

IV.

- (1) CARMINNOW FORT; (2) SUPPLEMENTARY EXCAVATIONS AT THE VITRIFIED FORT OF FINAVON, ANGUS; AND (3) SOME BRONZE AGE VESSELS FROM ANGUS. BY PROFESSOR V. GORDON CHILDE, B.LITT., F.S.A.SCOT.

(1) CARMINNOW FORT, STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

The area marked "Earthworks" on the O.S. map (xiii. N.W.) with the exception of the highest corner is occupied by a plantation of firs. These were still standing at the time of excavation, and between them the bracken was growing 3 feet high. Such vegetation very effectively masks surface indications, while the roots have distorted the structure of the ramparts and so disturbed the subsoil as to impede the recognition of post-holes. At the one point where the works extend beyond the limits of the plantation, the modern dyke built to enclose it and a foot-track following the line of the ancient fosse have complicated the picture.

Moreover, the geological features of the glaciated district often simulate human works. At the site and generally in the vicinity the bedrock is covered with glacial deposits of varying depth and character. Our excavations and neighbouring quarry sections reveal everywhere as the ultimate subsoil a very sandy and gravelly sort of "boulder clay," always grey in colour. Its surface is often, but not always, covered by a sandy and stony till, differing from the "boulder clay" only by its orange-colour. The surface of the boulder clay is not naturally level but hummocky, furrowed by non-human agencies and strewn with

probably used as food. These include limpets (*Patella vulgata*), oysters (*Ostrea edulis*), razorshells (*Ensis ensis*), "buckies" (*Buccinum undatum*), a winkle (*Littorina littorea*), a scallop (*Pecten maximus*), and a sugar-shell (*Cyprina islandica*).

There were several bones of the rabbit, which are however of no archæological importance.

Evidence from the animal remains leads to the assumption that the relics are of late prehistoric or early historic date.

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ridge crest to the edge of the gorge and bounded the higher part of the fort about 510 feet above O.D. East of the crest an area lying on an average nearly 20 feet lower has also been enclosed by banks and ditches, dimly discernible among the trees and ferns. But some of the hollows in this lower area are certainly natural. Immediately at the foot of the ridge our sections 1, 2 and 3 crossed a hollow in which the surface of the boulder clay stood 492, 489, and 478 feet respectively above O.D. The hollow was found in each case to be filled up with 3 to 4 feet of loamy

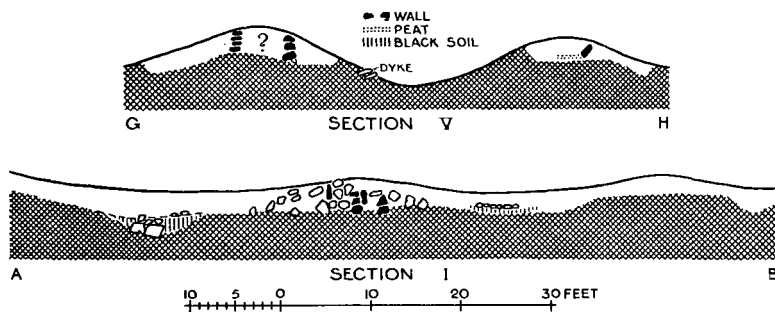


Fig. 2. Carminnow Fort: Sections through Wall.

soil, and contained many large boulders, but its rounded bottom betrayed its natural origin.

Beyond the depression the clay, here covered by orange till, rose to a second lower ridge, 496, 493, and 484 feet respectively above O.D. It was upon this ridge that the defences of the eastern side of the enclosure seem to have been erected.

The shallowness of the soil on the higher part of the fort made it improbable that relics should have been preserved there. Our operations were accordingly confined to the lower portions, where deep soil might have preserved relics, and to the highest corner, where the defences appeared particularly conspicuous. Trenches were cut across the works on the crest of the ridge and at points below it (cuts 5, 4, 1, 2, and 3). Cuts 1a and 3b were designed to explore level patches that might have been used for habitations.

In cuts 3, 1, 4, and 5 the innermost "defences" proved to be a rough wall or dyke of stones, or stones and turf. It had been badly distorted by tree roots and doubtless plundered for dyke-building. In the best-preserved section on the crest of the ridge the faces stood 30 to 33 inches high and were 8 feet apart. In section 3 the rampart was 7 feet wide. The inner face is composed of small stones—11 by 10 by 6 inches, 10 by 6 by 4 inches or less—not laid in courses but yet neatly fitted together

and tightly wedged (fig. 3). The foundation course of the outer face consists of large irregular blocks, as much as 3 feet high, with smaller stones filling in the chinks between them and laid upon them. The core is made up of large boulders packed tightly but without order and mixed with loose earth. In cut 1, slabs on edge had been used in places.

