

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND

HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH SESSION, 1935-1936

ANNIVERSARY MEETING, *2nd December* 1935.

SIR GEORGE MACDONALD, K.C.B., LL.D., D.Litt.,
F.B.A., President, in the Chair.

Robert Cross and W. J. Gibson 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.

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

Vice-Presidents.

SIR FRANCIS J. GRANT, K.C.V.O., LL.D., Lord Lyon King of Arms.
SHERIFF C. H. BROWN, K.C.
THOMAS YULE, W.S.

Councillors.

The Hon. Sir HEW H. DALRYMPLE, K.C.V.O. JOHN WARRACK, LL.D.	} <i>Representing</i> } <i>the Board of</i> } <i>Trustees.</i>	Brigadier-General Sir ROBERT GILMOUR, Bart., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O. Major-General Sir WALTER OGILVIE, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
JOHN A. INGLIS.	{ <i>Representing</i> { <i>the Treasury</i>	IAN C. HANNAH, M.A., M.P. The Hon. LORD ST VIGEANS, LL.D. Colonel CHARLES L. SPENCER, C.B.E., D.S.O.
H. H. MACKENZIE. Professor T. H. BRYCE, M.D., F.R.S. WILLIAM ANGUS.		Brigadier-General E. CRAIG-BROWN, D.S.O.

Secretaries.

DOUGLAS P. MACLAGAN, W.S. | W. MACKAY MACKENZIE, D.Litt.

For Foreign Correspondence.

Professor V. GORDON CHILDE, B.Litt. | Professor W. M. CALDER, M.A., LL.D., F.B.A.

Treasurer.

J. BOLAM JOHNSON, C.A.

Curators of the Museum.

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

Curator of Coins.

ROBERT KERR, M.A.

Librarian.

ALEXANDER O. CURLE, C.V.O., LL.D.

On the recommendation of the Council Professor GERHARD BERSU, Zentralkommission des Archäologischen Instituts des Deutschen Reiches, Wilhelmstrasse 92/93, Berlin, W. 8, was elected an Honorary Fellow.

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

JOHN FRANCIS AINSWORTH, B.A., 116 Artillery Mansions, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1.

Rev. WILLIAM BERNARD ATHERTON, B.A., late R.N., Coberley Rectory, Cheltenham, Glos.

J. M. BARR, J.P., B.L., 120 St Vincent Street, Glasgow, C. 2.

R. S. BRYDON, M.A., Ph.D., Craig Araig, Pitlochry, Perthshire.

- MISS MARJORIE EILEEN COURTNEY-LATIMER, Curator, East London Museum,
8 Lake St Vincent, P.O., Cambridge, South Africa.
- J. DUFF, Civil Servant, Record Office, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh, 2.
- JOHN FOSTER FORBES, Appenfurth, Gullane, East Lothian.
- ALFRED HENRY FOSTER-SMITH, 6 Montpelier Road, Ealing, London, W. 5.
- WILLIAM GREENHILL, C.A., 34 Heriot Row, Edinburgh, 3.
- CHARLES P. HAMPSON, Wentworth, Eccles, Lancs.
- FREDERICK JOHNSTON, J.P., Woodville, Falkirk.
- LAURENCE H. LIDDLE, Ballycrov, Braid Farm Road, Edinburgh, 10.
- RONALD MACDONALD ROBERTSON, W.S., Straloch, Alnwickhill Road, Liberton, Edinburgh, 9.
- JOHN GEDDES MACGREGOR, Ph.D., 67 Ashley Drive, Edinburgh, 11.
- WILLIAM DAVID McLAREN, Indian Educational Dept. (Retired), Hillwood Cottage, Ratho Station, Midlothian.
- IAN A. RICHMOND, M.A., F.S.A., Lecturer in Roman-British Archæology, University of Durham, Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 2.
- Rev. JAMES G. DAWSON SCOTT, The Manse of Logiealmond, Perthshire.
- LAURENCE GRAY SCOTT, Vingolf, Lerwick, Shetland.

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

Fellows.

	Elected.
MICHAEL C. ANDREWS, M.R.I.A., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.G.S., F.R.S.A.I., Orsett, Derryvolgie Avenue, Belfast	1923
Rev. ANDREW BAIRD, B.D., J.P., Minister of the United Parishes of Broughton, Kilbucho, and Glenholm, The Manse, Broughton, Peeblesshire	1920
JOHN BEST, Warriston House, Edinburgh	1923
GEORGE BROWN, 2 Spottiswoode Street, Edinburgh	1888
His Grace JOHN CHARLES, DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH and QUEENSBERRY, K.T., Dalkeith House, Midlothian	1901
BRIAN C. CLAYTON, "Wyelands," Ross, Herefordshire	1924
JAMES M. COGHILL, Colzean, Viewlands Place, Perth	1928
JOHN CORRIE, Burnbank, Moniaive, Dumfriesshire	1911
ROBERT CRAWFORD, Ochilton, 36 Hamilton Drive, Maxwell Park, Glasgow	1909
JAMES W. DRUMMOND, Westerlands, Stirling	1900
ALEXANDER MACKENZIE FLEMING, 87 Cowgate, Dundee	1924
WILLIAM FORSYTH, F.R.C.S.E., c/o Messrs Livingstone & Dickson, 39 Melville Street, Edinburgh	1911
JAMES GARDNER, Clunie, Paisley	1915
JOHN GIBSON, 19 Pilrig Street, Leith	1924
Professor IAN B. STOUGHTON HOLBOURN, M.A.Oxon., F.R.G.S., Penkaet Castle, Pencaitland, Edinburgh	1919
THOMAS M. HUNTER, Union Bank House, Stranraer	1926
ANDREW BAIN IRVINE, J.P., F.R.G.S., Waverley, 49 Palmerston Road, Bowes Park, London, N. 22	1928

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	Elected.
GEORGE SMITH LAING, M.B.E., J.P., Glentarff, Inverness	1928
BELLERBY LOWERISON, Green Garth, Houghton, Huntingdon	1923
The Rt. Hon. ALICE, LADY MACDONALD OF THE ISLES, Thorpe Hall, Rudston, East Yorkshire	1932
DAVID MCJERROW, Highfield, Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire	1933
Sir REGINALD MACLEOD OF MACLEOD, K.C.B., Dunvegan Castle, Isle of Skye	1890
Rev. WILLIAM H. MACLEOD, B.A.(Cantab.), Fiunary, Shandon, Dumbartonshire	1907
HEW MORRISON, LL.D., 12 Blackford Road, Edinburgh	1882
WILLIAM NAISMITH, C.A., 57 Hamilton Drive, Glasgow	1905
A. WEBSTER PEACOCK, 4 Bruntsfield Terrace, Edinburgh	1913
Major J. ROBERTSON REID, M.D., Gatesgarth, Newby, Scarborough	1933
J. HUBERT ROBERTS, F.R.G.S., F.S.I., F.A.I., 61 Wind Street, Swansea	1914
HAROLD H. L. SANDS, F.S.A., 16 Portland Court, Great Portland Street, London, W. 1	1930
Sir MALCOLM SMITH, K.B.E., Clifton Lodge, Boswall Road, Leith	1923
WILLIAM RITCHIE STEWART, Merrick, Dalmellington, Ayrshire	1920
CECIL WHITE, 23 Drummond Place, Edinburgh	1884
JAMES WILKIE, B.L., S.S.C., 108 George Street, Edinburgh	1908

