

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND

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HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND SESSION, 1931-1932

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ANNIVERSARY MEETING, 30th November 1931.

CHARLES E. WHITELOW, Vice-President,  
in the Chair.

Mr Robert Cross and Mr J. W. M. Loney were appointed Scrutineers of the Ballot for 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.*

His Grace THE DUKE OF ATHOLL, K.T., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O., LL.D.

*Vice-Presidents.*

CHARLES E. WHITELOW, F.R.I.A.S.

THOMAS YULE, W.S.

Brig.-Gen. Sir ROBERT GILMOUR, Bart., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.

*Councillors.*

The Hon. HEW HAMIL- TON DALRYMPLE. JOHN WARRACK. JOHN A. INGLIS. Prof. THOMAS H. BRYCE, M.D., F.R.S. G. P. H. WATSON. The Hon. LORD ST VIGEANS.	} <i>Representing</i> } <i>the Board of</i> } <i>Trustees.</i> { <i>Representing</i> { <i>the Treasury.</i>	Professor V. GORDON CHILDE, B.Litt. F. J. GRANT, Lord Lyon King-of- Arms. STAIR A. GILLON. Colonel W. ANSTRUTHER-GRAY. Sheriff C. H. BROWN, K.C. JOHN RICHARDSON, W.S.
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*Secretaries.*

DOUGLAS P. MACLAGAN, W.S. | J. HEWAT CRAW.

*For Foreign Correspondence.*

The Rev. Professor A. H. SAYCE, M.A., | Professor G. BALDWIN BROWN, F.B.A.,  
 LL.D., D.D. | LL.D.

*Treasurer.*

J. BOLAM JOHNSON, C.A.

*Curators of the Museum.*

JAMES CURLE, LL.D., W.S. | JAMES S. RICHARDSON.

*Curator of Coins.*

Sir GEORGE MACDONALD, K.C.B., F.B.A., LL.D., D.Litt.

*Librarian.*

ALEXANDER O. CURLE, C.V.O.

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

- WILLIAM F. ARBUCKLE, M.A. (Edin. & Oxon.), H.M.I.S., 1 Murrayfield Gardens, Edinburgh, W.
- GILBERT ARCHER, St Ola, Park Road, Leith.
- CHARLES C. CALDER, The Chestnuts, Darnaway, Forres.
- NEIL CAMERON, Mayfield, Thornhill Park, Sunderland.
- MARRYAT R. DOBIE, Keeper of Manuscripts, National Library of Scotland, 23 Cargil Terrace, Edinburgh.
- JOHN GUNN, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.G.S., 62 Blacket Place, Edinburgh.
- WILLIAM HENDERSON, M.A., c/o Mrs Crichton, Glencraig, Fife.

## ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

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- ALISTER MACBETH MACKAY, "Strathnaver," 328 Upper Richmond Road, East Sheen, Surrey.  
 Mrs C. G. MACKAY, c/o National Provincial Bank, 11 Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3.  
 ROBERT A. M'LELLAN, M.I.Loco.E., Invergarry, Church Stretton, Shropshire.  
 ANTHONY JOHN CAPPER MAGIAN, M.D., B.S., F.R.I.P.H., F.R.G.S., Rosslyn, Willow Bank, Fallowfield, Manchester.  
 HENRY T. MORLEY, F.R.Hist.S., B.Sc. (Archæology), J.P., Leicester House, King's Road, Reading.  
 Mrs GRAY MUIR, 17 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh.  
 JOHN WHITEHILL PARSONS, Broomers House, Pulborough, Sussex.  
 JOHN RENILSON, Queen Mary's House, Jedburgh.

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

*Honorary Fellows.*

	Elected.
Monsieur ADRIEN DE MORTILLET, 154 Rue de Tolbiac, Paris (13 <sup>e</sup> ) . . . . .	1931
Dr BERNHARD SALIN, State Antiquary-in-Chief, Stockholm . . . . .	1923

*Fellows.*

	Elected.
JOHN SCOTT ALLEN, F.R.S.A., M.R.S.T., Chapel Place, Lismore, Co. Waterford . . . . .	1925
THOMAS BAYNE, Radernie, Peat Inn, Cupar, Fife . . . . .	1891
DONALD CAMPBELL, M.A., Redcott, Alton Road, Paisley . . . . .	1927
Rev. L. WINTHER CAWS, 198 Grange Loan, Edinburgh . . . . .	1926
JOHN FINLAY, 7 Belgrave Crescent, Edinburgh . . . . .	1911
D. HAY FLEMING, LL.D., 4 Chamberlain Road, Edinburgh . . . . .	1884
PATRICK HUNTER GILLIES, M.D., Monzie, Connel Ferry, Argyll . . . . .	1896
Rev. DONALD C. CAMPBELL GOLLAN, B.D., MacIntosh Memorial Manse, Fort William . . . . .	1926
JETHRO JONES, Ivy House, Tettenhall Wood, near Wolverhampton, Staffordshire . . . . .	1927
ROBERT LAMOND, M.A., LL.B., 8 Marchmont Terrace, Kelvin-side, Glasgow . . . . .	1923
THOMAS GREENSHIELDS LEADBETTER, of Spital Tower, Denholm, Roxburghshire . . . . .	1882
DAVID LENNOX, M.D., F.R.A.S., 6 Alexandra Place, St Andrews . . . . .	1907
GEORGE JAMES LIND, 121 Rua do Golgotha, Oporto, Portugal . . . . .	1907
Rev. WILLIAM M'CONACHIE, D.D., The Old Manse, Lauder . . . . .	1908
RANALD MACDONALD, C.M.G., O.B.E., J.P., F.R.G.S., Rudha-nan-Gall, Lochmaddy, North Uist . . . . .	1927
Rev. JOHN BERNARD M'GOVERN, F.Ph.S., Redgarth, Clothorn Road, Didsbury, Manchester . . . . .	1923

4. PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY, NOVEMBER 30, 1931.

	Elected.
Rev. MALCOLM MACLENNAN, D.D., Stobomills House, Gorebridge, Midlothian . . . . .	1925
JAMES MATHER, Ravelston Bank, Blackhall . . . . .	1926
NEIL MUNRO, LL.D., Cromalt, Helensburgh . . . . .	1922
VICTOR A. NOEL PATON, W.S., 31 Melville Street, Edinburgh . . . . .	1891
Sir JAMES BALFOUR PAUL, K.C.V.O., LL.D., 30 Heriot Row, Edinburgh . . . . .	1879
Sir DAVID PAULIN, F.F.A., 6 Forres Street, Edinburgh . . . . .	1902
HENRY PRAIN, J.P., Helen Bank, Longforgan, by Dundee . . . . .	1918
THOMAS REID, M.A., Arnold House, Lanark . . . . .	1920
THOMAS ROSS, LL.D., Architect, 14 Saxe-Coburg Place, Edinburgh . . . . .	1891
Colonel Sir ROBERT KING STEWART, K.B.E., Murdostoun Castle, Newmains, Lanarkshire . . . . .	1885
ROBERT TAYLOR, Duntrune, Milngavie . . . . .	1924
W. S. TURNBULL, Aikenshaw, Roseneath . . . . .	1901

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

The Secretary read the following Report by the Council on the affairs of the Society:—

The Council herewith submit to the Fellows of the Society their Report for the year ending 30th November 1931.

<i>Fellowship</i> .—The total number of Fellows on the roll at 30th November 1930 was . . . . .	1061
At 30th November 1931 the number was . . . . .	1075
being an increase of . . . . .	14

During the year the names of 65 new Fellows were added to the roll, while 28 died, 11 resigned, and 12 allowed their membership to lapse. Although the result is a net increase, the number of new applications shows a considerable falling off as compared with previous years. Under present conditions it is inevitable that there should be occasional resignations. The Council trust that Fellows will do what they can to lay before their friends the advantages of joining the Society.

Among the names of Fellows who have died in the course of the year the Council desire to make special reference to Monsieur Adrien de Mortillet and Dr Bernhard Salin, who were Honorary Fellows, also to Sir James Balfour Paul, Dr Thomas Ross, and Dr David Hay Fleming.

Elected an Honorary Fellow as recently as 12th January last, Professor Adrien de Mortillet, one of the most eminent of French archæologists, did not long live to enjoy the honour, as he died on

the 20th July. As a young man he collaborated with his father, who was Director of the National Museum of Antiquities of France at St Germain-en-Laye, in the classification of the collections there. The result of this work appeared in their joint-publication of *Le Musée Préhistorique*, all the illustrations having been drawn by the son, who was entirely responsible for the later editions which were demanded. He was one of the joint-founders of the journal, *L'Homme Préhistorique*, and continued as joint-editor for a considerable period. In addition, his contributions to archæological and anthropological publications were extraordinarily numerous. For thirty-two years he was a Professor in the School of Anthropology in Paris, filling the Chair of Comparative Ethnography, and afterwards that of Ethnographic Technology. In 1929 he was appointed to the Chair of Prehistoric Anthropology. De Mortillet's researches were not confined to France. Other countries were visited for the study of archæology and ethnology, his most important journey, perhaps, being one through a great part of South America in 1903. He was one of the founders of the Société Préhistorique Française, and an Honorary Member of many other French and foreign societies. It was pleasant to receive from him an assurance that none of these honours gave him more gratification than did our own Honorary Fellowship.