The strips of wall exposed in sections 1, 4, and 5 certainly form parts

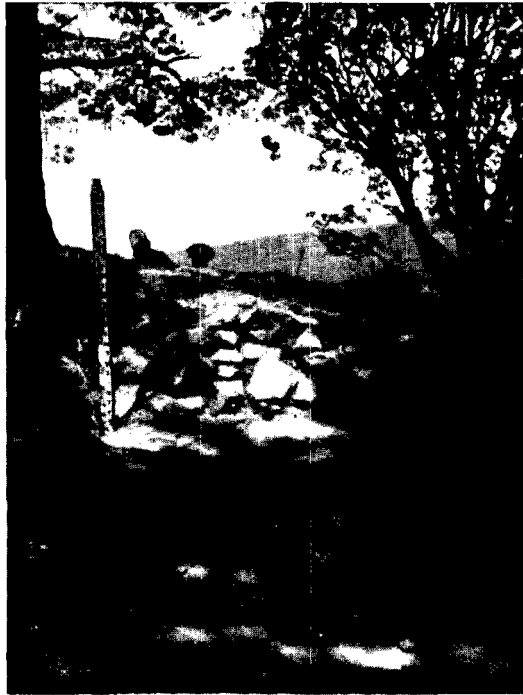


Fig. 3. Inner Face of Wall in Section V.

of one continuous rampart that probably extended right to the cliff edge on the west. The section exposed in cut 3 in its turn runs down 55 feet from cut 3 to the gorge, but is not in line with the foregoing and does not seem to join on to it. In cuts 3*b* and 2 no convincing traces of walling were exposed, so that there may be a gap of nearly 100 feet where the wall is untraceable. This space doubtless includes the gate, but it is either overgrown with dense trees and bracken or traversed by a footpath, so that it could not be conveniently explored.

Beyond the rampart just described section 5 gives clear surface

indications of a ditch, but the plantation dyke and footpath made it an unpromising spot for excavation. A V-shaped ditch, 6 feet wide and cut to a depth of 2 feet into the grey boulder clay, was, however, definitely traced in cut 3 immediately outside the rampart. In section 1 there is a hollow, some 12 feet wide, beyond the rampart. Over this space the orange till is missing, perhaps because it had been dug away in antiquity, but the presence of a fosse cutting into the grey boulder clay could not be established here. On the contrary, resting upon the level surface of the grey "clay," we encountered a ruinous construction

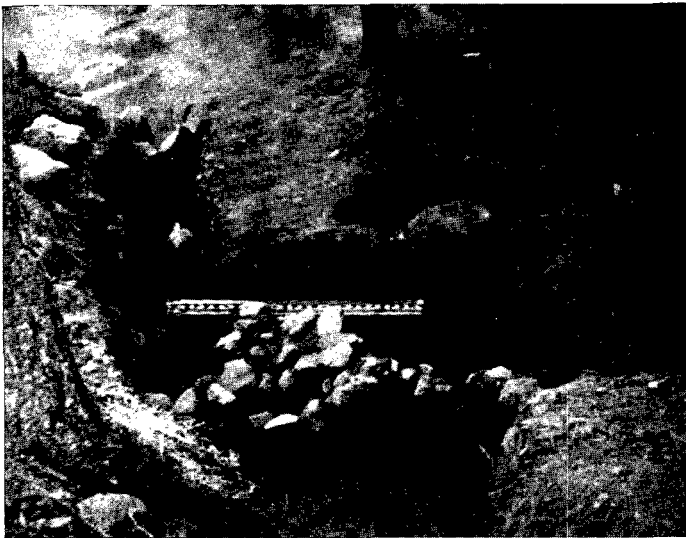


Fig. 4. "Hearth" in Section I.

occupying the southern half of our trench: rows of small stones, forming perhaps the bases of walls, enclose a roughly triangular space which was filled with black soil (? peat ash) to a depth of 5 to 7 inches (fig. 4). The subsoil under and at the edges of the enclosure was hardened as if baked. We may, therefore, be dealing here with an early fire-place.

Cut 5 revealed a definite counterscarp bank beyond the presumed ditch. The bank, composed of loose till, was kept in place by a kerb of stones set edgewise in the orange subsoil. Under the material thus retained was a layer of peaty earth marking the "old turf-line" at the time of the bank's erection. A low bank of gravel covers the boulder clay beyond the fosse in section 3, but no underlying turf-line establishes

its artificial character. In cut 1 the orange till, forming a deposit 12 inches deep beyond the hollow that contained the fire-place, looks and feels thoroughly natural and fades imperceptibly towards its base into the admittedly natural grey boulder clay.

The bank of orange till in section 1 is interrupted after 14 feet by a hollow, 6 feet wide, in which orange till is missing and even the surface of the boulder clay slopes down a foot, only to rise again to its former level. This hollow contained several boulders, too big to lift, mixed with dirty soil which, however, was free of bones or relics. The hollow may mark the line of a small outer ditch. A downward slope of the boulder clay at the end of section 5 may also mark the same ditch, but surface indications of its presence are nowhere distinct. In section 3 where the turf-line led us to expect a ditch, excavation showed the boulder clay running horizontal and undisturbed.

On the edge of the precipitous slope down to the river at the western end of section 3 a ridge of large stones protrudes through the turf. Comparable accumulations of stones can be observed at other points along the edge of the declivity throughout the enclosed area, but not on the open moorland beyond. It being unlikely that they are natural, these accumulations may mark the line of an old dyke or rampart along the edge of the gorge. A number of the stones near the end of section 3 were fully exposed, but not even excavation down to virgin soil revealed a trace of building or deliberate arrangement. Elsewhere too surface indications and rabbit-scrapes disclose only chaos. If there ever was a wall along the precipice, it must have been so flimsy that erosion and tree roots have utterly distorted it.