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

The President, Sir George Macdonald, K.C.B., LL.D., delivered the following Anniversary Address:—

For many years the Society has been in the way of celebrating the Festival of its Patron Saint by listening to and formally approving the Report which it is required to present each year to the Board of Trustees, and at the same time by endorsing the statement of accounts. To inflict a Presidential Address upon those who take the trouble to attend the Annual Meeting may therefore seem to some of you an uncalled-for innovation. But the change has not been made without good reason. In the first place, the expansion in our numbers has complicated our finances, and it is no longer possible for our Treasurer, capable as he is, to produce a balance-sheet with the dexterity of a conjurer who is extracting a rabbit from a hat. His statement will be circulated to you shortly, and in due course you will have an opportunity of pronouncing your verdict upon it. In the second place, for the sake of administrative convenience the Board of Trustees has asked us to alter the date of our Report, so that the period which it covers has ceased to be the interval that elapses between one St Andrew's Day and another. Thus anything which could be read to you this

afternoon would necessarily be incomplete. In the circumstances the Council were of opinion that we should be well-advised to conform to the practice that prevails in kindred societies, where it is usual for the Chairman to inaugurate the work of the session by offering some observations of a more or less general character. Moreover, the innovation is not really an innovation at all. It is the revival of a custom which was initiated by our founder, Lord Buchan, and which was observed with almost unbroken regularity until the "seventies" of last century, when the growing bulk of the Annual Report unceremoniously ousted its rival.

This explanation will, I trust, be accepted as sufficient. But I have a personal apology to offer to two of my colleagues in office. When I turned to the earlier volumes of the *Proceedings*, in search of guidance as to the line I ought to follow, I was somewhat disconcerted to find that I had unwittingly agreed to trespass upon ground that was wont to be reserved for others. In asking me to deliver the Address, the Council had forgotten that no President has ever before assumed the rôle I am at the moment endeavouring to fill. From the days of Lord Buchan onwards the duty was always discharged either by a Vice-President—normally the retiring Vice-President—or by the Senior Secretary. Unluckily this discovery came too late to permit of my doing more than express to Lord St Vigean and Mr Maclagan my sincere regret that I should in all innocence have trenched upon what I have no doubt they regard as one of their most cherished prerogatives. I assure them that, should there be any desire to reassert their right a year hence, I shall be only too pleased to give way. The truth, of course, is that in those early times the President was a being who dwelt apart, haunting

"The lucid interspace of world and world,
Where never creeps a cloud, or moves a wind."

Now that he has become a more mundane personality he has perforce to shoulder the responsibility. Nor is the responsibility a light one, for, apart from the three to whom I shall refer in more detail presently, the list of my predecessors includes such distinguished names as those of Sir Daniel Wilson, Lord Neaves, Cosmo Innes, and Dr Joseph Robertson.

I said that I had sought for guidance as to the line I ought to follow. The result was a little perplexing. I could, indeed, borrow Lord Buchan's opening sentence and say that "I rejoice to see so many respectable members of our Society met here." Beyond that, however, there was

an embarrassment of riches. Some of these Addresses well deserve the immortality they have secured by being enshrined in the Society's publications. Lord Buchan's own, for instance, delivered at the first Anniversary Meeting and accessible to us all in Smellie's *Account*, was largely a re-emphasising of his original pronouncement as to the aims of the Society. It is a curious medley of eccentricity and breadth of vision. The Museum and the Library were naturally in the forefront of his programme. Were he with us to-day, he would probably agree that this part of his ambition has been adequately realised. His heart would also be gladdened by the signs of awakening interest in the contents of family muniment-rooms, an interest which found pointed expression the other day in the appeal issued by the Trustees of the National Library. He would be gratified, too, at the progress which has been made towards the completion of some of the larger schemes which he adumbrated, although he might be rather astonished at the extent of the effort which has been required to bring them to fruition. He was actually sanguine enough to believe that a Society, the number of whose members was not to exceed fifty, would be able, unaided, to publish the Journals of the Privy Council and the Great Seal Register. We were also to compile a Statistical Account of the Scottish Parishes—explicit instructions as to this were, in fact, issued some years in advance of Sir John Sinclair's—as well as an Inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, a task with which a Royal Commission has been grappling for more than a quarter of a century. Nor was this by any means all. Over and above, we were to be entrusted with the functions that have been so admirably discharged by organisations like the Bannatyne, Maitland, Spalding, and Abbotsford Clubs. Further, had Lord Buchan's grasp been equal to his reach there would have been no need for the Scottish History Society, or even for the newly formed Stair Society, to which, in passing, I should like on your behalf to tender a very hearty welcome.

Yet one more of his many ideas took concrete shape forty or fifty years ago, when the late Mr J. R. Findlay presented to the nation the building in which our Society was provided with what I still hope may prove to be only a temporary shelter. But the National Portrait Gallery, for all its excellence, is not exactly what Lord Buchan would have wished. Normally, only the dead have any claim to be admitted there. What he saw in his dream was a great "Temple of Caledonian Fame," as he called it, in which the living too should have a place. The individuals honoured were to be selected "by ballot, under the purest and strictest regulations," the object being, not merely to prevent

gate-crashing, but "to restore that noble and generous thirst for fame which gave birth to the glorious efforts of ancient virtue and patriotism in Greece and Italy." The use of the word "restore" suggests that then, as now, there were earnest souls, deeply oppressed with a sense of their country's degeneracy and eager to proclaim themselves the apostles of a Scottish Renaissance. Lately I have wondered whether the Board of Trustees has been caught up by the rising whirlwind of nationalism. Or is it a mere coincidence that the authorities of the Portrait Gallery should have chosen this particular moment for a further move in Lord Buchan's direction? All of you may not know, but some of you must, that they are systematically getting together a uniform series of photographs of everyone who is playing any sort of part in the public life of Scotland to-day, and that the policy is to be pursued continuously. No hint is given as to how the choice of subjects is determined. The reticence is clearly wise. It leaves each of us free to cling to the comforting belief that he has been solemnly balloted for by the Board "under the purest and strictest regulations." Seriously, however, the notion is an excellent one. What would not the members of our Old Edinburgh Club give if they could conjure up the veritable features of the worthies who walked these streets three hundred years ago?

