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LAWS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

INSTITUTED NOVEMBER 1780 AND INCORPORATED BY
ROYAL CHARTER 6TH MAY 1783.

(Revised and adopted November 30, 1901.)

1. The purpose of the Society shall be the promotion of Archaeology, especially as connected with the investigation of the Antiquities and History of Scotland.

2. The Society shall consist of Fellows, Honorary Fellows, Corresponding Members, and Lady Associates.

3. Candidates for admission as Fellows must sign the Form of Application prescribed by the Council, and must be proposed by a Fellow and seconded by two members of the Council. Admission shall be by ballot.

4. The Secretaries shall cause the names of the Candidates and of their Proposers to be inserted in the billet calling the Meeting at which they are to be balloted for. The Ballot may be taken for all the Candidates named in the billet at once; but if three or more black balls appear, the Chairman of the Meeting shall cause the Candidates to be balloted for singly. Any Candidate receiving less than two-thirds of the votes given shall not be admitted.

5. Honorary Fellows shall consist of persons eminent in Archaeology, who must be recommended by the Council, and balloted for in the same way as Fellows; and they shall not be liable for any fees of admission or annual subscriptions. The number of Honorary Fellows shall not exceed twenty-five.

6. Corresponding Members must be recommended by the Council and balloted for in the same way as Fellows, and they shall not be liable for any fees of admission or annual subscriptions.

7. Ladies who have done valuable work in the field of Archaeology may be admitted as Lady Associates. The number of Lady Associates shall not exceed twenty-five. They shall be proposed by the Council and
balloted for in the same way as Fellows, and shall not be liable for any fees of admission or annual subscriptions.

8. Before the name of any person is added to the List of Fellows, such person shall pay to the funds of the Society Two Guineas as an entrance fee and One Guinea for the current year's subscription, or may compound for the entrance fee and all annual subscriptions by the payment of Twenty Guineas at the time of admission. Fellows may compound for future annual subscriptions by a single payment of Fifteen Guineas after having paid five annual subscriptions; or of Ten Guineas after having paid ten annual subscriptions.

9. The subscription of One Guinea shall become due on the 30th November in each year for the year then commencing; and if any Fellow who has not compounded shall fail to pay the subscription for three successive years, due application having been made for payment, the Treasurer shall report the same to the Council, by whose authority the name of the defaulter may be erased from the list of Fellows.

10. Every Fellow not being in arrears of the annual subscription shall be entitled to receive the printed Proceedings of the Society from the date of election.

11. None but Fellows shall vote or hold any office in the Society.

12. Subject to the Laws and to the control of the Society in General Meetings, the affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council elected and appointed as hereinafter set forth. Five Members of the Council shall be a quorum.

13. The Office-Bearers of the Society shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries for general purposes, two Secretaries for Foreign Correspondence, a Treasurer, two Curators of the Museum, a Curator of Coins, and a Librarian. The President shall be elected for a period of five years, and the Vice-Presidents for a period of three years. One of the Vice-Presidents shall retire annually by rotation and shall not again be eligible for the same office until after the lapse of one year. All the other Office-Bearers shall be elected for one year and shall be eligible for re-election.

14. In accordance with the agreement subsisting between the Society and the Government, the Board of Manufactures (now the Board of Trustees) shall be represented on the Council by two of its Members (being Fellows of the Society) elected annually by the Society. The Treasury shall be represented on the Council by the King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer (being a Fellow of the Society).

15. The Council shall consist of the Office-Bearers, the three representative Members above specified, and nine Fellows, elected by the Society.
16. Three of the nine elected Members of Council shall retire annually by rotation, and shall not again be eligible till after the lapse of one year. Vacancies among the elected Members of Council and Office-Bearers occurring by completion of term of office, by retirement on rotation, by resignation, by death or otherwise, shall be filled by election at the Annual General Meeting. The election shall be by Ballot, upon a list issued by the Council for that purpose to the Fellows at least fourteen days before the Meeting.

17. The Council may appoint committees or individuals to take charge of particular departments of the Society’s business.

18. The Annual General Meeting of the Society shall take place on St Andrew’s Day, the 30th of November, or on the following day if the 30th be a Sunday.

19. The Council shall have power to call Extraordinary General Meetings when they see cause.

20. The Ordinary Meetings of the Society shall be held on the second Monday of each month, from December to May inclusive.

21. Unless special arrangements to the contrary have been made, copyright of The Proceedings and of all papers printed therein, as well as of all illustrations, shall belong to the Society. This provision shall not apply to illustrations made from blocks borrowed from outside sources.

22. Every proposal for altering the Laws must be made through the Council; and the Secretaries, on instructions from the Council, shall cause intimation thereof to be made to all the Fellows at least one month before the General Meeting at which it is to be determined on.

Form of Special Bequest.

I, A. B., do hereby leave and bequeath to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland incorporated by Royal Charter, my collection of and I direct that the same shall be delivered to the said Society on the receipt of the Secretary or Treasurer thereof.

General Form of Bequest.

I, A. B., do hereby leave and bequeath to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland incorporated by Royal Charter, the sum of £ sterlings [to be used for the general purposes of the Society] [or, to be used for the special purpose or object of ], and I direct that the said sum may be paid to the said Society on the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being.
LIST OF THE FELLOWS, CORRESPONDING MEMBERS, 
HONORARY FELLOWS, ETC.

OF THE 

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,

NOVEMBER 30, 1943.

PATRON:

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

1932.*Adam, David Rankine, 76 Stewariton Drive, Cambsudang.
1931. Agnew, Rev. Hugh M., M.A., Minister of Hill Presbytery Church, The Manse, Surbiton Street, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.
1929. Alexander, W. M., Journalist, Hillview Road, Cults, Aberdeenshire.
1939. Allan, Miss Elizabeth H. M., M.A., Hesselden, Meikleriggs, Paisley.
1930. Allan, Mrs H. M., 10 Ainslie Place, Edinburgh, 3.
1929. Anckorn, Wilfred Lorraine, Three-Corner Mead, Dunton Green, Kent.

1940. Anderson, David, Morenish Lodge, Killin, Perthshire.
1936. Andrew, Rev. Harry, Minister of Gilfillan Memorial Church, Gilfillan Manse, Ancrum Road, Dundee.
1931. Archer, Sir Gilbert, St Ola, Park Road, Leith, Edinburgh, 6.
1918.*Argyll, His Grace The Duke of, Inveraray Castle.
1941. Armour, William Nicol, McKeating, C.A., 1 Buckingham Street, Glasgow, W. 2.

An asterisk (*) denotes Life Members who have compounded for their Annual Contributions.

1931. **Askek, Gilbert H.,** 48 Brackendale, Potters Bar, Middlesex.


1926. **Banerjee, John, St Margaret's, Elgin.**

1928. **Banerjee, Captain Ronald Bruce, M.C.,** 19 Dornton Road, South Croydon.

1931. **Barclay, Rev. William, M.A., Minister of Shawlands Old Church, 47 Monkith Road, Newlands, Glasgow, S.3.**

1936. **Barretson, James, J.P.,** Georgemas, Halkirk, Caithness.


1922. **Barrie, John Alexander, 11 Lady Road, Edinburgh, 9.**


1923. **Barson, Evan MacLeod, LL.D., Proprietor and Editor of The Inverness Courier, Inverness.**

1922. **Barton, Dr Samuel Saxon, O.B.E., F.R.E.F.P.S. (Glas.), L.R.C.P. (Edin.),** 61 Parkfield Road, Selton Park, Liverpool, 17.

1931. **Batizg, Thomas D., 3 Hartington Gardens, Edinburgh, 10.**

1927. **Battersby, James, F.R.C.S.Eng., etc.,** Edinkerry, Helensburgh.

1930. **Baxt, William, Public Works Contractor, Eskdale, 153 High Street, Tranent.**

1884. **Bretton, Lieut.-Colonel Angus J., C.M.G., V.D., c/o Standard Bank of South Africa, 10 Clement’s Lane, London.**

1931. **Brattee, David J.,** Sculptor (no address).


1937. **Beg, George E. J.,** The Studio, 11 Rutland Road, Harrogate, Yorks.

1929. **Bell, Rev. William Napier, M.A.,** 37 Oakfield Avenue, Glasgow, W. 2.

1928. **Bentzon, Miss Sylvia, M.A. (Camb.), B.Litt. (Oxon.),** 6 Winchester Road, Oxford.

1929. **Bentham, Donald, Manager, Orkney Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,** 20 East Road, Kirkwall.

1927. **Bickersteth, Miss Margaret Elizabeth, Ph.D.,** 33 Stafford Street, Edinburgh, 3.


1906. **Bishop, Andrew Henderson, 24 Howard Street, Glasgow, C. 1.**

1937. **Black, Andrew, 37 Clepington Road, Maryfield, Dundee.**

1933. **Blackthorn, John C., Jr., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S.(Scot.), c/o Safe Deposit, Ocean Chambers, 190 West George Street, Glasgow, C. 2.**

1926. **Blair, George, 8 Crown Road North, Glasgow, W.2.**

1917. **Bonar, John James, Eldinbras, Lasswade.**


1936. **Bowie, J. McIntosh, F.R.I.B.A., Bylaw, Dalbeattie Road, Dumfries.**

1942. **Boweler, Captain D. Charles, O.B.E., J.P., of Argatty and The King’s Lundy, Doune, Perthshire.**

1937. **Boyle, Miss Mary E.,** Kindrochat, Comrie, Perthshire.

1900. **Brown, Adam, Netherby, Galashiels.**

1932. **Brown, Crichton, M.A., Buccleuch House, Melrose.**

1921. **Brown, Donald, 15 Archdeacon Crescent, Cockerton, Darlington.**

1933. **Brown, Sheriff George, Berstane House, St Ola, Orkney.**


1932. **Brownlee, David Angus, Brownlee Cottage, Colston, Bishophiggs.**

1922. **Bryunwin, George Fostace, Haverings, Rayne, Braintree, Essex.**

1936. **Bryce, James Hutchison, Searcher of Records, 22 West Mayfield, Edinburgh, 9.**

1902. **Bryce, Emeritus Professor Thomas H., M.A., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., The Leaning, Peebles.**

1935. **Brydon, R. S., M.A.(Hons.), Ph.D., Bredalbane Academy, Aberfeldy, Perthshire.**

1892. **Burnet, Rev. J. B., M.A., D.D., 25 Osborne Place, Aberdeen.**

1911. **Burnet, Rev. William, B.D., 14 Thorn Lane, Roundhay, Leeds, 8.**

1934. **Burns, John C., B.A., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., 138 Newhaven Road, Edinburgh, 6.**
1925. Burns, John George, Sheriff-Substitute of Dunbartonshire, Sheriff's Chambers, County Buildings, Dumbarton.


1940. Butters, John, M.A., Lecturer in Economic History, University of Glasgow, Polmadie House, Pinwherry, by Girvan, South Ayrshire.


1930. Calder, William M., M.A., LL.D., F.B.A., Professor of Greek, University of Edinburgh; Editor of Classical Review; 40th George Square, Edinburgh, 8.—Secretary for Foreign Correspondence.


1929. Cadday, William A., Registrar, 100 West Regent Street, Glasgow, C. 2.


1930. Cameron, Rev. John Kirkland, J.P., 94 Tullideph Road, Dundee.


1929. Campbell, Hugh Rankin, Airds, 1 Woodburn Road, Newlands, Glasgow, S. 3.


1901. Canova, George, 77 George Street, Edinburgh, 2.

1939. Carmichael, Dan, 238 Arbroath Road, Dundee.


1938. Carson, James, M.B.E., B.E.L.S., Headmaster, Rossie Farm School, Montrose, Angus.


1919. Chalmers, Rev. Henry Reid, 50 Grove Road, West Ferry, Dundee, Angus.


1928. Chambers, William J., 15 Elgin Road, Dublin.

1935. Chaplin, Mr. Dorothy, Sesame Imperial Club, 49 Grosvenor Street, London, W. 1.


1927. Childe, Professor V. Gordon, D.Litt., D.Sc., "F.B.A., F.S.A., Professor of Archaeology, The University, Edinburgh, 8.—Secretary for Foreign Correspondence.


1901. Christie, Miss, Cowden Castle, Dollar.


1938. Clark, James Alasdair, Loch Leven Hotel, North Ballachulish, Onich, Inverness-shire.


1939. Clark, William C., 75 Cairnfield Place, Aberdeen.


1929. CLIFFORD, Mrs ELSIE MARGARET, Chandlers, Witcombe, Glos.
1917. CLOUSTON, J. STOKER, O.B.E., Smoogro House, Orphir, Orkney.
1922.*CLOUSTON, RONALD GILLAN, L.R.C.P. (Edin.), L.R.C.S. (Edin.), 10 Carriington Street, Glasgow, C. 4.
1929. CLOW, ANDREW, Solicitor, Alma Villa, Aberfeldy.
1901.*COCHRAN-PATRICK, Lady, Woodside, Beith.
1920. COLLUM, Miss V. C. C., Withyfold, Wonham Way, Peaslake, Guildford.
1921.*COVILLE, Captain NORMAN H., M.C., Penheale Manor, Egloskerry, Cornwall.
1932. CONNELL, WILLIAM, 43 Chestwood Avenue, Oakland Park, Barnstaple.
1933. CONNER, Rev. JOHN M., D.S.O., M.A., C.F. (Ret.), 14 Cypress Road, Newport, Isle of Wight.
1942. COOK, JOHN, M.A., 6 Springfield Crescent, Stromness, Orkney.
1938. COOK, JOHN MANUEL, B.A., 114 Braid Road, Edinburgh, 10.
1920.*CORSIAN, KENNETH CHARLES, of Rosely, Rubislaw, 75 Braid Avenue, Edinburgh, 10.
1935. COURTNEY-LATIMER, Miss MARY ANN ELKEN, Curator, East London Museum, 8 Lake St Vincent, F.O., Cambridge, South Africa.

1931. COWIE, WILLIAM, Tweedville, 3 Thorburn Road, Colinton, Edinburgh, 13.
1928. CRAIGIE, JOHN, Master Mariner, 4 Gill Pier, Westray, Orkney.
1931. CHRIGTON, GEORGE, 6 Duncan Street, Edinburgh, 9.
1838. CROSSNOE, THOMAS TOBBIN, Woodlands, 9 Tinto Road, Newlands, Glasgow, S. 3.
1924. CRUICKSHANK, JAMES, Westwood, Bucksburn, Aberdeenshire.
1932. CUMMING, ALEXANDER, B.A., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.E., 103 Dominion Road, Auckland, S. 2, New Zealand.
1907. CUMMING, ALEXANDER, D., Auchengower, Brackland Road, Callander.
1927.*CUMMING, VICTOR JAMES, 8 Grosvenor Terrace, Glasgow, W. 2.
1893. CUNNINGTON, Captain B. HOWARD, 33 Long Street, Devizes, Wiltshire.
1894. CURE, MRS ALEXANDER T., Chilfrone Cottage, Maiden Newton, Dorset.
1899.*CURLIS, JAMES, LL.D., F.S.A., St Cuthberts, Melrose.—Vice-President.
1935.*DAKERS, COLIN HUGH, M.C., Malay Civil Service, Chinese Protectorate, Ipoh, F.M.S.
1931. DALGETTY, Arthur Burness, M.D., 14 Strips of Craighie, Dundee.


1925. DAVIDSON, George M., Architect and Surveyor, 16 King Street, Stirling.

1930. DAVIDSON, James, Treasurer, The Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland, 59 Morningside Park, Edinburgh, 10.


1930. DAVIDSON, Major James Milne, I.S.O., Lyndwood, Ashhead, Surrey.


1936. DAVIDSON, William T., 36 Woodstock Road, Aberdeen.

1925. DAWSON, A. Bashall, The Vauch, Chalfont St Giles, Bucks.


1922. DEAS, George Brown, Architect and Civil Engineer, Lossiebank, Whytehouse Avenue, Kirkcaldy.


1934. DICKSON, Douglas Stanley, LL.B., 8 Clarence Drive, Hyndland, Glasgow.

1923. DICKSON, Walter, Lyndoch House, Elcho Terrace, Portobello.

1935. DICKSON, William K., LL.D., Advocate, 8 Gloucester Place, Edinburgh, 3.

1919. DIXWOOD, John, D. E., Crieff.


1931. DOUGLAS, Major William Howie, C.E., Gordon Street, Elgin.

1939. DOUGLAS, James, Ednam House, Great Bookham, Surrey.

1913. DOUGLAS, Loudon M., F.R.S.E., Newpark, Mid Calder, Midlothian.

1927. DOW, J. Gordon, Solicitor and Joint Town Clerk, Millburn House, Crail, Fife.

1929. DUMMOND, Mrs Andrew L., Eadis Church Manse, Alva, Clackmannan.


1902. DUFF-DUNBAR, Mrs L., of Ackergill, Ackergill Tower, Wick, Caithness.

1936. DUFFUS, J. Coutts, Yr. of Claverhouse, F.S.A.Scot., Claverhouse, by Dundee, Angus.

1942. DUFFUS, John Coutts, of Claverhouse, by Dundee, Angus.

1930.*DUMFRIES, The Right Hon. The Earl Of, Dumfries House, Cumnock, Ayrshire.


1924. DUNCAN, George, LL.D., Advocate, 60 Hamilton Place, Aberdeen.

1934. DUNCAN, James, Conservator, Anthropological Museum, Marischal College, Aberdeen, 13 Northfield Place, Aberdeen.

1930. DUNCAN, John J., 118 Greenbank Road, Edinburgh, 10.

1932. DUNCAN, Robert, M.A., 294 Strathmartine Road, Dundee.

1921. DUNNAD, H. H., M.A., Christ Church, Oxford.

1933. DUNLAP, Maurice F., 718 Nineteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

1923. DUNLOP, Miss, Huntingfield, Biggar.

1925. DUNLOP, Rev. William, M.A., St David’s Manse, Buckhaven, Fife.

1927.*DURAND, Capt. Philip, Curator of the People’s Palace Museum, Glasgow Green, Glasgow, S.E., 88 Holmea Road, Cathcart, Glasgow.

1937. DYLES, Provost Thomas, J.P., 3 Bank Street, Arbroath.


1921. EDWARDS, Arthur J. H., Director of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, 52 Strathmore Road, Edinburgh, 9.


1926. FAIRBAIRN, Archibald, Wellwood, Muirkirk, Ayrshire.
1938. FAIRBAIRN, James, Shoteheads, Oxnam, Jedburgh.
1936. FAIRHURST, Horace, M.A., Ph.D., Millhill, Lamlash, Arran.
1921.*FARMER, Henry George, M.A., Ph.D., M.R.A.S., Dár As-Salâm, Stirling Drive, Bearsden.
1936. FARRANT, R. D., His Honour The Deemster, 4 Albert Terrace, Douglas, Isle of Man.
1935. FENTON, William, 5 Meathill Road, Alyth, Perthshire.
1926. FERGUSON, Frederick Sutherland, The Homehead, Avenue Road, Southgate, London, N. 14.
1928. FERGUSON, Frederick Ainsley, Duncairn, Castle Street, Brechin.
1930. FERGUSON, Harry Scott, W.S., Linden, West Park Road, Dundee.
1936. FERGUSON, Kenneth Cairnie, Torwood House, Birnam, Dunkeld.
1921. FINDLAYSON, Rev. William Henry, The Rectory, Thelnetham, Diss, Norfolk.
1922.*FLEMMING, John Arnold, Locksley, Helensburgh.
1938. FLETT, Andrew B., M.B., Ch.B., 15 Walker Street, Edinburgh, 3.
1928. FLETT, James, A.I.A.A., Brasside, Gatehouse-of-Fleet, Castle Douglas.
1939. FLETT, James J.P., Bignold Park Road, Orkeny.
1935. FORBES, Donald J., M.B., Ch.B., Craigmill House, Strathmartine, by Dundee.
1935. FORBES, John Foster, F.R.A.S., Beechbank, Nine Mile Burn, near Carlops, Midlothian.
1933. FRASER, Charles Ian, of Resilig, M.A.(Oxon.), Dingwall Pursuivant, Resilig House, Kirkhill, Inverness-shire.
1921. FRASER, George Mackay, Solicitor and Banker, Summerlea House, Portree, Skye.
1929. GALBRAITH, J. J., M.D., D.P.H., 4 Park Street, Dingwall.
1920.*GALLOWAY, Thomas L., Advocate, Auchendrane, by Ayt.
1918. GARDEN, William, Advocate in Aberdeen, 4 Rubislaw Terrace, Aberdeen.
1925. GARDNER, George, M.C., The Kibble House, Greenock Road, Paisley.
1926.*GARDNER, John C., Ph.D., B.L., Solicitor, Avilton, Stonehaven.
1926. GAULD, H. Drummond, of Kinnaird Castle, Craig Binning, Dechmont, West Lothian.
1941. GEMMELL, Samuel, Examiner R.N.T.F., 8 Grenville Road, Gorrock, Renfrewshire.
1935. GENTLES, John, Architect, 5 Bowling Street, Coatbridge.
1923.*GIBB, John Taylor, High Street, Mauchline, Ayrshire.
1933. GIBSON, W. J., C.B.E., 15 Flewlands Avenue, Edinburgh, 10.
1924. GILLON, Stair Agnew, Sheriff-Substitute of Dumfries and Galloway, Newton-Stewart.
1929.*GILMOUR, John, 54 Berridale Avenue, Cathcart, Glasgow, S. 4.
1907. Guthrie, Charles, W.S., 3 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, 2.
1930. Guy, John, M.A., 7 Campbell Street, Greenock.

1928. Hamilton, Miss Dorothy E., 5 Ainslie Place, Edinburgh, 3.
1919. Hanna, Miss Chalmers, Dalnasagadh, Killecrankie, Perthshire.
1935. Harrison, James, M.D., J.P., 31 Howard Street, North Shields, Northumberland.
1924.*Hemp, Wilfrid J., F.S.A., Secretary, Ancient
Monuments Commission for Wales and Mon-
mouthshire, Bod Cwyarch, Crieffeth, N.
Wales.
1927.*Hencken, Hugh O'Nill, M.A., D.Litt., Ph.D.,
University, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.
1930. Henderson, Miss Dorothy M., Kilchoan,
Kilmelford, Argyll.
1928.*Henderson, Rev. George D., D.D., D.Litt.,
Professor of Church History in the University
of Aberdeen, 3 The Chanonry, Aberdeen.
of Tytton, Dumfries.
1934. Henderson, Mrs Mabel Daisy, 33 Seymour
Street, Dundee, Angus.
1937. Henderson, Stuart M. K., Ph.D., B.Sc.,
Curator of Archaeology and History Depart-
ment, Kelvingrove Museum, Glasgow, G. 3.
1927. Henderson, Miss Sybil Hone, Turfhill, Kin-
ross.
1931. Henderson, William, M.A., 63 Ashley Terrace,
Edinburgh, 11.
1920. Hepburn, W. Watt, 32 Rubislaw Den, South,
Aberdeen.
1891. Herries, Lieut.-Colonel William D., of Spottles,
Spottles Hall, Castle Douglas.
1934. Hillberry, Iain Robertson, The Lodge, Edin-
burne, Isle of Skye.
1926.*Hodarthy, James, 7 Carlton Terrace, Edin-
burgh, 7.
1941. Hoog, A. H. A., Lecturer in Civil Engineering,
King's College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 2.
1923. Holley, Henry John, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., 145
High Street, Montrose.
1939. Holmes, J. Stanley, Librarian, 46 Bentinck
Street, Hucknall, Notts.
1914. Home, Gordon C., Major, R.A.S.C., Foxbury,
Hambledon, Surrey.
1926. Hooe, Mrs. Violet M., Tredean, near Chepstow,
Mon.
1928. Hope, Rev. Leslie P., M.A., Ph.D., 24 Glasgow
Street, Glasgow, W. 2.
1927. Hopkins, Rev. Dudley Stuart, M.A., B.D.,
B.Litt. (Oxon.), 18 Regent Terrace, Edin-
burgh, 7.
1937. Howth, Rev. Walter Robert, A.K.C., Bexley,
49 Pewsey Way, Guildford, Surrey.
1928. Houston, ketworth E., F.R.G.S., St Bernard's,
The Biddeway, Rothley, Leicester.
1932. How, Commander George Evelyn Page,
Royal Navy, Bassett-in-Thripplow, near
Royton, Herts.
1925. *Howard De Walden, The Right Hon. Lord
Street, St Andrews, Fife.
1936. Hoy, George Frederick, Secretary, The St
Andrew Society, 104 Findhorn Place, Edin-
burgh, 9.
1930.*Hume, Lieut.-Col. Edgar Erskine, M.C.,
M.A., L.L.D., M.D., D.Litt., Sc.D., D.P.H.,
D.T.M., U.S. Army, The Magnolias, Frankfurt,
Kentucky, U.S.A.
1927. Hunter, John, Auchenreoch, by Brechin,
Angus.
1932. Hunter, Lt.-Colonel Robert Leslie, Newlands
House, Pemont, Stirlingshire.
1937. Hunter, William Charters, 56 Skirling Street,
Shawlands, Glasgow.
-Terrace, Sunderland, Co. Durham.
1908. Ingols, Alan, Art Master, "Allington Villa,"
Warsnap Avenue, Arbroath.
1928. Ingold, John A., B.Sc., Keppoch, Roy Bridge,
Inverness-shire.
1920. Innes, Thomas, of Learney and Kinnaurly,
1932. Jack, James, P.L.S., 6 Alexandra Place,
Arbroath.
1913. Jackson, George Erskine, O.B.E., M.C., W.S.,
26 Rutland Square, Edinburgh, L.
1918. Jamieson, James H., 14 Sciences Gardens,
Edinburgh, 9.
1923.*Jamieson, John Boyd, T.D., M.D., F.R.C.S.E.,
43 George Square, Edinburgh, 8.
1941. Jay, Ronald L., 85 Kinmount Avenue,
Glasgow, S. 4.
1916.*Johnson, John Bolam, C.A., 12 Granby Road,
Edinburgh, 9,—Treasurer.
1902.*Johnson, Alfred Wintle, Architect, 30
Gobins Green, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.
1938. Johnston, John, M.B., Ch.B., 7 Albyn Place,
Aberdeen.
1931. Jones, Donald Herbrnt, 38 Beechwood
Avenue, Neath, Glam.
1930.*Jones, Mrs Enid Poole, Glyn, West Kilbride,
Ayrshire.
1938. Keef, Miss Prueke A. M., Women's United
Services Club, 23 Courtfield Gardens, London,
S.W. 5.
1922.*Keiller, Alexander, of Morven, Ballater,
Aberdeen-shire.
1924. Kennedy, John, 19 East Heath Road, Hamp-
1930. KENNEDY, Peter, M.A., 20 Northfield Terrace, Edinburgh, 8.
1907. KENT, Benjamin William John, Tatefield Hall, Beckwithaban, Harrogate.
1927. KERR, Robert M.A., Keeper of the Art and Ethnographical Departments, Royal Scottish Museum, 34 Wardie Road, Edinburgh, 5.—Curator of Coins.
1939. KERSHAW, Mrs. E. N., J.P., Starcliff House, 679 Manchester Road, Great Lever, Bolton, Lancs.
1911.*KETCHEN, W. T., W.S., 1 Jeffrey Avenue, Blackhall, Edinburgh, 4.
1912.*KING, Captain Charles, F.S.Sc. Lond., F.C.S., 11 Kelvin Drive, Glasgow, N.W.
1926. KING, Mrs. Eliza Margaret, of Anatomy, Port of Menteith, Perthshire.
1926. KINZEH, William Fraser Anderson, Colebrooke, Kerland Drive, Milngavie.
1919. KINKNESS, William, Craft Studio, 34a Howe Street, Edinburgh, 3.
1927. KIRKWOOD, William, Beltrees, Dunchurch Road, Oldhaigh, near Paisley.
1922.*KIRK, Miss F. Beatrice, Ballamorat House, Ballaugh, Isle of Man.
1924.*KNOX, William Bahr, Ryesfield, Dalry, Ayrshire.