At no point in the areas excavated were indications of habitations obtained. However, the depression in cut 1, diagnosed above as natural, was filled to a depth of 18 inches with dark soil and stones under nearly 2 feet of recent yellow loamy soil. From this dark soil numerous minute scraps of burnt bone and an unworked flint chip were recovered. A similar band of dark soil and stones, this time only a couple of inches thick, was encountered 2 feet below the turf in that part of the same hollow intersected by cut 2. In cut 3*b* another patch of dark soil, some 10 feet square in area and 2 to 6 inches deep, was uncovered, barely 1 foot below the modern turf. The area had once been used by a family of rabbits for a burrow, and it is possible that the colour of the soil is due to them. Scraps of finely comminuted bone, a couple of flint chips and one extremely minute fragment of what may once have been a pot were in any case discovered here. A few scraps of burnt bone also came to light against the inner wall face in section 5. Finally in section 3,

21 inches below the turf, the iron ferrule of a modern walking-stick was sticking in the inner face of the rampart.

The Society is indebted to Sir Alexander Gibb and to Sir Robert Macalpine & Sons, contractors for the Kendoon Reservoir, for the opportunity of examining the site prior to its submergence and for assistance towards the cost of the operations, and to Miss Stewart and Mr Turner, of the League of Prehistorians, for assisting in supervising the work.

(2) SUPPLEMENTARY EXCAVATIONS AT THE VITRIFIED FORT OF FINAVON, ANGUS.

In the hope of solving some of the problems left over from the previous two seasons' work, further sections were opened up in the fort in August 1935.

To reach the occupation level just inside the southern rampart, that had previously proved the most likely spot for relics, a new section, F,

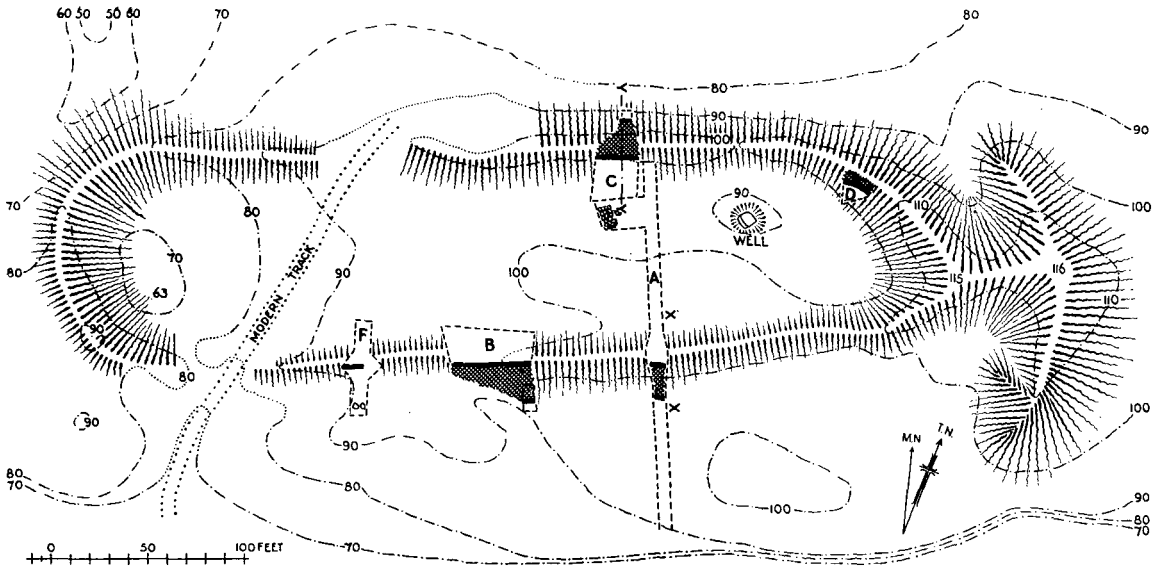


Fig. 5. Finavon Vitrified Fort: Plan.

8 feet in width was cut, beginning 37 feet west of the west end of section B.¹ (fig. 5). The bank of debris from the rampart was particularly low at this point, so that it seemed as if the occupation level should be

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. lxxix. p. 52.

reached here with a minimum of labour. The section was dug at right angles to the assumed line of the wall. Taking as base an extension of line B (the base of section used in 1934), the section reached rock-outcrop after 7 feet. From this point the outcropping conglomerate rose to a ridge (6.5 feet below datum) 14 feet from base and began to dip again 20 feet from base. The trench cut the line of the rampart's inner face 25 feet from base, but the crest of the superficially visible bank of debris coincided with the crest of the conglomerate ridge, 17 feet from base.

There was a gap in the wall face at the eastern side of the trench, but the foundations were picked up on the other side of the section and were followed for a distance of 12 feet by an enlargement of the excavation. The foundation course consisted mainly of small flat stones, about 1 foot long but only 2 to 4 inches thick. In places the second course was also preserved, and was found then to consist of larger stones; for instance, one was 18 inches long by 2 feet wide by 8 inches thick. The stones were laid directly on the very irregular surface of the conglomerate and were themselves irregular in shape, only the inner edges being straight. There was no evidence for a back face to this wall, but the slope of the rock behind it was in some places counterbalanced by a course of flat slabs below what, viewed from inside the fort, must be termed the foundation course. Owing to the uneven rock on which it rested the wall-foundation was not perfectly straight, but, with a maximum deviation of 9 inches, it continued the line of the face exposed in section B.