The death of Bernhard Salin is a heavy loss to that branch of archæological study which concerns the art of the "Migration" period, as represented specially in what were the north-west provinces of the Roman empire.

Salin was a great scholar, moving with easy grace through a field of work dotted with archæological pitfalls, and overlaid with a multiplicity of objects, generically the same, but presenting specific differences of many kinds that were only to be discerned by a man of genius with an eye who saw everything, but saw it with the discriminating glance that realised at once the relation of parts to a whole.

Bernhard Salin's one great book, happily accessible in a German version, the *Altgermanische Thierornamentik*, was published in 1904, and was devoted in the first place to a critical examination of small artifacts in metal, for the most part objects of personal wear such as fibulæ and buckles. They were products, as was said above, of the "Migration" period, but their provenance and early history are obscure and many antiquaries believe in an ultimate Oriental origin. Salin did not go into these last questions with any minuteness, but dealt like a master with the mass of material that in the centuries from the fourth to the seventh had accumulated first in the ward-rooms and boudoirs and ultimately in the graves of the people who came in to occupy

these old north-western Roman provinces. These multitudinous objects, after having analysed their designs one by one, Salin set himself to classify, and in this way there came about that famous partition of the whole mass into three classes characterised as Style 1, Style 2, and Style 3. This is the one weak point in the book, for, as has been pointed out by Sune Lindqvist and others, there were hardly differences enough among the pieces to justify their separation into three distinct classes. Hence it is that Haakon Shetelig uses, instead of Styles 1, 2, and 3, the formula Early or Late Vendel period, as giving a better division of the matter that has to be dealt with. This question of classification is after all a secondary matter compared with the scientific work on the artifacts, one by one, in which Salin achieved such memorable results. He would most probably have reinforced or revised his conclusions on this matter had there not descended upon him, like a blight, that terrible disease that sapped his creative energy and has now carried him away from the large company that looked to him as their master and are now left to mourn his untimely death.

But there was far more in Bernhard Salin than the professional archæologist. He was a man of a beautiful nature, one whom to know was to love. A ready adviser and helper, his name on the books of the Society will do these honour, and will bring to many the remembrance of a singularly winning personality.

Salin's genial nature and intense Swedish patriotism came out strongly if one saw him in "Skansen," the great National Park so happily situated on a hilly promontory at the end of the sea-front. He appeared there as the presiding genius of the place, and might be seen on a warm summer's day taking measures for the relief of the Lapland sledge-dogs, who, each with his kennel and exercise ground, would have been quite happy had the sun deigned to withdraw his beams. With their thick coats and semi-arctic habits they were in great misery. Salin knew the names of all of them, and talked to them in friendly fashion while he made what arrangements he could for their comfort. It was a trifling incident, but it showed the man.

The scientific visitor to Stockholm soon came to realise the extraordinary range of knowledge possessed by the Royal Antiquary, who had to resign for reasons of health this prominent post in the learned world of the North. He was, however, always ready to receive a stranger visitor properly introduced, and to discuss with him some knotty point of the antiquarian lore in which he kept to the end his interest. There are indications that his reputation is a growing one among scholars working in his own or in kindred fields of study.

By the death of Sir James Balfour Paul, K.C.V.O., LL.D., Edinburgh

has lost one of its distinguished citizens, and Scottish history and archæology has been deprived of one of its brightest ornaments. After passing through the High School and the University of Edinburgh, he was called to the Scottish Bar in 1870. He early turned to the historical and literary side of his profession, and was editor of the *Journal of Jurisprudence* (1875-87), historian of the Royal Company of Archers (1875), author of a *Hand-book to the Parliament House* (1884), an *Ordinary of Scottish Arms* (1893), and a *Memoir and Remains of J. M. Gray* (1895). He was elected a Fellow of our Society in 1879, served for several periods as a Member of Council and as a Vice-President, and in 1898 delivered the Rhind Lectures, published two years later under the title of *Heraldry in relation to Scottish History and Art*. In 1890 he had been appointed Lord Lyon King-of-Arms in Scotland, in succession to Dr George Burnett, and he held that office till 1926 with dignity and honour, delivering many notable judgments on cases that came before his Court. His publications, in addition to his Rhind Lectures, were largely editorial: *Registrum Magni Sigilli* (1882-3), *The Accounts of the Lord Treasurer of Scotland* (1900-16), and *The Scots Peerage*, 9 vols. (1904-14), with many contributions to periodical literature. He held office in several other learned societies, including the Scottish History Society. He was one of the founders of the Antiquaries Club. He had a close connection with the Kirk, and it is not surprising that he should have been one of the founders of the Scottish Ecclesiological Society, which was established in 1903 to combine the existing societies in Aberdeen and Glasgow with the ecclesiologists of Edinburgh. He was a very regular attender of the meetings of the Edinburgh centre, a familiar figure at its excursions, and a valued contributor to its discussions. He had the distinction of being the first layman to be elected President, an office which he held in 1929-30, and during which he delivered an address entitled "A Border Presbytery in the Eighteenth Century"—a most interesting contribution to the life and letters of that period in Scotland, and including much material which he had collected in preparing the *Diary of George Ridpath*, which was published by the Scottish History Society in 1922.

Sir James was made a Knight Bachelor in 1900, C.V.O. in 1911, and K.C.V.O. in 1926, receiving also the degree of LL.D. from his own University in 1908. He was always a well-informed speaker and writer, a man of many interests, with a fund of personal reminiscences and a rich vein of humour. He will be missed by many friends within and without the Society.

By the death of Dr Thomas Ross, LL.D., H.R.S.A., which took place on 4th December 1930, the Society has lost one of its senior and most

distinguished members. The name of Dr Ross, along with that of his colleague, the late Dr David MacGibbon, will be remembered for all time in connection with their monumental writings on Ancient Scottish Architecture: the five volumes of *The Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland*, published from 1887 to 1892, running to 2883 pages, and the three volumes of *The Ecclesiastical Architecture of Scotland*, published in 1896 to 1897, amounting to 1677 pages. These two monumental works, between them, contain upwards of 3325 drawings. When it is understood that the whole of this great survey, covering the entire field of Scotland, and dealing with all the remains of its architecture between the twelfth and eighteenth centuries, was the unaided work of these two writers, and when it is reflected that they lived before the days of motor transport, it will be realised that the eight volumes form a remarkable monument of enthusiasm, devotion, and persistence. By the labours of MacGibbon and Ross, knowledge of the evolution of Scottish architecture was placed, once for all, on a satisfactory basis. Subsequent research has modified their conclusions in not a few respects, but their volumes provided the foundations upon which all later writers have built.

Dr Ross had been a Fellow of the Society since 1891, and had served as a Vice-President for one period and was a Member of Council for four periods. He contributed a number of papers on architectural subjects to our *Proceedings*, and his services were also utilised by the Society in surveying various excavated prehistoric and Roman sites. He was Rhind Lecturer in 1899 and again in 1902, his subjects being the Ancient Ecclesiastical and Domestic Architecture of Scotland.

Despite the intensity of study that he devoted to the subject in which he became famous, Dr Ross was in no sense a man of narrow or of limited interests. He had a wide knowledge of English History, Literature, and Poetry, and, in particular, his acquaintance with the works of Sir Walter Scott and with old Scottish ballads was intimate and deep. Personally he was a man of the finest and the most lovable character, who endeared himself to all who knew him. A striking tribute to the affection which he aroused among his fellow-members of the Society was paid by Sir George Macdonald at the meeting on 8th December 1930.