1922. LACAILLE, Armand D., F.S.A. (Archaeologist, Wellcome Historical Medical Museum), 2 Pasture Road, North Wembley, Middlesex.
1923. LAM, Rev. George, B.D., Beechwood, Melrose.
1941. LAM, Rev. John Alexander, B.D., Manse of Manor, Peebles.
1901.*LAMONT, Sir Norman, M.P., of Knockdow, Toward, Argyllshire.
1932. LARO, Robert James, J.P., "The Hollies," 63 Clepington Road, Maryfield, Dundee.
1930. LAWSON, W.B., 1 Roseburn Gardens, Edinburgh, 12.

1934. LEACH, Dr. William John, Eileanodonan, Beauty.
1937. LEES, John, "Dhu Varran," 267 Clepington Road, Dundee.
1926. Letch, James, Crawriggs, Kirkintilloch Road, Lenzie.
1943.*LEITCH-Ross, Lieut.-Colonel W., M.C., St Colms, 7 Lennox Row, Edinburgh, 5.
1925. LESLIE, Sheriff John Dran, 16 Victoria Place, Stirling.
1941. LEVIE, William Elder, Advocate in Aberdeen, 63 Hamilton Place, Aberdeen.
1927. LINDCLAY, Buckman W., W.S., Union Bank House, Pitlochry.
1935. LIDD, Laurence H., Carpenters, Royston, Co. Down.
1926.*LIGHTBODY, Major John, Oatlands, Lanark.
1927. LINDAY, Ian Gordon, Houston House, Uphall.
1921. LINTON, Andrew, B.Sc., Gilmanslackie, Selkirk.
1936. LOCKART, Mrs. A. McLain, J.P., Strathconon, 12 Menock Road, Glasgow, S. 4.
1938. LOCKIE, John R., St Ninians, 5 Cross Road, Meikleriggs, Paisley.
1901.*LONET, John W. M., 6 Carlton Street, Edinburgh, 4.
1942. LORIMER, Hugh, 125 Glastron Street, Cumnock.
1926. LOW, Alexander, M.A., M.D., Emeritus Professor of Anatomy in the University of Aberdeen, 144 Blenheim Place, Aberdeen.
1934. LOMSDEN, James, 130 Blenheim Place, Aberdeen.
1936. LYTTON, David Murray, M.D., Druim, Colinton.

1938. MacAndrew, Miss E., Curator, West Highland Museum, Fort William, Ailt-a-Bhruais, Spean Bridge, Inverness-shire.


1929. *MACAULAY, JOHN DRUMMOND, Ellwyn, 69 Terregles Street, Dumfries.


1941. MacBean, John, Solicitor, 42 Union Street, Inverness.


1915. McCormick, Andrew, 66 Victoria Street, Newton Stewart.

1924. McCormick, John, 80 Carnyne Road, Glasgow, E. 2.

1924. *McCosh, James, Solicitor, Pitcon, Dalry, Ayrshire.


1926. Macdonald, Donald Somerdale, W.S., 1 Hill Street, Edinburgh, 2.

1929. Macdonald, HENRY LACHLAN, of Dunach, Dunach, Oban, Argyll.


1930. Macdonald, William, Public Assistance Officer, Craigmore, Croyard Road, Beaulieu.

1939. McDowall, J. KEVAN, CarsasmInnoch, 3 Airlour Road, Newlands, Glasgow, S. 3.


1936. Macfarlane, D. R., Observatory Boys’ High School, Mowbray, Cape, South Africa.


1942. McGlashan, William, Principal Lecturer in English and History, Training Centre, Aberdeen, 227 Queen’s Road, Aberdeen.


1933. McHardy, Ian, Director of Education, Caithness, Randolph Place, Wick.

1938. McInnes, Charles Thorpe, Civil Servant, White Cottage, Old Kirk Road, Corstorphine, Edinburgh, 12.

1926. McIntire, Walter T., B.A., St Anthony’s, Milnthorpe, Westmorland.


1937. McIntosh, John, M.A., Schoolhouse, Alyth, Pertshire.


1937. Macintosh, William, Hermon Cottage, 7 Well Road, Dundee.

1939. McIntosh, William, Seaford, 12 Minard Crescent, Dundee.

1931. Mackay, Allister Macbeth (no address).

1925. Mackay, Donald, J.P., Member of the Scottish Land Court, Latheronwheel House, Caithness.

1908. Mackay, George, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., 10 Rothsay Place, Edinburgh, 3.

1924. Mackay, George Dods, 1 Joppa Road, Edinburgh.


1939. Mackay, Captain William, Netherwood, Inverness.


1904. *Mackenzie*, William Cook, Deargail, St George's Road, St Margarets-on-Thames.
1904. *Mackenzie*, W. M., M.A., D.Litt., H.R.S.A., Head of Department of Ancient (Scottish) History and Paleography in Edinburgh University, 8 Cargill Terrace, Edinburgh, 5.— Vice-President.
1930. *Mackillop*, Rev. Allan Macdonald, B.A., B.D., Lecturer, Faculty of Theology, Emmanuel College, Wickham Terrace, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.— Member of the Senate.
1931. *Mackinnon*, Donald S., Leob, Elliot Place, Collinton Road, Edinburgh, 11.
1922. *McLaren*, Thomas, Burgh Engineer, Redcliffe, Barnhill, Perth.
1922. *Maclean*, Robert Gellaty, F.A.I. (Lond.), 300 Ferry Road, Dundee.
1930. *McLeod*, Donald, 4502 West 7th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.
1933. *McMurdo*, James, 8571 144th Street, Jamaica, N.Y., U.S.A.
1930. *Mackay*, Arthur James, The Anchorage, Drake's Avenue, Exmouth, Devon.

1926. MARYLAND, Mrs Mildred E., Larach, Aberfoyle, Perthshire.


1901. MANN, Ludovic McLellan, 183 West George Street, Glasgow, C. 2.


1906. MARSHALL, Henry B., Rachan, Broughton, Peeblesshire.

1917. MARSHALL, John Naibn, M.D., Stewart Hall, Rothesay.

1925. MARSHALL, William, Belmont Castle, Meigle, Perthshire.

1922. Martin, George MacGregor, 31 South Tay Street, Dundee.


1925. MARSHALL, James George, J.P., 21 Graham Place, Stromness, Orkney.


1925.*MATHESON, Neil, Forest Lodge, Selkirk.

1938. Mathew, James, 18 Airlie Place, Dundee.


1935. MAXWELL, J. Harrison, M.A., 21 Tay Crescent, Riddrie, Glasgow.


1924.*Mickie, Rev. James, B.D., 15 St Clair Terrace, Edinburgh, 10.

1929. Menziez, William, H.M. Inspector of Schools, 6 St Vincent Street, Edinburgh, 3.


1900. Menziez, Dr W. D. Menziez, of Pitcur, Hallyburton House, Coupar-Angus.


1937. M'Kee, Miss Hellenor T., 118 Hamilton Place, Aberdeen.


1925. MILLER, Frank, Currie, Fruids Park, Annan, Dumfriesshire.

1911. MILLER, Stewart Napier, M.A., Damhill Lodge, Corehouse, Lanark.


1943. Milne, Maurice, C.E., 129 Gray Street, Aberdeen.

1938. Mitchell, Major George A. G., M.B., Ch.M., Craigview, Braemar Road, Ballater.


1930. Morley, Alexander Smith, Solicitor, Victoria Street, Newton-Stewart.

1925. Mowat, John, 50 Southampton Drive, Glasgow, W. 2.

1941. Mowat, Rev. McIntosh, B.L., Campsie Manse, Campsie Glen, Glasgow.

1933. Muller, Ferdinand, L.D.S., 46 Station Road, Blackpool.

1934. Munnoch, James, F.R.S.E., 15 Liberton Drive, Liberton, Edinburgh, 9.


1933. MURRAY, Charles Stewart, 8 Hillview, Blackhall, Edinburgh.

1920. Murray, James, J.P., Kenwood, 97 Kirkintilloch Road, Bishopbriggs, Glasgow.

1931. Murray, Joseph Henry, Glengyle Lodge, 68 Bruntsfield Place, Edinburgh, 10.


1927.*Napier, J. G., 13 Lynedoch Place, Edinburgh, 3.

1932. NELSON, Mrs. Beechwood, Calderstones, Liverpool, 18.

1936. NESBIT, ROBERT C., of Nisbet House, Dun—26 Tregunter Road, London, S.W. 10.

1936. NICHOLAS, DONALD LOUIS, M.A., Pine Lodge, Stanley Avenue, Higher Bebington, Cheshire.


1929. NOTMAN, ROBERT CARPRAK, W.S., 15 York Place, Edinburgh, 1.

1930. O'DONNELL, HENRY, F.P.C., M.S.P. (no address).


1922. O'CONERLY, CHARLES FRANCIS, Overburn, Lanark Road, Currie, Midlothian.

1924. O'GILVIE, JAMES D., Barloch, Milngavie.


1928. OLMPHANT, REV. JOHNSTON, B.D., The Mense, Abercorn, South Queensferry.

1926. OLIVER, Mrs F. S., Edgerston, near Jedburgh.

1939. PATTERSON, JAMES GRAHAM, Wellwood, Irvine, Ayrshire.


1936. PATON, HENRY MACLEOD, Curator of Historical Records, H.M. Register House, 5 Little Road, Liberton, Edinburgh, 9.

1924. PATON, JAMES, 80 High Street, Lanark.


1940. PENRISE, MAJOR FRANK S., 45 Third Avenue, or P.O. Box 822, Newton Park, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.

1930. PETERS, ARTHUR BOWDEN, F.R.Met.S., Librarian and Curator, Inverness Public Library.


1942. PHILLIPS, JAMES NICOLL, 20 American Muir Road, Downfield, Dunfermline.

1938. PIGGOTT, STUART, Priory Farm, Rockbourne, near Fordingbridge, Hants.

1926. PILKINGTON, ALAN D., Achvarasdal, Thurso, Caithness.

1939. PINC, LESLIE GILBERT, B.A.(Lond.), 20 Arundel Mansions, Fulham Road, London, S.W. 6.


1939. PORTER, ERIC BRIAN, 5 Riley Avenue, St. Annes-on-Sea.

1901. PORTLAND, His Grace The DUKE OF K.G., Welbeck Abbey, Notts.

1937. POULTER, GEORGE COLLINGWOOD BROWNLOW, Collingwood Place, Camberley, Surrey.

1927. PRENTICE, JAMES, c/o Mrs Osborne, 1 Lordswood Close, Bassett, Southampton.


1924. PULLAR, PETER MACDOUGALL, 30 Harelaw Avenue, Muirend, Glasgow, S. 4.

1926. PURDIE, THOMAS, Aucheneck, Killearn, Stirlingshire.

1924. PURVES, JOHN M., M.C., 1 West Belugas Road, Edinburgh, 9.

1928. QIQU, REV. GORDON, M.A., B.D., 238 Colinton Road, Edinburgh, 11.

1932. QIQU, JAMES SYMINGTON, Ravenscraig, Falkirk.

1921. RAF, JOHN N., S.S.C., 2 Danube Street, Edinburgh, 4.

1932. RAMSAY, DAVID GEORGE, M.A., B.Sc., Rector of Kirkcudbright Academy, Skair Kilnland, Kirkcudbright.

1924. RAMSAY, DOUGLAS M., J.P., Bowland, Galashiels, Selkirkshire.

1908. RANKIN, WILLIAM BLACK, of Cleddans, 2 Rothesay Terrace, Edinburgh, 3.
1935. RANKEINE, WILLIAM FRANCIS, Badshot Lea, Farnham, Surrey.
1827. RATCLIFFE, JOSEPH RILEY, M.B., C.M. (Edin.), F.R.S.E., Beach Flat, Glenlyn, Little Orme, Llandudno.
1931. RENNISON, JOHN, c/o Mrs Ellis, 9 Forthil Terrace, Jedburgh.
1926. REICH, JOHN, Hawthornden, Erskine Road, Whitecraigs, Giffnock, Renfrewshire.
1935. RICK D. TALBOT, O.B.E., M.A., D.Litt.(Oxon.), B.Sc., Professor of Fine Art, Edinburgh University, 33 Moray Place, Edinburgh, 3.
1928. RICHARDSON, FRANCIS, Blairforkie, Bridge of Allan.
1912. RICHARDSON, JAMES S., Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Ministry of Works, 122 George Street, Edinburgh, 2.—Curator of Museum.
1923. RICHARDSON, JOHN, W.S., 28 Rutland Square, Edinburgh, 1.
1935. RICHMOND, IAN A., M.A., F.S.A., Lecturer in Roman-British Archaeology, University of Durham, King’s College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 2.—Curator of Museum.
1919. RICHMOND, O. L., M.A., Professor of Humanity, University of Edinburgh, 5 Belford Place, Edinburgh, 4.
1925. Ritchie, Professor JAMES, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.E., Natural History Department, The University, Edinburgh, 31 Mortonhall Road, Edinburgh, 9.
1922. Ritchie, WILLIAM MUIR, 11 Walkinshaw Street, Johnstone, Renfrewshire.
1907. RORB, JAMES, LL.D., 26 Ormidale Terrace, Edinburgh, 12.
1933. RORB, JAMES A. T., High Mount, King’s Road, Old Colwy, N. Wales.
1933. ROBERTS, FERGUS, Town Clerk, Kirkden, Kirktonhill, Dumbarton.
1926. ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER D., M.A., 30 Stevenson Park, Carluke, Lanarkshire.
1941. ROBERTSON, Miss ANNE S., M.A., 14 Harelaw Avenue, Muirend, Glasgow, S. 4.
1837. ROBERTSON, F. W., M.A., Ph.D., Librarian, 6 Gladstone Place, Wic, Calthness.
1926. ROBERTSON, GEORGE S., M.A., The Cottage, Viewfield Road, Arbuthnot.
1935. ROBERTSON, RONALD MACDONALD, W.S., 20 Alva Street, Edinburgh, 2.
1905. ROBERTSON, W. G. ATCHISON, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P.E., St Margaret’s, St Valerie Road, Bournemouth.
1925. ROBERTSON, WALTER MUIR, M.B., Ch.B., Trynlaw, Helensburgh.
1943. * ROBERTSON, WILLIAM JAMES, 149 Broomhill Road, Aberdeen.
1939. ROBERTSON-COLLIE, ALEXANDER, 357 Holburn Street, Aberdeen.
1914. ROBINSON, JOSEPH, 14 Castle Street, Kirkcudbright.
1925. ROGIER, GEORGE GUTHRIE, M.A., B.Sc., 3 Myrtle Terrace, East Newport, Fife.
1939. ROGER, J. GRANT, B.Sc., 5 Crathie Terrace, Aberdeen.
1938. ROGERS, Rev. CHARLES, M.A., Villa Roma, Sandown Road, Shanklin, Isle of Wight.
1923. ROLLAND, Miss HELEN M., 6 Murrayfield Drive, Edinburgh, 12.
1930. * ROOT, Mrs FREDERICK J., M.A., 6 Elsworthy Court, Elsworthy Road, London, N.W. 3.
1934. ROSENFIELD, ISAAC, 20 Sandwick Place, Edinburgh, 2.
1929. ROSS, JAMES, 10 Midmar Gardens, Edinburgh, 10.
1922. ROSS, Major JOHN, Euroa, Langbank.
1926. ROSS, JR. WINIFRED M., Auchendean, Dulfain Bridge, Inverness-shire.
1914. RUSSELL, JOHN, 2 Brunton Place, Edinburgh, 7.
1938. RUSSELL, RAYMOND (no address).
1930. SCARTH, HENRY W., Skail, Sandwick, Stromness, Orkney.
1940. Scott, Rev. J. E., M.A., 41 Coldwell Park Drive, Felling-on-Tyne.
1938. Scott, Miss Judith D. Guille, Honorary Secretary of the Southern Provincial Committee of the Central Council for Care of Churches, 94A Cromwell Road, South Kennington, London, S.W. 7 (during war at Earlham, Dunster, Somerset).
1927. Sharp, Andrew M., 8 South Inverleith Avenue, Edinburgh, 4.
1918. Shaw, MacKenzie's, W.S., 1 Thistle Court, Edinburgh, 2.
1943. Shaw, Miss Mary Stokes, M.A., Egyptologist, Manchester Museum, 5 Carill Gardens, Fallowfield, Manchester, 14.
1940. Sim, Stewart, Architect, 57 Newington Road, Edinburgh, 9.
1908. Sinclair, Colin, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.I.B.A., St Margaret's, 50 Ralston Avenue, Crookston, Glasgow, S.W. 2.
1943. Skelton, Joseph, 85 Wood Street, Maryport, Cumberland.
1922. Smith, Robert A. Young, Solicitor, Castlewood, Jedburgh.
1930. Smith, Miss Annette, Addistoun, Ratho, Newbridge, Midlothian.
1936. Smith, John Frederic (Chief Librarian, Liverpool Public Libraries), Tuptal, 20 Gwydrin Road, Calderstones, Liverpool, 18.
1938. Smith, W. S. Kennedy, D.A., Ayr Academy, Ayr.
1921. Soutar, Charles Gaddes, F.R.I.B.A., 15 South Tay Street, Dundee.
1935. Sower, George, Drynie, Dingwall.
1933. Stevenson, Lt.-Colonel Edward Daymonde, M.C., C.V.O., Secretary and Treasurer, The National Trust for Scotland, 4 Great Stuart Street, Edinburgh, 3.
1927. Stevenson, Major Herbert H. M'D., Culter House, Coulter, Biggar, Lanarkshire.
1913. Stevenson, Percy R., 7a Young Street, Edinburgh, 2.
1939. Stevenson, Robert B. K., M.A., 31 Mansionhouse Road, Edinburgh, 9.—Keeper of the Museum.
1922. Stewart, Andrew, H.M. Inspector of Taxes, 2 Caird Drive, Partick, Glasgow, W. 1.
1917. Stewart, John Alexander, of Inchmahome, Bonaly, Clynder, Helensburgh.
1929. Stewart, Mrs John A., Tempar, Dupplin Terrace, Kinnooh, Perth.
1942. Stewart, Miss Kate F., B.A., Aldedune, Lanark Road, Balerno.
1941. Stewart, Robert Pringle, 46 Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie.
1925. Stirling, Colonel Archibald, of Garden, Sandyhoses, Kilpen, Stirlingshire.
1942. Stronach, George W., 6 St Ninian’s Road, Corthophine, Edinburgh, 12.
1939. Stuart, Lord David, Woodend, Rothesay, Bute.
1939. Sturrock, Edwin D., 2 Molison Street, Dundee.
1933. Sturrock, J. Frederick, 417 Blackness Road, Dundee.
1938. Sutherland, Francis G., W.S., 2 Arboratum Road, Edinburgh, 4.
1937. Sutherland, Harald Haco, Solicitor, Alkerness, Wellpark Avenue, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.

1916. Tait, Edwin Seymour Reid, Bydin, St Olaf Street, Lerwick, Shetland.
1933. Tait, James, 431 E. Congress Street, Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.
1942. Taylor, Rev. Alexander Reid, M.A., 419 Great Western Road, Aberdeen.
1927. Taylor, Charles, 51 Kerr Street, Kirkintilloch.
1917. Taylor, Frank J., 148 Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1930. Taylor, John, Collegehill House, Roslin, Midlothian.
1938. Teggin, James Ronald, M.A., 78 Framingham Road, Brooklands, Cheshire.
1939. Terrell, Henry, 13 Queensbaugh Drive, Stirling.
1941. Terry-Lloyd, John, 18 Berkeley Court, Summerstrand, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.
1926. Thompson, Professor Harold William, A.M., Ph.D., New York State College, Albany, New York State, U.S.A.

1920. Thomson, George Clark, Barrister-at-Law, P.O. Box 880, Swift Current, Saskatchewan, Canada.
1931. Thomson, J. Miller, W.S., 5 St Colme Street, Edinburgh, 3.
1927. Thomson, Mrs, Callands, West Linton, Peeblesshire.
1936. Thomson, Thomas Lauder, M.D., D.P.H., County Medical Officer, Dunbartonshire, Lauderdale, Dumbarton.
1911. Thornburn, Lt-Col. William, O.B.E., Woodville, St John’s Road, Annan, Dumfriesshire.
1930. Thorneycroft, Wallace, of Dalrulzion, Chal- mington, Dorchester.
1932. Threlfall, Patrick Wyndham Murray, Dryburgh Abbey, St Boswells.
1933. Thynne, James Cowan, St Helens, Downfield, Dunlee.
1930. Tod, Thomas M., West Brackly, Kinross.
1924. Tod, William A., Shore Street, Bowmore, Isle of Islay.
1935. Tolland, Rev. James, The Manse, 3 Belmont Church Road, Strandtown, Belfast.
1925. Tulloch, James, M.A., 5 Wilton Gardens, Glasgow, N.W.
1934. Tulloch, Robert G., M.A., 10 East Camus Road, Fairmilehead, Edinburgh, 10.
1922. Turnbull, John W., Annlamont, Kames, Tighnabruaich, Argyll.
1936. Van Giffen, Professor A. E., Biologisch Archeologisch Instituut, Rijks Universiteit, Portstr. 6, Groningen, Holland.
1928. Walker, Alexander, 42 Great Western Road, Aberdeen.
1928. Walker, Rev. George A. Everett, Minister of Parish of Benholm, Manse of Benholm, Johnshaven, Montrose.
1928. Wallace, James, M.A., Rector of Vale of Leven Academy, "Glenleven," Alexandria, Dunbartonshire.
1927.*Wallis, W. Cyril, Assistant Keeper, Art and Ethnographical Department, Royal Scottish Museum, 53 Spottiswoode Street, Edinburgh, 10.
1916. Waterson, David, R.E., Bridgend House, Brechin.
1922. Watson, Henry Michael Denne, C.A., 12 Henderland Road, Murrayfield, Edinburgh, 12.
1908.*Watson, John Parker, W.S., Greystanes, Kinellan Road, Murrayfield, Edinburgh, 12.
1907.*Watt, James, LL.D., W.S., F.F.A., 7 Blackford Road, Edinburgh, 9.
1923.*Watt, William J. C., M.B., Ch.B., 71 High Street, Paisley.
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1927. *Wilson, Robert, 139 Princes Street, Edinburgh, 2.
1913. Wilson, Rev. Thomas, M.A., D.D., Flat 5, Meyrick Park Mansions, Bodorgan Road, Bournemouth.
1934. *Wishart, Frederick, 632 King Street, Aberdeen.
1927. Wright, Rev. William, M.A., B.D., Minister of the Parish of Wardlawhill, 21 Cincarchhill, Rutherglen.
1938. Yates, Miss Agnes Aitken, B.Sc., Greenvale, Ardbeg Road, Rothesay.
1929. Younger, Mrs J. P., Arnsbrae, Cambus, Clackmannanshire.
CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

1937. ANDERSON, R. W., Whitestone Knowe, Peebles.
1923. BLACK, GEORGE F., Ph.D., 325 Watson Avenue, Lyndhurst, New Jersey, U.S.A.
1927. BRENNER, SIMON, Mid Town, Frosswick, Caithness.
1928. FORTUNE, JOHN ROBERT, Airhouse, Oxton, Berwickshire.