I have lingered so long over the earliest Anniversary Address that I can do little more than mention the remaining two, of which I had intended to say something. One of these was that in which Dr David Laing dealt with the early history of the Society in characteristically exhaustive fashion. It was delivered in 1861, but was not printed until almost thirty years later, when it was accorded the place of honour in Volume V. of *Archæologica Scotica*. The other, which was given by Sir James Y. Simpson in 1860, easily holds the record for length. It occupies nearly fifty pages of the *Proceedings*, and is a most readable survey of the whole field of Scottish archæology. In one respect it presents a striking contrast to Lord Buchan's: the province of the Society is much more rigidly delimited. And since 1860 the horizon has tended to contract still further. The growth of knowledge has driven home the lesson that the range of topics to which we confine ourselves to-day is sufficient, or more than sufficient, to absorb the whole of our energies. If we are to get full value for our own work, we must resign ourselves to seeing others take possession of vast tracts of that Promised Land on which our founder gazed, when he got him up into the top of Pisgah and lifted up his eyes. How far are we proving ourselves faithful stewards of the fraction of the heritage which remains?

Before essaying an answer, I must touch for a moment on a feature that runs like a dark thread through all the accounts of our Anniversary Meetings. I mean the catalogue of those whose term of Fellowship had been ended by death in the course of the preceding year. At one time it was usual for the Chairman to give a short biographical sketch and appreciation of each, more particularly in relation to his connection with the Society. As our numbers grew, the list of our annual losses inevitably lengthened, and for a good many years past it has been impossible to adhere to this laudable precedent. The Council has recently had to be satisfied with singling out the more prominent names for special notice in their Report to the Board of Trustees. But the compromise has had its drawbacks. The process of selection was far from easy, and with the best will in the world one could never be certain that one was being perfectly fair. My own feeling is that for the future we should content ourselves with a silent tribute to all alike. Nevertheless on this occasion there is one from whom it would hardly be seemly to part without a brief word of farewell. Sir Reginald Macleod joined the Council nearly half a century ago as Queen's Remembrancer, and he sat on it continuously for eleven years, including two terms as Vice-President. Nor was his power to help us diminished when he was appointed Under-Secretary for Scotland. He never contributed to the *Proceedings* so far as I can remember, and he would certainly have never dreamt of posing as an archæologist. But it would not have displeased him to know that, when he died, we should be regretfully conscious of the passing of an experienced man of affairs, a sympathetic friend, a genuine Scot, and, above all, a great Highland gentleman.

And now what of our stewardship? To begin with, our position as to numbers gives no cause for disquiet. Since the war the influx of new accessions has been phenomenal. Although the tide has been running rather less strongly during the last year or two, there is as yet no sign of any ebb. But it is obvious that we cannot relax our recruiting efforts if we are to keep our ranks well filled. I am told that on Saturday there were 1047 Fellows on the roll as compared with 1049 on St Andrew's Day last year. That this is not a stage army we can prove by pointing to the large and occasionally crowded attendance at our evening meetings. *À propos* of recruitment, however, there is one thing I should like to say: Who drives fat oxen should himself be fat, but he who is interested in archæology need not himself be old. When I consider the average age of our contributors I am sometimes inclined to despair of what is likely to happen when the present genera-

tion can no longer be counted upon. Of late we have been cheered by the advent of one or two who have the inestimable blessing of youth upon their side. That is a development for which we are in no small measure indebted to the missionary zeal of the Abercromby Professor. But, grateful as we are to him, we must all of us put our shoulders to the wheel. Let us encourage young people to come about the Museum, and let us help them to look at its contents with understanding eyes. Let us do our best to convince them that there is such a thing as archæology without tears. Only in that way can we hope to revive the spirit which gave birth, a century and a half ago, to the "Minor Society of Scottish Antiquaries," whose records now repose in the Bodleian.¹ Not a little of the seed will fall by the wayside and the cinemas will come and devour it up. But a residue may fall on good ground and may yield fruit that will spring up and increase.

It is of good omen that the outside public is finding the Museum more and more attractive. I believe the attendance would go up by leaps and bounds if we had space to display its treasures in a manner that would make an effective popular appeal. Despite the fact that we are careful to admit only what is of real interest, the congestion is being aggravated year by year. On this occasion we cannot boast of any such sensational acquisition as the Reliquary of St Columba. But we can at all events say that the donations and purchases have been well up to the average both in quantity and in quality—a remark that is true of the Library as well as of the Museum. You will find them catalogued in the *Proceedings*. Although nothing of first-rate importance is included, it would be ungracious not to recall that a medal, struck to commemorate George IV.'s historic visit to Edinburgh, was presented to us by Her Majesty the Queen, whom we were privileged to associate with our Royal Patron in the congratulations conveyed to him on his Silver Jubilee. Those of you who have not been round the rooms for some months may like to know that the furnishing of the Comparative Gallery has been completed by the installation of a new upright floor-case, and that most of the parchments and manuscripts on public view have been cleaned and, where necessary, repaired by H.M. Stationery Office.

Volume LXIX. of the *Proceedings*, an advance copy of which now lies on the table, will be issued to you shortly. Unless I am mistaken, it maintains the high standard that we have learned to expect. Speaking from memory, I am a little doubtful whether I could honestly recommend it on the ground that it is "the mixture as usual." I have

¹ See *Proc.*, liii. (1918-19) pp. 168 ff.

an impression that the prehistoric flavour is more pronounced than it has sometimes been. If so, you may take it from me that the preponderance is accidental. We must remember, too, that it is to its prehistory that Scotland owes most of its archæological reputation. Articles which are—shall I say?—less sprightly in tone than the more mediævally minded among us might desire will be carefully and respectfully studied across the Border and abroad. In connection with the *Proceedings*, I am glad to be able to announce that the usefulness of the series as a whole will presently be enhanced by the publication of an Index to Volumes XXV.—XLVIII. This is long overdue. But, in fairness to those immediately concerned, it ought to be said that the delay should not be set down to slackness or want of zeal. During the twenty odd years in which it had been in preparation it had several times passed from the hands of one compiler to another. Each newcomer had had his own ideas, and each had deemed it his duty to try to add a touch of perfection to a plan that was already too elaborate when he arrived upon the scene. It is therefore hardly surprising that, by the time it was finished, the whole structure should have collapsed under its own weight. The cost of printing would have been prohibitive and the multiplicity of entries merely confusing. But it would have been out of the question to wait longer. Accordingly the Council arranged for the production of something very much simpler. It is less complete than they hope that future Indexes will be. Still, I have no doubt it will be serviceable, and I trust that when it appears you will not scrutinise it too critically, but will remember that it is a *pis aller*.