David Hay Fleming, LL.D., was elected a Fellow in 1884. He was born in St Andrews in 1849, and throughout his long life retained a strong and abiding affection for his native city. It was natural, therefore, that his first efforts in the field of historical and antiquarian research should be to elucidate its history and antiquities, a work which he performed with meticulous care and exactitude. The results



are embodied in three brochures issued between 1881 and 1887. It had long been one of his ambitions to have a museum in the Cathedral grounds to house the numerous relics found within its precincts, or taken from other ecclesiastical buildings in the city, and his wish was gratified in 1908 when H.M. Office of Works acceded to his request. The museum is particularly rich in Celtic stonework, the preservation of which was largely due to his efforts. He had been engaged for some years in the preparation of a catalogue of its contents, and, though handicapped latterly by a severe illness, it was a source of gratification to himself and to all archæologists that it was completed and published this year. His most important and enduring work was, however, done in the field of historical research, and the high standard there maintained was all the more remarkable as he had not had the advantage of an intensive academic training and discipline. He was the greatest authority of the Scotland of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and his critical powers and mastery of the facts are seen at their best in two of his books, *Mary, Queen of Scots*, and *Critical Reviews relating Chiefly to Scotland*. His constructive work as a historian is distinguished more by a comprehensive accumulation of details than by a grasp of broad lines of policy, but it is a truism to say that these books are among those which a student of the period can least afford to neglect. He was the acknowledged authority on the Reformation and the Covenanters, and, although his sympathies were too obviously on one side to admit of his writing an impartial history of those periods, he maintained his point of view vigorously, and no one has done more to elucidate the facts. A keen controversialist and a severe critic, he was nevertheless most generous in his appreciation of good and scholarly work, especially in the case of younger men, to whom he was ever ready to give encouragement and assistance. Those who had the privilege of his private friendship will retain many happy memories of his kindness and hospitality and of an old-world charm of manner. No account of him would be complete without a reference to his activities as a book collector. He was the most learned of Scottish bibliographers and made many important contributions to the study. His unique collection of books, pamphlets, and manuscripts relating to Scottish History, the most valuable private collection in Scotland, has been bequeathed to St Andrews to be used as a Reference Library. He contributed many papers to the *Proceedings*, mostly relating to the discoveries made during the excavations at St Andrews, but the last and most important was an exhaustive and learned account of the famous Supplication and Complaint against Laud's Liturgy. When he came to reside in Edinburgh, he was for several years a regular

attender at our meetings and served for a period on the Council. He was an original member of the Scottish History Society, in which he took an active interest. After the death of his friend Dr Law he discharged the onerous duties of Secretary for a few years, and he edited with his usual scholarly thoroughness three of their publications

*Proceedings.*—An advance copy of the *Proceedings* lies upon the table. Fourteen papers deal with prehistorical and six with historical subjects.

*The Museum.*—The number of relics added to the Museum during the year amounted to 1418 by donation and 251 by purchase, figures which are considerably above the average.

Two important collections of prehistoric objects, one formed by the late Mr John Smith, Dalry, and the other by the late Dr William M'Lean, Dingwall, have been presented. The first, which included the relics found during excavations in a cave, a crannog, and hill-forts in Ayrshire, as well as a general collection of flint and stone implements and other relics from the Stevenston Sands, Ayrshire, was handed over by H.M. Geological Survey for Scotland, with the consent of Mr Smith's executrices; the second, which consisted for the most part of flint and stone implements gathered chiefly in the Black Isle, Ross-shire, was gifted by Mrs M'Lean. These donations were particularly welcome, as there were very few flint implements from Ayrshire and Ross-shire in the Museum. Mr Walter G. Grant, who last year presented the neolithic pottery from the chambered cairn at Taiverso Tuick, Orkney, has now sent the broken stone hammer found in the cairn to be housed along with them.

The additions to the Bronze Age collections of pottery are more numerous than usual. They include two beakers from Kraiknish, Skye, discovered by Mr W. Lindsay Scott, F.S.A.Scot., and presented by Sir Reginald Macleod of Macleod; one from Drumshelt, Fife, presented by Mr Robert Smith; another, with fragments of cinerary urns and part of an Iron Age jet armlet, found in a cairn at Drumelzier, presented by Mr W. J. W. Nicol of Netherurd; a food-vessel from North Gyle, Corstorphine, presented by Mr Alexander Y. Allison; another example from Rungally, Cupar, presented by Mr C. A. Rodger, and one from Cockenzie, presented by the Rev. T. Osborne, F.S.A.Scot.; two cinerary urns from Lintlaw, presented by the Earl of Home, F.S.A.Scot., and one found near Gladhouse Reservoir, presented by Mr James C. Kay, F.S.A.Scot. Fragments of a food-vessel and part of a jet necklace from a cist at Knockenny, Glamis, were presented by Mr James Bruce. When complete, the necklace had been of a type very seldom met with in Scotland.

Four vessels of steatite have been acquired: two found in a grave at Little Asta, Tingwall, Shetland, were presented by Mr Andrew Hall, while one from Clestrain, Stronsay, Orkney, and another from Bookan, Orkney, were purchased. The last two are of special interest, as the Clestrain example is one of the smallest and best made so far recorded, and the other is of a Viking type. Another relic belonging to Viking times, a stone with twig-runes incised upon it, found near the Loch of Stenness, Orkney, was presented by Mr William Leask.

Among objects belonging to the historic period mention may be made of a small harp belonging to, and played by, Lady John Scott, presented by Mrs Inverarity, and a much corroded thin plate of bronze with incised armed figures belonging to the twelfth or thirteenth century, found at Leuchars Castle, presented by Dr J. B. Mears. The Spalding Banner, carried during the risings of '15 and '45, was bequeathed by Miss Flora Spalding.

The chief purchases were a bronze penannular brooch of unique form, and dating from about the fifth century A.D., found at Pinholland, Walls, Shetland, and a large collection of objects belonging to the Bronze Age, the Iron Age, and Romano-British times, found in a cave at Covesea, Morayshire. Two Bronze Age penannular gold armllets, found near St Abbs, were obtained through the King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer.

It will give much satisfaction to the Fellows to know that a particularly valuable and interesting group of objects, consisting of "The Clanranald Jacobite and Family Relics," has been deposited in the Museum by Mr Angus R. Macdonald, the 23rd Chief, and that Clanranald has at the same time intimated his intention of bequeathing these relics to the Society to be preserved in the National Museum for all time, on the understanding that none of them shall ever be allowed to pass out of the Museum on loan.

*Excavations.*—Further excavations have been carried out on the Poltalloch estate by Sir Ian Malcolm of Poltalloch, K.C.M.G., F.S.A.Scot., and the Society. Under the supervision of Mr Craw, the horned cairn of Auchoish was examined. The construction has been planned, but no relics were found.

The work of excavation at the Broch of Aikerness, in the parish of Evie, Orkney, begun last year, was continued this summer with the aid of funds supplied by Mr T. B. Macaulay, LL.D., F.S.A.Scot. Mr Craw was again in charge. The course of the wall enclosing an area round the broch was traced, and some fifty small chambers formed of large upright slabs were cleared out. From the methods of construction and

the nature of the relics found, these chambers appear to belong to the same period as the secondary occupation of the broch.

*The Library.*—The additions to the Library amounted to 114 by donation and 28 by purchase. Besides these, a considerable number of publications of learned societies, etc., have been received by way of exchange and by subscription. Over 600 volumes have been bound under the Grant from H.M. Treasury towards the binding of books.

The new extension to the Library has now been completed and one large bookcase provided. This has relieved congestion to a considerable extent, but not until the complete installation of bookcases takes place will it be possible to make the re-arrangements desired in the Library.

*The Rhind Lectureship.*—The Rhind Lectures for 1931 will be delivered in December by Mr George Gordon Coulton, Litt.D., D.Litt., LL.D., F.B.A., the subject being "Monastic Life and its Influence on the Civilisation of Scotland." The Lectureship for 1932 has been accepted by Professor C. A. Nordman, Helsingfors, who will deal with "The Megalithic Culture of Northern Europe."

*The Gunning Fellowship.*—The Gunning Fellowship for 1931 was awarded to Mr A. J. H. Edwards, Assistant Keeper of the Museum, for the purpose of visiting museums in Ireland.

*The Chalmers-Jervise Prize.*—The district selected for the Chalmers-Jervise Prize Essay for 1931 was Inverness-shire. Two essays were received and the prize was awarded to Mr J. D. Lyford-Pike, Rosetta, Kirkbrae, Liberton, for his essay on "The Cup-marked Stones of North Uist and Benbecula."

ATHOLL,  
*President.*

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES OF SCOTLAND,  
QUEEN STREET, EDINBURGH.

The Report was adopted on the motion of Mr Alex. O. Curle, seconded by Dr George Mackay.

Mr J. Bolam Johnson, Treasurer, read the annual statement of the Society Funds, which was ordered to be printed and circulated among the members. On the motion of Dr James MacLehose, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr Johnson for his gratuitous services.

MONDAY, 14th December 1931.

CHARLES E. WHITELOW, Vice-President,  
in the Chair.

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

DAVID J. BEATTIE, Sculptor, Kenilworth, Talbot Road, Carlisle.  
 Rev. ALAN CANT, B.D., B.Sc., Manse of Creich, Cupar-Fife.  
 ALEXANDER GRAHAME BUCHANAN, M.B., Ch.B., 8 Queensborough Gardens,  
 Hyndland, Glasgow.  
 Major WILLIAM HOWIE DOIG, C.E., Gordon Street, Elgin.  
 WILLIAM ÆNEAS GRANT, Alpha Cottage, Union Street, Kirkintilloch.  
 HUGH DUFF MACWILLIAM, 65 Lissenden Mansions, London, N.W. 5.  
 JOHN REID, J.P., 27 Lintrathen Gardens, Dundee.  
 Miss MARTHA C. SCOTT MONCRIEFF, Rocklands, Elie, Fife.

The following Donations to the Museum were intimated, and thanks voted to the Donors:—

(1) By CHARLES A. ROGER, Rungally, through J. TENNANT GORDON, O.B.E., F.S.A.Scot.

Food-vessel of brown Clay, and an end Scraper of grey Flint, found with the remains of an unburnt human skeleton in a short cist at Rungally, Kemback, Fife; and a knife of yellow Flint, found in an adjoining short cist. (See subsequent communication by J. Tennant Gordon.)