1915. MATHEISON, JOHN, F.R.S.E., 42 East Claremont Street, Edinburgh, 7.
1936. MOAR, PETER, Commission Agent, 4 Thorfinn Street, Lerwick, Shetland.
1915. MORRISON, MURDO, Lakefield, Bragar, Lewis.
1931. SMITH, SAMUEL, Munroills, Laurieston, near Falkirk.
1933. YORSTON, JAMES, Yorville, Roussay, Orkney.

HONORARY FELLOWS


Professor FRANZ CUMONT, 19 Corso d'Italia, Rome.
FRANK GERALD SIMPSON, M.A., 44 Brampton Road, Carlisle.
A. M. TALLOREN, Professeur Universitétet, Helsingfors, Finland.

1926. Professor Dr philos. A. W. BRÆGER, Bestyrer av Universitetets Oldsaksamling, Tullinløkken, Oslo, Norway.
O. M. DALTON, M.A., F.B.A., Holford, Somerset.
Professor Dr ERNST FARRICIUS, Geheimer Rat, Goethestrasse 44, Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany.
Sir ARTHUR KEEF, LL.D., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.S., F.R.S., Conservator of the Museum and Hunterian Professor, Royal College of Surgeons of England; Past-President of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Anatomical Society. Master of the Buckstone Browne Farm, Downe, Farnborough, Kent.
Dr R. PARIBENI, Director of the Institute of Archaeology of Rome, Museo Nazionale Romano, Rome.

1927. DON HERMILIO ALCALDE DEL RIO, Torrelavega, Santander, Spain.

1931. Mrs M. E. CUNNINGTON, 33 Long Street, Devizes, Wiltshire.
Professor Dr ROBERT ZAHN, Director bei den Staatlichen Museen, Honorar-professor an der Universität, Am Lustgarten, Berlin, C.2.
XXX

1933. Professor Dr philos. HAAKON SHETELIG, Bergens Museums Oldsamling, Bergen, Norway.


1939. Professor Dr ANDREAS ALFÖLDI, Pázmány-Universität, Múzeum-Korut 6-8, Budapest, VIII. O. G. S. CRAWFORD, H.M. Ordnance Survey, Southampton.

1942. Dr M. I. ARTAMONOV, Director of the Institute of Material Culture in the Academy of Sciences, Leningrad.

LADY ASSOCIATE


SOCIETIES, INSTITUTIONS, &c., EXCHANGING PUBLICATIONS.

Architectural, Archæological, and Historic Society of Chester and North Wales.
Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society.
Berwickshire Naturalists' Club.
Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society.
Buchan Club.
Bute-shire Natural History Society.
Cambrian Archæological Association.
Cambridge Archæological Society.
Carmarthenshire Archæological Society.
Courtauld Institute of Art.
Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological and Archæological Society.
Derbyshire Archæological Society.
Dumfriesshire Natural History and Archæological Society.
Edinburgh Architectural Association.
Edinburgh Geological Society.
Elgin Literary and Scientific Society.
Essex Archæological Society.
Gaelic Society of Inverness.
Glasgow Archæological Society.
Hampshire Field Club and Archæological Society.
Hawick Archæological Society.
Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.
Institute of Archæology, Liverpool.
Kent Archæological Society.
Orkney Archæological Society, Kirkwall.
Perthshire Society of Natural Science.
Powys-land Club.
Royal Archæological Institute.
Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.
Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland.
Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions in Wales and Monmouthshire.
Royal Historical Society.
Royal Institute of British Architects, London.
Royal Irish Academy.
Royal Numismatic Society.
Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.
Scottish Ecclesiastical Society.
Shropshire Archæological Society.
Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies.
Society of Antiquaries of London.
Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society.
Stirling Natural History and Archæological Society.
Surrey Archæological Society.
Sussex Archæological Society.
Third Spalding Club.
Viking Society for Northern Research.
Wiltshire Archæological Society.
Yorkshire Archæological Society.

Archæological Survey of India.
British School at Rome.
Colombo Museum, Ceylon.
Royal Canadian Institute, Toronto.
Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology, Toronto, Canada.
University Museum, Dunedin, New Zealand.

**FOREIGN SOCIETIES, UNIVERSITIES, MUSEUMS, &c.**

Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, Paris.
Académie des Sciences, Leningrad, U.S.S.R.
Académie des Sciences d’Ukraine, Kiev.
Académie Royale Serbe, Belgrade.
Administration des Monuments, Riga, Latvia.
Anthropologische Gesellschaft, Vienna, Ostmark, Germany.
Antiquarische Gesellschaft, Zürich.
Archaeological Institute of the Imperial University of Kyoto, Japan.
Archaeologisches Institut der Pázmány Universität, Budapest.
Archäologisches Institut des Deutschen Reiches Römisch-Germanische Kommission, Frankfurt am Main.
Associazione Catalana d’Antropologia, Etnologia i Prehistoria, Barcelona Universitat, Spain.
Bosnisch-Herzegovinisches Landes-Museum, Sarajevo, Yugoslavia.
California University, Berkeley.
Commissione Archeologica Comunale di Roma.
Cornell University Library, Ithaca, New York.
Cel. státnej archaologický ústav (Institut archéologique de l’État tchécoslovaque) Praha, Republika československá, Czechoslovakia.
Department of Antiquities in Palestine, Jerusalem.
Deutsch-ausländischer Buchtausch, Berlin.
Ecole d’Anthropologie de Paris.
Faculté des Sciences de Lyon.
Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.
Föreningen til Norske Fortidsminnesmerkers Bevaring.
Göteborg och Bohuslänns Fornminnesföreningen.
Göttingen University.
Historische und Antiquarische Gesellschaft, Basel.
Historischer Verein für Niedersachsen.
Institut Archéologique Bulgare, Sofia.
Institut de Paléontologie Humaine, Paris.
Istituto Italiano di Antropologia, Rome.
Kiel University.
Kongelige Norske Videnskabers Selskab, Trondhjem.

Landesanstalt für Volkskunde, Hallé a Saale, Saxony.
Landesmuseum, Hannover.
Landesmuseum Nassauischer Altertümer zu Wiesbaden.
Leipzig University.
Musée Archéologique Erasie Majewski de la Société des Sciences de Varsovie, Poland.
Musée d’Art et d’Histoire, Geneva, Switzerland.
Musée Guimet, Paris.
Musée National Suisse à Zürich.
Museum, Bergen, Norway.
Museum of Northern Antiquities, Oslo.
National Bohemian Museum, Prague, Czechoslovakia.
National Museum, Zagreb, Yugoslavia.
Nordiska Museet, Stockholm.
Norsk Folkemuseum, Oslo, Norway.
Oslo University, Norway.
Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.
Prähistorische Kommission der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien, Ostmark, Germany.
Prussia-Museum, Königsberg (P).
Reale Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, Rome.
Rhein. Landesmuseum, Trier.
Rijks-Museum van Oudheden, Leiden.
Römisch-Germanischen Zentral Museum, Mainz, Germany.
Royal Academy of History and Antiquities, Stockholm.
Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen.
Schlesischer Altertumsverein, Breslau.
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A.
Société des Antiquaires de l’Ouest.
Société Archéologique du Midi de la France.
Société Archéologique de Montpellier.
Société Archéologique de Moravie.
Société Archéologique de Namur.
Société des Bollandistes, Brussels.
Société Finlandaise d’Archéologie, Helsingfors.
Société d’Histoire et d’Archéologie de Gand.
Société Nationale des Antiquaires de France.
Société Préhistorique Polonaise.
Société Royale d’Archéologie, Bruxelles.
Stadtisches Museum für Volkerkunde, Leipzig.
Stavanger Museum, Stavanger, Norway.
Swiss Heraldic Society.
Türk Tarih Kurumu, Ankara, Turkey.
University Library, Lund, Sweden.
University Library, Tartu, Estonia.
Uppsala University.
Verein für Nassauische Alterthumskunde, Wiesbaden.
Verein von Alterthumsfreunden im Rheinlande, Bonn.
Wiener Prachistorische Gesellschaft, Ostmark, Germany.

PERIODICALS.
Atlantis: Actas y Memorias de la Sociedad Española de Antropología, Etnografía y Prehistoria y Museo Etnologico Nacional, Madrid.
Bulletin archéologique polonais, Warsaw.

LIBRARIES, BRITISH.
Athenæum Club Library, London.
Baillie's Institution, Glasgow.
Bodleian Library, Oxford.
British Museum Library.
Cathedral Library, Manchester.
Church of Scotland College Library, The Mound, Edinburgh.
Free Library, Edinburgh.
Free Library, Liverpool.
Mitchell Library, Glasgow.
National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth.

Subscribing Libraries, etc.
Abbeville, The, Fort Augustus.
American Philosophical Society.
Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.
Birmingham Public Libraries—Reference Library.
Carnegie United Kingdom Trust—The Scottish Central Library for Students, Dunfermline.
Chicago University Library, Chicago, U.S.A.
Cleveland Public Library, Ohio, U.S.A.
*Columbia University.
Department of British and Mediaeval Antiquities, British Museum.
Detroit Public Library, Detroit, U.S.A.
Dr Hay Fleming Library, The University, St Andrews.
*Facility of Procurators' Library, Glasgow.
Falkirk Archeological and Natural History Society.
Falkirk Public Library.
Free Public Library, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.
Harvard College, U.S.A.
Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, San Marino, California, U.S.A.
Institute of Accountants and Actuaries in Glasgow.
Jesus College, Oxford.
John Rylands Library, Manchester.

Ordinance Survey Library, Southampton.
Royal Library, Windsor.
Scottish National Portrait Gallery Library.
Scottish Record Office, Historical Department.
Signet Library, Edinburgh.
Trinity College Library, Dublin.
University Library, Aberdeen.
University Library, Cambridge.
University Library, Edinburgh.
University Library, Glasgow.
University Library, St Andrews.
Victoria and Albert Museum Library, London.

LIBRARIES, FOREIGN.
Bayerische Staats-bibliothek, Munich, Bavaria.
Bibliothèque d'Art et d'Archéologie, Université de Paris.
National Library, Vienna.
Newberry Library, Chicago, U.S.A.
Preussische Staatsbibliothek, Berlin.
Public Library, Hamburg.
Royal Library, Copenhagen.
Royal Library, Stockholm.
Sächsische Landes-bibliothek, Dresden.

Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, U.S.A.
National Museum of Wales, Cardiff.
New York Public Library, New York.
Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Princeton Theological Seminary, New Jersey, U.S.A.
Public Library, Aberdeen.
Public Library, Dundee.
Public Library of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia.
Public Library, Civic Center, San Francisco, California, U.S.A.
State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, U.S.A.
*Stornoway Public Library, Island of Lewis.
University College, Dublin.
University Library, Durham.
University Library, Leeds.
University Library, Sheffield.
University of London, W.C. 1.
University of Manchester.
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
University of Minnesota, U.S.A.
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.
Yale University Library, New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A.
ANNIVERSARY MEETING, 30th November 1942.

ALEXANDER O. CURLE, C.V.O., LL.D., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr Robert Kerr and Mr William Angus 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 John Stirling Maxwell, Bart., K.T., D.L.

Vice-Presidents.
James Curle, LL.D., F.S.A.
W. Mackay MacKenzie, M.A., D.Litt., H.R.S.A.
Sir Francis J. Grant, K.C.V.O., LL.D., Lord Lyon King of Arms.

Councillors.
Reginald F. J. Fairlie, LL.D., R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.
Emeritus Professor W. B. Stevenson, D.Litt., D.D., LL.D.
John Richardson, W.S.
W. A. Munro, D.Litt.
Ian G. Lindsay.

Alexender O. Curle, C.V.O., LL.D., F.S.A.
J. M. Davidson, O.B.E., F.C.I.S.
Professor J. Duncan Mackie, M.C., M.A.
W. G. C. Hanna, O.B.E., C.A.

Secretaries.
Douglas P. Maclagan, W.S. | Angus Graham, M.A., F.S.A.
For Foreign Correspondence.

Professor V. Gordon Childe, D.Litt., D.Sc., F.B.A., F.S.A.
Professor W. M. Calder, M.A., LL.D., F.B.A.

Treasurer.

J. Bolam Johnson, C.A.

Curators of the Museum.

James S. Richardson, Ian A. Richmond, M.A., F.S.A.

Curator of Coins.

Robert Kerr, M.A.

Librarian.


Councillors ex-officio.

The Hon. Sir Hew H. Dalrymple, K.C.V.O., H.R.S.A.
Kenneth Sanderson, W.S.

Representing the Board of Trustees.

Thereafter Dr W. Mackay Mackenzie took the Chair.

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

Honorary Fellow.

Dr M. I. Artamonov, Director of the Institute for the History of Material Culture in the Academy of Sciences, Leningrad.

Fellows.


ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

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

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Council herewith submit to the Fellows of the Society their Report for the year ending 30th November 1942.

Fellowship.—The total number of Fellows on the roll at 30th November 1941 was 919. At 30th November 1942 the number was 886, being a decrease of 33.

The number of new Fellows added to the roll during the year was 14, while 22 died, 8 resigned, and 5 allowed their membership to lapse.

Proceedings.—An advance copy of Volume LXXVI of The Proceedings lies on the table. It contains 7 papers and a number of important Notes recording interesting discoveries of prehistoric objects.

The Museum.—The number of relics added to the Museum during the year amounted to 147 by donation and 3 by purchase.

A number of important additions have been made to the Bronze Age Collection. These include four halberds from Auchingoul, Inverkeithney, Banffshire, presented by Mr T. E. A. Griffith, Ferney Lee, Holmesfield, near Sheffield; a beaker urn from a cist at Lunanhead, Pitscandly, Forfar, presented by Mrs Grey Cheape, Carse Gray, Forfar; and a cinerary urn with its associated relics—an axe-hammer, an oval bronze blade, a bone bead, and three stones with smoothed edges from Sandmill Farm, Stranraer, Wigtownshire, presented by the Rev. R. S. G. Anderson, B.D., F.S.A.Scot.

Fragments of Roman pottery recovered during the excavation of a baker’s oven at the Roman Fort at Mumrills, near Falkirk, were presented by Mr Charles W. Forbes of Callendar, J.P., D.L., Callendar House, Falkirk, and relics which consisted mainly of wooden objects from the Lake Dwelling or Crannog in Eadarloch, Loch Treig, Inverness-shire, by Professor James Ritchie, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.E., F.S.A.Scot. An amulet of stone with peculiar markings and with a hole for suspension, from Wasbister, Sandwick, Orkney, was presented by Mr Walter G. Grant of Trumland, F.S.A.Scot.

Donations of Communion Tokens have been made by Mr J. R. Lockie, F.S.A.Scot., and Mr A. D. Lacaille, F.S.A.Scot., and relics of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries have been given by The Most Hon. The Marchioness of Ailsa, F.S.A.Scot., Miss Maria Steuart, and Mr James S. Richardson, F.S.A.Scot.

The Library.—The Library has remained open throughout the year,
and, although books cannot be lent, it has been made much use of by Fellows of the Society and members of the public. By donation we have received 27 volumes, and 6 volumes have been acquired by purchase. The number of publications obtained by exchange with or by subscription to learned societies has been still further reduced by circumstances arising from war conditions. A number of books have been bound and repaired, and practically all the books in the Library that are bound in vellum or leather have been cleaned and treated with preservative. Opportunity has also been taken to rearrange the books and volumes of The Proceedings which are contained in the annexe at the east end.

Rhind Lectureship.—The Rhind Lectures for 1940 were delivered in April 1942 by Dr W. C. Dickinson, his subject being the Jurisdictions of Mediæval Scotland. The lectures for 1943 are to be given by our Honorary Fellow, Mr O. G. S. Crawford, on a subject dealing with Roman Scotland.

The Gunning Fellowship.—No award was made for 1942.

The Chalmers-Jervise Prize.—This Prize was not advertised owing to the circumstances of war.

W. MACKAY MACKENZIE,
Vice-President.

Professor Stevenson moved the adoption of the Report and the motion was seconded by Mr H. M. Paton.

The Accounts of the Society for the year 1940–41, which had been circulated amongst the Fellows, were unanimously approved.

Dr R. F. Fairlie moved the adoption of the Accounts and Mr Ian A. Richmond seconded the motion. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Treasurer.
I.

ANOTHER LATE VIKING HOUSE AT FRESWICK, CAITHNESS.

By Professor V. Gordon Childe, D.Litt., D.Sc., F.B.A.,
F.S.A.Scot.

Read February 28, 1942.

The Viking settlement on the sands of Freswick was described in these Proceedings, vol. lxxiii. pp. 71–109, by Dr A. O. Curle. He not only reported upon the excavation of a long house, a smithy, a bath and other structures, covering several architectural periods, but also gave a comprehensive account of the site's topography and collected the literary references to the region's occupation in Viking times. These matters need not, therefore, be repeated here. The great storms of 1940 blew the sand from the wall-tops of another complex of structures, 3 or 4 feet below the modern turf line, at a point to the north-east of Dr Curle's excavations and on the seaward edge of the high dune. These walls did not escape the watchful eye of our Corresponding Member, Mr Simon Bremner. Early in 1941 he warned the Inspector of Ancient Monuments that the newly exposed complex was endangered by a sand-pit that was being worked inwards from the shore to the east. As a result I went to inspect the site on behalf of the Ministry of Works and Buildings in the Easter vacation. I then cleared the sand away down to the bases of the walls at what we now term the doorway BC and pier CD and established the secondary character of wall WX (fig. 1).

As the sand was needed for Government work and the structures affected were clearly much dilapidated, I could not recommend the issue of a Preservation Order, but nevertheless felt it desirable that the buildings should be scientifically examined and planned before removal. Accordingly the Society made me a grant to meet the cost of a "rescue dig," and in the last weeks of June 1941 I cleared all the threatened area. I was fortunate enough to secure the help of Mr Simon Bremner and of Peter Kennedy, also of Freswick, a scholar at Wick High School, to both of whom I wish to express my gratitude for their generous and understanding co-operation.

The structures examined lie at the seaward end of a north and south bunker from which the wind has carried away 3 to 5 feet of recent drift sand exposing a tough layer of midden-like material littered with stones, bones, and sherds, and demonstrably continuous with that on and in which Dr Curle's buildings stood. To the south this layer has been undermined by sea and gale, and the sand slopes almost precipitously to the
Fig. 1. Plan of constructions: vertical shading, phase I; horizontal, phase II; oblique, phase III; stippling, ash layers.
shore some 50 feet below. The section exposed in the sand-pit showed that the occupation deposit once extended much further eastward and that under it there is at least 40 feet of pure sand uninterrupted by any earlier midden-bed or band of fossil humus. (Further inland the sand accumulation below our Viking horizon is interrupted by a well-marked occupation layer from which Mr Bremner has recovered flints and sherds, probably of the Bronze Age. But here only a few feet of sand separate the prehistoric deposit from the shelf of the "25-foot raised beach."

Our excavation exposed a single complex of buildings, obviously representing more than one architectural period. It gave no indication of the presence of connected buildings either to the west or north. In the latter direction other buildings of our phase I may underlie the midden deposit of our latest occupation, but such must have been reduced to the barest stumps and in any case are not threatened by the sand-pit. To the south and east erosion and sand-digging have set a rigid limit to the possibilities of uncovering further structures.

The earliest phase of the complex is represented by a "long house" with an overall length of 28 feet. Its north wall PQ, though partly overlaid by later constructions, was traced over the whole of this length running some 20° north of east. It is founded on a laid bed of stiff grey clay. The basal course which alone is preserved over the whole length is formed of relatively thin slabs, on an average 6 to 7 inches thick and 7 to 8 inches wide. The second course, preserved in places near the east end, follows the same principles. The west wall has been replaced by or incorporated in the later wall KA of phase II. Similarly the contemporary wall AB must cover the western part of the original south wall. Judged by its construction, however, the inner face at least of wall DE and its eastern continuation EX may really represent the original south wall of the long house, for it is built entirely with slabs, in contrast to the boulder construction characteristic of phase II (Pl. II, 2). Its eastern extremity has been lost through the erosion of the sand dune. The same fate has probably overtaken the east wall of the house, for this is missing altogether. In the north-east corner, however, its line can be reconstructed on the one hand from the outer margin of the clay bed on which it was founded, on the other from the limits of the paved interior.

The centre of the house was occupied by a long fire represented by a bed of peat ash, 5 to 8 inches deep at the centre, which begins 4 to 5 feet from the probable line of the east wall and extends westward nearly 15 feet. The ash bed in the eastern part of the house rests partly upon, but also underlies, a paving of thin slabs rotted by the heat of the fire. Traces of a kerb of small stones on edge survive to mark the southern margin of the hearth. Of these the outermost stone at c proved on examination to be a segment of a flat rotary quern of micaceous schist (from
Shetland). Slabs projecting at right angles southward from this stone and from d may be the margins of post-sockets. Near the west end of the hearth there were somewhat dubious traces of a similar kerb of very small stones on the northern margin of the ash, but none were noted on the south here. At the western end of the hearth an oval fire pit, about 2 feet across from east to west and nearly as wide as the hearth proper, had been dug into the underlying sand to a depth of some 6 inches. It was filled with layers of ash varying in colour from red and purple to yellow, forming a deposit with a total depth of 13\frac{1}{2} inches, while the sand below it had been reddened by heat to a depth of a further 5 inches.

Apart from the burnt paving slabs under the hearth only the eastern end of the room had been paved (not quite certainly in phase I). For the rest the floor was formed of grey clay or a tough brownish midden mixture, trodden hard. Eight inches to a foot from the south wall a line of four slabs on edge with a total length of 5 feet 3 inches and varying in depth from 7 inches at the west end to 17 inches at the east (Pl. II, 2, in front of staff) may have formed the supports for a platform corresponding to the pailr of a classical Viking house.

To a second phase of occupation are attributed the existing walls HJ, KA, and AB with their extensions, the outer face at least of wall DE (F1–F2) and probably also the piers CD and SR. All are built in a different style of masonry to PQ, using large boulders from the beach set on edge or on end for the foundation course and making extensive use of water-worn stones for the upper courses too (Pl. I). Where, as in AK, the wall is two courses thick, the inner and outer faces have not been bonded together by headers save at the ends.

For the new house at least the strip DE of the original south wall seems to have been retained, but it was given a new outer face the boulder foundations of which rest on midden material, 7 inches higher than the base of WX (Pl. I, 1, right). Beyond a doorway, 3 feet wide, the south wall is continued by the wall BA built in boulder masonry and bonded into the west wall AK. This ends on the north with a header forming the southern cheek to a doorway 2 feet wide, across which lie as a sort of threshold the westernmost foundation stones of wall PQ (Pl. III, 1, right). Wall AK is standing 2 feet 9 inches high on the inside and 2 feet 6 inches on the outside, the foundation course being rather higher up. The north wall is now represented by a dilapidated section JH only 8\frac{1}{2} feet long that diverges south of the line of the original wall PQ. The stones of the latter are separated from the foundation course of the new wall by a thin sand blow only an inch thick, which may be equated with the sand layer intercalated between the surface of the phase I hearth and the paving or floor deposit of phase II in the interior of the house. The north wall seems to be finished off deliberately by the stones at H (Pl. I, 1, beside
1. Entrance looking north.

2. West room looking south.

V. G. Childe.

Viking House at Freswick.

[Face p. 8.]
1. West room looking south-east.

2. South wall of east room.

V. G. Childe

Viking House at Freswick.
1. North-west corner.

2. Exterior of wall MN and channel.

V. G. Childe.

Viking House at Freswick.
V. G. Childe.