Returning for a moment to the prehistorians, I for my part would gladly see them accorded the fullest measure of elbow-room. But to the newcomers among them I would venture, with all respect, to offer a word of advice. Let them not be too zealous in supplying the Junior Member of Parliament for Oxford University with ammunition for the Word War which he has been waging so persistently for months in the columns of *Punch*. Unless they resist the temptation, they will find themselves dropping into “jargon” as readily as Silas Wegg dropped into poetry. I have more than a suspicion that the sort of thing I am warning them against is dictated by a lurking fear that to use the King’s English would be unscientific. I can recall the day when the very same objection was urged against the introduction of lantern illustrations at the Society’s meetings. It seems to me just as reasonable in the one case as in the other. In the physical and natural sciences, and also in medicine, new names have had to be invented or adopted

for new or unfamiliar things as well as for things which it would hardly be polite to refer to in familiar fashion, and round these there has inevitably grown up a highly artificial type of language, intelligible only to the specialist. In the science of archæology it is, or ought to be, otherwise. If we exclude human and animal remains, which have to be described as an anatomist would describe them, the material to be handled consists very largely of everyday objects. When their everyday names will serve, why should we go out of our way to search for uncouth substitutes? Precision, of course, is essential. But to be precise we do not need to be pedantic. The practical demonstration of this is not the least of the many debts that Scottish archæology owes to Dr Joseph Anderson. Let us be true to the tradition he established. When we have a simple thing to say, let us avoid wrapping it up in a cloud of words, little likely to be understood of the people. If we wish to draw attention to the archæological consequences of Britain's geographical situation, why not speak of it as lying on the outer fringe of Western Europe, instead of writing about "its peripheral position in relation to the occidental segment of the adjacent continental mass"? For archæologists to indulge in flights of that kind savours of ingratitude to the most valuable of their instruments. Of all men they should surely be the last to shrink from calling a spade a spade.¹

This brings me naturally to one of our most important activities. In the new volume you will read of Professor Childe's interesting excavations at Finavon fort and of the opening up of a Bronze Age cemetery in Dumbartonshire. You will read, too, of further explorations in the island of Rousay, carried out at his own expense by the enlightened proprietor, who has once more invited the co-operation of Dr Callander. Further, through the medium of two of our own Fellows you will be vouchsafed a glimpse into the operations of that powerful engine, H.M. Office of Works, in Aberdeenshire and among the mists of Thule. Our own funds have not been very largely drawn upon for such purposes during the last twelve months, but we have financed at least one enterprise, of the fruits of which you will hear in the coming winter. I doubt whether it is so widely realised among ourselves as it ought to be that the Society has now at its command resources which

¹ Lest it be thought that the apprehensions I have expressed in the foregoing paragraph are exaggerated, I am tempted to quote an actual example of 'technical' language, sent to *The Times* by Sir Francis Dyke Acland, while these sheets were passing through the press. The writer is speaking of the habits of a moth: '*It would appear from what evidence is available that the act of oviposition is immediately stimulated by the crepuscular diminution in the intensity of illumination, and the rise in relative humidity as the diurnal temperature decreases.*' Sir Francis's translation could hardly be improved upon: 'Egg-laying is stimulated by twilight and the dampness of evening.'

allow of its furnishing substantial assistance to modest and well-considered schemes of excavation. It is not so much the money that we want as the men—or the women. Properly guided, the youthful enthusiasm which I should like to see kindled would have an ample outlet in this direction for its energies. Under the conditions imposed by the Scottish climate, the day-to-day supervision of digging is hardly a task to be faced by the aged and infirm, a category on the brink of which some of us are but too well aware that we are trembling. But we are still young enough to pass on the torch, if only our little band can be reinforced before we are too decrepit.

Thus far my observations have been confined to domestic affairs. Taking a wider view, I may anticipate a time-honoured declaration that will probably be made once again at Westminster to-morrow, and assure you that “my relations with foreign powers continue to be friendly.” We look confidently to the Board of Trustees for such help as they can give us, and it is safe to say that the cordiality of the understanding which subsists is never likely to be impaired so long as communication is maintained through a channel so sympathetic as the representatives whom they send to our Council. Behind the Board of Trustees looms the formidable figure of the Treasury, and here too we are as fortunate as we could hope to be, inasmuch as we have a King’s Remembrancer who knows how to temper the wind to the shorn lamb, and upon whom we can always rely to make a perfectly fair statement of a reasonable case. Quite recently, again, we have made contact, and contact of a very satisfactory kind, with an infant but important body whose functions are in some respects not altogether unlike our own. We have arranged to deposit on permanent loan in the National Library our copy of the First Folio of Shakespeare, as well as a number of other books and a large collection of manuscripts which are much more likely to be consulted by students of history and literature than by students of antiquities. As a mark of gratitude, one of the Library Trustees, Lord Clyde, has reciprocated by sending us the only object in his possession which could appropriately be placed in our care—a Covenanting flag. But there are other ways in which the Trustees can help us, and I feel certain that they will do so if opportunity arises, for they have shown a very warm appreciation of the action we have taken. In similar fashion we have transferred to the custody of the authorities of the General Register House not a few Scottish Charters and analogous documents, which will be more at home among the national archives than with ourselves. Of the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments I need say nothing

except that the advantages of close association are mutual. In the event of any difference of opinion with the Commissioners, I can promise that your President will lose no time in having a heart-to-heart talk with their Chairman.

There remain two independent Government Departments on whose ministrations we are dependent for the comfort of our daily lives. While the Stationery Office see to the binding of our books, the Office of Works is pledged to keep us wind-and-water tight and to look after our equipment. We are grateful to them both. And with the latter Department there is another bond. Within the last quarter of a century its activities have overflowed into a sphere which, in so far as it was not a No-Man's Land, had previously been regarded as our own. What its Ancient Monuments Branch, under the inspiration and control of Sir Charles Peers, has done for our abbeys and castles is beyond praise, and there is abundant evidence that this is being more and more widely appreciated by the community at large. It is, however, with the prehistoric side that we are most intimately concerned. Rivalry is out of the question. There can be no competition between ourselves and a vast organisation like the Office of Works with Government cash and Government credit at its back. As well might the cave-dweller with his deer-horn pick presume to match his puny efforts against the driving force of a modern steam navy. But there is room and to spare for friendly collaboration. Some years ago your Council ventured to approach the Department with an offer of assistance in the selection of supervisors. The offer was most readily accepted, and the outcome of it was that Professor Childe went to Skara Brae, Mr A. O. Curle to Jarlshof, and the late Mr Craw to Aikerness.

The position to-day appears to be altered. In recent cases of the kind the Council has not been asked to advise in the matter of supervision. Whatever the reason for this, the change is, in my view, much to be regretted. All that I know for certain is that in Orkney, at least, there has of late years been much more than "a certain liveliness" in the matter of prehistoric excavation. Through Mr Richardson's kindness I was able to see something of what is going on at half a dozen different places, some of them sites of first-class importance. I am not going to court arrest under the Official Secrets Act by attempting to lift the veil prematurely now, but I would venture to express the hope that the reports will be published with the same promptitude and thoroughness as Professor Childe and Mr Curle have displayed. Whether these prehistoric remains are likely to lend themselves to conservation, in the same sense as the abbeys and castles do, is to my mind rather doubtful.