Section F was continued beyond the line of inner face to a total length of 50 feet. From the rock ledge on which the wall face stood the level of virgin soil fell $4\frac{1}{4}$ feet in 20 (to 13.40 feet below datum), the sloping subsoil being interrupted in places by step-like ridges of outcrop. Between 45 and 50 feet from base the trench exposed large quarried blocks of sandstone of the same form as those elsewhere used in the outer face of the rampart. This was to be expected in the section between 45 and 46 feet from base, but, despite an enlargement of the trench here, no continuous line of foundations came to light. On the other hand, the stem of a clay pipe discovered on virgin soil disclosed the activity of workmen last century. The rampart must have been quarried away right to its foundation in constructing a road to the plantation on the southern platform of the hill.

Inside the line of the inner face the trench cut through the usual deposit of black soil containing animal bones and fragments of pottery. Three pigs' skulls were noted among the bones but no other relics. Where the foundation course was missing, this black layer extended for a dis-

tance of 3 feet beyond the line of inner face. Beyond that point a thin purplish layer, similar to that noted immediately under the occupation layer in section B, covered the subsoil. Beyond the assumed line of the outer face there was another dark layer, comprising small pieces of charcoal of oak and other woods, but no large logs.

The gap in the foundation of the inner face must be due to the same disturbance as had removed the whole of the outer face and left instead a clay pipe-stem; there was no sign of a door-cheek where the inner face



Fig. 6. Slabs in Section C2.

ended. The complete removal of the rampart's foundations here in recent times shows that it would be futile now to look for the gateway which presumably lies right on the line of the main road across the fort as marked upon our plan.

To determine whether any structure survived in the interior of the fort, an area 20 feet wide along line A and ultimately 25 feet long along the southern margin of section C¹ was cleared down to virgin soil. In the eastern half of this area no constructions could be recognised, though slabs that might have fallen from the rampart were found as far as 9 feet south of C. In the western half of the area such slabs were more numerous. By removing loose and tilted slabs we were here left with a plausible-looking "pavement" of very irregular plan (fig. 6). The slabs of

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. xlix. p. 57.

this "pavement" (from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches thick) all lie practically horizontal, with a difference of level of less than 6 inches from south to north. The subsoil on the other hand was dipping more rapidly, so that there was a difference in level of the virgin soil, underlying the slabs, of from 9 to 12 inches. In fact, the slabs furthest from the rampart rested immediately on virgin soil while those near the margin of section C covered other slabs and a deposit of black soil mixed with large pieces of charred wood. The latter deposit is evidently identical with that found so widely distributed in section C itself, where the logs covered the occupation deposit proper. Hence the pavement, if such it be, is later than the bed of charred logs and the underlying occupation layer described last year in section C.

On the margins of the supposed pavement several shallow hollows, none more than 6 inches deep, were observed to have been excavated in virgin soil. These were carefully plotted, but make no intelligible pattern. Quite possibly they are due only to moles. No relics nor even charcoal were found above the paving slabs. It is therefore still possible that these slabs, despite their curiously horizontal position and the neatness with which some seem to fit together, may after all represent merely the spill-over from the collapse of the rampart. If they have really been set to form the floor of some construction, the latter must be later than the main occupation of the fort defined by the "occupation layers" explored in 1934, and even later than the event which has left the layer of burnt logs all round the interior. If the pavement be accepted as evidence of a secondary occupation of the site, we might assign to the same period the fragment of a rotary quern found high up in the debris of the south rampart.

REPORT ON FURTHER BONE RELICS FOUND DURING THE EXCAVATION OF THE VITRIFIED FORT AT FINAVON, ANGUS, DURING 1935. By MARGERY I. PLATT, M.Sc., Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh.

With the exception of a broken shell of the common snail (*Cepæa nemoralis* (L.)), all the animal remains found at Finavon last year were of ordinary mammalian domestic stock, no doubt used for food. Unlike the previous year, no bones of a wild species such as the Red or Roe Deer occurred. Oxen, pigs and sheep are practically evenly represented in numbers of individuals.

Ox.

The fragments of bovine remains, because of their superior size,

appear to exceed in numbers those of the other two species; but this is not really the case, since the presence of only three animals can be estimated. The features exhibited are typical of young adults and in no instance are particularly large. They suggest a slenderly built ox of characteristic shorthorn variety. Measurements are given below of two complete cannon bones.¹ *On reference to the figures* it will be seen that the metatarsal resembles closely *that recorded last year* from the same site, which was compared with similar data from a small ox of Shetland race.

	<i>Metacarpal.</i>	<i>Finavon.</i>
Maximum length		172.5 mm.
„ width of proximal end		55.0 mm.
„ „ „ distal end		59.1 mm.
Minimum „ „ shaft		33.3 mm.

	<i>Metatarsal.</i>	
Maximum length		199.5 mm.
„ width of proximal end		39.0 mm.
„ „ „ distal end		48.0 mm.
Minimum „ „ shaft		23.2 mm.

Pig.