Viking House at Freswick.
ANOTHER LATE VIKING HOUSE AT FRESWICK, CAITHNESS.

staff), as if there had been here a door corresponding to that at BD on the south side of the room. But east of this break there is no trace of a continuation of the new north wall. I believe the stones of this section have been removed to build the still later structure YZW. In that case the house of phase II may have continued as far east as did the original house.

The hypothetical eastern room would have been separated from the well-preserved west room by the dividing wall formed by the piers DC and SR. CD (Pl. II, 1, behind staff), which still stands 1 foot 9 inches high, has been built largely of thin slabs resting upon the joints of the wall DE.

![Fig. 2. Sections I, II, and III; ash layers cross hatched.](image)

rather than being bonded into it. But it terminates in boulders in phase II style. Its western face forms the cheek to the door, the projection of the original wall at D constituting the check. Its base is faced with a thin slate on edge, trimmed along the top to accommodate the next course. Immediately above this comes a bar-hole which may have run right through the pier, but is now blocked by cracked slabs above. This pier rests upon the midden floor of phase II and projects over the edge of the fire-pit of phase I, which is separated from the later floor and masonry by an inch of drift sand (Pl. I, 2 and fig. 2, XY).

The northern pier, RS, is much dilapidated. Two boulders in line form its eastern face, and are related to the hearth of phase I in the same way as the terminal boulders of CD. The western face seems to have been built with flat slabs resting on paving slabs, but most have perished, and
a very ruinous structure LMNO. Of this the south wall is represented only by foundation slabs and the north wall only by a discontinuous line of boulder on end, while the west wall is altogether missing (Pl. III, 2, foreground). There is not even an internal face to wall MN. No floor was found to this structure. Only in the south-east corner where the channel runs out eastward to AK was there a thin deposit of brown-stained sand, which was found also in the channel outside MN. On the other hand, about a foot above the foundation of LM there is a secondary floor, including a few paving-slates extending westward for some 4 feet from the

Fig. 3. Constructions of phase O.

ragged inner side of MN to a line of small blocks running south from NO. On this floor in the north-east corner stood a large pot that had been crushed between fallen stones, while a "draughtsman" of cetacean bone lay just beside it. Two feet to the south-west was a small patch of ash.

In the fire-pit at the west end of the phase I hearth near C we encountered the top of what proved to be a slab on edge, 15 inches high. This turned out to be one of a series of close-set slabs that ran westward to the base of wall AK (Pl. II, 1, staff stands against slabs). The eastern end of the same line of slabs was subsequently discovered under the kerb of the phase I hearth in the east room (Pl. II, 2, foreground). There, exactly 21 feet from its western end under wall AK, the line came to an end in a stouter pillar and turned southward to run under wall WX (fig. 3). Under the west room a pier tx, one course wide and two courses high, has been built out northward from this line for 2 feet 6 inches (Pl. III, 1,
foreground), and there is another pier parallel to this under AK. South of the line a sort of paving of stout slabs some 4 inches thick extends for 2½ feet east of AK, flush with the top of the uprights and 9 inches below the floor of phase I (Pl. III, 1). The slabs stood in or rested on pure drift sand. There was no floor at their bases nor any deposit south of them. To the north between utx there was a layer of dirty sand mixed with a few sods a foot below the phase I floor-top.

These puzzling remains seem to have no organic connexion with the constructions of phase I or later. They are built in a different style, are differently orientated, and have in fact been disturbed and interrupted by the phase I hearth. They apparently represent an occupation (phase O) appreciably earlier than our phase I. As a piece of hopelessly rusted iron was found between the uprights and we, this occupation itself must fall within the "Iron Age." But it would seem to have been of a very temporary nature, for no floor nor occupation deposit was found at the base of the walls, nor was any such exposed in the sand-pit section to the east, nor yet in trial pits sunk to the west of wall AK. Perhaps more extensive digging under the midden deposits to the north would disclose more substantial remains of phase O. But in war-time such speculative operations in an area not threatened by disturbance did not seem justified.

Relics.

In point of view of relics the complex examined in 1941 proved much poorer even than those explored by Dr Curle in 1937–38. Moreover, save for a single stone whorl, none can be referred with complete confidence to the later phases II or III. One femur-head whorl, a pyramidal "loom-weight," and a couple of atypical sherds from the eastern end of the area may probably belong to phase II, but the two floors were here separated by such a very thin layer of blown sand that this attribution is uncertain. Building LMNO again, from which two interesting relics were recovered, is more reminiscent in its construction of phase II than of phase I and in absolute height lies on the later horizon. But it is not physically connected with structures of any specific period in the main complex and is not underlain by any deposit corresponding to phase I. Its contents can therefore be referred to a late phase only with great reserve. The remainder explicitly belong to the long house of phase I.

The relics recovered are as follows:

Two femur-head whorls, a type common also in the buildings of the same settlement excavated by Dr Curle (Pl. IV, 2–3).

One stone whorl, 3·5 cm. (1½ inch) in diameter and 0·7 cm. (¼ inch) thick found near b at Easter, and certainly not older than phase II. It is of a type current at all times from Early Iron Age to Recent.
Two pyramidal loom-weights or net-sinkers measuring $3 \times 4$ cm. at the base and 7 cm. high. The perforation of one is unfinished. Though not found on the western site at Freswick, the type is common on Viking sites in Scandinavia and in Shetland.\(^1\)

One grooved "net-sinker"—a pear-shaped piece of sandstone with diameters of $7 \times 6.6$ cm. ($2\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ inches) encircled by a groove along its major axis with a transverse notch at the wide end—a type not previously recorded from Freswick though known elsewhere in the county \(^2\) and common on Viking sites in Norway (Pl. IV, 6).

One broken pin or needle of bone.

About a quarter of the upper stone of a flat rotary quern of mica-schist. If circular, the stone would have been about 36 cm. ($16\frac{1}{2}$ inches) in diameter and 4 cm. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ inch) thick with a central hole 7 cm. (3 inches) across. The boring for the hole to take a vertical handle has been begun about 3 cm. from the edge but has been left unfinished. Our fragment was actually used as part of the hearth kerb of the long house.

Pottery was not very plentiful and extremely fragmentary. All sherds seemed to belong to hand-made undecorated vessels. As usual in Viking pottery, traces of vegetable temper were always conspicuous. No complete vessel was recovered, but the fragments seemed to belong to coarse cooking-pots. The bases were flat in all cases where evidence was available, but well-defined necks are not represented in our collection. On the other hand the rims show very sophisticated treatment, as do those recovered by Dr Curle. Most of our rims were in fact flattened and squashed down inwards or less often outwards; one small sherd has indeed almost an internal flange (fig. 4, 2). As Dr Curle has pointed out, this sort of treatment is foreign to the Viking pottery of Shetland.\(^3\) But it was applied to Irish pottery, from the eighth \(^4\) to perhaps the

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\(^{4}\) E.g. *Ant. J.*, vol. xvi. p. 189, fig. 5, 11-12, and p. 106 (Larribean, Antrim).
thirteenth century,\(^1\) which also shows vegetable temper, and recalls that of the much older Iron Age \(A\) wares of England and the cognate Final Bronze Age pottery of Old Keig and Jarlshof,\(^2\) though the fabric of these earlier wares is quite different.

This treatment is admirably exemplified in the most nearly complete vessel recovered. The bowl standing in the north corner of building LMNO must have been intact when stones from the wall fell upon it. Unfortunately their impact so completely pulverized parts of the imperfectly fired pottery that a complete reconstruction has not been possible. But it is certain that the vessel was a flat-based open bowl with an internal diameter at the rim of about 24 cm. (9\(\frac{3}{4}\) inches). The walls are 7 mm. (\(\frac{1}{4}\) inch) thick, but the rim itself (fig. 4) is 1-4 cm. (\(\frac{7}{12}\) inch) wide; for it has been flattened down and rolled over, forming a pronounced internal shelf round the bowl’s mouth. Now this pronounced case of rim treatment cannot, we admit, be confidently assigned to either of the phases here distinguished. But it was quite definitely associated with the only relic recovered that might be dated by external comparisons—a whalebone draughtsman.

The *playing man* is a disc of cetacean bone 65 (\(\frac{1}{4}\) inch) thick and 4-6 cm. (1\(\frac{7}{8}\) inch) in diameter, precisely like a modern draughtsman. The upper face is decorated with two engraved concentric circles round a central dot. The larger circle is defined by a double line. The space between it and the inner circle is filled with a ring of ten small circles each with a central dot (Pl. IV, 1).

Such a piece is clearly differentiated both in size and decoration from the playing men so frequently found on Roman sites and on native sites in Scotland and elsewhere outside the Empire. It is no less obviously distinct from the domical playing men characteristic of burials and habitation sites of the Viking Period properly so called.\(^3\) Our piece, on the contrary, belongs to a large family, going back in Scandinavia and England to the twelfth or thirteenth century, that presumably represents the direct ancestors of contemporary draughtsmen. (Whether they were used in draughts—dame—or some other board game is another question, too complicated for discussion here.) A very close parallel to our piece was found in the Tyskebryggen in Bergen in a deposit dating from before the great fire of 1248.\(^4\) Dr Grieg mentions other draughtsmen, also decorated with dot-and-circle ornament though arranged in different patterns, from Bergen, Oslo, and Trondhjem in Norway, and

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from Lund, Sigtuna, Gotland, and Ragnhildholmens Castle in Sweden. The last-named specimen, like that from Tyskebyryggen, Bergen, can be dated by its context to round about 1200. A number of similar draughtsmen have turned up in and around London, but apparently without any precise context. They have been described by Dr R. E. M. Wheeler 1 among relics of the Viking Period. He mentions examples from Norman castle-mounds at Warrington and at Rug, Merionethshire, 2 In Ireland similar pieces are not uncommon. Specimens from a crannog at Cloonfinlough, Co. Roscommon, and from Drumcliffe souterrain, Co. Sligo, 3 would seem on general grounds likely to belong to the Dark or Early Middle Ages. But Mr T. D. Kendrick 4 has recently seen a specimen allegedly found in a rich Viking grave in north-western Ireland. Finally, from Scotland the National Museum possesses four pieces bearing more elaborate patterns—rosettes and crosses as well as dot-and-circle motives 5 found in a drain at Castle Donnan, Ross-shire. In the St Andrews Cathedral Museum there is a disc similar in size to ours, but decorated with interlacing work, 6 found at Kirkhill.

Hence, surveying the accessible material from not too distant regions, I can find no piece that is at all likely to be older than A.D. 1100, while the best dated specimens are more probably a century later. The lower limit for such pieces is admittedly quite indefinite. Hence the Frewick draughtsman is not at all likely to be older than 1200 and might quite well be substantially later. The same date would seem to be a fair upper limit to the pot associated with the piece.

CONCLUSION.

The principal interest of this poor and dilapidated series of ruins is that they may illustrate the transformation of the classical long house of the Viking Age into something very like the black house such as survived in the Hebrides last century. The structure of Period I exhibited all the essential features of the long house. The reconstruction of Period II has been subdivided into at least three parts; a new door has been cut in the rear wall opposite the entrance; a pavement has been laid between these two doors, the western end partitioned off and an opening contrived in the end wall. The result is a structure agreeing in essentials with the core of the black house at Harbost, Lewis, described by Aage Roussell, 7

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3 Wood-Martin, Pagan Ireland, figs. 360–2.
4 Information kindly conveyed in a letter to the author.
6 Hay Fleming, St Andrews Cathedral Museum, p. 197. (Reference kindly supplied by Mr J. S. Richardson.)
7 Norse Building Customs in the Scottish Isles, p. 16 and fig. 4.
if the barn and store-room built against the rear wall under a separate roof be ignored. There again we find doors in the opposite side walls joined by a paved way, though the rear door there leads into the barn, while whatever lay beyond its counterpart at Freswick has disappeared. To the right at Harbost we have the "fire room," separated from the paved way by a wooden partition instead of masonry walls. To the left lies the byre divided off only by a step down where our house had a wooden partition. Finally in the gable end is an opening used for carrying out the dung in spring.

Accordingly the later Freswick house reveals in a rudimentary and unspecialized form a plan from which the Hebridean croft—perhaps, but along divergent lines, also the Orkney and other "Norse" types of farm-house—can be derived. But here in Caithness, although directly superimposed upon a true Viking long house, it does not at all obviously grow organically out of this, but involves instead radical alterations of the older scheme.

II.


Read January 30, 1943.

The Knowe of Lairo is a conspicuous long mound overlooking the Frotoft valley. It stands right on the precipitous edge of a relatively level terrace some 60 feet above O.D. Sixty-six to 75 feet north of the mound the ground rises again abruptly some 15 feet to the next terrace, a cliff 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) feet high being exposed.

The mound (fig. 1), which lies approximately east and west, is about 150 feet long and is conspicuously broader and higher at its eastern end. The suspicion that it was a long horned cairn of the Caithness type was confirmed by Dr J. G. Callander, Mr Hewat Craw, and Professor V. G. Childe, who visited the site with me in August 1929. It is true that cultivation of the level terrace had obliterated all superficial indication of horns on the north side of the mound. On the south side horns were visible on the surface at both ends. Lairo was thus the second long horned cairn to be recognised in Orkney, the first having been identified by J. M. Corrie at the Head of Work in East Mainland.

Excavations conducted in 1936 resulted in the discovery of a chamber possessing unique features at the east end of the mound, of indications of a northern horn at this end, and in the definition of the revetment wall of the mound and horns along the south side. Publication was, however,
postponed because "secondary structure" had appeared in the forecourt which could not be explored that season. Now war conditions have delayed indefinitely the projected examination of this sector. As, however, the chamber in the mound is of such exceptional importance, it seems desirable to describe it at least without further delay.

The chamber of Lairo, which at first sight was believed to have its roof intact, was on entry found to be "roofed" by a partial collapse of an inner walling only to the chamber. It is, however, exceptional in its height of 13½ feet, in its length of 17 feet, and in its "inner walling" features. Otherwise it seems to conform to the classical type made familiar by Dr Anderson's excavations seventy-five years ago—"a tripartite chamber divided into three sections by two pairs of divisional stones projecting from the side walls opposite each other and furnished with a passage of access" (figs. 2 and 3).

But the magnitudes of the structural elements are proportionate to the grandeur of the whole design. The inner portal stones, for instance, are unusually massive; that on the south is 6 feet 10½ inches high, 2 feet 3 inches wide, and from 10 to 13½ inches thick, while its northern counterpart rises 7 feet 3½ inches high, 2 feet 3 inches wide, and varies in thickness from 8 to 10 inches. The innermost passage lintel measures 26 inches in width, 15 inches in thickness, and over 5½ feet in length, and its fellows are equally massive (Pl. V, 1).

It really looks as if the tomb's architects had planned to build the loftiest vault of its type in the north of Scotland. However, their original plan, if we accept as the standard the classical tripartite chamber of Dr Anderson, was never carried to completion. Before the chamber had been built to roof height an "inner walling" was inserted, finishing flush with the edges of the portal and divisional slabs and crossing the inner end of the chamber, completely concealing the second pair of divisional slabs and blocking the entrance to Compartment 3, and so reducing the chamber to an average width of 2 feet by 12 feet in length. This "inner walling" carried up the full height of the incomplete (?) original walls reduced the span for the roofing slabs to an average width of 16 inches at 13½ feet from the floor. At this level, in spite of a partial collapse or inward slide of the inner walling away from the original walls, two roof slabs were noted. These spanned the reduced chamber width only, rested on the inner walling and did not reach the original walls. The latter, however, showed slight inward corbelling and encroachments on the inner corners as if to reduce the span between the original side walls, which averaged 5 feet apart at their unfinished tops.

To examine the chamber, entrance was at first effected through the passage of access, but the partial collapse of the inner walls rendered movement in the restricted chamber very dangerous. Accordingly the
monument was opened at the roof and the inner walling brought back to its original position of bare contact with the original walls. It was specially noted that no bonding or tying-in united these two walls, the inner walling, as it is now referred to, being a veneer only 30 inches to 36 inches thick on the south and 24 inches to 30 inches thick on the north side, but following faithfully the slightly inward trend of the original wall.

As previously stated, this inner walling finished flush with the edges of the portal and divisional slabs. From each of the portal stones a layer some 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches thick has, possibly in quarrying, been split off about half the length of the inner faces. The infilling work has been neatly adjusted to the irregularities thus produced so as to abut against the face of the uprights as tightly at their narrower basal portions as against their bulging tops. Compartment 1 is entirely filled with such infilling save for a two-storeyed ambry A–B on the south that begins 2 feet 6 inches above the floor and is lintelled over at a height of 5 feet 2 inches. In depth it runs back 2 feet to the original wall, and the lower storey A has an average width of 2 feet 3 inches as against 1 foot 6 inches for the upper storey B.

The shelf slab, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches thick, between the upper and lower portion of the ambry is fractured, as is the inner of the two lintels over B, the upper portion.

A stone axe and some sherds of pottery were found on the floor at the entrance to Compartment 1 between the portal slabs.

Compartment 2 is filled up in the same way by inner walling between the first and second pairs of divisional slabs, but, in addition, the space between the inner walls on north and south is, to the west or inner end of the chamber, blocked by a step-like infilling. The first step, beginning 8 inches back from the first pair of divisional slabs, raises the floor of Compartment 2 13 inches. Twelve to 19 inches farther in a second step, 22 inches high, has been erected upon the first so almost blocking the mouth of a recess, E, on the north (Pl. VI, 1). Finally upon this second step and 33 inches farther in, or west, a walling is built running right up to the roof so as completely to seal Compartment 3 and incidentally to mask the second pair of divisional slabs and narrow the mouth of a recess, F, on the north. A ragged breach or opening in this wall at 2 feet 6 inches to 3 feet 6 inches above the second step reveals the fact that this wall sealing Compartment 3 is of double thickness—the inner or western skin being some 12 inches thick, the outer or eastern being 19 inches thick, the latter is not bonded into the inner walling on the north and south till at 9 feet 6 inches from the floor it reaches a stone “tie beam” reminiscent of those described later (Pl. VI, 3).

In Compartment 2, as in 1, are recesses but on both sides of the chamber, a two-storeyed ambry C and D on the south, as previously mentioned, a
"ground floor" recess E on the north, and, at a conspicuously higher level, recess F.

The lower portion C of the two-storeyed ambry has a slab floor approximately 18 inches above the chamber floor. Its mouth was completely blocked up by a walling 14 inches thick which was breached to allow examination of the recess some 24 inches deep running back to the original south wall. The divisional slabs are hidden by masonry which reduces the length of the recess to 4 feet, and it has a 5-inch thick roof slab to give it a height of 2 feet 3 inches. A skull and bones of a burial were found herein.

The upper section, D, 1, 1 of the ambry is much smaller. Its floor is the roof slab of C; the mouth is 17 inches wide and approximately 10 inches high, the 3-inch-thick lintel being fractured. In depth equal to the lower recess, the upper runs back to the original south wall giving an average depth of 3 feet 2 inches by 20 inches wide. A curious feature noted is that while the east-side walling of the recess runs back to contact with the original wall, the west-side wall stops some 5 inches short of the original wall. This, however, may be due to an inward fall of the infilling wall which was noted and rectified in the upper portion of the chamber when first opened.

On the north side, recess E has a slab floor approximately 13 inches above the floor of the chamber. It is 2 feet 1 inch high, 2 feet 5 inches to 2 feet 8 inches deep, running back to the original north wall, and has a width of 3 feet 10 inches at floor level. Here, as was noted in C too, side walls screen the divisional slabs and the west wall is corbelled over the recess to the extent of 10 inches. This recess too contained a burial deposit probably inserted before the entrance was almost completely blocked by the inserted masonry already described, which leaves only a low aperture some 5 to 6 inches high at roof level.

Above E there is a second recess F in the inner walling 6 feet 10 inches above the assumed original floor of the chamber (Pl. VI, 3). It too has a slab bottom, is 1 foot 9 inches high, 2 feet 2 inches deep, running back to the original north wall of the chamber, and is 3 feet 6 inches wide. The recess is roofed with two slabs: one, the eastern, is carried at its east end by the inner walling; its west end rests on the second slab, the south end of which is supported by the transverse wall sealing Compartment 3, while the north end is bonded into the "original" wall of the chamber. This recess contained a human skull and bones. Considering the high level of F, it is to be inferred that the step-like blocking already described, that almost seals the mouth of recess E, was inserted to permit the builders to reach and form F.

Simultaneously Compartment 3 must have been doubly sealed either by a second thickness of wall east of its primary blocking or by the double
thickness wall previously mentioned, since the slab roof of F is carried, at least, on the former.

The terminal Compartment 3, blocked as it is with the infilling just described, can now only be glimpsed through a torn gap which had been left in the transverse walling, but it had been carefully inspected when the roof was breached to permit of the restoration of the infilling wall and its consolidation. The compartment seemed an empty space, its west end being in such a dangerously dilapidated condition that it could not be entered. There was, in any case, no sign of the terminal slab on edge that usually finished off the chambers in Caithness as in Rousay.

The floor to Compartment 3 is some 20 inches higher than the second step by which recess F is reached. That this is a third step forming a false bottom to Compartment 3 cannot be verified. If so, it might conceivably conceal the end slab which was looked for through the breached roof, and be a roof over a still undiscovered unnoted burial on the original floor of "3."

The infilling walls on either side of the chamber run up nearly vertically to the roof save for a slight inward corbelling on the south (see sec. X–X, fig. 3). They had been further strengthened by transverse slabs, 7 to 10½ feet above the floor, which span the upper space of the chamber like rafter tie-beams. By this ingenious device the parallel infilling or lining walls are tied together. Indeed we have here in a "Neolithic" burial chamber an obvious anticipation of the distinctive feature of broch architecture that gives solidity to the hollow walls of the "Pictish" towers. In this case, however, the ties—or struts—had not functioned too well, as the infilling walls had, as previously remarked, fallen inwards, slipping along the ties, which remained in situ, and away from the original wailing of the chamber. The east chamber wall, into which the infilling walls on north and south had been bonded, and the blocking wall to Compartment 3 had, however, served to buttress the "later" building and saved the two roof slabs previously mentioned, the extreme east and west slabs.

The presence of this infilling wailing and the accuracy with which it fits against the edges of the divisional slabs leave uncertain several crucial details of the plan and construction of the original chamber. Were the divisional slabs tapered back? How far were all the side walls corbelled in? How were the corners of the original chamber treated? None of this ingeniously contrived and closely fitting infilling could be removed without losing all the interesting details incorporated. On the contrary, to secure the stability of the whole and to prevent it falling about our ears it was urgently necessary to patch up the infilling and to consolidate it with cement, of which several tons had to be poured in. Hence some details of the primary plan remain, and must remain, doubtful.

Since it is assumed that the wall-faces exposed at the backs of recesses
W. G. Grant and D. Wilson.

The Knowe of Lairo.

[Facing p. 24.]
THE KNOWE OF LAIRO, ROUSAY, ORKNEY.

A, B, C, D, E, and F represent the side walls of the original chamber, the latter would be less oval and more elongated in plan than classical Caithness types represented at Yarrows and Camster. The plan would in fact approximate more closely to what is now familiar in the stalled cairns of Rousay type, particularly in the small but otherwise typical tripartite versions subsequently found at Craie, Kierfean Hill, and Bigland in Sourin. Similarly the relatively slight oversailing of the north wall as inferred from recesses E and F would conform rather to the walling of Midhowe than that of Camster (round). In other words, the chamber plan seems to show distinctively insular Orcadian features despite the exotic Mainland affinities of the covering cairn.

The chamber is entered by a lintelled passage that expands vertically and laterally towards the interior (Pl. VI, 1). The primary section is 14 3/4 feet long, 1 foot 11 inches high at the mouth and 4 feet at its inner end. It is spanned by seven massive lintels. The third from the mouth had, however, broken while the tomb was in use or even in building. To support it a strip of secondary walling had been built up against the primary northern face of the corridor, leaving a restricted passage at this point averaging 1 foot 8 inches high by 1 foot 5 inches wide. Both sides of the passage have been prolonged for some 24 feet by low walls not bonded into those of the primary section. This extension too was probably lintelled over with lighter slabs 2 feet or less above its floor: one of these lintels still straddles the passage though out of position; a second was found lying under a heap of debris.

No blocking of the entrance passage was noted although looked for, as this feature exists in all other Rousay cairns examined to date.