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Skara Brae is finished, and the treatment there has indisputably been most successful. There are, however, other cases in which I have an uneasy feeling that all that the most strenuous and well-intentioned exertions can achieve will be to provide the archaeologist of A.D. 4000 with a problem that he is likely to find insoluble. But that is for the Office of Works to consider. It is no part of our Society's duty to take thought for so distant a morrow. We look to the past, not to the future.

On the motion of Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., K.T., it was resolved that the address should be printed in the *Proceedings*.

MONDAY, 9th December 1935.

SIR GEORGE MACDONALD, K.C.B., President,
in the Chair.

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

Miss ELIZABETH TURNER BELL, J.P., F.E.I.S., 58 Eskbank Road, Logie, Dundee.

COLIN HUGH DAKERS, M.C., Malayan Civil Service, Chinese Protectorate, Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S.

HECTOR HENRY MACCOLL, O.B.E. (Mil. Div.), Knight of the Royal Order of Vasa, 2 rue Litolff, Paris, xvi^e.

The following Donations to the Museum received during the recess, from 13th May to 30th November, were intimated, and thanks voted to the Donors:—

(1) By HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Silver Medal of King George IV. struck in commemoration of his visit to Scotland: *obv.* head of the King, laureated, to left, GEORGE IV. ASCENDED THE BRITISH THRONE Jan. 29, 1820; *rev.* above, a spray of roses, shamrocks and thistles; round the edge, SCOTLAND HAILS WITH JOY THE VISIT OF HER SOVEREIGN, 1822.

(2) By ANGUS MACPHERSON, 79 Henderson Row, Edinburgh.

Two Communion Tokens: Leslie Free Church, 1844, and Lossiemouth U.P. Church, 1850.

(3) By A. D. LACAILLE, F.S.A.Scot.

Three small Stone Knives with battered backs, measuring $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch, $\frac{15}{16}$ inch and $\frac{13}{16}$ inch in length, said to have been used for subtercision by Australian aborigines in the Sydney district, New South Wales.

(4) By the Kirk Session of Livingston, through Rev. JAMES AITKEN, Minister of the Parish.

Block of Sandstone, rudely dressed to oblong shape, measuring $10\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $8\frac{7}{8}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, with three oblong cavities, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch deep, cut in the top, possibly used in a smithy for holding nails. Found in an extension of the Kirkyard, on the north side of Livingston Church, at the east end.

(5) By ISAAC ROSENBLOOM, F.S.A.Scot.

Two steel Watch Chains with Watch Key attached.

Six Silver Prize Medals: (1) *obv.* SCHOOL OF MEDICINE/ SURGEON'S SQUARE/ EDINBURGH/ SESSION 1840-41; *rev.* PRESENTED BY A. JARDINE LIZARS, M.D./ F.R.C.S.E./ TO/ MR J. BRAMWELL/ FOR EXCELLING IN/ THE CLASS OF/ PRACTICAL ANATOMY. (2) *obv.* MEDICAL SCHOOL/ BROWN SQUARE/ EDINBURGH/ WINTER SESSION 1834; *rev.* PRIZE MEDAL/ AWARDED BY/ A. J. LIZARS, F.R.C.S.E./ TO/ MR JOHN M'LAGAN/ FOR EXCELLING IN THE/ EXAMINATIONS/ ON/ ANATOMY. (3) *obv.* SOCIETAS MEDICA HUNTERIANA EDINENSIS, round edge; *sessio/* 1834-5/ *palmam/* QUI MERUIT/ FERAT; *rev.* PRIZE MEDAL/ PRESENTED/ TO/ JOHN M'LAGGAN ESQ/ BY THE/ HUNTERIAN SOCIETY/ AS A TESTIMONIAL OF THE TALENT/ DISPLAYED BY HIM/ IN ITS DISCUSSIONS. (4) *obv.* EDINBURGH/ 1st AUGUST/ 1839; *rev.* PRESENTED/ BY/ MR JOHNSTONE/ TO/ MISS CARTER/ DUX/ HIGHEST CLASS OF/ ARITHMETIC. (5) *obv.* THE/ REWARD/ OF MERIT/ EDINBURGH/ 4th AUGUST/ 1813; *rev.* PRESENTED/ BY/ MR KNIGHT/ TO/ MASTER JOHN FORMAN/ DUX/ OF THE/ HIGHEST CLASS. (6) *obv.* A hand holding a quill pen; *rev.* TO/ JOHN FORMAN/ THE BEST WRITER/ IN THE 3rd CLASS IN/ MESSRS LAING AND MUIR'S/ ACADEMY/ 1817.

(6) By the Trustees of Sir ARTHUR J. CAMPBELL ORDE, Bart.

Eight round-bottomed Neolithic Urns, all more or less restored, of hard brown and black ware, upper part of a Beaker and other fragments of pottery, chiefly Iron Age, also two Hammer-stones and a piece of Pumice found in and near the ruined segmented cairn on Cletraval, North Uist, by W. Lindsay Scott, F.S.A.Scot. (See *Proceedings*, vol. lxxix. p. 480.)

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

Wooden Butter Mould, of circular shape, bearing a fleur-de-lis pattern on the face; and a

Wooden Wheel Mould for pastry, bearing floral designs. From Montrose.

Axe-hammer of Steatite, with a straight cutting edge, a rectangular butt, and a small hole bored from both edges; the top curves downwards from the front to the back, and on the under side are broad transverse grooves in front of and behind the perforation, which is thus surrounded by a collar of rectangular shape on the outside; it measures $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, $2\frac{3}{16}$ inches in breadth at the cutting edge, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch square at the butt, and $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch in thickness opposite the perforation, found at the Broch of Virkie, East shore, Shetland.

Two Bools (marbles) of red and whitish clay, measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ inch and $\frac{11}{16}$ inch in diameter, found near Gatehouse-of-Fleet, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

(8) By T. L. STIRLING, 34 Haymarket Terrace, Edinburgh.

Three notched Flakes of Flint and one of green Chert (*encothes*), broken across the notch, possibly in the making of micro-burins, measuring $\frac{13}{16}$ inch, $\frac{13}{16}$ inch, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch and $\frac{7}{16}$ inch in length, from Monksford Field, Dryburgh Mains, Berwickshire.

(9) By Dr T. M. SAXBY, Halligarth, Unst.

Cleaver-like implement of Stone, measuring $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in breadth, with a hollow at one end for the grip. Found at the bottom of a moss at North Dale, Haroldswick, Unst, Shetland.

(10) By WALTER G. GRANT, F.S.A.Scot.

Triangular Knife and three Scrapers of light-coloured Flint, from Hullion, Rousay, Orkney.

Flint Scraper from the stalled cairn, Knowe of Yarso, Rousay, Orkney.