The remains of at least five animals can be recognised. They do not indicate a pig of large size. Examination of the lower jaws with teeth proves the presence of two mature specimens, a third rather older with last molars well worn, and lastly two young ones from the jaws of which the milk molars had not been shed.

Sheep.

The comparatively sparse relics of the sheep reveal the occurrence of four individuals: three adults and a very young specimen. There are no horn cores and little evidence of the actual breed present. The only bones of any significance are two radii of large size indicating a long-limbed sheep, rather above the mean in height. A left and a right radius were uninjured, exact proportions of which are recorded below.

	<i>Radius.</i>	<i>Left.</i>	<i>Right.</i>
Maximum length		161.0 mm.	152.5 mm.
„ width of proximal end		27.2 mm.	34.1 mm.
„ „ „ distal end		27.7 mm.	28.4 mm.
Minimum „ „ shaft		15.9 mm.	17.8 mm.

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. lxi. p. 79.

The majority of the bones, although broken as usual, did not give the appearance of having been purposely fractured for the production of artifacts, etc., and only one fragment was charred indicating the use of fire.

(3) SOME BRONZE AGE VESSELS FROM ANGUS.

The food-vessel shown in fig. 7 was unearthed some thirty years ago on Sandyford Farm, Kirriemuir (O.S. map, Forfar, Sheet xxxii). A ploughman was getting stones for building a bridge to replace the ford from which the farm takes its name and found a cist consisting of four uprights and a capstone. The cist is said to have contained two vessels and dark greasy earth. The latter feature points to a burial by inhumation; in the acid soil of Strathmore skeletons are liable to be completely consumed, but burnt bones are, of course, permanent and would attract attention. The cist was found on the southern slope of a low sandy knoll adjacent to a permanent spring. The ploughman insists on the sandy nature of the knoll in contrast to the more clayey soil of the rest of the field in which it lies, and it may be added that the knoll itself is not on the crest of the ridge. As no mention is made of a cairn and no trace of such is now visible, the cist may be presumed to have been a "flat grave."

One of the urns in the cist crumbled away, but the other was preserved in the farm-house till the furniture was sold in August 1935. The urn was then purchased by Provost Graham of Forfar, who has kindly allowed me to photograph and describe the vessel.

The food-vessel is composed of the usual soft, badly baked ware, and has been kept together since its discovery by a string round the neck¹ which was only temporarily removed while the photograph was being taken. The vessel belongs formally to Abercromby's type 1a. The shoulder is encircled by two broad grooves. Six ears or stop-ridges each span both grooves and project beyond the line of the intervening moulding. Each ear is pierced with two holes, corresponding to the grooves, but the holes are too small to take a cord, and it is doubtful whether they go right through the ear; in any case they are mere vestiges of the functional string-holes.

The upper two-thirds of the vessel are decorated with impressions, arranged to form herring-bone bands. Above the shoulder the elements of the design appear as mere cuneiform imprints; the flat tool that produced them has been impressed edgewise into the soft clay so that the top end went in furthest. In the lower rows the marks of teeth can just

¹ It is so figured in Allan Reid, *Antiquities of Kirriemuir*, p. 363.

be distinguished within the impressions. Evidently the implement used was the toothed stamp often employed for decorating food-vessels, although its teeth seem to have been badly worn down; quite possibly the same tool made the impressions in the upper rows though teeth-marks are invisible in them. There is one row of triangular jabs along



Fig. 8. Cordon Urn, Keithick.

the rim's outer edge and four similar rows along the bevelled interior. The base is plain.

In decoration (as in general form) the Sandyford urn agrees with many food-vessels from the eastern part of Britain, in contrast to the Irish types, found on the west. The concentration of food-vessels in Angus has already been noted by Dr Mitchell, and we can now add another dot to the cluster she has plotted.

In 1892 ploughing operations between Keithick House and the Isla (O.S. map, Perthshire, Sheet lxiii)¹ brought to light a small urnfield com-