(2) By H. NORMAN CRANSTON, 3 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.

Silver Medal of Orange Lodge No. 1657, of circular shape, and with a free ring for suspension. On the obverse is an equestrian statue of William III. in Roman garb, with the date 1690 on the pedestal, the inscription THE GLORIOUS MEMORY. NO SURRENDER. round the margin: and G. BROWN D. in small letters under the pedestal. On the reverse, within a wreath of shamrocks, is INSTALL<sup>d</sup> 17th SEPT. 1834/L. 1657/JOHN CRANSTON/ADMISSION/5 JUNE 1848.

(3) By J. M. CORRIE, F.S.A.Scot., and ALEXANDER O. CURLE, C.V.O., F.S.A.Scot.

Two hollow Beads of thin-blown black Glass, the perforation being ragged and projecting at each side, measuring  $\frac{1\frac{3}{8}}{32}$  inch in diameter. Found by the donors in the rampart of the fort on the East Lomond hill, Fife.

(4) By J. M. CORRIE, F.S.A.Scot.

Piece of Iron Slag and a Mould of Sandstone, with a matrix for casting a short bar on one side. The mould measures  $4\frac{1}{8}$  inches by  $3\frac{11}{16}$  inches by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and the matrix 2 inches by  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch by  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch. Found by the donor on the site of an old bloomery in the fort on the East Lomond hill.

Stone Polisher in the form of a flat waterworn pebble, abraded at both ends and showing signs of polishing on the flat faces, measuring  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $1\frac{3}{16}$  inch by  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, found a short distance north of the grave containing steatite urns, near Asta Quarry, Tingwall, Shetland.

Whetstone of grey sandstone, measuring  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length, much worn down in the centre, from Sandwick Bay, Unst, Shetland.

Cylindrical spout of a red Clay Vessel; two feet of two Vessels of red Clay which have probably had three feet, the inside covered with brown glaze; foot of an Iron Pot of similar shape; six fragments of red Clay Vessels, variously glazed, and a Stone Disc, dressed round the periphery,  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches in diameter, from Breckan Sands, North Yell, Shetland.

(5) By JAMES C. KAY, F.S.A.Scot.

Cinerary Urn of dirty brown Clay, with a heavy overhanging rim, below which it expands to a pronounced shoulder before contracting to a narrow base. The urn is unornamented, unsymmetrical in shape, and part of the rim is missing. Found inverted over cremated human remains, in Toxside Sandpit, near Gladhouse Reservoir, Midlothian.

Two small sections of a stout Bronze wire, measuring  $\frac{13}{16}$  inch and  $\frac{5}{16}$  inch in length, probably remains of a Pin or Awl, found among the bones in the urn.

Small fragment of a Cinerary Urn of red Clay, decorated with cord impressions, found beside the larger urn. (See subsequent communication by J. Graham Callander, F.S.A. Scot.)



Fig. 1. Beaker found at Dunshelt, Fife.

(6) By ROBERT SMITH, Dunshelt Tile Works.

Beaker of fine reddish Clay (fig. 1). It is quite contorted, but has been restored. It measures  $6\frac{3}{4}$  inches in height, and is decorated

by six zones of rouletted or stamped designs, one at the rim, one at the base, and four between, all separated by plain bands. Found in a sandpit immediately west of the prehistoric fort at Dunshelt, Auchtermuchty, Fife.

(7) By JAMES BRUCE, Knockenny.

Fragments of a Food-vessel of dirty grey ware, and part of a Necklace of Shale or Jet, consisting of fifteen discoidal beads and part of two others, and three cylindrical beads, found with human remains in a short cist at Knockenny, Glamis, Angus. (See *Proceedings*, vol. lxxv. p. 419.)

(8) By W. D. MASON, 6 High Street, Selkirk.

Twenty-four Tardenoisian Pigmy Implements of Flint, Chert, and other stones, including triangles and pointed tools, mostly with battered backs, found by the donor on The Rink farm, Selkirk. (See *Proceedings*, vol. lxxv. p. 416, fig. 2.)

(9) By Mr ROBERT HOGG, J.P., Schoolhouse, Broughton, through JAMES GRIEVE, F.S.A.Scot.

Bronze Spear-head with loops on the socket, measuring  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches in total length, the blade being  $1\frac{7}{8}$  inch in length, and  $\frac{1\frac{1}{8}}$  inch in breadth, and the socket  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter at the mouth, found near the school at Broughton, Peeblesshire.

(10) By A. HENDERSON BISHOP, F.S.A.Scot.

Yarn-winder of Wood, measuring 27 inches in length, and the cross-pieces 14 inches and 15 inches in length. The ends of the stem are decorated with chip carving, having the initials M.N. at one end and the date 1658 at the other.

Distaff of Wood, measuring  $29\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length. The top end is of square section, the lower end round, and the stem of baluster form. Both from the Shotts district, Lanarkshire.

(11) By Dr J. B. MEARS of Leuchars.

Fragments of a thin Plate of Bronze, showing a man in armour attacking a monster (fig. 2, p. 16). Behind the armed figure is the word IRA and at other places are letters N, A, and VI. Placed radially round the border there seems to have been five figures similar to the one in the centre. The plate is now reduced to a diameter of 10 inches. Found by the donor on ploughed ground, close to the moat at the base of the Castle Mound at Leuchars, Fife.

16. PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY, DECEMBER 14, 1931.

(12) By JAMES S. RICHARDSON, F.S.A.Scot.

Ivory Snuff-mull of oval baluster shape, with a cork stopper, to which is attached part of a bone snuff-spoon. Two Gingerbread Moulds of Wood, one measuring  $4\frac{3}{8}$  inches by  $3\frac{7}{16}$  inches, bearing a thistle, and

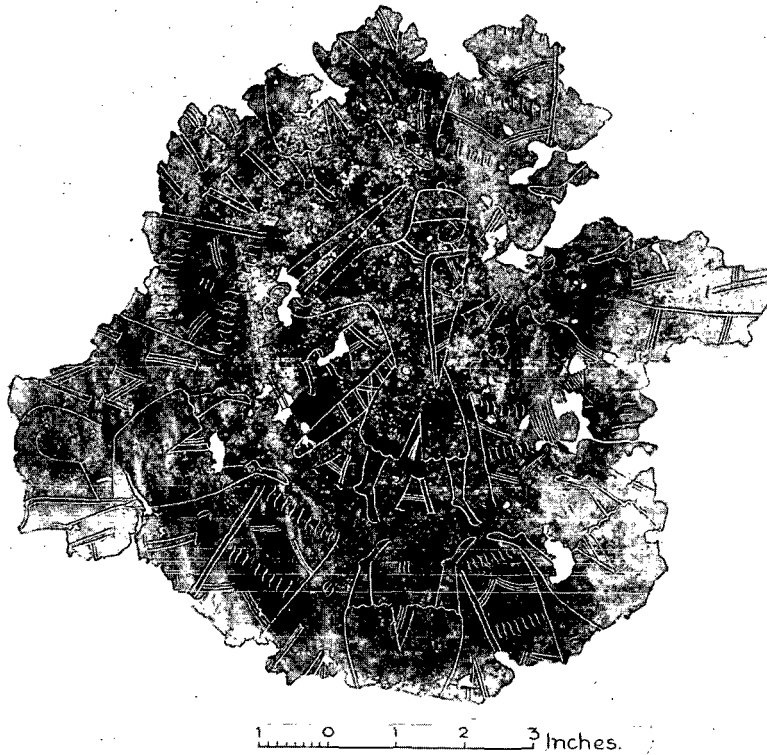


Fig. 2. Bronze Plate from Leuchars, Fife.

the others, measuring  $9\frac{3}{16}$  inches by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches, bearing four stamps showing a debased Royal coat of arms. All from Montrose.

Flint Saw, measuring 3 inches long and  $1\frac{5}{16}$  inch broad, and five discoid Beads and half of another, of black Stone, found by the donor in a neolithic grave, Sepulture de Feuilles, Dept. de l'Hérault, France.

(13) By W. PERCIVAL WESTELL, F.S.A.Scot., F.L.S., M.R.A.I.

Bronze Medal, commemorating Admiral Vernon's capture of Portobello, 1739.



(14) By Rev. R. S. G. ANDERSON, B.D., F.S.A.Scot.  
Three Communion Tokens of Inch Free Church.

(15) By Mrs ERSKINE BEVERIDGE.  
Rounded mass of Iron, measuring 7 inches by 6 inches by  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches,  
from the earth-houses at Foshigarry, North Uist.

(16) By ANDREW HALL, Scalloway, Shetland, through J. M. CORRIE,  
F.S.A.Scot.  
Two Steatite Urns, found in a stone cist, with human remains,  
near Asta, Tingwall, Shetland. (See subsequent communication by  
J. M. Corrie.)