Battered back Point of Flint, with a thick white patina, measuring $\frac{1\frac{3}{8}}$ inch in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in breadth; half of a finely formed leaf-shaped Arrow-head, of brown Flint; Scraper of white Quartz; fifteen Scrapers of grey and brown Flint; Side Scraper of white Flint, and six worked Flints. Found on News (Newhouses), Hullion, Rousay, Orkney.

Two leaf-shaped Arrow-heads of brownish yellow Flint, (1) measuring $1\frac{9}{32}$ inch by $\frac{9}{16}$ inch, found near the stalled chambered cairn, the Knowe of Bigland, Faraclet, Rousay, Orkney; (2) measuring $1\frac{3}{32}$ inch by $\frac{1}{32}$ inch, from the field above Midhowe Broch and Cairn, Westness, Rousay.

Three-legged Skillet of Bronze, measuring $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and 5 inches across the mouth; the legs are $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and the flat handle 5 inches.

Communion Token: Rousay United Associate Congregation, 1834.

(11) By Mr ROBERTSON, through FRED A. FERGUSON, F.S.A.Scot.

Knife, and a pointed object, worked along one side, of yellow Flint, found in a field near Kirkton, at the foot of Lochlee, Angus.

(12) By Mrs R. W. NAPIER, 43 Warrender Park Terrace, Edinburgh.

Lead Medal commemorating the passing of the Reform Bill, 1832.

(13) By Mr NISBET, Baliasta.

Perforated Stone, measuring $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch by $\frac{7}{8}$ inch, and a flat oval Pendant of Stone with a picked perforation countersunk from both sides, near one end, measuring $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches by $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $\frac{7}{8}$ inch, from Baliasta, Baltasound, Unst, Shetland. The latter is said to have been hung on the foreheads of cattle to keep them from bolting. The signs of wear at the perforation seem to bear out this attribution.

(14) By A. W. TAIT, Vementry.

Segment of Ox-horn, measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length and $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch in greatest diameter, with a large perforation on its longer side, and a bluntly pointed Bone Object, measuring $2\frac{9}{16}$ inches long, with a longitudinal slot, measuring $\frac{5}{8}$ inch by $\frac{3}{16}$ inch, near the point, and a small indentation at the opposite end. Both were discovered 1 foot below the surface of a peat moss, at Vementry, Bixter, Shetland; the pointed object was found inserted in the perforation in the horn object.

(15) By ROBERT FORSYTH, Enfield Cottage, Portobello.

Part of a white silk ribbon from Queen Victoria's wedding cake.

(16) By Mrs JAMES T. RICHARDSON, 7 Tantallon Terrace, North Berwick.

Policeman's Rattle, and a Beetle of Wood measuring 15 inches long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, from North Berwick; Wooden Jelly Ladle with a hooked handle, measuring $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, from Berwickshire; Toddy Ladle with a double twisted handle and ring end, carved out of one piece of wood, about 1870, by Willie McNee, Lochearnhead.

(17) By JAMES CURLE, LL.D., F.S.A.Scot.

Relics from the Roman Fort at Newstead.

Bronze or Brass Objects.

Bow-shaped Fibula, wanting the pin, the catch-plate broken; bow of harp-shaped Fibula, with a floriated knob near the top of the bow; knee-shaped Fibula, half of head wanting; penannular Brooch with rounded terminals obliquely fluted, retaining part of the pin; two plain Rings; halves of two plain Rings; terminal of the handle of a Patera; Mount with two concentric raised mouldings on the top and a central perforation and two rivet holes for attachment; two hollow hemispherical Mounts, with a pin on the under side for attachment; flat, domed, hollow Mount, the under side filled with solder; hollow hemispherical Mount; Strap with hooked end and two pins on the under side for attachment; part of a thin narrow Strap; Pin of Brooch formed of thin twisted sheet metal; small piece of Plate with two straight parallel mouldings and a partly punched rivet hole between them.

First Brass of Hadrian; Second Brass of Hadrian, A.D. 119; Second Brass of Domitian, A.D. 86; Second Brass of Antoninus Pius, A.D. 155.

Rounded rod of Lead, measuring $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter.

Iron Objects.

Triangular-bladed Arrow-head; Arrow-head with socket; Spear-head with imperfect socket; Stylus; Key with T-shaped lifter; Key, L-shaped, with a loop at the end of the handle; broken Key (?), L-shaped; with broken loop at the end; Bar with a large perforation at one end and broken at the other, measuring $11\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length; Bucket Handle, broken in two, with recurved ends; broken spatulate Object, the blade

bent, with a ring at the end of the tang; Object with a loop at one end and another $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the first, the remains of a pin sticking in it; L-shaped object, much corroded and twisted; L-shaped bar, measuring $9\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length; Hoop of a tub or barrel measuring $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in breadth.

Playing-men: three of black glass, measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, $\frac{1\frac{1}{6}}$ inch and $\frac{9}{16}$ inch in diameter, one of blue glass, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter, and two of milky white glass, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter.

Two melon-shaped Beads and parts of two others of green and blue vitreous paste, and part of another of blue glass.

Lead Whorl of domical shape; Stone Whorl; Stone Disc; Sling-stone; Rude Whetstone, measuring $6\frac{1\frac{5}{6}}$ inches in length; half of a Sandstone Weight, of flattened pear-shape, measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter; flattened spheroid of reddish Sandstone, with a partial perforation on the top; two fragments of Plaster, the first painted red outside; fragments of bottoms of Wooden Vessels; two Wooden Tent-pegs; Knife-shaped Wooden Object, measuring $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, the tang $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, covered to a large extent with vivianite; part of the Spoke of a Wheel, of oval section; nine pieces of wood, some being Staves of a bucket or barrel; and turned Base of a Wooden Vessel, measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter.

Plain Cup, measuring $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter and $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch in height, Drag. 27, and parts of four Bowls, of Samian ware, terra sigillata.

Cooking-pot, restored, measuring $10\frac{3}{8}$ inches in height, 5 inches in diameter at the mouth, 9 inches at the shoulder, and $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches at base, and parts of two flat Dishes with everted rims, of black ware.

Handle and part of the mouth of an Amphora, with maker's mark—MON.

Seven Boar Tusks; part of a Skull and Antlers of a red-deer, the beams and brow tines completely sawn through; short section of the beam of an Antler, with parts of two tines sawn through; Tine of red-deer, sawn and cut; part of Tine of red-deer with a socket cut out in one end; Oyster-shell; also specimens of German Samian ware from Vindouissa and Stockstadt.

(18) By ALEXANDER M. COWIE, M.B., C.M., F.S.A.Scot.

Two Glass Sky-lights, moulded to the shape of tiles, for insertion in roofs of byres and stables; Slab of Slate with two openings cut out to receive glass sky-lights.

Two Pony-boots of Leather, used while mowing a lawn. All from Dufftown, Banffshire.