¹ The 6-inch O.S. map records several cists in the vicinity

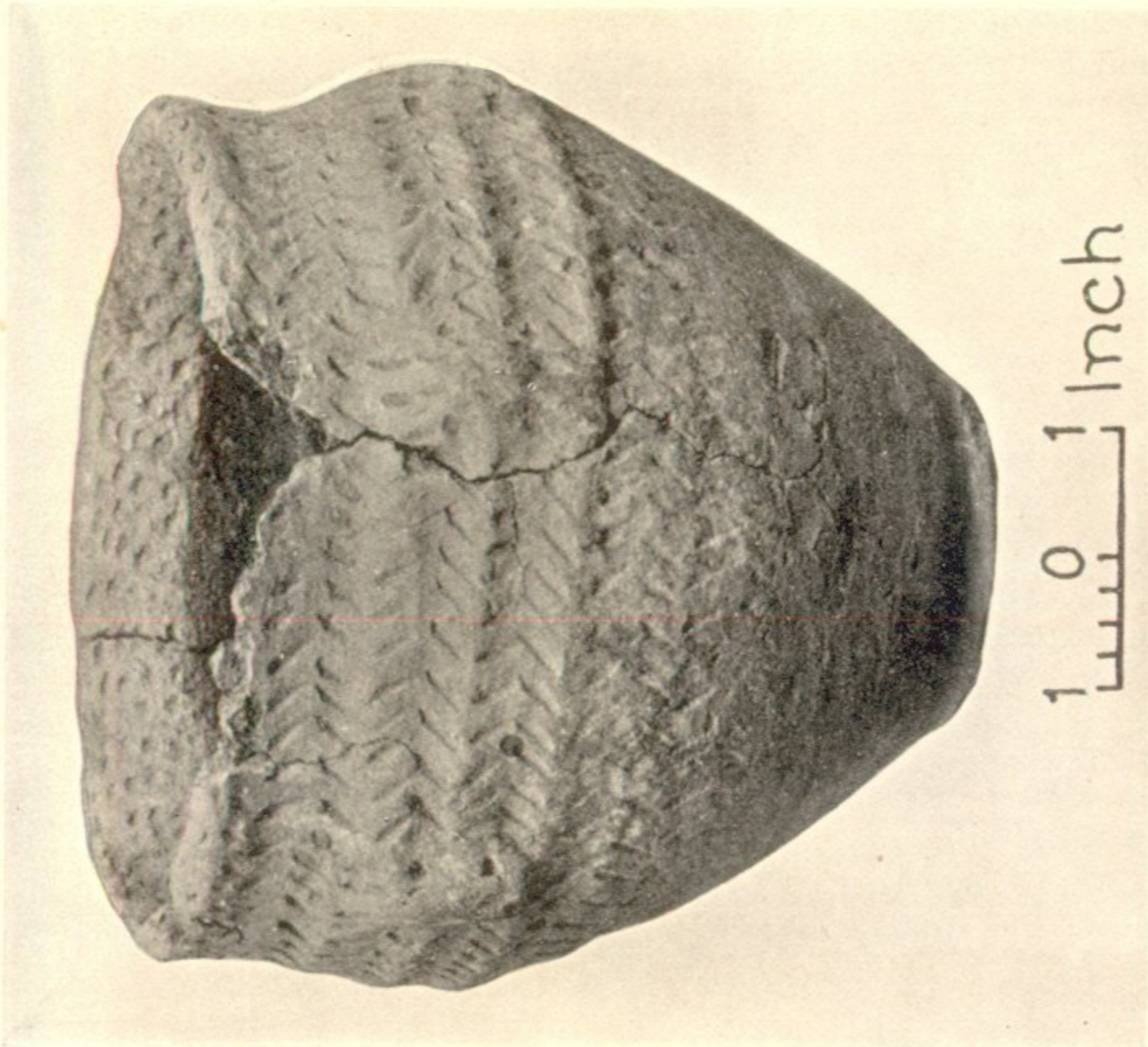


Fig. 7. Food-vessel from Sandyford, Angus. (n.)



prising at least four interments. All the urns were standing mouth downwards over cremated bones; one contained a pigmy vessel which was unfortunately lost. The bases on all the urns were smashed by the plough, but the remaining sherds were collected and are now preserved in Keithick House. The proprietrix, Miss Brodie Wood, very kindly permitted me to examine and describe the vessels.

The best-preserved urn must have stood about 1 foot high. It belongs

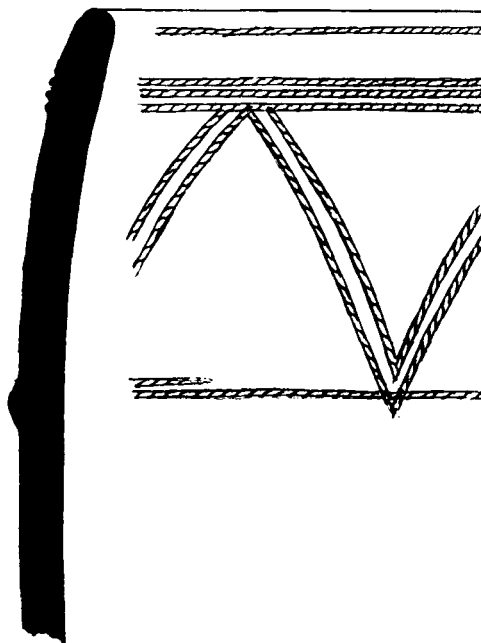


Fig. 9. Sherd of Urn 2, Keithick. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

to Abercromby's type 6, the cordon urn (fig. 8). The zone above the upper cordon, corresponding to the overhanging rim of the ancestral form, is decorated with a lattice pattern formed by the imprints of a coarse twisted cord.

Urn 2 belonged to the same type, and exhibited on the upper register a chevron pattern formed by two parallel cord-imprints (fig. 9). The cord had been wrapped round the urn's body below the rim and just above the top cordon, and here the imprint of the overlapping end of the cord is just visible on the surviving sherd.

Urn 3 belonged to the same type, but is even more degenerate than

the foregoing. The surface was quite void of any impressed decoration. The only surviving cordon, about 3 inches below the rim, barely projects above the body of the vase, but a shallow groove, left by the potter's thumb, just above the cordon enhances its effect.

Urn 4, represented only by a small fragment, must have resembled urn 2 very closely.

In all the urns the rim is simply rounded (as in fig. 9), without any trace of flattening or internal bevel.

Typologically all the urns belong to the end of the local Bronze Age. Small groups of cinerary urns have been previously reported from Strathmore, but, like ours, they fall far short of the extensive urnfields of Fife and the Lothians.