(17) By WILLIAM LEASK, Madras Cottage, Stenness, Orkney.  
Oblong block of stone, measuring  $12\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, 6 inches broad, and

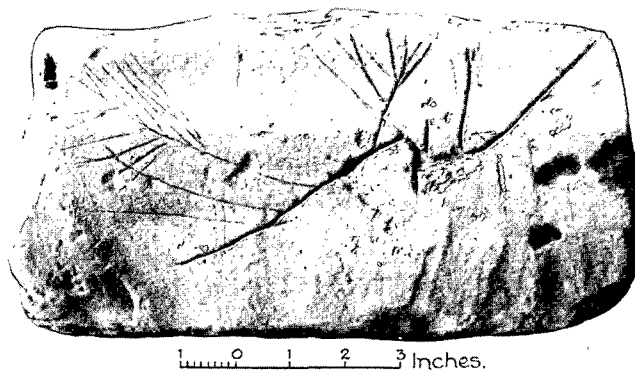


Fig. 3. Stone bearing Twig Runes from Loch of Stenness, Orkney.

7 inches thick, with two Twig Runes carved on the face (fig. 3), found  
near south shore of the Loch of Stenness, Orkney.

(18) By Rev. THOMAS OSBORNE, F.S.A.Scot.  
Food-vessel of reddish Clay, found in a small cist with incinerated  
human remains at Winton Park, Cockenzie, East Lothian. (See sub-  
sequent communication by J. Graham Callander.)

(19) By WALTER G. GRANT of Trumland, F.S.A.Scot.  
Half of a Stone Hammer of grey granite, broken across the perfora-  
tion and split lengthwise. It is of oval section, and from the rounded  
face, which measures  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch in height and 2 inches in breadth, it

contracts regularly till opposite the hole, where it is  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch by  $1\frac{9}{16}$  inch in cross diameters. The perforation is carefully drilled and contracts slightly at the centre, where it is  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch in diameter. It was discovered in the entrance passage of the chambered cairn at Taiverso Tuick, Rousay, Orkney. (See *Proceedings*, vol. lxx. pp. 87 and 94, fig. 17.)

Two Communion Tokens, Kirkwall Free Church, 1843; Glenkens Free Church, 1848.

(20) By JAMES S. DONALD, F.S.A.Scot.

Five Communion Tokens, Dunfermline, Brook 334, and 1821; Kilsyth, 1811; Colliston Free Church, 1843; and Gask Chapel.

(21) By Mrs POTTS, 25 Salem Street, Sunderland.

Two baby's Caps of Lace and Linen.

(22) By Mrs ELIZABETH B. MITCHELL, Langlees, Biggar.

Scraper of green Chert, measuring  $1\frac{9}{16}$  inch by  $1\frac{5}{32}$  inch, found in the fort on Arbory Hill, Crawford, Lanarkshire.

(23) By Dr J. N. MARSHALL, F.S.A.Scot.

Eight Knives and Scrapers of Obsidian, found near Gilgil, Kenya, East Africa.

(24) By WILLIAM DOUGALL, Lassodie Mill.

Barbed Arrow-head of yellow Flint, slightly imperfect, measuring  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch by  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch, found near Lassodie Mill, Dunfermline, Fife.

(25) By THOMAS HUNTER, Clivocast, Uyeasound, Shetland, per J. M. CORRIE, F.S.A.Scot.

Irregularly shaped Perforated piece of Steatite, measuring  $4\frac{7}{8}$  inches by  $3\frac{1}{8}$  inches by  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch, with a Latin cross cut on one side.

Part of a Stone Mould for casting a Buckle, showing remains of a perforation at one end.

Half of a Mould of Steatite for casting an object of indeterminate use, measuring  $3\frac{1}{8}$  inches by  $1\frac{9}{16}$  inch by  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch, with a perforation at each end.

Part of a Stone Mould for casting a Bar-like object.

Piece of a stout Bronze Plate, of pointed oval shape, measuring  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches by  $1\frac{7}{16}$  inch by  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch, with a stud in the centre.

Oval Pebble, measuring 4 inches by  $2\frac{9}{16}$  inches by  $2\frac{3}{16}$  inches, one side being worn concave, as if by hammering, and the other showing a pointed projection.

Hammer-stone, measuring  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches by  $1\frac{7}{8}$  inch by 1 inch.

Flat discoidal Bead of yellow Vitreous Paste, measuring  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch in diameter and  $\frac{3}{32}$  inch in thickness.

Bone Button, square, with cut corners; it has a V-shaped perforation below, the hollowed top exposing the perforation from above, measuring  $\frac{9}{16}$  inch square.

Bone Button, the edge scalloped and pierced.

All found on Fetlar, Shetland.

(26) By J. SMITH, Foratwatt, Walls, Shetland, per J. M. CORRIE, F.S.A.Scot.

Wooden object, possibly a Distaff, found in a moss at Pinhoulland Walls, Shetland.

(27) By Mr SANDISON, Cullivoe, Yell, Shetland.

Steatite Lamp, measuring  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches by  $2\frac{5}{8}$  inches, with a narrow oval hollow on the top and a hole at each end for suspension, found on an old chapel site, Cullivoe, Yell, Shetland.

(28) By CHARLES S. T. CALDER, F.S.A.Scot.

More than half of a circular Bronze openwork Mount, measuring  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter, showing a winged animal, wanting the head and fore leg. Found by the donor, in July 1931, on the surface of an old inhabited sandy site near Quendale (east of Quendale Chapel site and between it and the Sumburgh road), parish of Dunrossness, Shetland.

(29) By Monsieur VAYSON DE PRADENNE, per JAMES S. RICHARDSON, F.S.A.Scot.

Stone Maul for quarrying flint, measuring  $5\frac{7}{16}$  inches in length, with a groove round the middle for attachment to the handle, from Murs, near Avignon, France.

(30) By THE MUNICIPAL MUSEUM, Belfast (in exchange for an Irish socketed bronze knife).

Remains of a Bronze Knife of triangular shape. A length of  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches of the blade remains, broken in two, and there are three rivets. Found between two large stones, with some ashes, 7 feet below the surface, in the gravel pit at Dunragit Station, Wigtownshire.

(31) By ALEXANDER KEILLER of Morven, F.S.A.Scot.

Flanged Bronze Axe, measuring  $6\frac{3}{8}$  inches in length,  $2\frac{11}{16}$  inches across the cutting edge, and  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch across the flanges. The cutting edge

terminates in pronounced horns, and the flanges are placed behind the centre of the axe. An incipient stop-ridge is placed at the front of the wings and shows a convexity towards the butt; in front of the stop-ridge is a slight oval moulding with a central rib. The axe, for the greater part, is covered with a thick brown patina. Found at Auchterhouse, near Dundee, Angus, in 1887.

(32) By A. BASHALL DAWSON, F.S.A.Scot.

Oval leaf-shaped object of Brass, with a perforated projection at the top, for attachment. It is flat on one face and convex on the other. On the flat face is inscribed CITY OF EDINBURGH. It measures  $2\frac{7}{16}$  inches by  $2\frac{1}{16}$  inches by  $\frac{9}{16}$  inch.

(33) By JOHN FRASER, Corresponding Member.

Two Communion Tokens, Birsay and Harray, Brook, 112; Unst, 1850.

(34) By JAMES FYFE, 39 Lady Helen Street, Kirkcaldy.

Communion Token of Linkton Associate Congregation, 1800.

(35) By Mrs MANSON, Hosen, through JOHN FRASER, Corresponding Member.

Half of a Stone Mould for casting a pear-shaped object of unknown use, measuring  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches by  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch, found in a field at Hosen, Dounby, Orkney.

(36) By The Right Hon. LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, F.S.A.Scot.



Fig. 4. Stone Bead from Oronsay. (†.)

Bead of mottled purple and grey mudstone (fig. 4), measuring  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inch by  $\frac{7}{16}$  inch.

Three Flint Arrow-heads, two barbed and one leaf-shaped, measuring 1 inch by  $\frac{11}{16}$  inch,  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch by  $\frac{11}{16}$  inch, and  $\frac{11}{16}$  inch by  $\frac{9}{16}$  inch.

Three side Scrapers of Flint, measuring  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch,  $1\frac{5}{8}$  inch, and  $1\frac{3}{16}$  inch in length. The flints, with the exception of one of grey colour, have a thick white patina. Found on Parc Croc Rioch, Oronsay.

(37) By JAMES RONALDSON, 33 Gibson Terrace, Edinburgh.

Brass Key, found by the donor, 4 feet below the surface, when digging a hole for a telegraph pole, between Lasswade and Polton, Midlothian.

(38) By T. M. HALLIDAY, F.S.A.Scot., who has supplied the notes about the relics (fig. 5).