(19) By WILLIAM S. MALLOCH, F.S.A.Scot.

Five Communion Tokens, Colinton, 1825.

(20) By ANDREW CHEYNE, Longfield.

Stone Adze curved lengthwise, measuring $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, $2\frac{9}{16}$ inches wide at the cutting edge, and $\frac{7}{8}$ inch thick, found at Longfield, Dunrossness, Shetland.

(21) By JEREMIAH HARPER, East shore of Virkie, Dunrossness, Shetland, the finder.

Stone Maul with rounded ends and encircled with a broad smooth groove, from the Broch of Virkie, East shore.

(22) By WILLIAM HARPER, East shore of Virkie, the finder.

Bronze Ring, crescentic in cross-section, measuring $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in thickness; Stone Whorl; Bead or Whorl of Steatite, and a discoid Bead of Slate, with a small perforation, not centrally placed, from the Broch of Virkie, East shore.

(23) By RAIMONDO N. DE PINTO, F.S.A.Scot.

Ebony Baton of the Leith Special Constables Association, No. 123, with a silver capsule on each end, measuring 4 inches in length and $\frac{9}{16}$ inch in diameter.

Silver Medal of Bath Street (Leith) Quoiting Club. *obv.* BATH STREET/ QUOITING CLUB/ 1st MAY 1852.

(24) By Miss BLAIR, Glebe Cottage, Gullane.

Stone Cresset, measuring $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 10 inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with four rectangular cavities on the upper face.

Arm of a free-standing Cross, measuring $13\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches, showing a horizontal S-shaped scroll within a flat moulding bearing a single zigzag pattern. Both from the neighbourhood of the old church at Gullane.

(25) By THOMAS D. BATHGATE, F.S.A.Scot.

Mounting cast in white metal in the shape of a Maltese cross, measuring $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches across the arms, found at Braemore, Caithness.

(26) By DAVID STRATHIE, Lintongrange.

Two Scrapers of grey Flint, found on Lintongrange Cottage Farm, West Linton, Peeblesshire.

(27) By JOHN M. CORRIE, F.S.A.Scot.

Whetstone made of a water-worn piece of Slate, perforated at the broad end, from Newstead Roman Fort, S. Annexe.

Three Burnishers formed of small quartz pebbles: (1) measuring $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, imperfect, from Newstead S. Annexe; (2) measuring $\frac{1\frac{5}{16}}$ inch by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, with two ground facets, from Dryburgh Mains, Orchard field; (3) measuring 1 inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch by $\frac{1\frac{5}{16}}$ inch, from Ancrum Mains, Roxburghshire.

Fine Borer of grey Flint, measuring $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch in length, and another pointed at both ends, measuring $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch by $\frac{9}{16}$ inch, from Fairnington, Kelso, Roxburghshire.

Three Scrapers of grey Flint, two from Crichton, Midlothian, and one from Walkerstone, Gorebridge, Midlothian.

Five notched Flint Flakes (*encoches*): two from Whitrighill, Berwickshire, one from Fairnington, Roxburghshire, and two from Dryburgh Mains, Orchard field, Berwickshire.

Small fragment of a Jet Ring, one edge everted, from Ardeer Sands, Ayrshire.

Knee Fibula of Bronze, with part of the spring cover wanting, from Newstead Roman Fort.

(28) By Miss BETTY RICHARDSON, 14 York Place, Edinburgh.

Small Horn Cup, measuring $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in height, with the date, 1746, on the side, and the initials A and F with a thistle between on the bottom, all incised. Said to have been found on the battlefield of Culloden.

(29) By ANGUS GRAHAM, M.A., F.S.A.Scot.

Piece of Pumice ground on two sides to form an acute angle, found in a burnt mound at Hawall, St Andrews, Orkney. This mound contains stone structures, and a number of rude stone implements, with at least one hammer-stone, were found in it.

Two Quartz Scrapers, from Ward Hill, Quendale, Shetland.

(30) By MOIR CARNEGIE, 2 Blackheath Park, London, S.E. 3.

Silver-gilt Quoit, inscribed PRESENTED BY THE MARQUIS OF AILSA, K.T., TO THE KILMARNOCK UNION QUOITING CLUB,

and bearing the names of winners from 1863 to 1871, measuring $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter, bearing the Glasgow hall-mark for 1863.

(31) By C. S. T. CALDER, F.S.A.Scot.

Fragments of a very coarse Vessel of Pottery, yellowish on the exterior and grey inside. The ware is hard and contains broken stones. The vessel is plain and has been bucket-shaped; it has been at least 13 inches in diameter at the mouth. The rim, which is flattened on the top, is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, and the wall rapidly thickens to 1 inch. On the outside, in parts, are traces of soot near the rim. Found on the farm of Kirbuster, Birsay, Orkney.

(32) By H. E. KILBRIDE-JONES, F.S.A.Scot.

Small perforated Disc of Slate, irregularly oval in shape, measuring $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in greatest diameter, the small hole countersunk from both sides, found near the Stone Circle at Loanhead, Daviot, Aberdeenshire.

(33) By JAMES H. W. LAING, Oxford University Press, London.

Double Snuff-pen (spoon) of brass for lifting snuff to both nostrils at once, from Angus.

Esquimaux Dagger with a finely flaked leaf-shaped stone point whipped into the wooden shaft, total length $12\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

Barbed and stemmed Arrow-head, imperfect, from Lumphanan, Aberdeenshire, one from Muir of Mair, Blairgowrie, Perthshire, and one of leaf-shape from Carsie, Blairgowrie; all of Flint.

Leaf-shaped Arrow-head of white Quartz; two Scrapers of Chalcedony; thirty-eight Scrapers, Halbert-shaped Implement with a notch on one side, and five Knives, of grey, brown and yellow Flint; Slate Button with two perforations and ornamented with radial incised lines on both faces; all found on Tents Muir, Fife.

(34) By HUGH CLARK, Edgarville, Glenluce.

Portion of the upper part of the head of a Cross of the Whithorn type, found in a field dyke at Kilncroft, Glenluce, 200 yards north of the parish church. (See subsequent communication by the Rev. R. S. G. Anderson, F.S.A.Scot.)

(35) By Miss HODGSON, Newby Grange, Carlisle.

Two rim fragments of a Mortarium of red clay, from the Roman Fort at Birrens, Dumfriesshire.

(36) Bequeathed by MALCOLM INGLIS, Glasgow.

Two-handed Silver Cup, measuring 9 inches in height, presented by the New West Bow Militia Association to Mr George Ingles, their Treasurer, 25th August 1808. The cup bears the hall-marks of Edinburgh, date letter for 1806-7, head of George III., and maker's stamp PC & S (Cunningham & Simpson). It bears the inscription—GIFTED/ 25th AUGUST 1808/ BY A GENERAL MEETING OF THE/ NEW WEST BOW MILITIA ASSOCIATION/ TO/ MR GEORGE INGLES/ THEIR TREASURER/ IN TESTIMONY OF THEIR HIGH SENSE OF HIS/ FIDELITY AND ACCURACY/ IN THE ARRANGEMENT OF THEIR/ FUNDS. An Account Book of the Association was also bequeathed.