MONDAY, 13th April 1936.

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

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

Rev. HARRY ANDREW, Minister of Gilfillan Memorial Church, Gilfillan Manse, Ancrum, Road, Dundee.

Miss SHEILA M. MACDONALD, Blarour, Speanbridge, Inverness-shire.

W. SCHOLLES, M.A., Senior History Master, The Abbey School, Fort Augustus.

W. H. TUNSTALL, Monkholme, Corbiehill Road, Davidson's Mains, Edinburgh, 4.

Miss M. E. Crichton Mitchell, Ph.D., F.S.A.Scot., exhibited photographs of three Scottish urns now preserved in the British Museum.

Miss Mitchell submitted the following statement about the vessels:—

Fig. 1 is a food-vessel. It measures $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, $5\frac{3}{16}$ across the mouth, 6 inches at the widest part, and $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches across the base. It was inadequately figured in Abercromby's *Bronze Age Pottery* as No. 347, and was found at Stonehaven. No further details are available. It is a typologically early food-vessel, Irish in character, and notable for the attempted false relief ornamentation.

Fig. 2, No. 1, is a beaker. It measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, 5 inches across the mouth, 5 inches at the widest part, and $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches across the

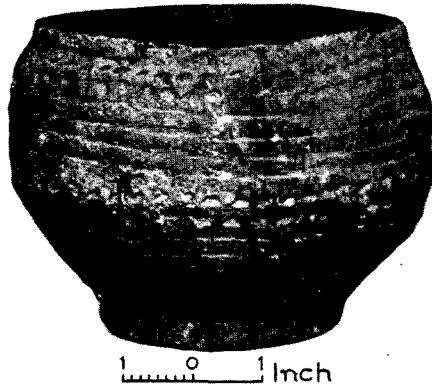


Fig. 1. Food-vessel from Stonehaven.

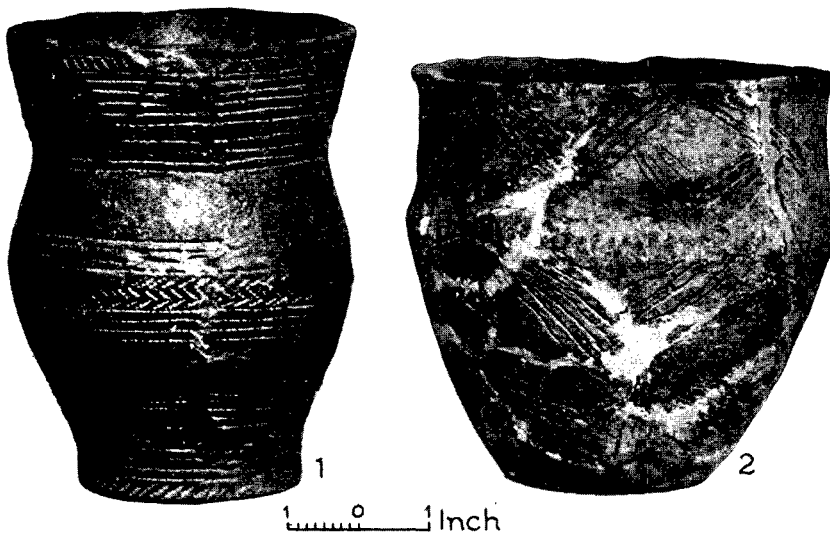


Fig. 2. Beaker from Easter Gollachy (No. 1), and Food-vessel from Stonehaven (No. 2).

base. It was found in a short cist 3 feet long and lying north-west and south-east at Easter Gollachy, Buckie, Banffshire. The urn was formerly

in the collection of Hugh Young of Burghead. In perfect condition, it is a particularly fine specimen of type C.

Fig. 2, No. 2, is a food-vessel. It measures 6 inches in height, $6\frac{3}{16}$ inches across the mouth, 6 inches at the widest part, and $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches across the base. It was found in a cist near Stonehaven. The urn is reminiscent of both beaker and food-vessel. But that it may belong to the climax of the Scottish Early Bronze Age is proved by an unpublished find from Kirkcaldy. In the Museum there an urn is exhibited similar in some respects to the example from Stonehaven. The Kirkcaldy urn was associated with perforated buttons, a bronze triangular blade, and a stone bracer.

I have to thank Mr Christopher Hawkes for drawing my attention to these urns and the Trustees of the British Museum for the photographs reproduced with this note.

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

(1) By H. B. MACKINTOSH, M.B.E., F.S.A.Scot.

Flat Copper Axe, the top and bottom edges straight, much pitted, measuring $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, $2\frac{7}{16}$ inches in width at the cutting end, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch at the butt, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in greatest thickness, found along with "fragment of a sword" (probably part of a halbert), in 1864, in Milton Moss, Knockando, Morayshire.

Lead Plaque of oblong shape, measuring $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches in breadth and $3\frac{1}{16}$ inches in height, showing a lion segeant regardant and supporting with its right paw a heater-shaped shield bearing the Royal Arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

(2) By E. S. HARRISON, F.S.A.Scot.