Cast Lead Name-plate, bearing the inscription, BY JOHN SCOTT, PLUMBER, EDIN<sup>R</sup>, 1757, the letters being  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches and  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches in height. The inscription occupies a space  $30\frac{1}{8}$  inches long and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep. The plate was taken from the roof of the north-west tower of George Heriot's Hospital in Edinburgh. This John Scott appears to have done considerable work, as his name has been found on many

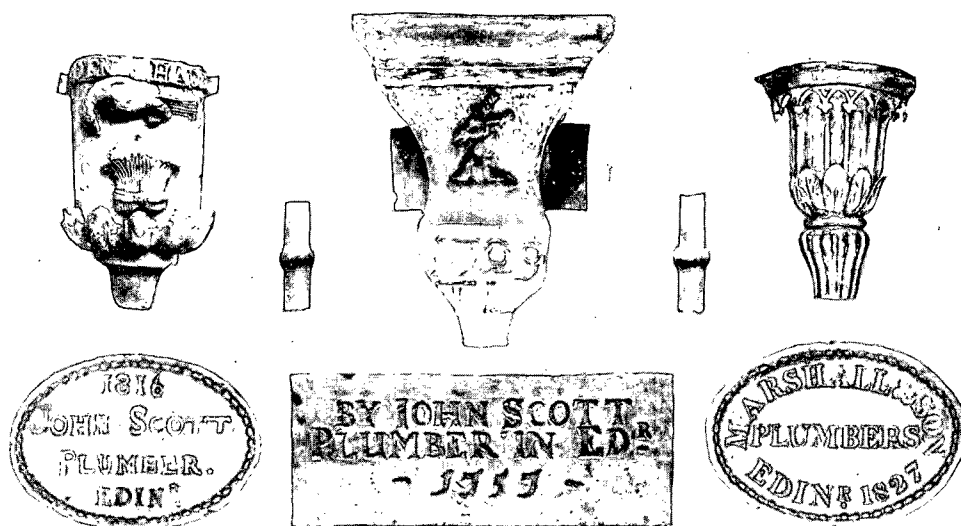


Fig. 5. Scottish Rain-water Heads and other Objects of Lead.

lead roofs throughout Scotland. When lead was cast in bygone days, it was the custom for the plumber to have his name and the year of casting moulded on the sheet.

Cast Lead Name-plate with name and date—1816 JOHN SCOTT, PLUMBER, EDIN<sup>R</sup>. It appears to have been cast by a descendant of the former John Scott, and was taken from the roof of a house which originally stood on a site in Princes Street, Edinburgh, now occupied by the Waverley Market. The inscription is surrounded by an oval beaded border, measuring  $18\frac{7}{8}$  inches by  $13\frac{1}{2}$  inches, the letters being  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in height.

Cast Lead Name-plate with the name and date—MARSHALL & SON, PLUMBERS, EDIN<sup>R</sup>, 1827, which was taken from the roof of the

Parliament Hall in Edinburgh Castle. It would appear that the firm was one of the last plumbers in Edinburgh to cast lead for their own use. Numerous plates have been found on old Edinburgh roofs bearing the name, and dates up to 1832. Milled sheet lead came into general use about 1840. There is an oval beaded border round the name and date, measuring 19 inches by  $13\frac{1}{4}$  inches, and the letters are  $1\frac{5}{8}$  inch in height.

Rain-water Head of Lead, measuring 29 inches in height, the oblong mouth being 22 inches by  $9\frac{1}{4}$  inches. On the front is a stag's head, erased, with the date 1729 and the initials T.L. below. The donor is unable to say from where this was taken, but the plumber into whose hands it came believed it had originally been on one of the historical houses in the Canongate of Edinburgh.

Rain-water Head of Lead, taken from an old house in Ayrshire when it was reconstructed about forty years ago. The head is  $22\frac{3}{4}$  inches in height, and has a semi-elliptical mouth, measuring  $12\frac{3}{4}$  inches by 8 inches. It is set in a calyx, and on the front is a sheaf of wheat with a dove above it. The little dots which appear in the photograph, just above the sheaf, are where the ears of wheat originally stood; along the top is the motto D'EN HAUT. These are the crest and motto of a Whitefoord family.

Rain-water Head, bell-shaped, with semi-elliptical mouth, measuring  $12\frac{3}{8}$  inches by  $5\frac{5}{8}$  inches, and  $17\frac{5}{8}$  inches in height, from Touch House in Stirlingshire.

Small piece of  $1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch bore Lead Pipe, measuring  $\frac{9}{16}$  inch in length and  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches in external diameter, considered to be the first used in Scotland since Roman times. This is said to have been laid by Dutchmen in the year 1538 at Linlithgow Palace for King James V. It was cast in Holland and jointed with solder. As far as the writer knows, there are only two other pieces of this pipe now in existence.

Two pieces of 2-inch bore Lead Pipe, measuring  $17\frac{1}{2}$  inches and 10 inches in length, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in external diameter, which are parts of a pipe found in the ground beneath the terrace on the south front of George Heriot's School, Edinburgh. It had been vertically cast in short lengths and jointed together. It is difficult to say what its age is, but to the west of Heriot's School, where the Examination Hall now stands, near the Flodden Wall, there was situated the original Edinburgh Water Trust Yard. Here there was a large tank which received the first water-supply by gravitation from Comiston Springs, about three miles distant. This supply was brought to the city by a 3-inch lead pipe laid in the year 1680. The oldest drawing to be seen of the water tank is dated 1824, and there is no trace of the 2-inch pipe in that drawing. It can, however,

be safely assumed that it had something to do with the Comiston water-supply. The plumber who laid this pipe was a good craftsman. It was straight, laid in a bed of sand, and the joints made horizontally and perfectly equal all round. They were also ribbed. The ribs on the joints were termed overcasting. The joint was first made with a wipe cloth and then a dull red-hot iron was gently run along it. This method of overcasting brought the tin in the metal to the surface and prevented the joint becoming porous. The writer, during his apprenticeship, over fifty years ago, remembers two very old plumbers who overcast joints in this way.

Piece of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bore suction Lead Pipe, measuring  $3\frac{1}{8}$  inches in length and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch in external diameter, taken from an old cast-iron pump with water-wheel, driven by burn water at a house near Gorebridge, Midlothian. This pipe was made from cast lead-sheet with soldered seam, the soldered wiping being  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch broad. This was a common method of forming pipes about one hundred and fifty years ago, and similarly formed pipes have often been found in old wells.

Old Copper Soldering-bolt, with iron shank, which was found at Newstead Roman Fort, Melrose. It has a copper head set into a square wrought-iron box, which is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch square by  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inch deep, the iron being welded round the copper. The total length is  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches, the shank measuring  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches long.

Three Hand-made Wrought-iron Nails which had been used for fixing sheet lead on the roof of St John's Church, Perth. They are several centuries old, and measure  $4\frac{5}{8}$  inches,  $2\frac{7}{8}$  inches, and  $2\frac{9}{16}$  inches in length.

(39) By WILLIAM MITCHELL, Grind, Orkney, through W. KIRKNESS, F.S.A.Scot.

Priming Powder-flask, rudely cut out of a piece of wood, of oval cylindrical shape, and with the interior burnt out. Its total length is  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches, and cross diameters at centre  $\frac{1}{16}$  inch by  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch. On each side of the case are lugs, pierced vertically to receive a string or thong for suspension and to guide the cap, which has similar lugs. It is contorted and slightly imperfect. Found 2 feet down in peat, at Grind, Tankerness, Orkney.

(40) Bequeathed by Rev. JOHN M'PHERSON CUNNYNGHAME, formerly a Canon of St Ninian's Cathedral, Perth.

Gold Finger-ring (fig. 6), the shoulders chased with a floral design and the hoop encircled with a raised moulding; the openwork bezel of lozenge shape and consisting of S-shaped scrolls, is set with a rose diamond surrounded



Fig. 6. Finger-ring set with Diamonds. (†.)

by four smaller diamonds. The ring is said to have been given by Prince Charlie to Beatrice Jenkison, daughter of the minister of Athelstaneford, East Lothian, when she, along with her brother and sister, met the Prince at his camp at Duddingston.

The following purchases for the Museum were intimated:—

Silver-gilt Finger-ring, the hoop consisting of two twisted wires, and the bezel in form of a crowned heart, found on Tents Muir, Fife.

Penannular Bronze Brooch, measuring  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches in diameter. The ring has broadened terminals of conventional zoomorphic form. The pin, which is broken into two parts, has a barrel-shaped hinge encircled with three raised mouldings. Found in a peat bank, west of Pinhoul-land, Walls, Shetland. (See subsequent communication by J. M. Corrie.)

Large Wooden Potato Bowl, measuring  $13\frac{5}{8}$  inches in diameter and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height, from Peebles.

Baton of Edinburgh High Constables, of Ebony, with a silver capsule at each end, measuring  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length and  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch in diameter. On one end is the coat of arms of Edinburgh, and E H C No. 107, and on the other the Royal Coat of Arms and INSTITUTED 1698.

Two Muntins of Oak, decorated with carved thistle and oak designs, measuring 15 inches by  $3\frac{3}{8}$  inches, from the old Church of Montrose.

Small Steatite Urn, measuring from  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches to  $3\frac{7}{8}$  inches in cross diameters at the mouth and  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches in height, found in a small stone cist at Clestrain, Stronsay, Orkney. (See *Proceedings*, vol. lxx. p. 102, fig. 24.)