The passage doubtless opened on to a semicircular forecourt through a double-walled façade. On the north the basal courses of the façade, still 18 inches high, can be traced for a distance of 19 feet curving away to the north-east. The extremity of this horn beyond this point has been completely ploughed out. The corresponding façade wall immediately south of the entrance has been much disturbed, but after a gap of 18 feet a strip of the foundation 8 feet long was picked up. Behind this at a higher level strips of an inner façade that might join up with the mouth of the "primary passage" were picked up at three points, the furthest ending in disturbance 44 feet from the passage mouth. Though the inner façade wall has not yet been traced on the north, it may be inferred that the horns at the east end of Lairó were bounded by a double wall precisely as in Yarrows and Camster. Owing to the disturbance at their ends the dimensions of the forecourt cannot be determined. A strip of the outer, i.e. south-western, wall of the south horn continues as far as 55 feet from the passage mouth. Hence, judging by the existing segments of the façade wall, had the forecourt been semicircular and strictly symmetrical about the passage mouth it should have had a diameter of 70 feet.
Strips of the southern boundary wall of the cairn still standing, 2½ feet were exposed for 26 and 7 feet respectively. This wall is formed of slabs deliberately set obliquely in the manner familiar from Midhowe, Blackhammer, and other Rousay stalled cairns. It thus constitutes an additional trait to link Laird with the island group rather than with its Caithness analogies. Unfortunately agricultural encroachment seems to have destroyed the corresponding walls on the north, while the west end of the cairn had been reduced to a chaotic state.

NOTE ON THE RELICS. By Professor V. GORDON CHILDE, F.B.A., F.S.A.Scot.

The burial furniture of this imposing vault was, as all too often in the Neolithic monuments of the British Isles, extremely poor. Only the undermentioned artifacts were recovered:—

1. A polished celt made apparently of finely grained sandstone or sandy flag, presumably of local origin. One face is slightly flatter than the other; the small sides are slightly flattened. The striations left by the grinding process are clearly visible, especially on the small sides. The edge is still quite sharp save for a few chips. Total length 5 inches.

2. Two sherds from a rounded vessel, ½ inch thick. Coarse angular particles of stone are included in the clay. The interior surface and the core are pinkish in colour; the exterior, covered with a slip (perhaps only a mechanical slip produced by burnishing) that is peeling off in places, is smooth and dark brown. Technically these sherds could perfectly well belong to a vessel of Windmill Hill or British Neolithic A ware, but they are too small for this diagnosis to be confirmed by the criterion of shape.

III.

A PICTISH SYMBOL STONE FROM GOLSPIE, SUTHERLAND.


Read January 30, 1943.

In the middle of April 1942 Mr John P. Morrison was cultivating a field behind Golspie village when his tractor encountered a large flat stone covering a cavity which he thought to be a drain or a small chamber. On removal the stone slab was found to have figured on its lower side incised symbols, a rubbing of which was at once sent on to me by Mr George Murray, Architect of the Sutherland Estates and Honorary Curator of the Dunrobin Museum, Golspie.

The stone was taken under the protection of Mr Roderick Badden,
tenant of the field, and the cavity was filled in to enable agricultural work to continue until such time as a favourable opportunity presented itself to examine it.

In July I took occasion to visit the site and found it under a vigorous growth of potatoes. Happily, however, the spot was within a few feet of the north-west boundary wall of the field and, as it had been carefully marked, it was located without difficulty.

The field in which the discovery was made is quite level, and forms part of the 25-foot terrace on which the village of Golspie is built. It is entered by way of Myron's Lane, and is marked No. 545 on the 25-inch Ordnance Survey sheet 107 (fig. 1). The site is 71 yards north-west of the garden wall to the rear of the houses forming the landward side of
Golspie Main Street, and it lies 8 feet south-west of the wall separating the fields Nos. 545 and 544.

The flat stone had been lying athwart a small cist of light construction, which had suffered some damage in the removal of its cover (Pl. VII, 1). The stone chamber measured about 3 feet long by 13 inches wide and 14 inches deep. It was constructed of four red sandstone slabs, the largest of which was about 3 inches thick. The covering slab was only a few inches below the plough level and only the deeper digging of the mechanical tractor caused it to be dislodged. The bottom was roughly laid with pieces of flat red sandstone. The long axis of the cist lay at 272° east of north magnetic.

The ground in which the cist was placed was of sand, free of pebbles. It was noted that the stratification of the sand beyond the immediate vicinity of the cist was undisturbed, indicating that the burial was probably an isolated one. The little tomb was empty, but its appearance was quite consistent with the suggestion that it had previously been despoiled. The flat stone covering it was obviously not the original cap-stone. Not only was it lying across the cist, but its dimensions would have been ample to cover a chamber more than double the size. But to the circumstance of the slab having been subsequently utilised as a cover-stone no doubt its preservation is due.

The flat stone is of mud-coloured, very thin-bedded, micaceous sandstone with prominent laminations, flaking readily, though not entirely on account of exposure to the air, nor was much of the scaling of recent origin (Pl. VII, 2). The slab is 2\(\frac{3}{8}\) inches thick and it has been neatly trimmed with square-cut top corners. It measures 4 feet 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches along one side and about 6 inches less along the other, while it is of fairly uniform width, varying only from 23\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches at the top to 24 inches at the bottom.

On one face are incised five symbols lightly scribed, the markings being not more than mere scorings, which might have been engraved by the rounded point of a small nail (fig. 2).

At the top of the stone is a crescent symbol with downward horns, the tips being 19\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches apart. The central portion, 5\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches wide, is ornamented with a geometrical design of curved lines, which is balanced on each side by another pattern of spiralised curves.

Through the central portion of the latter pass the arms of a V rod symbol terminating at a common point 6 inches below the crescent. Within the right angle so formed is incised a 1-inch circle, and from the points of intersection of the arms and the crescent an arc of a circle has been traced, somewhat sketchily as though the result of an afterthought. The ends of the V rod are ornamented, one with a sceptre while the other is lanceolate, the tip of the design being flaked off.

The design is somewhat uneven in its detail. The figures inside the
A PIctish Symbol Stone From Golspie, Sutherland. 29

crescent on both sides of the lines of the V rod are not symmetrical; the semicircular hoop on the right is not repeated on the left; the curves on the under side of the tips of the V rod only superficially correspond; the lower curve of the crescent is imposed on the right arm of the V rod, whereas the left rod is superimposed on the crescent.

![Figure 2: Tracing of the symbols.](image)

Directly below the V-shaped rod and centrally placed on the stone is the "elephant" symbol facing to the right, characteristically and vigorously portrayed.

To the bottom right and practically touching the "tusk" of the "elephant" is the mirror symbol 7 inches in diameter, while to the right of its handle is a single-edged comb with thirteen teeth. On its upper corners are small circular loops, as if for suspension.

On the blank space at the lower end of the stone and on the same face are four groups of scorings as though the sculptor had been sharpening his tool on a fresh surface, as a stone mason might sharpen his chisel on the block which he was hewing.

That the stone was deteriorating through flaking before or at the
time the symbols were engraved may be seen on the left of the handle of
the mirror, the scoring of the line of the frame appearing on a flaked surface.

The reverse side of the slab bears no sculpturings.

On a stone of comparatively rough surface the markings are surprisingly
regular in their execution.

The arcs of the crescent were evidently scribed by a compass method,
the centre of the outer being the point of intersection of the arms of the
\( V \) rod. The arms are set exactly at right angles, although as they are
projected through the crescent they incline slightly inwards.

The mirror outline is also evenly traced, though no central point could
be detected on the stone. It is probable that it may have been sketched
round a circular template, a suggestion which is strengthened by the
probability that the same pattern was used to trace out the arc within
the two arms of the \( V \) rod.

This Golspie stone, though characteristic of many of the Pictish symbol
stones, has some rather unusual features.

The little round pellets at the lower extremities of the legs of the fantastic
animal are very rare, if not unique, as also is the loop which terminates
the scroll.

The loops on the top corners of the mirror also do not appear to be
prevalent elsewhere, while the tool scratchings on the lower part of the
stone have seldom been noted.

In the county of Sutherland some sixteen symbol stones have hitherto
been recorded, most of which are preserved in the Dunrobin Museum.
Of these, seven were found in the immediate neighbourhood of Golspie,
and of the remainder all but one within a range of 7 miles to the north.

Of the Sutherland examples the magnificent relief slab from Craigton,
Strathalladale is the only one bearing the "elephant" symbol, whereas
eight of them have the crescent, all with the accompanying \( V \) rod. Eight
of them, again, bear the mirror symbol, only three of which, however,
have the attendant comb.

No other example portrays the five symbols of the latest discovery in
juxtaposition, although two others are recorded from Fyvie and Rhynie,
Aberdeenshire.

The stone has now been mounted and set up in the Dunrobin Museum.

Thanks are due to Mr J. P. Morrison and Mr Badden for courteously
granting facilities for examination of the finds, and to Mr George Murray
for his generous assistance.
Symbol Stone from Golspie.

Facing p. 30.
CHILDE AND GRAHAM.

NOTABLE PREHISTORIC MONUMENTS.

(Crown copyright.)

[Facing p. 31.
IV.

SOME NOTABLE PREHISTORIC AND MEDIEVAL MONUMENTS RECENTLY EXAMINED BY THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND.


Read February 27, 1943.

As part of its war-time programme, the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland had occasion, during the past summer and autumn, to survey a certain number of ancient monuments of which no adequate description—and in some cases no description or notice of any kind—had previously been put on record. As most of these monuments happened to be situated in counties which are unlikely to be covered by the Commission's ordinary Inventories for many years to come, and as the Commissioners felt that the points of interest arising out of these surveys ought to be made generally available without such long delay, they have given us permission to communicate some notes on this work to the Society for publication in its Proceedings.

CHAMBERED CAIRNS.

Three unpublished examples (two of which are, however, recorded in Sir George Macdonald's unfinished memoir ¹) lie within the areas visited in 1942. Opportunity is also taken to describe accurately for the first time the fine megalithic cist at Hailie, Largs, exposed in 1772 but known only from The Statistical Account of Scotland and a bad drawing in Smith's Prehistoric Man in Ayrshire, and also a pair of standing stones at Kames, Cowal, that look like remnants of a ruined chamber.

1. Rottenreoch, Muthill parish, Perthshire (6-inch O.S. map, xcv. S.W.), was first recognised by O. G. S. Crawford (Macdonald, op. cit., p. 99). It is a stony mound running roughly S.W. to N.E., about 190 feet long and 43 feet wide at its N.E. end, contracting to 37 feet at the S.W., situated on gently sloping arable land on the S. side of the Earn valley nearly opposite Crieff and about 350 feet above sea-level or 200 feet above the present river channel. Some 14 feet from the N.E. end, slabs protruding through the turf suggest a cist lying somewhat skew to the axis.

¹ Typescript in the Society's library.
of the cairn and possibly 12 feet long by 2 feet 3 inches wide. Near the centre and near the S.W. end other earth-fast slabs are visible that may also be remains of cists.

2. Ardmarnock, Kilfinan parish, Argyll (6-inch O.S. map, cxcii. N.E.). Just S.E. of Ardmarnock House, right on the W. edge, and at the N. end, of a rock ridge that runs from N.N.E. to S.S.W. with higher ridges immediately above it, stand the ruins of a fine megalithic cist at the N. end of an even more ruined long cairn. The cist has been opened and the whole site planted with trees which have displaced the stones with their roots and still more when they have been blown over (Pl. VIII, 1). The

![Diagram](https://example.com/AR-0020-D1.png)

Fig. 1. Megalithic cist (plan) and septal slab (elevation), Ardmarnock.

(Crown copyright reserved.)

single chamber (fig. 1), internally 4 feet 9 inches long by 2 feet 8 inches to 3 feet 3 inches wide by 5 feet 6 inches deep, is formed by two enormous side slabs (5 feet 7 inches by 5 feet 5 inches on W. and 6 feet 4 inches by 4 feet 11 inches on E.), a headstone (2 feet 8 inches by 5 feet 6 inches by 7½ inches) fitting tightly between them, and a similarly situated septal stone 3 feet 3 inches wide by only 4 feet 3 inches high. It is preceded by a portal composed of two tall uprights now displaced by tree roots but measuring probably 7 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 11 inches wide by 10 inches thick on W. and 7 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 6 inches by 9 inches on E., both set outside and overlapping the side slabs of the cist but so that the minimum interval between their outer edges is only 2 feet to-day. Large slabs that once doubtless constituted lintels or corbels are lying to the west of the chamber on or against the uprights and portal stones. On the floor of the cist some traces of a slab paving, apparently running under the septal stone, are exposed. The "septal stone" exhibits features of special interest and seemingly unique in Scottish monuments of this group (Pl. VIII, 2). On its upper edge 1 foot from each end has been
hamered out a hollow in the form of an arc of a circle on a chord of 1 foot 3 inches and of a height (really depth) of 3 inches. A foot below the edge of this carving but not directly below its centre a cup-mark has been pecked out on either face of the stone. That on the inner face is only 1½ inches in diameter, but here the surface of the stone has peeled off. That on the outer face is surrounded by a well-defined ring, the overall diameter of cup and ring being 3½ inches, of the cup alone 1¼ inches. The cups on both sides seem to correspond in position with remarkable precision.

To the N.W. of the portal rather uncertain traces of a horned façade may be discerned; the corresponding area on the N.E. has been completely disturbed by the uprooting of a large tree. Bushes and trees have left no superficial trace of the margins of the cairn, but on the axis of the cist cairn material extends for at least 70 feet. The Rev. Alexander McFarlane in *The Statistical Account of Scotland*, xiv. pp. 258–259, states that from what remains of this cairn or *borradh* it seems to have been only 20 yards long. He adds that "there is a tradition...that the cell" (i.e. the cist) "was the place where St. Marnock used to retire for purposes of devotion, fasting, and penance." He himself thinks it more likely to have been a place contrived by plunderers for concealing their booty.

3. *Balmalloch*, Barr parish, Ayrshire (6-inch O.S. map, lxvii. N.E.). This is a large round cairn situated on the swampy moors above and east of Barrhill. It occupies a small grassy islet rising out of low-lying marshy ground between Half Mark Burn and Black Loch but hidden from Balmalloch farmhouse by rather higher and drier ground. Two chambers have been exposed at right angles to one another. The larger, with axis running N. and S. and probably opening to the S., consists of a cist 6 feet 6 inches long and 2 feet 6 inches wide at the inner end. The floor is littered with a bed of stones to an uncertain depth; the walls are formed of slabs on edge combined with drystone building, and the roof is corbelled, one lintel being still in position 4 feet above the bed of stones that hides the chamber floor. The S. end of this chamber is filled with debris that obscures any entrance passage there may have been. Nine feet N. of the headstone of the first cist is exposed the cracked capstone of another that may have opened to the E. The capstone is 6 feet long, 6 feet 6 inches wide, and 1 foot 3 inches thick. Below it at least three uprights forming the N. side of an irregular chamber can just be discerned.

4. *Hailie*, Largs parish, Ayrshire (6-inch O.S. map, iii. S.E.). This long cist was exposed in 1772 when a huge cairn, known as Margaret's Law and said to have contained fifteen thousand cartloads of stones (*The Statistical Account of Scotland*, ii. p. 363; xvii. p. 516), was removed. Nothing is left of the cairn, but the cist is still standing in an annex of Douglas Park on a narrow terrace some 50 feet above sea-level.
immediately at the foot of Hailie Brae (Pl. IX). The complete inner compartment, orientated E. and W., measures internally 6 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 2 inches, and is roofed by a capstone 8 feet 2 inches long by 6 feet 6 inches wide by 1 foot 2 inches thick. It is supported by two side slabs 7 feet 2 inches long by 1 foot 10 inches thick on the S. and 6 feet 10 inches long by 1 foot 2 inches on the N., and a headstone fitting closely between the side stones. The capstone is now about 3 feet 8 inches above the stones which cover the floor of the chamber. The E. end of the chamber is partly closed by a septal stone 10 inches thick. Its upper edge is 1 foot 8 inches below the capstone, the edge of which projects 1 foot 6 inches E. of it. It is set so that its N. end is 1 foot W. of the end of the N. upright stone, but the corresponding end of the S. slab has been trimmed to accommodate the septal stone. East of the chamber the upper edge of a second slab, 4 feet 10 inches long, in line with, but not quite touching, the N. upright, projects above grass-grown debris and suggests a second compartment or a passage. This, however, does not seem to have been cleared below the edge of the septal stone and no corresponding slab is exposed on the S. In volume xvii. of The Statistical Account of Scotland, however, it is stated that the cairn covered five stone coffins, two of them containing five skulls each with other human bones and several earthen urns. As Macdonald remarks (p. 88), two at least of these "coffins" must have been "compartments of chambers or chambers."

5. At Kames, Kilfinan parish, Argyll (6-inch O.S. map, exciii. N.W.), overlooking the Kyles of Bute, is a pair of standing stones that look rather like the portal stones of a chamber. They stand close to the E., seaward, edge of the 100-foot raised beach platform immediately E. of a road opposite the post office, and are hidden in a thick hedge and partly buried in a turf dyke. The southern stone, the major axis of which runs E. and W., has an exposed height of 9 feet 10 inches along its W. edge, a width of 5 feet and a thickness of 1 foot 3 inches, its upper edge being sloped off on the E. Its counterpart, 3 feet 4 inches to the N. of it, is a tapering pillar 5 feet high as exposed, 2 feet 4 inches wide, and 1 foot 8 inches thick. The shape and position of the stones is compatible with the hypothesis that they formed the portal of a cist which with its covering cairn would naturally have been destroyed by the road. But there is no evidence to confirm such a hypothesis. About 20 yards away across the road is another standing stone, a flat slab 4 feet 8 inches by 3 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 10 inches facing W.

Of the foregoing monuments, that at Rottenroech would seem to fit morphologically as well as geographically into the Earn valley group as represented by the well-known long cairn at Kindrochat, some 6 miles
PREHISTORIC AND MEDIEVAL MONUMENTS.

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to the W., and Clach na Tiompan near Auchnafree in Wester Glenalmond that was described by Coles, but only recognised as a long cairn from his description by Macdonald (op. cit., p. 100), and from examination by Mrs Stewart and Childe in 1938. The round cairn at Balmalloch no less clearly belongs to the Solway group, two other outliers of which are known in the S.W. corner of Ayrshire: the Commission’s reports on Galloway have already drawn attention to round chambered cairns just across the county border. Morphologically the cist at Hailie might belong equally to the Solway or Clyde types. At Ardmarnock on the other hand the portal stones and general plan are most appropriate to the Clyde group. The cup-and-ring marks and the incipient porthole of the “septal stone” are indeed unique in Scotland, but porthole stones are known in cairns of the same family on Man and in Northern Ireland, and a near relative on a grander scale was reported at Auchnaha near Kilfinan 5 miles farther north ten years ago. It is worth insisting that none of these chambered cairns are situated on hill-tops but all characteristically located on relatively low-lying ground.

ROUND Cairns.

Of the very numerous monuments of this class visited only a few deserve special mention.

On Blackside, Sorn parish, Ayrshire (6-inch O.S. map, xxix. N.E.), the flat-topped ridge forming the watershed between the Irvine and the Ayr, are two cairns. That at the S.W. end, Blackside End, has been despoiled for the building of a trigonometrical station and four small shelters like shooting butts. Several massive blocks protruding from smaller stones may mark the sites of short cists, but nothing visible suggests a megalithic chamber such as Macdonald (op. cit., p. 90) was tempted to infer from the description given by Smith (op. cit., p. 131). That on the N.E. end, Glen Garr Hill (6-inch O.S. map, xxiv. S.E.), is better preserved and seems to be 80 feet in diameter. A trigonometrical station shaped like a tower has been built on the centre of the cairn with stones robbed from the surface, but the core is probably intact.

On the summit of Dungavel Hill, Avondale parish, Lanarkshire (6-inch O.S. map, xxxvi. N.W.), at an elevation of 1502 feet above sea-level, there stands a large cairn of striking appearance (Pl. X, 1). The base of the cairn consists of an oval stony platform measuring 72 feet by 65 feet; on this stands, not quite centrally, a more or less circular super-

3 Childe, Prehistoric Communities of the British Isles, p. 51.
structure about 45 feet in diameter. The lower part of this, up to a height of about 4 feet, appears to be original, but on top of it there has been raised a pyramid of loose stones about 6 feet high, probably to serve as a trigonometrical station.

A very large grass-covered cairn stands in a conspicuous position some 600 yards N.E. of the farm of Strathgroy, Blair Atholl parish, Perthshire, about 1000 feet above sea-level. It is marked "Sithean," or Fairy Mound, on the 6-inch O.S. map (xxx. N.E.), but not in the Gothic type used for ancient monuments. In plan it is approximately circular, with a diameter of about 125 feet; and its height varies, in different parts of the circumference, from 14 feet to 18 feet above a zone in which a number of large blocks, somewhat suggestive of a peristalith, appear through the turf in addition to exposures of natural rock. Apart from these blocks it appears to be constructed of smallish rounded stones, though the whole surface is thickly grassed over. The summit is flatish, and here, almost at the centre of the cairn as seen on plan, two side-slabs of a ruined cist project above the turf. The axis of the cist was approximately E. and W.

Another cairn, somewhat resembling the Strathgroy "Sithean" but smaller, stands close to the left bank of the Fender Burn some 350 yards W.N.W. of Monzie Farm, Blair Atholl parish, Perthshire, at an elevation of about 1050 feet above sea-level. It is not marked on the 6-inch O.S. map (xxi. S.E.). The cairn, which is built on one end of a glacial hummock, is approximately circular on plan, measuring 84 feet by 78 feet, and its height varies from 8 feet to 15 feet at different parts of the circumference; all these measurements, however, are given with reserve because the cairn itself is covered with grass and it is consequently difficult to determine exactly where its slope passes into that of the underlying natural mound. The summit is somewhat flattened, and disturbance shows that the cairn is constructed of large quarry-stones such as might have been obtained from the rocky sides of the Fender Burn nearby.

On the W. side of Glen Clune below Loch Moraig, Blair Atholl parish, Perthshire, lies an area of moorland which contains many remains of hut-circles as well as of abandoned post-medieval farms. A cairn, which is not marked on the 6-inch O.S. map (xxi. S.E.), stands on a low natural hillock about 600 yards S.S.W. of the S. end of Loch Moraig. It is covered with grass and heather, measures 36 feet by 32 feet, and is reduced to a height of about 1 foot. The interior has been dug out, and in the hollow appear two erect slabs, evidently side-slabs of a cist.

In the cultivated haugh immediately below Dunfallandy House, Logierait parish, Perthshire, there stands a large cairn, which is now turfed over and planted with trees. It is not noted on the 6-inch O.S. map (xl. N.W.). It is constructed of large rounded stones and earth and measures 60 feet by 48 feet on plan; its sides rise steeply to a flattened
top the surface of which, though disturbed, shows no trace of any cist. An interesting feature of this monument is that it appears to be partially enclosed by a very shallow ditch with a low mound outside it; but on the strength of superficial observation alone it is impossible to be certain whether this is actually the case or whether the mound simply represents the remains of a ruined stone dyke—to which may perhaps have been added stones cleared from off the adjoining arable ground.

**DOMESTIC STRUCTURES OF UNCERTAIN AGE.**

Our season's work included some observations on hut-circles and early homestead-settlements in Perthshire. Very large numbers of huts and enclosures were observed in an area lying, at elevations of 900 feet and more above sea-level, on and near the upper waters of the *Kinnaird Burn* and its tributaries, in Moulin parish, and along the old road, attributed to General Wade, that runs over from Moulin to Strathardle (6-inch O.S. map, xxxi. S.W.). The remains included round huts, groups of huts combined with field-enclosures, small oblong huts, and "long-houses" of larger dimensions, as well as great numbers of piles of stones apparently gathered from off the cultivated plots. The large round huts seemed to resemble some of the types examined by Thorneycroft at Dalrulzion; 1 the widely splayed entrance and the low semicircular platform outside the entrance, which he recorded, were both observed, although double circles, whether concentric or tangential, were not. However, our examination of this very large area was necessarily too superficial for such negative evidence to be valid. Round huts built on sloping ground were often partly dug out to bring their floors to a level, and two, at least, of these contained an unexcavated step or platform on the upper side of the interior. What may probably be regarded as an extension of this same area was noted as far to the E. as the Pitlochry-Blairgowrie road, at a point about half a mile above Gatehouse.

Similar remains were also observed on the W. side of *Glen Clunie*, Blair Atholl parish (6-inch O.S. map, xxi. S.E.), on the moorland lying between the cultivable lands respectively above Strathgroy and below Loch Moraig. Some notes on the huts observed on the *Muir of Gormack*, Kinloch parish (6-inch O.S. map, lii. N.E.), will be found on p. 48.

_Earth-house, Barns of Airlie_, Airlie parish, Angus (6-inch O.S. map, xxxvii. N.W.), is the survivor of a group of five and has been adequately described by A. Jervise. 2 To his description it is necessary to add only a mention of lintelled openings on both sides of the present entrance—a gap in the roof probably secondary. The point of the present note is to draw

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attention to some remarkable carvings on the earth-house roof, which have been known locally for several years but were dismissed by Jervise as natural. The curved gallery, the width of which at the wall heads has been reduced by corbelling to 3 feet 3 inches or 4 feet, is spanned by fifteen large lintels, 3 feet to 4 feet wide. On the eighth lintel six or more serpent-like figures have been pecked out (Pl. X, 2). The "heads" of all the figures are represented by large round cup-marks, the serpents' bodies by gutters, shallow and narrower but still executed in the "Bronze Age" pecking technique as the photograph shows. The last serpent visible on Plate X (i.e. the one on the left as one enters the gallery) may curve round to the left so as to frame the whole group; the second is beautifully sinuous. The carvings have evidently been executed before the lintel was placed in position, since some are partially obscured by the topmost oversailing courses of the gallery walls. Cup-and-ring-marked slabs in conspicuous positions in the Strathmore earth-houses have been often noted: they have been interpreted as Bronze Age stones re-used. But neither in the Bronze nor Iron Age has such a group of conventionalised zoomorphic carvings been previously recognised in Scotland.