(37) By THE DIRECTORS OF THE BUCCLEUCH ESTATES, LIMITED.

Rude Pillar of Sandstone, bearing an Early Christian inscription in Latin, found in the bed of the river Liddel, near The Brox, Newcastleton, Roxburghshire, by Mr A. W. Somerville and his son, August 1935. (See subsequent communication by Sir George Macdonald, President.)

(38) By Miss EUPHEMIA CAMERON, Dunraven, Strathpeffer.

Flagon of dark olive Glass, splashed with spots of opaque white paste, with globular body and long neck, measuring $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and 9 inches in diameter.

(39) By Sir GEORGE MACDONALD, K.C.B., President.

Fourteenth-century Earthenware Jug, measuring 13 inches in height, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter at the mouth, $8\frac{1}{8}$ inches at widest part, and $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches across the base. On one side of the mouth is a small spout and almost under it is a bearded face, and arms and hands—the arms projecting to form two small handle-like bows and the hands connecting with the body. The handle, which is placed on the opposite side of the vessel, has three longitudinal grooves on the outside of the bow, and, where it joins the body below, widens out and shows a hollow on either side made by the thumb. Round the bottom are thumb-made depressions. The jug is encircled by a slightly raised moulding under the neck. The vessel is covered with a green glaze, and depending from the moulding are rough ladder-like designs in a brown glaze. Found at Perclewan, Dalrymple, Ayrshire, in 1833. (See *New Statistical Account. Arch. Colls. of Ayr and Wigton*, vol. i. p. 80.)

Fragment of the lip of a Mortarium of red ware, from Inveravon.

(40) By GEORGE VEITCH, F.S.A.Scot.

Fish-slice of Silver, bearing the maker's mark C F (Charles Fowler), the town marks ELGIN, and an ecclesiastic with an indeterminate object in his right hand and a crozier in the left; on the front of the top of the stem are the initials W.S.B.

The following Purchases for the Museum were intimated:—

Highland flat ring Brooch of Brass, measuring $3\frac{1}{16}$ inches in diameter, the ends of the ring overlapped and riveted. There is a notch on both edges, near the extremities, to receive the turned-over loop of the pin, which has been hammered out of a strip of plate brass. On the front are three Maltese crosses separated by narrow radiating oblong panels alternately plain and hatched with zigzags and criss-cross lines, all very crudely incised. On the back are several simple crosses and lines made with a wriggling-iron. The brooch is covered with a yellowish green patina, and the outer edge of the ring is chipped. Found on the shore of Loch Morlich, Inverness-shire.

Horn Cream Skimmer and a Horn Spoon with a short handle, from Aberdeenshire.

Flanged Bronze Axe, palstave, the cutting edge broad and ends recurved, measuring $5\frac{9}{16}$ inches in length, $\frac{3}{2}$ inch in greatest thickness, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the cutting edge, the surface pitted and very slightly patinated. Found in a field during agricultural operations on Upper Dounreay, Reay, Caithness, not far from the cairns on Cnoc Freisceadain.

Two Communion Tokens: Mull, Brook, 857, and Kilninian and Kilmore, Brook, 608.

Knife of brownish black Flint, of oblong shape, ground along one side and one end, measuring $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in breadth, and $\frac{7}{16}$ inch in greatest thickness, found at Clints, Berwickshire; thick leaf-shaped Arrow-head of grey Chert, measuring $\frac{15}{16}$ inch long and $\frac{15}{32}$ inch broad, and Slug-shaped Implement of red Flint, measuring $1\frac{7}{16}$ inch by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{9}{32}$ inch, found near the Ring of Brodgar, Stenness, Orkney; Blade of cream-coloured Flint, obliquely pointed at one end, battered on the angled part, measuring $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch by $\frac{5}{16}$ inch, from Quinni Moan, Stenness; finely made Burnisher of brown Quartzite, of rectangular section, contracting slightly towards the ends, which are rounded vertically, measuring $2\frac{3}{16}$ inches by $\frac{5}{8}$ inch by $\frac{9}{16}$ inch, from Cray, Glenshee, Perthshire; five Burnishers made from white and cream-coloured quartz pebbles, from Newstead Roman Fort, and one from Dryburgh Mains, Orchardfield, Berwickshire; butt half of a finely made stone Axe-

hammer, broken through the perforation, and eleven Discs of fine-grained grey Sandstone, measuring from $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches by $\frac{5}{16}$ inch to $\frac{1}{16}$ inch by $\frac{3}{16}$ inch, from Fairnington, Kelso, Roxburghshire; Intaglio from a finger-ring, showing a man standing facing a tree, two dogs in front of him, one jumping against the tree, while a bird flies into the branches, from Dryburgh Mains; fragments of six variegated Glass Armlets, all of D-shaped section, from Newstead Roman Fort; Button Mould of mica schist, measuring $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $\frac{9}{16}$ inch, with matrices for two domical-shaped buttons on one side, and part of another matrix on the opposite side, from Dryburgh Mains, Berwickshire.

Oblong Snuff-box of Horn, measuring $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch, with a strap round each end, and a horse standing on a pedestal with foliage on the lid, of silver; Snuff-spoon of bone, in form of a Highlander wearing a Glengarry bonnet.

Old Orkney Armchair with straw back and two drawers below the seat.

Armchair of Beech and Scots fir with the initials K.I. and date 1773, with a heart between, carved at the top of the back, from Birsay, Orkney.

Wooden Cog formed of staves and two iron hoops, with two vertical handles, which have a large perforation near the centre, and the top and bottom ending in a scroll. The cog measures $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height and $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter at the mouth, and came from one of the North Isles, Orkney.

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

(1) By HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

The Geology of the Orkneys. Edinburgh, 1935.

Journal of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, from January 1759 to December 1763. London, 1935.

Calendar of Treasury Books, January 1693 to March 1696. Vol. x., parts 1-3, and part 4. Indexes. London, 1935.

Curia Regis Rolls of the Reigns of Richard I. and John. London, 1935.

Calendar of State Papers and Manuscripts. Vol. xxxv. 1666-1668. London, 1935.

(2) By THE COUNCIL OF THE ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY.

One Hundred and Seventh Annual Report. Edinburgh, 1934.

(3) By THOMAS MCGROUTHER, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

The Meaning of the Inscription on the Window-sill of the Old Masonic Building in Silver Row, Falkirk. Reprint from *The Falkirk Herald*, 20th April 1935.

(4) By THE EAST ASIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Archæologia Orientalis. Vol. iv. Tokyo and Kyoto, 1934.

(5) By THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF DUNBLANE CATHEDRAL.

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