skeleton of the trunk is represented only by a fragment of one rib and a small part of the right hip-bone. A portion of the clavicle and the head of the scapula, both of the right side, have been preserved.

Of the long bones the right humerus and the right femur are almost complete, though a good deal damaged. The left femur is represented by a portion of the shaft. Both tibiæ are present, but lack their upper extremities.

The bones of the shoulder joint show that the man had suffered from rheumatoid arthritis. There are well-marked rims of exostosis both round the head of the humerus and the glenoid cavity of the scapula. The lower end of the humerus is absent, but if restored the bone would measure about 350 mm. (13·8 inches).

The right femur has certain marked peculiarities. The shaft shows a remarkable degree of torsion, so that when the lower end is placed in its normal position, the head and neck are directed much more forwards than in a normal bone. Owing to the defective condition of the lower end of the bone—the outer part of the lateral condyle is alone preserved—it is not easy to determine the exact degree of torsion. It will suffice to state that it is considerable, and it follows from this condition that the man must have walked with his leg rotated inwards and with the foot much inverted. The fragment of the left femur is too small to permit of any conclusion regarding the torsion of its shaft, so that it is impossible to say whether the condition was bilateral. Below the trochanter the right femur shows a sharp angular ridge of bone ending in a projecting spine, where the sides meet. This is not present on the left side. There is no sign of any old fracture or other injury to the shaft of the bone, and the ridge may be due to the formation of an exostosis following rupture of the fibres of the crureus muscle attached to this part of the shaft—or possibly to some hypertrophy of the upper part of the muscle resulting from the malposition of the limb in walking.

The right femur is distinctly flattened below the trochanter. The platymeric index is 73·3 as against 87 for the left bone. The oblique length of the femur—owing to the absence of the internal condyle the maximum length could not be determined—is 490 mm. (19·2 inches). This is above the average and would indicate, according to Pearson's formula, a stature of 173·4 cm. (5 feet 8½ inches). This is probably under rather than over the real stature. If the ratio of the length of the humerus to the stature be taken as a fifth, the figure would be 175·0 cm. (5 feet 9 inches.) The tibiæ are much damaged. Both bones are to some degree laterally flattened, the platycnemic index being 70·6 for

the right bone and 63·9 for the left. The right bone is thus more flattened than the left.

From the above data we conclude that the Dolphinton man was a tall, strong individual in later middle life. He cannot have belonged to either of the early races which occupied Scotland in the late stone and bronze periods. The skull is different in form from the crania of the chambered cairn or beaker peoples. On the other hand, it resembles certain skulls which have been found associated with iron objects. The description by Dr Waterston[1] of one of the skulls from the group

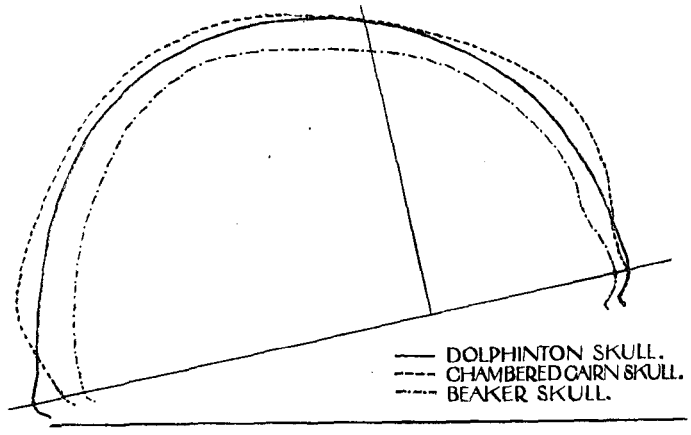

Fig. 10. Sagittal outline of the Dolphinton Skull, superimposed on corresponding outlines of a Chambered Cairn and a Beaker Skull.

of Iron Age burials at Gullane would apply fairly well to the present specimen, and in certain respects the Moredun skull[2] comes into the same class. I recently had the opportunity, by the courtesy of the curator, Professor Keith, of comparing the Dolphinton skull with the Gaulish skulls in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons in London. There is no doubt that the skeleton might well have been that of one of the tall Gauls who, as we know, were passing over into Britain prior to Cæsar's invasion. The skull resembles certain of the Gaulish crania and is clearly a mixed type. It may very well represent a fusion of the Alpine round-headed with a long-headed stock. From the relatively tall stature it is probable that the dolichocephalic stock was Nordic, not Mediterranean (Iberian).

The following questions now arise: (1) Was this Dolphinton man one of a numerous body of Gaulish immigrants who settled in the south-eastern parts of Scotland in the early Iron Age; or (2) was he

[1] *Proceedings*, vol. xlii. p. 339. [2] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxviii. p. 427.

an isolated stranger who came into the district and took up his abode among the people of the soil; or (3) was he a local product?

Let us look at the circumstances of the well-known Iron Age interments in south-east Scotland. At Gullane there was a mixture of cranial types, and the character of the graves was not Gaulish but native. At Moredun and Dolphinton the interments were in closed cists such as had been used in Scotland all through the Bronze Age, and were even more typically native than those at Gullane. Had the Gaulish incomers into South Britain reached as far north as Peeblesshire in any numbers, they would, in every reasonable probability, have followed their own burial customs and left traces of their distinctive pottery. The fact that the character of the interments is native, not Gaulish, argues for individual immigration rather than conquest and occupation of the country by a new race.

It is, however, not impossible that the Dolphinton man was a representative of the local population of the district. For ages long the Mediterranean (Iberian) and Alpine (Beaker) races had been in process of fusion. Both were superimposed upon an earlier substratum, about which, however, we know little. All over Northern Europe the tall, blond, Nordic race forms the basal stratum in the ethnic mixture. The type was differentiated in remote antiquity and succeeded still older types of man. Why should it have been absent from these islands, and nowhere else? We know that the chambered cairn people were comparatively late comers, and that they must have found an older people in, at any rate, partial occupation of the country. The suggestion that this older stock may have been of the same Nordic type as found all round the Baltic, was made by the writer a good many years ago. But it was only a modification of Huxley's theory on the matter. He brought a Germanic type to Scotland long before the invasions of history. My suggestion was that the Nordic type did not require to be introduced from abroad but was indigenous—in short, that Northern Britain was part of the area in which the Nordic type differentiated. In accordance with this hypothesis the same general racial elements were present in Scotland as on the Continent before the arrival of the Romans, and a type such as the Dolphinton man might as well be differentiated locally as be introduced from the South.