PREHISTORIC FORTS.

We are able to record two unnoted vitrified forts, to amplify significantly available accounts of two others, and to add to the list two certain brochs; we wish also to draw attention to certain other defensive constructions of exceptional character not previously described.

Vitrified Fort, Machany, Blackford parish, Perthshire (6-inch O.S. map, cvii. S.E.). Just E. of the road from Muthill station to Auchterarder the cultivated land that slopes gently N. to Machany Burn is interrupted by a very low ridge on which has been planted a small wood. Within the boundary of the wood the visitor can just discern the effaced and grass-grown remains of a stony rampart enclosing an oblong space some 180 feet E. and W. by 130 feet N. and S. The outer margin of the rampart on the S.E. is marked by a discontinuous row of slabs on edge some of which are tilted out of line. But in the core behind the line of slabs large lumps of vitrified stone are exposed, particularly at the S.E. and N.E. corners. The O.S. map marks a "chapel" here; nothing of this remains, but it presumably occupied part of the site of a much older vitrified fort. The existence of the latter is undoubted, and the plan seems characteristic although the location is most unusual.

The fort on The Knock, Largs, Ayrshire, is marked on the 6-inch O.S.

1 The lintel is 3 feet 4 inches wide, 5 feet 7 inches above the floor where the passage is 6 feet 9 inches wide, and is certainly over 4 feet long, the least clear space between the corbel edges being 3 feet 5 inches.

2 Childe, Prehistory of Scotland, p. 213.
map (iii. N.E.), and is mentioned cursorily by Christison,¹ who did not, however, note the presence of vitrifaction. The summit of the hill, which rises just over 600 feet above sea-level, is surrounded by a rampart enclosing a sub-oval area measuring about 165 feet from N. to S. by about 95 feet from E. to W. where broadest. The rampart is stony but turf-covered, and nowhere stands more than 3 feet above the adjoining part of the interior. Outside the rampart, and from 6 feet to 8 feet below its crest, a shallow rock-cut ditch appears at the S. end as well as on the N.W. and N. In this last sector the ditch is bordered by a low counterscarp-bank; but on the N.E. the outer defences have been destroyed by a modern access-road, while towards the W. the ditch fades out into a terrace. The original entrance may have been on the S.E.

A recent disturbance of the surface at the S. end of the fort has resulted in the formation of a small scree of angular broken stones descending from the top of the rampart into the ditch, and it was here that several pieces of vitrified stone were picked up in the loose material of the scree. As might have been expected, the larger lumps occurred at the bottom of the scree, but enough smaller fragments were observed at higher levels to make it certain that the others had fallen from the rampart itself.

At Portnacross, West Kilbride parish, Ayrshire (6-inch O.S. map, x. N.E.), the ridge Auldhill, immediately behind the port and castle, ends in a peak, precipitous on W., N., and E. The W. and E. edges of the extremity are defended by vitrified ramparts enclosing a level grassy subrectangular space, over 100 feet N. and S. by 50 feet wide, the grass-grown ramparts not rising appreciably above the level of the interior. S. of this space the ridge is crossed by two ditches with a low ridge, apparently of unquarried rock, between them. To the S. a higher ridge of rock forms the N. boundary of a subrectangular dūn 45 feet N. and S. by 27 feet wide, defended on the W., S., and S.E. by a wall of coursed rubble masonry. This seems to belong to a secondary structure, prehistoric or even mediaeval, that may have truncated the earlier vitrified fort.

Kildoon Hill, Maybole parish, Ayrshire (6-inch O.S. map, xlv. S.E.). This well-known vitrified fort occupies the E. end of a basalt ridge over 600 feet high, the vitrified rampart enclosing an irregularly oval area of about 150 feet by 100 feet partly taken up by a monument to Sir C. Fergusson of Kilkerran, the construction of which has partly destroyed the defences. The neck to the W. is defended by two rock-cut ditches with ramparts of broken stone on the E. side of each. The vitrified rampart seems to lie inside and to the E. of the innermost of these banks, and is partially separated therefrom by a series of discontinuous hollows, though the space might also be described as a platform interrupted by hollows. The vitrified masses are almost entirely hidden by turf. Here

again it looks as if the high banks and ditches defending the neck belong
to a later work than the vitrified rampart.

*Brochs* on Mull are shown in the distribution map given in Childe’s
*Prehistory of Scotland*, but none have been described. Last year’s examina-
tion disclosed the following certain examples.

*Dùn nan Gall*, Ballagoun, L. Tuath (6-inch O.S. map, Argyll, lxviii.),
stands on the north shore of the loch on a low rocky promontory that
forms the S.E. side of Ballagoun Bay into which a stream flows. It was
partially excavated by the late J. H. Craw just before his death. It now
appears as a conspicuous pile of naked stones in which the following
features are partially exposed. An entrance on the E., 4 feet wide at the
mouth expanding after 3 feet 8 inches, where there is a door check
7 inches deep and a bar-hole; an internal doorway 3 feet 6 inches wide
on the S. giving access to a stairway 3 feet wide of which three treads
survive; a slightly doubtful internal door on the N.E. probably 2 feet
6 inches wide and leading to a guard chamber; a scarcement 7 inches
wide visible nearly all round, above which the inner wall still rises in places
a couple of feet; it is 2 feet 8 inches thick, and outside it at scarcement
level runs a well-floorered mural gallery of uncertain width; at the same
level is a gap 2 feet 4 inches wide in the inner wall on the west but not
quite symmetrically opposite the door. Above scarcement level nothing
remains of the outer wall of the gallery. The wall at scarcement level has
a total thickness of 10 feet 6 inches on E. to 11 feet 6 inches on W. The
internal diameter is 35 feet. There can be no possible doubt that this is
a broch.

*An Sean Dùn* occupies the high N.W. end of a ridge that slopes up
from the moors between Mingary and Glengorm (6-inch O.S. map, Argyll,
xxxxviii.). A wall about 10 feet 6 inches thick about scarcement level
encloses a space 32 feet in diameter filled with debris and scrub. The
following features are exposed: an entrance on the S.E. 3 feet 6 inches
wide at the mouth with a door check 3 feet 6 inches in; just within the
crack a gap in the much-dilapidated western wall of the entrance passage
that may have given access to a guard cell; a gap or door in the inner
wall on the W.S.W. 3 feet 6 inches wide that must have given access to a
stair room; no stair is preserved, but the inner face of the stairway separated
from the inner face of the court by 2 feet 8 inches of masonry is visible;
a scarcement 12 inches to 15 inches wide. To the S.W. of the entrance a
dilapidated structure of inferior masonry has been built on to the broch
wall. There can scarcely be any doubt that this is a broch.

Of numerous other undescribed “forts” visited last year, only three
sites are of such exceptional interest as to deserve description here.
1. Megalithic cist, Hallie.

2. Megalithic cist, Hallie, from south-west.

**Childe and Graham.**

**Notable Prehistoric Monuments.**

(Crown copyright.)

Facing p. 40.
1. Round cairn, Dungavel Hill.

2. Carved lintel, Barns of Airlie.

CHILDE AND GRAHAM.

NOTABLE PREHISTORIC MONUMENTS.

(Crown copyright.)
1. Dùn a’ Choin Dhuibh: postern door to tower.

2. Dùn a’ Choin Dhuibh: outer rampart.

CHILDE AND GRAHAM.  

NOTABLE PREHISTORIC MONUMENTS.  

(Crown copyright.)
1. Dún an na Cleithe: standing stones with inner rampart behind.

2. Buzzart Dykes, north-west corner.

CHILDE AND GRAHAM.

NOTABLE PREHISTORIC MONUMENTS.

(Crown copyright.)
Dún a' Choín Dhuibh, S. Knapdale parish, Argyll (6-inch O.S. map, cii. N.E.), stands on an isolated crag overlooking West Loch Tarbert from the N. The S.E. corner of the extreme summit is occupied by a tower-like dùn, while the rest of the summit and a shoulder some 10 feet below it on the N. is protected by a built rampart (fig. 2). The tower walls still rise on the W. 6 feet to 8 feet above the skirt of fallen stones and, being built

with heavy batter, measure from 9 feet 6 inches to 10 feet 3 inches in thickness. But the whole S.E. quadrant of walling, that may have been 11 feet thick, appears to have toppled down the precipitous slope. Still the internal diameter of the tower can be estimated as 45 feet E. and W. by 40 feet N. and S. On the N.E. there is an entrance passage 4 feet 3 inches wide at its inner end. In the W. wall an external opening 2 feet 4 inches wide spanned by a humpbacked lintel (Pl. XI. 1) gives access to a passage that runs straight, though apparently descending, for 5 feet 6 inches and then turns sharply to S. It can be followed for a further 5 feet 3 inches in the new direction but still descending (the roof at least is at this point 1 foot lower than at the first turn), and then turns E. again
so that it should debouch on to the interior after 4 or 5 feet. For the first 5 feet the passage is simply lintelled over but thereafter is roofed by corbelling as far as it is preserved.

In the N.W. corner of the summit between the tower and the outer rampart is a jagged outcrop the W. side of which appears to have been quarried so as to form a rough seat.

The outer rampart which follows closely the edges of the crag is more roughly built than the tower wall and comprises a larger proportion of thin flat slabs split off the rock. Still in places its outer face is preserved to a height of 4 feet to 6 feet. On the E. a gateway, of which the N. jamb is a large slab on edge, gives access to the shoulder below, and some 30 feet in horizontal distance from, the N.E. entrance to the tower. South of the gate, if the line of the outer rampart were continued, it would have abutted upon or run under the tower wall. On the summit too the outer rampart face at present terminates on the S. on the brink of a cliff below but only 4 feet from the foundation of the tower wall face. But at least one stone of the latter rests on stones apparently belonging to the core of the outer rampart. It is therefore possible that the tower was built later than the outer rampart.

On the shoulder three small rings of boulders were observed thirty years ago abutting against the outer rampart. One was dug into and much iron slag recovered. If the outer wall then exposed be really the inner face of the rampart, the latter will have been 7 feet 6 inches thick, but this is not quite certain.

_Dunan na Cleithe_, S. Knapdale parish, Argyll (6-inch O.S. map, exc. N.E.), occupies a wooded ridge of rock about 35 feet high between Loch Caolisport and the drive to Ormsary House. The N.W. end of this ridge is cut off by a distinct rampart faced externally with large blocks and running almost straight N.E. to S.W. for some 60 feet. About 40 feet outside it there seems to be a curving outer rampart. From it protrude two standing stones some 2 feet apart, but not in line, each about 2 feet wide and respectively 3 feet and 3 feet 3 inches high (Pl. XII, 1). Some 18 feet 6 inches N. of this pair is a large recumbent block now measuring 2 feet by 1 foot 4 inches by 1 foot 3 inches. The two uprights produce the same impression as the standing stones usually assigned to the Bronze Age. Yet they appear integrally connected with an Iron Age fort.

Finally five other forts, not marked on the O.S. maps, may be mentioned shortly: (1) On _Aird Kilfinichen_, a promontory on the N. side of L. Seridain, Mull (6-inch O.S. map, Argyll, xciv.), an oval _dùn_ measuring internally 50 feet by 57 feet on the tidal Eilean na h’Ordaig with an outwork on one side. (2) _Caisteal na Sithe_, Kilfinnan parish, Argyll (6-inch O.S. map, exciii. S.W., 55° 52' 19" N., 5° 15' 23" W.), a D-shaped enclosure 260 feet long on the summit of a rocky ridge over-
hanging the tiny burn that flows into Allt Osda below the old Chapel of Kilbride, defended by a stone rampart faced externally with flat slabs so loosely coursed as to suggest a combination of stone and timber work.  

(3) Kilbride, Kilfinan parish, Argyll (6-inch O.S. map, cxciii. S.W.), on a small rocky whale-back west of Allt Osda valley, a dūn with an internal diameter of perhaps 58 feet by 51 feet defended by a dilapidated stone rampart and natural outcrops. Both (2) and (3) have been discovered by Mr J. W. Turnbull, F.S.A.Scot. (4) and (5) near Aldclune, Blair Atholl parish, Perthshire (6-inch O.S. map, xxx. N.E.). These two forts are situated about 200 feet apart on a wooded ridge lying on the N.E. side of the highway about half a mile N.W. of Aldclune village, and the difference in their state of preservation is so marked as to suggest a considerable difference in their ages, if not indeed a deliberate demolition of the N.W. member of the pair.

The approach to this latter fort has been by a narrow cambered causeway following the crest of the ridge. On either side of a section of this causeway, 40 feet in length, extending between points distant respectively 58 feet and 18 feet from the edge of the flattened interior of the fort, there is a system of ditches and banks which might well be regarded as a road-block connected with the fort's defensive works. On its E. side the causeway is bordered by a ditch for nearly 40 feet, and from this ditch three other ditches, which enclose two banks between them, strike off at right angles and run out, as do the banks also, on the steep flank of the ridge. On the W. side of the causeway there is a corresponding arrangement, but it contains only two branch-ditches with a single bank between them. The ditches and mound on the W. are deeper and more clearly defined than those on the E. (fig. 3).

The attention of the Commission's officers was drawn a few years ago
to some remains of this kind on Dere Street, about a third of a mile S.E. of the fort on Woden Law, and the suggestion was made that these represented a road-block, possibly of Roman construction. Subsequently, however, they found that similar remains occurred fairly commonly on many of the old roads in the Cheviot district, so much so that their defensive character came to be questioned and they were tentatively classed as boundary marks.

**MOTES.**

Turning now to defensive structures belonging to a later period, we have been able to identify four motes with reasonable certainty.

The mote of Struan, Blair Atholl parish, Perthshire, was described in the *Proceedings* many years ago,¹ but the author failed to recognise the nature of the monument and his account of it is worth very little. The 6-inch O.S. map (xx. S.E.) notes it merely as "Tom an Tigh Mhoir." That it is actually a mote, however, cannot be doubted. The monument, which is situated about 150 yards W. of Struan Church, consists of a large grass-covered mound, with a flat top of irregular quadrilateral shape measuring about 62 feet each way. It rises from the lip of an almost precipitous slope which falls from the level of the cultivated fields to the right bank of the River Garry, the N. side of the mound forming one profile with this slope. The E. and S. sides fall steeply down to the field, the maximum height being 17 feet measured near the N.E. corner. The W. side falls 15 feet to the bottom of a ditch, which embraces the W. and S.W. sectors; this ditch finishes in a rounded end about the middle of the S. side, and on the N. widens out and debouches on the slope above the river-bank. There is nothing to show that a corresponding ditch was ever dug on the E. side of the mound. The foundations of a rectilinear enclosure can be seen bounding the summit of the mound, on which also appear narrow cultivation-rigs. The foundations therefore may well be relatively modern, as may also the foundations of a wall which runs down the S. slope; while the rather massive stone-work that appears in the uppermost part of the slope at the N.W. corner may likewise have been intended to level up the summit for agricultural purposes.

A second undoubted example of a mote is the *Castle Hill*, Alton, Loudun parish, Ayrshire (6-inch O.S. map, xviii. S.E.), although it is not recognised as such either by Christison² or by Smith.³ It is a flat-topped, stony, grass-covered mound standing between a road and the precipitous bank of a burn about 300 yards N.E. of Alton. The summit is D-shaped, and measures 40 feet along its straight N. side by 25 feet transversely; except along its N. side, the edge of the summit bears some slight remains of a rampart. The N. side of the mound is continuous with the bank of

the burn, and the other sides slope down fairly steeply to the field lying about 12 feet below. At the foot of the mound on the E. there is part of an enclosure bounded by another much-wasted rampart; this is cut off by the road, but a slight elevation which may mark its continuation can be traced on the S. of the road as far as the ruins of a cottage.

Another mound which may be confidently regarded as a mote is the so-called Green Hill which stands on a bluff just outside the entrance-gate of the Halkshill policies, Largs parish, Ayrshire (6-inch O.S. map, iii. S.E.). Smith mentions this mound,¹ but implies that it is sepulchral. The mound stands to a height of about 16 feet above the top of the bluff, its S. side being continuous with the clay cliff below. The summit has been much interfered with and bears three modern masonry columns, but it seems to have once been level and may have measured about 35 feet by 20 feet. Stone-work appearing through the turf on the summit suggests the foundations of a building about 15 feet square; and further traces of tumbled stone appear on the N.W. slope, where a path has broken the surface.

A fourth monument which we felt fully justified in identifying as a mote was Cuoc Mhic Eoghaimn, Kilfinan parish, Argyll (6-inch O.S. map, clxxi. S.E.). This is a mound, apparently composed of earth not at all free from rounded boulders, which stands about 110 yards W.S.W. of Ballimore House and about 100 yards from the shore. It has the form of a truncated cone 25 feet to 30 feet high, now planted with trees and shrubs, its flat top being oval in form and measuring 80 feet by 50 feet. On the summit there stands a masonry enclosure used as a family burying-place, and the construction of this must have resulted in the modification of the summit to an extent difficult to gauge—for example, an access-road which has been cut in the side of the mound may have reduced its major axis by as much as 10 feet. On the E., S., and W. the base of the mound is encircled by a marshy ditch. On the N.W. the O.S. map marks a small earthwork annex which was not observed at the time of visit owing to the dense growth of shrubs.

**Miscellaneous.**

_Buzzart Dykes_, Kinloch parish, Perthshire. The area enclosed by this earthwork is labelled "Caledonian Camp" on the 6-inch O.S. map, iii. N.E., apparently on the authority of James Playfair, minister of Bendothy from 1784 to 1812.² His speculations having been thus

² _The Statistical Account of Scotland_, vol. xix. (1797), p. 368 f.n.; cf. McRitchie, _ibid._, vol. ix. (1793), p. 262 f.n.; and Brodie, _ibid._, vol. xvi. (1796), p. 479. The latter argues that the Dykes are the defences of Galgacus' encampment at the Battle of Mons Graupius, the actual battlefield being marked by Haer Cairns, equating _Haer_ with German _Heer._
accorded a certain authority a full objective account of the remains seems desirable.

The earthwork encloses an irregular oblong area just under a mile long on the S. and about 1470 yards on the N. by about 650 yards wide along its western margin and 470 yards on the eastern (fig. 4). The enclosed area comprises three parallel ridges running nearly E. and W.

Fig. 4. Buzzart Dykes and adjacent sites.
(By permission of H.M. Stationery Office and the Director of the Ordnance Survey.)

separated by marshy hollows drained rather imperfectly by sluggish streams flowing to the E. The N. rampart follows one of these streams, but the S. one runs along the southern edge of the gorge of Lornty Burn. The work is best preserved at its western end where it runs S.S.W. across the ridges and hollows (Pl. XII, 2). Here it consists of a conspicuous rampart about 4 1/2 feet high with a sharp ditch some 4 feet deep on its eastern (i.e. inner) side. The total width from the inner rim of the ditch to the base of the rampart on the W. is 33 feet and the height of the bank from the bottom of the ditch 10 feet.¹ On each ridge the bank is

¹ The height of "Buzzard-Dyke" is given in The Statistical Account of Scotland, vol. ix. p. 262, as "still 8 feet to 10 feet."
interrupted by gaps about 13 feet wide from crest to crest which give access to narrow causeways across the ditch. At the middle of the N. and the S. ridges the gaps are double, the northernmost of the latter pair being used by a track marked on the 6-inch map. The work disappears for about 20 feet in the marshy bottom of the hollow dividing the northern from the middle ridge. On the S. the work breaks off abruptly on the steep edge of the wide ravine through which the Lorny Burn flows 15 feet below, giving the impression that its continuation has been eroded away. (While the slope immediately below is grass-grown, immediately to the E. the bank has been recently eroded and consists of loose clay.) The work cannot be seen on the low-lying marshy land immediately S. of the stream but can be picked up after it has turned E. on the S. bank of the ravine. It looks as if the corner had been eroded when the burn cut down its channel. From this point rampart and ditch run eastward for almost a mile on the plateau edge south of the ravine, but they are interrupted at several points by bends of the river and the accompanying terrace bank. On the edge of each of these sinuosities the rampart and ditch seem to be cut away abruptly by the scarp and can be picked up again on the same line E. of the bend. Though the burn flows now 20 feet to 25 feet below the terrace followed by the earthwork it seems clear that these sections have been destroyed by erosion. Near its S.E. corner, after emerging from one of these eroded bays the scarp of which is still bare, the work descends on to haugh land and then terminates a few feet west of the burn just opposite the point where a mill lade takes off. Owing perhaps to this recent disturbance the continuation on the opposite bank is not obvious, but about 10 feet above the burn a small fragment is preserved just below the road from Millhole. This fragment probably marks the S.E. corner and above it bank and ditch should be running N. They have, however, been quite ploughed out across the southern ridge, and can be first recovered on the northern slope of the middle ridge where only the colour of the grass marks the line. Hence it can be traced running not quite straight up the N. ridge. From the modern dyke on top of the latter to the northern boundary-stream, rampart and ditch are visible though much denuded and filled up. The N.E. corner is on marshy ground where the turn of the earthwork is not clearly defined. The line of the N. side is continued eastward by a broken-down stone dyke running on towards Middleton Farm. The N. bank follows the N. side of the stream in a marshy hollow westward, the stream at present in parts taking the place of the ditch on the inside of the rampart though at some points the earthwork ditch is distinct from and N. of the stream’s channel. On marshy ground the rampart and ditch fade out completely for stretches, but sometimes discontinuous lumps of rampart can be recognised in the marsh. It is therefore possible that it has been submerged in places,
though, walking the line on the marshy ground, no rampart can be felt underfoot. The N.W. corner is thus obscured in a swampy patch.

On the crest of the southern ridge 800 feet above sea-level just 14 feet within the western ditch and close to the gap is a well-preserved hut-circle 41 feet in diameter from crest to crest. Further east are remains of irregular enclosures bounded by stone walls with rounded corners.

Outside the dyke to the S. on the Muir of Gormack are two groups of three and two hut-circles respectively, the best preserved circle measuring internally 31 feet in diameter. Rather farther W. and closer to the dyke on the valley edge are ruinous remains of a circle or enclosure or cairn. On the gently sloping ground S. and E. of the circles are distinct remains of irregular enclosures and extensive clusters of small cairns marked "Haer Cairn" and "Cairns, Site of" on O.S. map.

Similarly on the next ridge N. of the dyke on Cochrage Muir there are fields of small cairns on the level top of the ridge towards the E. and, slightly higher up to the W., the very ruinous remains of hut-circles with attached field plots among deep heather. There are other cairns W. of the dykes on the southernmost ridge. In no case can any determinate relation between the earthwork and the hut-circles and cairns be recognised.

**Homestead Site.**

A few words must also be said about what may be called a "homestead," situated on the hillside above Strathgarry Farm, Blair Atholl parish, Perthshire, about 750 feet above sea-level and 350 feet above the valley-bottom (6-inch O.S. map, xxx. N.E.). This monument is of interest on account of the strong resemblance that it bears to a type of structure which, though extremely common in the Borders and known as far N. as the immediate vicinity of Edinburgh, does not appear to have been reported previously from anywhere N. of the Forth. The remains consist of a large hut-circle, measuring 83 feet by 72 feet over a wall which is 9 feet 6 inches thick where measurable but which elsewhere spreads out to form a bank as much as 12 feet across. The back wall and the slope that results from the process of scooping jointly account for some 32 feet of the minor axis. The lowest course of the outer face of the wall exists in one sector for a length of 47 feet; the wall here has been built of large blocks on either face, with a core of smaller and generally rounded stones. A field-wall of stones and turf adjoins the side of the hut at the end of this sector; its facing-stones are similar to those of the hut-wall, and the two walls seem to be of continuous construction.

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1 For an account of the excavation of one of these sites, cf. *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lxxv, pp. 92 ff.
"WALLACE'S STONE."

In view of the divergent opinions that have been held on the subject of the monument thus named, it will be well to add, in conclusion, a factual description of it. The stone itself is a granite boulder, 6 feet in length, which now lies prostrate on the S. side of the drive leading to Blairston Mains, Maybole parish, Ayrshire (6-inch O.S. map, xxxix. N.W.). It bears on its upper surface the pecked-out figure of a cross, which was correctly identified as such by Smith although it has been mistaken for a sword—perhaps because it lacks its lower member. The cross, which is of the "Maltese" pattern, measures 3 feet 10½ inches in length by 1 foot 2 inches across the arms and is very rudely executed (fig. 5). The lower end of the shaft is pointed, which suggests that the artist's intention was to depict a wooden "stake-cross" or "stob-cross," such as are frequently mentioned in boundary descriptions in mediaeval charters. Bede's record of the wooden cross set up by King Oswald is well known.