Steatite Vessel of Viking type, measuring 12 inches in external

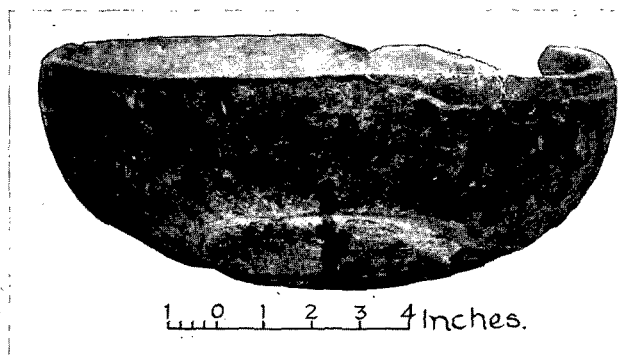


Fig. 7. Steatite Vessel with a patch on the bottom, from Bookan, Orkney.

diameter at the mouth and  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches in height, the wall being  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick at the lip (fig. 7). It is fractured in places and restored. A hole



broken in the under side had been mended with a patch of steatite held in position by two crossed iron clasps, remains of which can still be seen. In the centre of the base is a small perforation. Found at Bookan, Orkney.

Sieve, formed of a Calf's skin bound round a wooden hoop, the holes having been burned with a wire, measuring  $16\frac{1}{2}$  inches to 17 inches in diameter and 2 inches in depth.

Ship's Horn, made of an ox-horn with copper mountings at both ends, measuring  $18\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, and having I. S. FORATWATT and the date 1771 burned on it. From Foratwatt, Walls, Shetland.

Rude Stone Axe, roughly blocked out and ground only at the edge, measuring  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches by  $2\frac{5}{8}$  inches by  $1\frac{3}{16}$  inch. Sub-oval Stone with longitudinal hollow ground on top side, measuring  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches by  $3\frac{3}{16}$  inches by 2 inches. Broken Stone Object, measuring  $2\frac{5}{8}$  inches by  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch by  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch, with a circular cavity  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch in diameter and  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch deep on the top, possibly a mould. Twelve Scrapers and two side Scrapers of black, grey, yellow, and red Flint. Pointed Implement of grey Flint, and three worked Flints. Three Nodules of Hematite, burnished in parts, the third being wedge shaped, measuring  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch by  $1\frac{1}{16}$  inch,  $1\frac{9}{16}$  inch by  $1\frac{5}{16}$  inch by  $\frac{1}{16}$  inch, and  $1\frac{3}{16}$  inch by  $\frac{11}{16}$  inch by  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch.

All found on Bookan, Sandwick, Orkney.

Flat Bronze Axe, measuring  $5\frac{1}{8}$  inches in length,  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches across the cutting edge, and  $\frac{7}{16}$  inch in greatest thickness, found 2 feet under the surface during quarrying operations at Wolfhill, near Perth.

Ale Cog made of wooden staves and hoops of withies, with two vertical pierced projecting handles, one incomplete, from Harray, Orkney.

Stone Axe, measuring  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches by  $2\frac{9}{16}$  inches by  $1\frac{11}{16}$  inch, with edges ground flat and then pitted, from Halkerston, Gorebridge, Midlothian.

Knife of brownish yellow Flint, which has first been carefully flaked and then ground all over the surface, except along one edge (fig. 8). It measures 3 inches by 1 inch by  $\frac{7}{32}$  inch. Found on Over Howden, Channelkirk, Berwickshire.

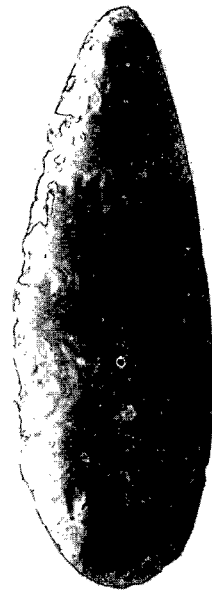


Fig. 8. Ground Flint Knife from Over Howden, Berwickshire. (4.)

There were acquired through the King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer—

Two Gold Penannular Armlets with expanding ends (fig. 9), the ring of both measuring  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches by  $2\frac{9}{16}$  inches and  $2\frac{7}{8}$  inches by  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches in external diameters, and weighing 3 oz. 2 dwt. 20 gr., and 14 dwt. 20 gr. respectively. Found at the foot of a cliff under the Kirk Hill, St Abbs, Berwickshire, on 3rd May 1931.

Both armlets, which belong to the Bronze Age, are flattened on the

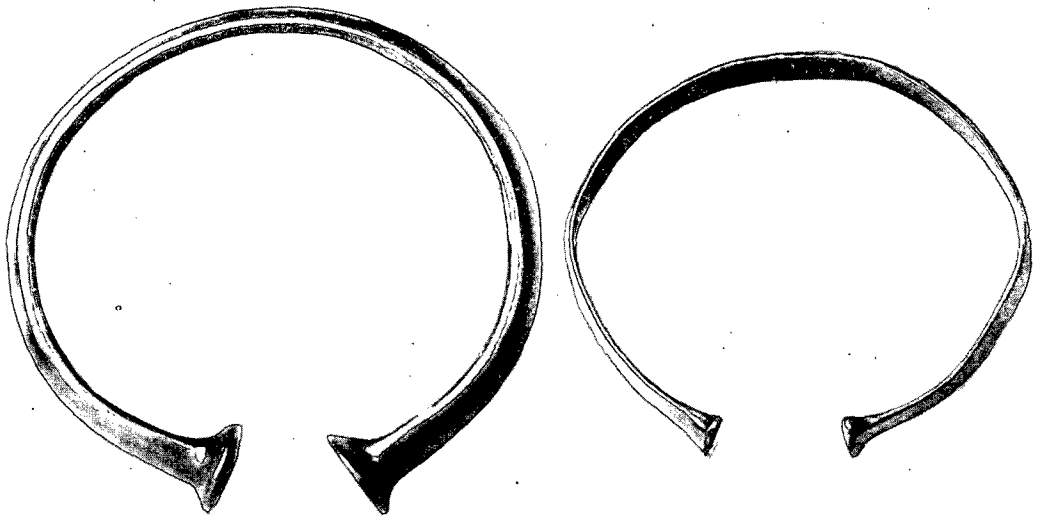


Fig. 9. Penannular Gold Armlets found near the Kirk Hill, St. Abbs. (4.)

inside of the ring, the larger being D-shaped in section, and the smaller of very thin segmental section. Of the eighteen gold armlets in the National Museum, only one, from Ormidale, Arran, shows a similar flattening. In Ireland, where gold penannular armlets have been found in much larger numbers, this feature is very seldom met with.

These armlets were found on the estate of Lord Amulree, who, but for their having been handed over direct to the authorities by the finder, would have desired to present them himself to the National Museum.

The following Donations to the Library were intimated, and thanks voted to the Donors:—

## (1) By HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Calendar of the Liberate Rolls, Henry III. Vol. ii., A.D. 1240-1245. London, 1930.

Curia Regis Rolls of the Reigns of Richard I. and John. Vol. v., 1207-1209. 8-10 John. London, 1931.

Calendar of the Fine Rolls, Henry IV. Vol. xii., A.D. 1399-1405. London, 1931.

Calendar of State Papers and Manuscripts relating to English Affairs, existing in the Archives and Collections of Venice, and in other Libraries of Northern Italy. Vol. xxxi., 1657-1659, and vol. xxxii., 1659-1661. London, 1931.

Calendar of Treasury Books, 1689-1692. Vol. ix., parts i.-v. London, 1931.

Close Rolls of the Reign of Henry III., A.D. 1254-1256; and Henry IV., vol. iii., A.D. 1405-1409. London, 1931.

Calendar of State Papers. Foreign. Elizabeth. Vol. xxi., part iv. January-June, 1588. London, 1931.

## (2) By JOHN FRASER, Corresponding Member.

Stirling, Stirling Castle, Abbey Craig, and the Wallace Monument, Bridge of Allan, its Environs and District, a Guide Book for Tourists in Central Scotland. By Rev. Charles Rogers, LL.D., F.S.A.Scot. Stirling, 1861.

## (3) By G. A. GARDNER, C.A., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

Comechingon Pottery. U.S.A., 1931.

The Rock-Paintings of La Quebrada. Berlin, 1930.

## (4) By Dr J. B. MEARS, Leuchars Castle, Fife, the Author.

Historical Notes on Leuchars. Cupar, 1925.

## (5) By ROBERT MURDOCH LAWRENCE, F.S.A.Scot.

John Burness: A Forgotten Genius. Banff, 1931. By the Donor.

Epitaphs: Graveyard Humour and Eulogy. Compiled by W. H. Beable. London, 1925.

Morison's Tourist's Guide to the City and County of Perth. Perth, 1869.

University of Aberdeen, Quatercentenary Celebrations. September 1906. Handbook to City and University. Aberdeen, 1906.