Two tattered fragments of brown woollen fabric stitched together with a worsted thread, one fragment showing a broad blue band on one edge, and two tattered fragments of black woollen fabric stitched together with black thread. Found by Mr Menzies of Dallas, Morayshire, 6 feet under the surface in the Yellow Bog above Dallas.

(3) By SIMON BREMNER, Corresponding Member.

Needle-like object of white Flint, with battered back, measuring $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in length; two Scrapers of grey Flint, four worked Flints, and part of a brass Buckle, from Freswick Links, Caithness.

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

Leaf-shaped Arrow-head of light grey Flint, measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch by $\frac{9}{16}$ inch, and five Scrapers of black, red, and grey Flint, measuring from $\frac{17}{32}$ inch by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $\frac{15}{16}$ inch by $\frac{11}{16}$ inch, from the field above Midhowe Broch and Neolithic Cairn, Rousay, Orkney.

Thick leaf-shaped Arrow-head of mottled brown Flint, measuring $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch in length, $\frac{9}{16}$ inch in breadth, and $\frac{7}{32}$ inch in thickness; Point of cream-coloured Flint, measuring $1\frac{9}{16}$ inch by $\frac{9}{16}$ inch by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; fifteen Scrapers of red, yellow, and dark grey Flint, measuring from

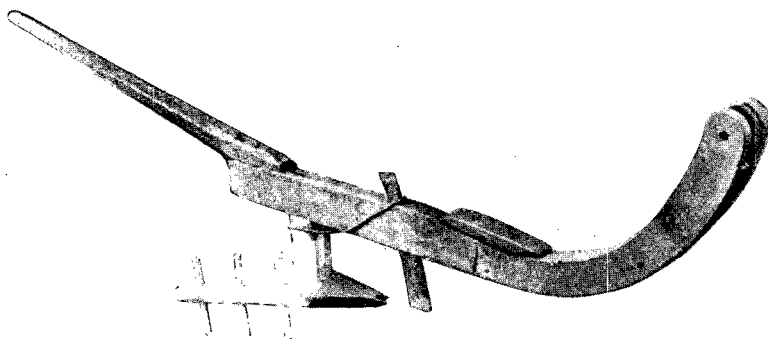


Fig. 3. An old Orkney Plough.

$1\frac{9}{16}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch to $\frac{9}{16}$ inch by $\frac{11}{16}$ inch; and four worked Blades of Flint, found in the field to the south of Bigland Farm, Rousay, Orkney, March 1936.

Fragments of coarse pottery, of indeterminate character, found in a mound south of Bigland Farm, Rousay.

Old Wooden Plough from Orkney, with a single stilt, the iron coulter and sock being present, also the original wooden wedge to keep the latter in position (fig. 3).

(5) By Dr DAVID RORIE, 17 Hazeldene Road, Aberdeen.

Silver Luckenbooth Brooch, of the crowned heart type, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in height, with the initials K.G. and FEAR GOD AND LOVE WERTO (Virtue), engraved on the back. It bears the maker's mark I B, probably for John Baillie, Inverness, c. 1740.

(6) By THE UNIVERSITY COURT, University of Aberdeen.

Carved oak cresting, measuring 2 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and $9\frac{3}{8}$ inches deep, from King's College Chapel, Aberdeen University.

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

Flat, discoidal object of Lead, probably a Hat-badge, measuring $1\frac{7}{16}$ inch in diameter (fig. 4); on the front is a mell, with a rosette in the centre of the side in relief—a rebus for Melrose—against a reticulated background; on the back, not in the centre, is a loop for suspension. Found at a depth of 8 feet 6 inches in the orchard of St Cuthbert's, close to the gardener's house, in the channel bringing water to the reredorters, Melrose Abbey.



Fig. 4. Lead Hat-badge from Melrose. (3.)

(8) By JAMES SIMPSON, Abercorn, Hoptoun.

Old hand-made Mouse-trap of Wood, measuring $4\frac{7}{16}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches by $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch, found by the donor during the demolition of "The Castle," at Society, West Lothian.



Fig. 5. Carved Stone Ball, probably from Perthshire.

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

Boat- or adze-shaped object of Steatite, cut into shape with a metal knife, measuring 6 inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, found among loose stones in the core of a heel-shaped cairn at Dale, Delting, Shetland, in the summer of 1935.

(10) By SAMUEL SMITH, Corresponding Member.

Stone Whorl, measuring $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch diameter, found at Mumrills, Falkirk.

(11) By THOMAS HARVIE, Fineview, Drummore, Wigtownshire, through the Rev. R. S. G. Anderson, F.S.A.Scot.

Carved Stone Ball in course of being made (fig. 5). It has been intended to have six projecting discs, but only two have been marked out, measuring $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter, believed to have been found in Perthshire.

Loom-weight of burnt Clay, oval, perforated vertically, measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height and $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch in diameter, found near Drummore, Kirkmaiden parish, Wigtownshire.

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Journal of the English Folk Dance and Song Society. Vol. ii. International Festival Number. London, 1935.

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Journal of the Manx Museum. Vol. iii., No. 46. March 1936.

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Four Sketch Books containing Plans and Drawings of Orkney
Antiquities by George Petrie.

- (11) By ALEXANDER WHITELAW, F.S.A.Scot.

Sixty-nine Lantern Slides illustrating excavations made at the Roman
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