Fig. 5. Cross on Wallace's Stone, Blairston Mains, (Crown copyright reserved.)

V.


Read by Title, October 16, 1943.

The object of this paper is to satisfy the want, long felt by museum curators, private collectors, and others interested, of a descriptive list of all the known Nineteenth and Twentieth Century communion tokens of the Church of Scotland. With the publication of this list, a complete view of the communion tokens of the Church of Scotland is at last obtainable, the pre-Nineteenth Century tokens having been catalogued by the late Mr A. J. S. Brook in the Society's Proceedings for 1906-07, and by ourselves in the Proceedings for 1940-41.

1 Smith, op. cit., p. 179.  
2 Hist. Eccl., vol. iii. 2.
The general history of the communion token, and its particular history in the Church of Scotland down to the end of the Eighteenth Century, have been so fully dealt with by Mr Brook that it is unnecessary for us to do more in this respect than refer the reader to the paper cited above. We propose, however, to preface our list by some remarks based on a general survey of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Century tokens which it includes.

The transition from the Eighteenth to the Nineteenth Century produced, as might be expected, no immediate change in the form, material, or design of the communion token. Specimens such as those of Dundonald, 1805, Auchterarder, 1815, and Echt, 1817 are not distinguishable in style from those of the late Eighteenth Century. In some cases (e.g. Dunrossness and Cullen) early Nineteenth Century tokens are so old-fashioned in their appearance that they would certainly be regarded as Eighteenth Century productions were it not that their date is fixed by the ministers' initials which they bear. Some congregations, refusing to be influenced by changes in fashion, deliberately retained early shapes and styles down to the Twentieth Century (e.g. Glendevon and Udny).

As the Nineteenth Century went on, however, the tendency, already noticeable at the close of the previous century, away from earlier simplicity and irregularity towards elaboration and mechanical exactitude of design, became more and more marked. The crude productions of country craftsmen were despised as inelegant, and, with the improvement in communications and the increasing mechanisation of industry, it became easier and cheaper to order quantities of tokens from city die-sinkers than to have them made locally. The results were the loss of a great deal of the individuality and variety which make the older tokens so attractive, and, by the middle of the century, a widespread limitation in design to standardised commercial types.

Let us now examine in greater detail some of the features of the tokens with which we are concerned.

The commonest shapes are oblong, square, round, and oval. Varieties of the first two were produced by cutting, rounding, or notching the corners. The oblong with incurved sides is unusual, but is found in the case of St. John's, Leith, and, with cut corners, at Kilmore. In the latter part of the period covered by this paper the oblong-with-cut-corners and oval shapes become almost universal. Less common are hexagons (occasionally with incurved sides), octagons, and diamonds. Distinctly rare shapes are the shield (Haddington), trefoil (Tiree), quatrefoil (North Leith), and twelve-sided (Edinburgh: Roxburgh).

In some cases a congregation used two or more sets of tokens, the sets differing from each other in shape, but bearing the same date. Examples are Edinburgh (Tron), 1854 (oblong, oval, and diamond); Alloa, 1819 (square and octagonal); Auchterarder, 1815 (square, and square with rounded
corners); and Kelso (square and round). The intention was probably that successive communion seasons should be distinguished from each other by a difference in the shape of the token used, square tokens, for example, being used one year, and octagonal ones the next. Thus a prospective communicant who had received a token, but was not present at the celebration for which it was intended, could not use it on the next occasion, but had to make a fresh application for a token.

Where these differences of shape are found, there are sometimes traditions to the effect that one shape was used by male, the other by female, communicants. An allusion to such a tradition will be found in Dick (p. 83). We have not been able, however, to find definite evidence that such a practice existed.

The basic metal of which tokens were made was almost invariably lead. In a pure or nearly pure form, however, lead is too soft to stand up to prolonged use, and even before the beginning of the Nineteenth Century it had become a common practice to use mixtures of lead and tin in token manufacture. The addition of tin gave the metal a whiter appearance, made it pleasanter to handle, enabled it to take on a sharper impression from dies, and increased its durability. This lead-tin alloy, bright and glittering when new, was the characteristic token-metal of the Nineteenth Century.

In the alphabetical list of tokens which follows, if no mention is made of the nature of the metal, it is to be presumed that the token described is of lead or of some variety of "white" metal. Unusual metals, which are noted in our list where they occur, include brass (e.g. Anwoth, Girthon, New Byth, New Machar, Strathkinness, and Tayport), silvered brass (Monquhitter), copper (e.g. Edrom, Holywood, and Jedburgh), bronze (e.g. Glenapp, Kingoldrum, and St. Vigeans), and aluminium (e.g. Fordoun, Kingoldrum, and Lunan). Glassford provides an example of the use of sheet-iron, though the crude pieces concerned appear to have been diverted from their original purpose to serve as communion tokens only in an emergency.

Representative tokens of the Eighteenth and of the Nineteenth Centuries differ very noticeably in the amount of lettering with which they are inscribed. In the case of the earlier century, many tokens will be found which carry only initials and perhaps a date, while reverses are frequently left blank; but on the tokens in the later group there will, generally speaking, be set forth names in full, accompanied by scriptural texts, covering both obverse and reverse. This development, which no doubt was largely due to the facilities afforded by commercial die-sinkers, was carried so far that many modern tokens are unpleasantly overcrowded with minute lettering.

The tokens with which this paper deals are almost always inscribed with the name of a parish, though this is sometimes presented in a shortened form. Exceptions to the rule are Dumbarton, 1803, and Oathlaw, which bear no indication of their origin. The name of the parish, often followed
by the words "Church," "Parish," or "Parish Church," was usually regarded as a sufficient indication that the congregation concerned formed part of the Church of Scotland. Occasionally the fact is emphasised by the use of the words "Established Church" (e.g. Forth, Linwood, New Byth, Paisley, and Stobhill), but only seldom does the title "Church of Scotland" appear (e.g. Hawick, 1843; Kingoldrum, 1898). The designation "Government Church" (Strathconon, 1834) indicates that the church was a "parliamentary" one, i.e. a church administered by the Church of Scotland, and having an endowment, but not a parish church. In some cases, mission stations had tokens of their own; examples are Grantully, Rosehall, and Ross.

A fairly frequent feature of inscriptions is the addition of either the initials or the full name of the minister. In one case (Inverarity, 1861) even the initials of the elders and session-clerk are given.

At the end of our alphabetical list of tokens will be found a number of "stock" items; that is, tokens which do not bear the name of any parish or locality, and which were intended for use by any congregation which was unwilling to go to the trouble or expense of having tokens made for its own exclusive use. Information regarding the extent to which these "stock" tokens were used is scanty, but their existence is at least a partial explanation of the fact that there are many parishes whose names are not to be found on communion tokens.

Sometimes there is an indication on a token that it was a gift to the church by either the patron of the parish or some other generously disposed person. Hence, no doubt, the appearance of the Smythe crest on the token of Methven, 1824; the Earl's coronet on Aboyne, 1826; and the motto of the Duke of Roxburghe in the case of Roxburgh, 1864. The token of Kilmore and Kilbride, 1891, records, though not explicitly, the fact that the Marquis of Breadalbane presented the parish with a set of tokens in commemoration of his period of service as Lord High Commissioner. In one instance (Hobkirk, 1819) the minister himself seems to have been the donor.

In a few cases, such as Aberdeen (Spring Garden), Bernera, Harris, and Kintail, where the members of congregations were Gaelic-speakers, the inscriptions on the tokens are wholly or partly in Gaelic.

Many tokens, even of quite recent times, bear no dates. When a date occurs, it is usually that of the issue of the token, although it may refer to the original formation of the congregation; where no explanation is given by the inscription, the style of the token will generally make it possible to decide which is intended. Allusions are sometimes made to historical events. The Penicuik token of 1833 includes in its inscription the date "A.D. 33," apparently as a reminder that the year of issue was the 1800th anniversary of the Crucifixion. Occasionally minor historical facts are recorded, such as the date of opening of a new church building, or of the
induction of a minister. In one exceptional case (Dunkeld, 1832) reference is made to the reigning sovereign.

Owing principally to the limitations imposed on the earlier makers of tokens by the primitive nature of their technique, scriptural references on tokens are found but rarely, and actual quotations from the Scriptures hardly at all, before the beginning of the Nineteenth Century. When, however, the changed conditions of manufacture to which we have already referred made it possible to quote texts in full, the opportunity was generally seized. By far the most popular texts for the purpose are "THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME" (Luke xxii. 19, and 1 Cor. xi. 24), and "BUT LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF" (1 Cor. xi. 28); on many tokens these texts appear together. Other texts of fairly frequent occurrence are "THE LORD KNOWETH THEM THAT ARE HIS," "LET EVERY ONE THAT NAMETH THE NAME OF CHRIST DEPART FROM INIQUITY" (both 2 Tim. ii. 19), and "LOVEST THOU ME?" (John xxi. 17). Many other quotations from and references to the Scriptures, too numerous to detail here, will be found in the descriptive list of tokens below.

The purpose for which the communion token was intended was so well understood by the recipient that it was generally considered unnecessary to specify it in the inscription. In a considerable number of cases, however, the word "Token" is actually used. More frequently the purpose is suggested more explicitly by the words "Communion Token"; variants of this are "Communicant's Token" (St. George's, Glasgow), and "Church Token" (Strath, 1907). "C.T." (e.g. Dunoon, 1801, and Luss) is the abbreviated form of one of the foregoing. The "C.D." on Ochiltree, 1806, however, probably stands for Coena Domini (The Lord’s Supper). "Sacramental Token" is typical of a Dumfriesshire group. The single words "Communion" and "Sacrament" were thought sufficient at Inverkeithing and Dyke respectively. The curious designation "Love Tokens" was used at Loth in 1828, but was evidently shortly afterwards condemned as unsuitable, because in the case of most of these tokens which have survived the word "Love" is found to have been carefully obliterated. The phrase "For the Holy Communion" appears on the tokens of Inverness West. Guthrie, 1830, and Rescobie, 1826, bear the stately title "Token of admission to the Lord’s Table." Bowden is content with "The Lord’s Table."

Most tokens are marked with the number of the "table" at which the communicant was expected to present himself. Tokens were commonly designed in such a way as to leave room for the insertion of the desired numeral by means of a punch. In a few cases, where the table-numbers are not incuse, but in relief, a separate batch of tokens would appear to have been struck or cast for each table, but, owing to the trouble and expense involved, this method was not much favoured. Alvah, 1855, Muirkirk, 1868, and St. George’s, Edinburgh, are examples of its application in various
forms. The tokens of Newtyle, 1827, are frequently found to be carefully perforated in one, two, or three places; it is probable that the number of holes was intended to indicate the number of the table. The notches found on the edges of such tokens as those of Rattray, 1849, may have been cut for a similar purpose.

Very rarely, another system of numbering tokens, designed to prevent their falling into wrong hands and to check losses, was adopted. The church's tokens were numbered consecutively, and when one was issued to a prospective communicant, the number was noted against that individual's name. Instances of this practice will be found in our list of tokens under St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, and South Leith; and, in a modified form, in the case of Fairmilehead, Edinburgh, 1938.

About the third decade of the Nineteenth Century it became customary for the firms which manufactured tokens to put their names on their productions. The names, in minute lettering, were usually placed on or near the border of the token. The firm whose name appears by far the most frequently is that of Alexander Kirkwood & Son, Edinburgh. This firm, founded by Alexander Kirkwood in 1826, is still in existence, and communion tokens still figure from time to time in its output.

Generally speaking, there is little attempt at decoration in the design of the tokens with which this paper deals. Aversion to unnecessary ornamentation or symbolism was of course characteristic of the Presbyterian Churches, and the expense of designing and striking tokens which diverged to any considerable extent from the standard commercial patterns was another consideration which favoured conservatism. As a result, we find that practically the only tokens of really original and artistic design are the comparatively recent issues of St. Vigeans, Glenapp, and Kingoldrum. It is noteworthy that in order to enhance the effect of the design these tokens were struck in bronze.

Apart from conventional borders and corner-fillings, such decoration as is to be found consists mainly of familiar religious symbols. Naturally these symbols which relate particularly to the communion service are prominent. The communion cup is represented in a good number of cases; more rarely the communion table set with cups and bread (e.g. Applegarth and Sibbaldbie, Fyvie (St. Mary's), Kennemont, and Lochmaben). The Dove, symbolic of the Holy Spirit, appears on tokens of Anwoth, Girthon, Glasgow (Townhead), Lugar, and Maxton; and the Paschal Lamb at Glenapp and Linton.

Amongst symbols of more general application, the Burning Bush, the emblem of Presbyterianism, figures most frequently, and is usually accompanied by the familiar motto, NEC TAMEN CONSUMEBATUR. The Cross, as might be expected in a Presbyterian Church, is comparatively rare, and its presence is usually to be explained by the fact that the issuing
church was situated in a northern area where the influence of Episcopacy was strong, or that the minister concerned with the designing of the token had Episcopalian tendencies. Still rarer is the sacred monogram I. H. S.

The Bible, open or closed, figures on a few tokens, such as those of Anwoth, Girthon, South Leith, and Whithorn. The Trinity is symbolised at Old Deer by the triangle enclosing a three-looped endless chain; similar ancient symbols form part of the design on the token of Glenapp, 1911. The fish represented at Northmaven was probably a revival of an Early Christian symbol, which owed its rise to the fact that the letters of the Greek word for "fish," ichtys, were the initials of the words of a Greek phrase meaning "Jesus Christ, Son of God, Saviour"; thus the fish came to be regarded as symbolic of Christ himself.

The "wizard pentagram" which distinguishes the token of Ruthwell, 1830, is an emblem of perfection which would seem to have been borrowed from Masonry. No mystic significance, however, has been claimed for the device made up of intersecting circles used at Earlston in 1832; it is probably simply a space-filling decoration.

A fairly widespread practice, which not only made tokens more attractive to the eye, but also gave them individuality, was that of decorating them with views of the churches at which they were used. From a considerable number of examples the following are selected as typical: Alyth, Belhaven, Colmonell, Dundee, Inveresk, Kinnoull, North and South Leith, St. Monans, and Tarbolton, 1800.

In the case of some of the larger towns, where it was the responsibility of the Corporation to provide for certain of the needs of the parish churches, the city or burgh arms figure prominently on the tokens. In Edinburgh, it had been the custom since the early Eighteenth Century to place the City Arms on the tokens made by the Corporation for the use of the City Churches, a limited group of parish churches within the old boundaries of the city. These tokens, being meant for common use by all the congregations concerned, did not bear the name of any individual church. Issues of tokens of this type were continued in the Nineteenth Century down to 1859; the series was terminated by the Annuity Tax Abolition Act of 1860, which transferred the responsibility for the Edinburgh City Churches from the Town Council to a body of Commissioners. The initials of the Dean of Guild, whose duty it was to have the tokens made, are shown on the reverse side. Evidently some of the Edinburgh City Churches succeeded in persuading the civic authorities to modify the original conditions of manufacture of these tokens, for by 1825 we find a token not only bearing the City Arms and the Dean of Guild's initials, but inscribed with the name of an individual church, St. Mary's. In certain other cases where the tokens carry the name of one of the Edinburgh City Churches, the City Arms appear without the
Dean of Guild's initials (e.g. Greenside, Lady Yester's, St. Andrew's, St. John's, Tron, and West St. Giles).

Other instances of the display of city or burgh insignia on Nineteenth Century tokens occur at Aberdeen, Canongate (Edinburgh), Glasgow, Haddington, Perth, and St. Andrews. At Dundee, where the Parish and Burgh Churches were maintained by the City, the Corporation departed from their Eighteenth Century practice of placing the City Arms on the tokens, and substituted a view of the Old Steeple, with its adjacent churches; only this one type of token, undifferentiated by the names of the various congregations involved, was used throughout the churches under the City's charge.

The copying of token-designs by one parish from another led in some parts of the country to the creation of what might be called district types. Thus small thick oval or oblong-with-cut-corners tokens are characteristic of the parishes round about Dumfries, and in Aberdeen and its neighbourhood a plainly lettered circular token was favoured. Upright oval tokens of more or less uniform design are found at several places in Fife; and the exact similarity to each other of the tokens of Auldearn, Cawdor, Cromarty, and Kirkhill, all dated 1833, is noticeable. The steadily growing tendency towards the centralisation of token-manufacture in the hands of a few firms of course helped to obliterate such distinctions between localities.

Although the use of the communion token has been steadily declining for at least the last seventy or eighty years, and its place has been taken to a large extent by the communion card, it is by no means yet completely obsolete. Many congregations, especially in north-eastern and north-western Scotland, still adhere to the use of tokens, and it will be noticed that quite a number of the items in the alphabetical list below show recent dates. Indeed, as lately as 1938, communion tokens were made and put into use at the new church at Fairmilehead, Edinburgh.

In an endeavour to make the list which follows as complete as possible, every accessible collection of communion tokens known to us has been examined either by ourselves or by one of those whose most valuable help is acknowledged below. Our descriptions are of tokens which we have actually seen and handled, except in a few cases in which we have not succeeded in finding the originals in any collection, and have therefore had to rely on particulars given by other writers, or on sketches or rubbings.

In the description of each token is included a reference to the collection or catalogue in which the particular specimen described is to be found. Such references may be useful to any investigators who may wish to check our descriptions or to know where the rarer tokens are to be seen. The mention of only one source in each case must not, of course, be taken to imply that the specimen concerned is unique; indeed, examples of the majority of the tokens in our catalogue are to be found in several collections.
COMMUNION TOKENS OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND. 57

Nor are the frequent references to the collection in the Royal Scottish Museum intended to suggest that that collection is more important or extensive than any other; we have naturally made use to the greatest extent of the collection which is most readily available to us for consultation.

Only those tokens which are of special rarity or interest have been selected for illustration. In some cases references are given to illustrations which have appeared in various books or articles. The bulk of our catalogue consists, however, of tokens which either are found so commonly in collections or are so monotonously repetitive in design as not to justify the trouble and expense of drawing and reproducing them. The drawings have been very carefully made by Mr A. J. Lothian, Technical Assistant in the Art Department, the Royal Scottish Museum.

We wish to acknowledge our indebtedness to the many museum and library officials, private collectors, ministers, and others, who have assisted us in the preparation of our catalogue. We are especially grateful to those who so readily gave us free access to their collections, examined collections on our behalf, or lent us specimens for illustration. For their assistance in these and other ways we wish particularly to thank the Directors and Curators of the National Museum of Antiquities, the Royal Scottish Museum, the Glasgow Art Galleries and Museums, the Anthropological Museum of Marischal College, Aberdeen, the Perth Museum and Art Gallery, the Smith Institute, Stirling, and Wilton Lodge Museum, Hawick; the Librarians of the Church of Scotland, the University of St Andrews, and the Dundee Public Libraries and Museums; the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres; Tom Brown, Esq., Selkirk; Earnest Kirkwood, Esq., of Messrs Alexander Kirkwood & Son, Edinburgh; the Rev. John A. Lamb, B.D., F.S.A.Scot., Manse of Manor; Archibald McLean, Esq., F.S.A.Scot., Bridge of Allan; Alexander Slimon, Esq., F.S.A.Scot., Kirkintilloch; and the Rev. A. R. Taylor, M.A., F.S.A.Scot., Aberdeen. We wish also to acknowledge with gratitude the help given us by the late Mr Alfred W. Cox, F.S.A.Scot., Glendoick.

REFERENCES.

The abbreviated references given in the list below may be expanded as follows:

Aberdeen . Anthropological Museum, Marischal College, University of Aberdeen. (Lumsden Coll.)
C. of S. . Church of Scotland Library, Tolbooth Church, Edinburgh.
          (Burns and Col. Campbell Colls.)
Cox . Collection of Alfred W. Cox, Esq., Glendoick.
Crawford. Collection of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.

Scottish Communion Tokens other than those of the Established Church. By the Rev. Robert Dick, 1902.

Glasgow. Kelvingrove Museum, Glasgow. (McNaught Campbell Coll.)


Perth. Perth Museum. (Edward Coll.)

R.S.M. Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh. (Collection of J. R. Lockie, Esq., joint author of this paper.)

St. A. University of St. Andrews. (Milne and Taylor Colls.)


ABBREVIATIONS.

The following abbreviations are used in the course of the list below:

C.e. Cut corners.
Ob. Oblong.
Obv. Obverse.
Ov. Oval.
Rd. Round.
Rev. Reverse.
Sq. Square.

MEASUREMENTS.

Sizes are given in sixteenths of an inch.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOKENS.


2. Abbotsford. Obv. ABBOTSHALL, with table-number 5 incuse. Rev. 1836 Ov., beaded borders, 14 x 10. R.S.M.

3. Abdie. Obv. PARISH OF ABDIE · 1849 · round edge; in centre, J.D, for John Duncan, minister 1839 to 1902. Rev. DO THIS IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME · I COR. XI 24 · round edge; in centre, within an oval, TABLE | 3 (the number incuse). Ov., 18 x 14. R.S.M.


5. Abercorn. As preceding token, but the inscription on rev. has been carefully erased. R.S.M.

6. Abercorn. Obv. ABERCORN | PARISH CHURCH, with scroll ornament above and below. Rev. blank. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.

8. ABERDEEN (East). Obv. EAST | CHURCH | ABERDEEN | 1831, with short horizontal line between CHURCH and ABERDEEN. Rev. = IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | 1 (table-number, incuse). Beaded inner borders. Rd., 18. R.S.M.

9. ABERDEEN (East). Similar to preceding token, but with lettering not so widely spaced. Rd., 17. R.S.M.

10. ABERDEEN (Gilcomston). Obv. GILCOMSTON CHURCH | ERECTED | 1771, the first line arched. Rev. DO THIS IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Ob., c.c., 17 x 14. R.S.M.

11. ABERDEEN (Greyfriars). Obv. GREY | FRIARS | PARISH | ABERDEEN | 1828, with short horizontal line between PARISH and ABERDEEN. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE XXII. 19 | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF | I COR. XI. 23, with a short horizontal line below each of the two scriptural references. Beaded inner borders. Rd., 17. R.S.M.


13. ABERDEEN (Greyfriars). Obv. GREY FRIARS PARISH (round sides and top of central oval) | ABERDEEN (horizontally, below); in centre, table-number 2, incuse. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME | LUKE XXII. 19 | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF | I COR. XI. 28, with ornament between the two texts. Ob., c.c., 18 x 13. R.S.M.

14. ABERDEEN (Holburn). Obv. HOLBURN • CHURCH • ABERDEEN • round edge; in centre, within beaded oval. OPENED | 11TH SEPT. | 1836 | REV. I COR. XI. | 23-29 | LOVEST THOU ME | JOHN XXXI 17, with short horizontal line below 23-29. Ov., 18 x 14. R.S.M.

15. ABERDEEN (John Knox). Obv. JOHN | KNOX'S | PARISH | ABERDEEN | 1836, with short horizontal line below PARISH. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE XXII. 19 | BUT LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF | I COR. XI. 23, with short horizontal line below each of the two scriptural references. Beaded inner borders. Rd., 17. R.S.M.

16. ABERDEEN (John Knox). Obv. JOHN KNOX PARISH, round edge; in centre, ABERDEEN | 1880, with ornament above ABERDEEN and below the date. Rev. THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE XXII. & 19, the last line sagging. Beaded inner borders. Rd., 17. R.S.M.

17. ABERDEEN (Mariners'). Obv. MARINERS | 1841 | CHURCH, the first line arched, the third sagging. Rev. blank. Sq., 16. R.S.M. (III., Anderson, Pl. I, No. 13.)

18. ABERDEEN (North). Obv. NORTH | CHURCH | ABERDEEN | 1831, with short horizontal line between CHURCH and ABERDEEN. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE XXII. 19 | BUT LET | A MAN EXAMINE | HIMSELF | I COR. XI. 23, with short horizontal line below each of the two scriptural references. Beaded inner borders. Rd., 18. R.S.M.

19. ABERDEEN (North). Similar to preceding token, but with lettering not so widely spaced. Rd., 17. R.S.M.


21. ABERDEEN (St. Clement's). Obv. ABERDEEN 1828 arranged in the form of a circle; group of four dots before and after date; in centre, K. Rev. Three towers (Arms of the City of Aberdeen), arranged one over two; star at each side of topmost one. Rd., 15. Anderson, p. 1. (III., Anderson, Pl. I, No. 8.)

23. Aberdeen (St. Clement's). Obv. ST CLEMENT'S PARISH - ABERDEEN round edge; in centre, within circle, table-number 1, incuse. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME Beaded inner borders. Rd., 18. R.S.M.