Burns's School Reading-book. Some Sidelights thereon. Aberdeen, 1931. By the Donor.

## (6) By the Misses ROSS, 14 Saxe-Coburg Place.

Memorabilia of the City of Perth. Perth, 1806.

Memorials of the Old College of Glasgow. Glasgow, 1871.

(7) By THE COMMITTEE AND CURATOR, Russell-Cotes Art Gallery and Museum, Bournemouth.

Souvenir of the Japanese Collection. Illustrated. Compiled by Richard Quick, F.S.A.Scot., M.J.S., Curator.

(8) By RICHARD QUICK, F.S.A.Scot.

Bulletin of the Russell-Cotes Art Gallery and Museum, Bournemouth. Vol. x., Nos. 2 and 3.

Ninth Annual Report for year ending 31st March 1931.

(9) By THE LIBRARIAN, University of Aberdeen.

Scottish Gaelic Studies. Vol. iii., part ii. April 1931.

(10) By D. HAY FLEMING, LL.D., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

St Andrews Cathedral Museum. Edinburgh, 1931.

(11) By JAMES MACLEHOSE, M.A., LL.D., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

The Glasgow University Press, 1638-1931, with some Notes on Scottish Printing in the last three hundred years. Glasgow, 1931.

(12) By THE SECRETARY, the Manx Museum.

The Journal of the Manx Museum. Vol. ii., No. 27, June 1931; and No. 28, September 1931.

The Manx Museum and Ancient Monuments Trustees. Twenty-sixth Annual Report. Douglas, 1931.

(13) By T. SHEPPARD, M.Sc., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

Hull Museum Publications, Nos. 75, 167-173.

(14) By Rev. JOHN BEVERIDGE, M.B.E., B.D., F.S.A.Scot.

Heimskringla the Olaf Sagas and Heimskringla the Norse King Sagas. By Snorre Sturlason. Translated by Samuel Laing. London, n.d., and London, 1930.

(15) By THE EDINBURGH CORPORATION.

The City of Edinburgh. Preliminary Suggestions prepared for Consideration by the Representative Committee in regard to the Development and Re-planning of the Central Area of the City in relation to Public Buildings. By F. C. Mears, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.S.E., Member Town-planning Inst. March 1931.

(16) By Rev. C. V. A. MACÉCHERN, M.A., F.S.A.Scot., the Compiler.  
North Kirk of St Nicholas, Aberdeen. All in a Hundred Years.  
Centenary Souvenir, 1831-1931.

(17) By JOHN MATHIESON, F.R.S.E., F.R.S.G.S., Corresponding  
Member, the Author.

A French Map of Prince Charlie's Campaign. (Reprinted from *The  
Scottish Geographical Magazine*. Vol. xlvii. May 1931.)

(18) By J. GRAHAM CALLANDER, F.S.A.Scot.

Kulturströmungen in Europa zur Steinzeit. von G. Rosenberg.  
Kopenhagen, 1931.

Hood's Pictorial Edinburgh. By Harold Hood, F.R.P.S. Middles-  
brough and London, 1931.

(19) By THE DIRECTOR, City of Leicester Museum and Art Gallery.  
Twenty-seventh Report to the City Council, 1930-1931.  
Bulletin, Quarterly, No. 29, July 1931; and No. 30, October 1931.

(20) By THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.  
Fifty-fourth Annual Report of the Committee. May 1931.

(21) By THE PUDUKKOTTAI DARBAR.

Chronological List of Inscriptions of The Pudukkottai State, arranged  
according to Dynasties. Pudukkottai, 1929.

Inscriptions (Texts) of The Pudukkottai State, arranged according to  
Dynasties. Pudukkottai, 1929.

(22) By W. DOUGLAS SIMPSON, D.Litt., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

David de Necker's Stammbuch of 1579. Aberdeen, 1931. (Reprinted  
from *The Aberdeen University Library Bulletin*, No. 43. June 1931.)

(23) By W. L. BULLOWS, the Author.

Prehistoric Cooking Site. (Reprinted from *The Transactions of the  
Birmingham Archaeological Society*. Vol. lii., part ii., 1927.)

(24) By Rev. J. KING HEWISON, D.D., F.S.A.Scot.

Biographical Sketch of the Rev. Dr King Hewison in "Some Dumfries  
and Galloway Men," 1922. By James Reid, Editor of *The Dumfries and  
Galloway Standard*.

- (25) By A. D. LACAILLE, F.S.A.Scot.  
East Kilbride: Official Guide. London, n.d.  
A Guide to Criannlarich. By Mrs Place. York, 1910.  
Cluain Maccu Nois. By R. A. Macalister, M.A. Dublin, 1910.
- (26) By GEORGE MACKAY, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.  
A Scots Brigade Flag for Amsterdam in 1930. Stirling, 1931.
- (27) By W. PERCIVAL WESTELL, F.L.S., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.  
Romano-British Objects from "Foxholes," near Hitchin. n.p., n.d.
- (28) By Professor V. GORDON CHILDE, B.Litt., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.  
Skara Brae: A Pictish Village in Orkney. London, 1931. By the Donor.  
Les Tertres funéraires préhistoriques dans la Forêt de Haguenau.  
I. Les Tumulus de l'Age du Bronze. F. A. Schaeffer. Haguenau, 1926.
- (29) By J. STORER CLOUSTON, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.  
Early Norse Castles. (A Lecture read before the Aberdeen Natural  
History and Antiquarian Society, 19th March 1931.)
- (30) By JAMES S. RICHARDSON, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.  
Hailes Castle, East Lothian: Official Guide. n.p. 1931.  
Huntingtower: Official Guide. Edinburgh, 1931.
- (31) By J. W. GREGORY, F.R.S., LL.D., D.Sc., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.  
The Story of the Road, from the beginning down to A.D. 1931. London,  
1931.
- (32) By W. FORBES GRAY, F.R.S.E., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.  
Five Score: A Group of Famous Centenarians. London, 1931.
- (33) By ROBERT T. SKINNER, M.A., F.R.S.E., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.  
Figures and Figureheads. Edinburgh, 1931.
- (34) By Sir GEORGE MACDONALD, K.B.E., F.B.A., M.A., LL.D., D.Litt.,  
F.S.A.Scot., the Author.  
The British Academy Supplemental Papers, No. VI. Roman Britain.  
1914-1928.
- (35) By THE SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.  
Rocque's Map of Surrey (1762). Published in facsimile by the Surrey  
Archæological Society, Castle Arch, Guildford, 1931.

(36) By DAVID JOHNSTONE BEATTIE, the Author.  
Prince Charlie and the Borderland. Carlisle, 1928.

(37) By THE EDINBURGH LEAGUE OF PREHISTORIANS.  
Proceedings of the Edinburgh League of Prehistorians (affiliated to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland). Session 1930-1931. Vol. i., part i. Edinburgh, 1931.

(38) By THE SYNDICS OF THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS.  
Cambridge County Geographies—Berwickshire and Roxburghshire.  
By W. S. Crockett. Cambridge, 1926.

(39) By THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION, LTD.  
Research Institutions and Museums founded by Henry S. Wellcome.  
London, 1931.

(40) By F. T. MACLEOD, F.S.A.Scot.  
Commission signed by WILLIAM III., to WILLIAM ARNOTT, as Captain in the Earl of Leven's Regiment of Foot, dated 27th December 1690.  
Commission signed by GEORGE III., appointing WILLIAM ARNOTT Captain in the Second or Queen's Regiment of Dragoon Guards, dated 27th October 1760.  
Commission signed by GEORGE III. in favour of SIR ROBERT ARNOTT, BART., appointing him Major in the Twenty-sixth Regiment of Foot, dated 29th November 1760.

The following purchases for the Library were intimated:—

- Acta Archæologica. Vol. ii., Fasc. 1 and Fasc. 2. Copenhagen, 1931.  
Place-names of Glengarry and Glenquoich and their Associations. By Edward C. Ellice. Second and Revised Edition. London, 1931.  
English Romanesque Architecture before the Conquest. By A. W. Clapham, F.S.A. Oxford, 1930.  
Old and Curious Playing Cards: Their History and Types from many Countries and Periods. By H. T. Morley, B.Sc.(Arch.), F.R.Hist.S., F.S.P. London, 1931.  
Index of Potters' Stamps on Terra Sigillata "Samian Ware." By Felix Oswald, D.Sc., B.A., F.S.A., F.G.S. Notts, 1931.  
The Scottish Nation: or the Surnames, Families, Literature, Honours, and Biographical History of the People of Scotland. By William Anderson. 3 vols. Edinburgh and London, 1863.

Dictionnaire d'Archéologie Chrétienne et de Liturgie. Tome Dixième. Première Partie. Lyon-Manosque. Paris, 1931.

The Secret of Flodden. By W. Mackay Mackenzie, M.A., D.Litt. Edinburgh, 1931.

A Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue from the Twelfth Century to the end of the Seventeenth. By Sir William A. Craigie, LL.D., D.Litt. Part i. A—Assemble. Oxford, 1931.

The following Communications were read:—