25. Aberdeen (South). As preceding token, but sq., 13, with traces of lower border, and on thin flan. R.S.M.


27. Aberdeen (Trinity). Obv. TRINITY PARISH CHURCH ABERDEEN BUILT 1794, the last line following the curve of the edge. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME LUKE XXII. 19 BUT LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF I COR. XI. 23, with short horizontal line below each of the two scriptural references. Beaded inner borders. Rd., 17. R.S.M. (Ill., Anderson, Pl. I, No. 7.)


30. Aberdeen (West). Obv. Aberdeen 1829, on plain circular band, with solid triangular stops before and after the date; in centre, three towers (Arms of the City of Aberdeen), arranged one over two. Rev. WEST PARISH, on plain circular band, with stars as stops before and after WEST; in centre, three stars, arranged one over two. Sq., 15. R.S.M. (Ill., Anderson, Pl. I, No. 14.)

31. Aberdeen (West). As preceding token, but with smaller lettering, and the design on each side in a sunk circular panel. Sq., 14. R.S.M.

32. Aberdeen (Woodside Chapel). Obv. WOODSIDE CHAPEL OF EASE OLD MACCHAR 1830, with short horizontal line above date. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME LUKE XXII. 19 BUT LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF I COR. XI. 23, with short horizontal line below each of the two scriptural references. Beaded inner borders. Rd., 17. R.S.M.

33. Aberdeen (Woodside). Obv. WOODSIDE CHURCH ERECTED 1830, with short horizontal line below CHURCH. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME LUKE XXII. 19 BUT LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF I COR. XI. 23, with short horizontal line below each of the two scriptural references. Beaded inner borders. Rd., 18. R.S.M.

34. Aberdeen (Woodside). Obv. WOODSIDE CHURCH, following the curves of the upper and lower edges. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME Rd., 17. R.S.M.


36. Abergour, Aberdeenshire. Obv. ABERDOUR 1859 Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME on plain band round edge; in centre, on plain circular boss, table-number 4, in relief. Ov., 19 × 14. R.S.M.
37. Aberdour, Fife. *Obv. ABERDOUR PARISH*, with quatrefoil before and after PARISH, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, in ornamental panel, 1851. *Rev. THIS DO YE IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME 1ST COR. XI. 24* on band similar to *obv.*; in centre, **BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF**, the first and last lines curved. *Ov., 19 × 13*. R.S.M.

38. Aberdour, Fife. *Obv. + ABERDOUR + PARISH*, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, on ornamental shield, table-number 1, incuse. *Rev. THIS DO YE IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME 1ST COR. XI. 24* on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, **BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF**. *Ov., 19 × 14*. R.S.M.


42. Aberlour. *Obv. BUT LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF* • on plain band round edge; in centre, ABERLOUR | J.S. | 1844, the first line arched, for James Sellar, minister 1843 to 1886. *Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME* • on plain band round edge; in centre, radiated star, surrounded by GOD IS LOVE. *Rd., 18*. Aberdeen.

43. Aberlour. *Obv. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME • BUT LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF* • round edge; in centre, in oblong panel, ABERLOUR | 2 | 1846, the name arched, the table-number incuse. *Rev. IT IS FINISHED | GOD IS LOVE | REJOICE IN THE LORD | ALWAY*, with short horizontal lines below the first and second lines. Ob., c.c., 18 × 13. R.S.M.

44. Abernethy, Perthshire. *Obv. ABERNETHY PARISH CHURCH 1863* round edge; in centre, Burning Bush. *Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME*, with ornament between ME and THIS, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, horizontally, 1. COR. XI 24 *Ov., 18 × 14*. R.S.M.


46. Aboyne. *Obv. ABOYNE*, surmounted by an Earl’s coronet. (The Earl of Aboyne was patron of the living.) *Rev. ROBERT MILNE*, followed by ornament, round edge; in centre, 1828 Robert Milne was minister 1826 to 1853. *Rd., 15*. Anderson, p. 5. (Ill., Anderson, Pl. III, No. 3.)

47. Aboyne. *Obv. PARISH | OF | ABOYNE | 1854* *Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24*. Beaded inner borders, with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M.


49. Airdrie (East). *Obv. Within a beaded oval, LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF | EAST PARISH | AIRDRIE | 1834.* *Rev. JOSEPH FINLAYSON*. Joseph Finlayson was minister 1802 to 1838. The first, second, and last lines are curved. Floral ornament above EAST PARISH, and short horizontal line below it. Space between oval and edges of token filled with straight radiating lines. *Rev. blank*. Ob., 19 × 14. R.S.M.

50. Airdrie (High). *Obv. HIGH CHURCH AIRDRIE*, with lozenge before and after AIRDRIE, within leafy oval; in centre, within beaded oval, *Rev. | T. BURNS | 1839*. Thomas Burns was minister 1839 to 1842. Floral ornament at each corner, outside outer oval. *Rev. I. COR. XI. 28. 29 | LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, &c.*, with floral ornaments above, below, and at sides, all within beaded border. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M.
51. AIRDRIE (West). Ov. WEST CHURCH AIRDRIE, with lozenge before and after AIRDRIE, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1835. Space between outer oval and edges of token filled with straight radiating lines. Rev. blank. Ob., 16 x 12. R.S.M.

52. AIRLIE. Ov. 4 | T.R. | 1860 | AIRLIE CHURCH The table-number is in relief on a small horizontally lined oval. The last line curves with the lower edge of the token. T.R. for Thomas Reid, minister 1843 to 1889. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Ov., 18 x 13. R.S.M.

53. AIRTH. Ov. AIRTH | PARISH CHURCH | William Park, M.A. | 1868 Rev. "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME" | I. COR. XI. 24., within border of dots, with leafy ornaments at corners. William Park was minister 1845 to 1889. Ob., c.c., 17 x 13. R.S.M.

54. ALEXANDRIA. Ov. ALEXANDRIA PARISH CHURCH, arranged to form an oval within an oval panel, which is radiated outwards; in centre, OPENED. | 6TH SEPT. | 1840 Rev. In panel similar to that on Ov., FIRST MINISTER. | ORDAINED. | 29TH APRIL 1841., the first and third lines arranged to form an oval. Ob., 16½ x 13. R.S.M.

55. ALFORD. Ov. ALFORD, with two concentric curved lines above, and two below. Rev. 1832, with ornamental lines as on Ov. Rd., 15. R.S.M. (IIi., Anderson, Pl. IV, No. 6.)

56. ALLOA. Ov. ALLOA | 8 AUG. 1819 Rev. 1ST COR. | XI. CHAP. | VERSES | 23 to 29. Sq., 1½. R.S.M.

57. ALLOA. Ov. ALLOA | 8 AUG. 1819 Table-number 3, incuse, superimposed on inscription. Rev. 1ST COR. | XI. CHAP. | VERSES | 23 to 29 Octagonal, 13. R.S.M.

58. ALLOWAY. Ov. ALLOWAY CHURCH, on band formed by leafy outer and beaded inner ovals, with rosette before and after CHURCH; in centre, 1859 Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME, on band similar to Ov., with rosette between ME and THIS; in centre, I. COR. XI. 24. Ov., 18 x 13. R.S.M.

59. ALNESS. Ov. ALNESS | 2 TABLE, the first line arched, the table-number incuse. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Ob., c.c., 17 x 13. R.S.M.

60. ALVA. Ov. ALVA PARISH CHURCH, round edge, with rosette between CHURCH and ALVA; in centre, within an oval, 1850 Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE XXII 19 Ov., 18 x 14. R.S.M.

61. ALVAH. Ov. ALVAH. | 1855. | A.T., with horizontal lines below ALVAH and 1855. Rev. TABLE | 4, both lettering and numeral in relief. A.T. for Andrew Todd, minister 1841 to 1867. Ob., 22 x 18. R.S.M.

62. ALVIE. Ov. ALVIE Rev. 1813 Ov., 18 x 11. R.S.M.

63. AYTH. Ov. M.C.S. | 1807 | AYTH, the first and last lines curving with the upper and lower edges respectively. M.C.S. for Mr Colin Symers, minister 1773 to 1817. Rev. blank. Ov., 21 x 13. C. of S. Illustration 63.

64. AYTH. Ov. TOKEN | OF ADMISSION | TO THE LORD'S | TABLE, arranged round sides; in centre, representation of church; below, AT | AYTH Rev. WHO | GAVE HIMSELF FOR US | THAT | HE MIGHT REDEEM | US FROM | ALL INIQUITY | TITUS | II. 14 Maker's name, A. KIRKWOOD, on obv. Sq., rd. corners, 17½. The designs are set diagonally. R.S.M.

65. AMULREE. Ov. EMGE (in script lettering) | AMULREE | 1859, with ornament between first and second lines. E. McG. for Ewen McEwen, minister 1854 to 1862. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24 Beaded inner borders. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.

66. ANCRUM. Ov. ANCRUM | 1804 | T. C. MIN.², for Thomas Campbell, minister 1793 to 1832. Rev. LUKE 22 19 | THIS DO IN RE = | MEMBRANCE | OF ME Ob., with border, 19 x 13. R.S.M.

67. ANCRUM. As preceding token, but date on Ov. obliterated, and table-number III incuse in its place. R.S.M.
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOKENS.


ANNAN (Greenknowe). See Greenknowe.

69. ANSTRUTHER EASTER. Ovb. **ANSTRUTHER EASTER CHURCH. * 1840 * round edge; in centre, within beaded oval, COMMUNION | TOKEN. Rev. LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF, * LOVEST THOU ME * round edge; in centre, within beaded oval, I COR. XI. | 23-29. Ov., 18 × 14. R.S.M.

70. ANWOTh. Ovb. **ANWOTh TOKEN** round edge; in centre, dove with olive branch in beak, flying left. Rev. T. TURNBULL 1832 round edge; in centre, Bible, open at Psalms. Thomas Turnbull was minister 1809 to 1838. Brass. Beaded inner borders. Rd., 15. R.S.M. Illustration 70.

71. APPIN. Ovb. **APPIN | PARISH C | HURCH** 1870 on band formed by two beaded oblons; in centre, COMMUNION | TOKEN, the first word arched. Rev. THIS DO | IN REMEMBRAN | CE OF ME | I COR. XI 24 on band similar to obv.; in centre, Burning Bush. Ob., c.c., 17 × 13. R.S.M.

72. APPLEGARTH and SIBBALDBIE. Ovb. **APPLEGARTH | & | SIBBALDBIE** 1833, the first name curved round the upper edge. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME round edge; in centre, within an oval, a communion table, set with plate of bread and two cups. Ov., 18 × 14½. R.S.M. Illustration 72.

73. ARBIRLOT. Ovb. **ARBIRLOT.** 1835 Rev. I COR. XI. 23. 29. Ov., 19 × 15. R.S.M.

74. ARBROATH. Ovb. **ARBROATH 1814,** arranged to form a circle; in centre, G G, for George Gleig, minister 1788 to 1835. Rev. Latin cross, with CRUCIS SALUS arranged in the form of a semi-circle below. Rd., 14. R.S.M.

75. ARBROATH (Abbey). Ovb. **J.M.C. | 1836 | ABBEY CHURCH,** the last line curved round lower edge. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME J.M.C. for James McCosh, minister 1835 to 1839. Ov., 18 × 12. R.S.M.


77. ARBROATH (Ladyloan). Ovb. **LADY LOAN | CHURCH** 1838 Rev. YE SHEW THE | LORDS DEATH | LOVE | ONE ANOTHER, with horizontal line between second and third lines. Ob., c.c., 18 × 11. R.S.M.

78. ARBUTHNOT. Ovb. **ARBUTHNOT** round edge, with group of five dots, arranged cross-wise, between beginning and end of name; in centre, large multi-rayed star. Rev. J.M., in script letters, with curved line above and 1839 below. J.M. for James Milne, minister 1821 to 1850. Rd., 15. R.S.M.

79. ARBUTHNOT. Ovb. **ARBUTHNOT** and ornament on band round edge formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1830 Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME; beaded inner border. Ov., 19 × 13. R.S.M.

80. ARDALLIE. Ovb. **ARDALLIE | 3 | CHURCH,** the table-number incuse. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME | I COR. XI. 24 Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M.

81. ARDENTINNY. Ovb. **ARDENTINNY | CHURCH.** 1871, the first line arched; ornament between CHURCH and date. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME | I COR. XI. 24. Both sides with beaded inner borders with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. Perth. Illustration 81.

82. ARDERSIER. Ovb. **ARDERSIER | "THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME" | 1842 | J. MATHEWS,** the first and last lines curved; short horizontal line below ARDERSIER and above date. Rev. "LET EVERY ONE | THAT NAMETH THE | NAME OF CHRIST | DEPART FROM | INIQUITY." John Matheson was minister 1839 to 1843. Ob., c.c., 17 × 13. R.S.M. (Rev. Ill., Anderson, Pl. XIII, No. 20.)

84. Ardler. Similar to preceding token, but larger and from different dies. The lettering of PARISH CHURCH on obv., and all the lettering on rev., are slightly larger than on preceding token. *Ov., 17 × 14.* **St. A.**


87. Ardrishaig. *Obv. ARDRISHAIG | CHURCH | 1865*, the first and last lines curving with edge. *Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME* *Ov., 19 × 14.* **R.S.M.**

88. Ardrossan. *Obv. ARDROSSAN 1830*, with rosette before and after the date, on band formed by a continuous outer and beaded inner circles; leafy ornaments in corners, outside band. *Rev. blank.* *Sq., 13.* **R.S.M.**


92. Ashkirk. *Obv. ASHKIRK;* the date 1839 in small figures at right bottom corner. *Rev. LOOKING TO JESUS* *Ob., 13 × 10.* **Perth.**

93. Athelstaneford. *Obv. ATHELSTANFORD* round edge; in centre, 1819 *Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME. | LUKE XXII 19,* the last line on a curved scroll. *Ov., 19 × 12.* **R.S.M.**

94. Auchencraen. *Obv. AUCHENCAIRN PARISH CHURCH 1856* on plain band between two beaded ovals, with rosette before and after date; in centre, on ornamental oval, table-number 1, incuse; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. *Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME. | I. COR. XI. 24.* within beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. *Ob., c.c., 17 × 12.* **R.S.M.**

95. Auchinloch. *Obv. AUCHINDOIR | 1832*, the first line arched; horizontal line below the date. *Rev. Table-number 2, incuse.* *Sq., 14.* **R.S.M.** (Ill., Anderson, Pl. IV, No. 2.)


100. Auchterarder. As preceding token, but with rounded corners; table-number 4 incuse on rev. R.S.M.


102. Auchterarder. Obv. PARISH CHURCH | OF | AUCHTER®; the first and third lines curved round edge; rosette before and after AUCHTER®; floral ornament above and below OF. Rev. 10 (table-number) in relief in sunk circular panel; floral ornament at each side. Beaded inner borders. Ov., 17 x 13. R.S.M.

103. Auchterarder. Obv. 3 | AUCHTERDERRAN | 1842 The table-number is incuse on a circular horizontally-lined boss; date curving with edge of token. Rev. I COR. XI 23-29 Ov., 20 x 14. R.S.M.

104. Auchtergaven. Obv. AUCHTERGAVEN. | PARISH | 1833, the first line arched. Rev. THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Ob., c.c., 15 x 13. R.S.M.

105. Auchterless. Obv. AUCHTERLESS | I | TABLE, the first line arched, the third sagging; table-number incuse. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME | LUKE XXII. 19. BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF | I. COR. XI. 28. Ob., c.c., 17 x 14. R.S.M.


107. Auchtermuchty. Obv. AUCHTERMUCHTY | PARISH CHURCH, the first line arched; in centre, table-number 1, incuse, in ornamental oval. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24. within beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.


109. Avondale. Obv. AVONDALE PARISH CHURCH | 1850 | on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, table-number 5, incuse, on ornamental oval; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24. within beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.

110. Ayr (New). Obv. 1 | NEW CHURCH | AYR | 1855, within beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. The table-number is incuse on an ornamental octagon. Dot-and-line ornament before and after AYR. Rev. Within border similar to obv., THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.

111. Ayr (Old). Obv. AYR PARISH, with rosette before and after AYR, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1826, with double horizontal line above and below; space between outer oval and edge filled with radiating straight lines. Rev. blank, with table-number 6, incuse. Ob., 14 x 13. R.S.M.

112. Ayr (Old). Obv. OLD CHURCH AYR, with rosette before and after AYR, on band formed by beaded outer and continuous inner ovals; in centre, 1854, the date of the building of the church. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME, with rosette between ME and THIS, on band similar to obv. In centre, ND (in relief) 5 (incuse). Ob., 18 x 13. R.S.M.

113. Ayr (Wallacetown). Obv. WALLACETOWN CHURCH, with rosette before and after CHURCH, round edge; in centre, in leafy oval, 1837 Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24, with dash before and after IN; the last line curved; all within leafy oval. Ob., 15 x 13. R.S.M.


115. Balderock. Obv. BALDEROCK | 1838, the name arched, the date sagging; in centre, in beaded circle, table-number I in relief; in smaller beaded circles, attached to left and right, the initials JP, for John Pollock, minister 1838 to 1843; all within beaded border, with floral ornaments at corners. Rev. blank. Ob., c.c., 16 x 12. R.S.M.

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116. Balderock. Obs. BALDEROCK | CHURCH, the first line arched; in centre, table-number I, incuse in ornamental oval. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24. within beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M.

117. Balfron. Obs. BALFRON 1827., with rosette before and after date, on band formed by two beaded circles; in centre, A.N, for Alexander Niven, minister 1825 to 1873; space between outer circle and edge of token filled with radiating straight lines. Rev. blank. Ob., 13 × 12. R.S.M.


The Presbytery Records show that the Rev. John McMillan was minister at Ballachulish from 1828 to 1843. The initial "D" on this token would therefore appear to be due to a misunderstanding or to a mistake on the part of the die-sinker.

119. Ballingry. Obs. BALLINGRY CHURCH J. P. M. 1864 on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, ornamental shield for insertion of table-number. J. P. M. for James Pennell, Minister 1857 to 1882. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24 • on band similar to obs.; in centre, BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF Ov., 19 × 14. R.S.M.


123. Banchory-Ternan. Obs. BANCHORY | TERNAN | 1830 Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE XXII. 19 | BUT LET | A MAN EXAMINE | HIMSELF | I COR. XI. 23, with short horizontal line below each of the two scriptural references. Beaded inner borders. Rd., 17. R.S.M.

124. Banff. Obs. BANFF PARISH, with rosette before and after BANFF, round edge; in centre, table-number 3, incised. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, with small horizontal ornament between the two texts. Ov., 18 × 14. R.S.M.

125. Banff. As preceding token, but with horizontal ornament, and no table-number, in centre of obs. R.S.M.

126. Bannockburn. Obs. BANNOCKBURN | CHURCH | COMMUNION | TOKEN | 1839, the first line curved round edge. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Ov., 18 × 14. R.S.M.

127. Bannockburn. Obs. BANNOCKBURN CHURCH on band formed by two beaded ovals. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME | 1ST COR. XI 23 29 • on band similar to obs.; in centre, BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF Ov., 19 × 13. R.S.M.

128. Banton. Obs. BANTON CHURCH, with rosette before and after CHURCH, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1841; floral ornament at each corner. Rev. I. COR. XI. 24 | THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME, the first, fourth, and fifth lines curved; ornament before and after OF ME; all in beaded oval; floral ornament at each corner. Ob., c.c., 16 × 13. R.S.M.

129. Bargrennan. Obs. BARGRENNAN PARISH CHURCH round edge; in centre, within an oval, 1863 Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, with ornament between the two texts. Ov., 18 × 14. R.S.M.

130. Barr. Obs. BARR | S. Y. | 1815. PARISH, the first and fourth lines curved round the second and third, which are enclosed in a pointed oval. S. Y. for Stephen Young, minister 1780 to 1819. Rev. blank. Octagonal, with beaded inner border, 12. R.S.M.
131. Barhead. Obr. On central shield, BARRHEAD PARISH • 1841 • arranged round beaded circle enclosing table-number 5, incuse; floral ornaments at sides, outside shield. Rev. I. COR. XI. 28. 29. | LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, &c., with floral ornament above, below, and at each side; all within beaded inner border. Ob., c.c., 18 × 13. R.S.M.

132. Barry. Obr. D. SIM BARRIE on plain band round edge. Rev. 1822 David Sim was minister from 1776 to 1823. Rd., 13. R.S.M.

133. Barry. Obr. BARRY | J. KIRK | 1830., the first and last lines curved. Rev. I. COR. XI. 28 | LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF. John Kirk was minister from 1824 to 1837. Ov., 18 × 12. R.S.M.


Barvas. See No. 1322 (Stock).

135. Bathgate. Obr. BATHGATE | PARISH CHURCH | 1844., the first line curved; ornaments above and below the second line. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. Beaded inner borders. Ob., c.c., 16 × 11. R.S.M.


137. Beith. Obr. PARISH OF BEITH, with lozenge before and after BEITH, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1838; rosettes at corners, outside band. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME, with lozenge between ME and THIS, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, No (in relief) 8 (incuse); ornaments at corners as on obr. Ob., c.c., 16 × 13. R.S.M.


140. Belhelvie. Obr. BELHELVIE | 1848, the name curving with the edge; in centre, in sunk circle, table-number 4, in relief. Rev. THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24., with horizontal ornament above first and below last line. Rd., 17. R.S.M.


143. Bendochy. Obr. BENDOCHY • KIRK | J. S. B. MINR. | 1834, the first and third lines curved round edge. Rev. DO THIS | IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME, the first and third lines curved. J. S. B. for James Strachan Barty, minister 1829 to 1875. Ov., 20 × 15. R.S.M.

144. Benholm. Obr. BENHOLM. Rev. THIS DO | IN REMEM- | -BRANCE | OF ME. Beaded inner borders. Rd., 16. R.S.M.

146. Berriedale. Obe. **BERRIEDALE**, curving round upper edge; in centre, 1836; below, ornament. Rev. **LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF** | 1. COR. XI 28, the last line curved round lower edge. Ov., 18 x 13. R.S.M.


148. Birnie. Obe. At top, **BIRNIE**; below, large table-number 2, incuse. Rev. **THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME | BUT LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF**. Ob., c.c., 17 x 13. R.S.M.

149. Blackford. Obe. **BLACKFORD | 1820**, the name curving round upper edge. Rev. **THIS DO | IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME**, the first and last lines curving round edge. Ov., 18 x 14. R.S.M.

150. Blackford. Obe. 2 | **BLACKFORD | 1866**, the table-number incuse. Rev. **THIS DO | IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF**, with short horizontal line between the two texts. Ov., 20 x 17. R.S.M.

151. Blair-Atholl. Obe: **BLAIR-ATHOLE | AND STROWAN | 1843** Rev. **THIS DO | IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | 1ST COR. XI 24**, with short horizontal line below **OF ME**. Ob., c.c., 18 x 12. R.S.M.

152. Blairgowrie. Obe. **BLAIRGOWRIE, 1817** round edge; in centre, in small beaded circle, **M. | J. J.** for Mr James Johnston, minister 1787 to 1836; serrated border. Rev. blank. Rd., 16. R.S.M.

153. Blairgowrie. Obe. **BLAIRGOWRIE PARISH** round edge; in centre, representation of church; below, **1844 | A. O. G. MIN** 3 for Archibald Ochiltree Greig, minister 1843 to 1854. Rev. **THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME, with star between ME and THIS, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, I WILL TAKE THE CUP OF SALVATION | PSALM | CXVI | V. 13**, with small ornament below **SALVATION**. Upright ov., 19 x 16. R.S.M.


156. Boddam. Obe. **CHURCH OF SCOTLAND | BODDAM | +1866**, all within a beaded oval, to the outline of which the first and third lines are curved; floral ornaments at corners, outside oval. Rev. "**THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME**", with beaded inner border. Ob., c.c., 17 x 11. R.S.M.

157. Boharm. Obe. **PARISH CHURCH | 6 | BOHARM**, the first line arranged in the form of a semicircle, the table-number incuse. Rev. **THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME | BUT LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF**. Ob., c.c., 17 x 13. R.S.M.


159. Bo'ness (or Borrowstounness). Obe. **BORNESS & | KINNIEL | MR RENNIE MIN** 3 | 1812, with table-number 1, incuse, in two places. Robert Rennie was minister from 1795 to 1833. Rev. **LUKE 22 19 | THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME** Ob., 18 x 13. R.S.M.

160. Bonhill. Obe. **BONHILL PARISH | CHURCH | MDCCCXXXVI**, with lozenge before and after date; the first and last lines curved round the inside of a beaded oval; ornament at each corner, outside oval. Rev. **NEW CHURCH | OPENED | 19TH JUNE | 1836**, with rosette before **NEW and after CHURCH**; short horizontal line above **OPENED and above 1836**: first and fourth lines curved; beaded oval and ornaments similar to **obe**. Ob., c.c., 16 x 13. R.S.M.
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOKENS,

Bonhill. See Nos. 1322 and 1323 (Stock).


164. Bothwell. Ovb. BOTHWELL • KIRK • 1811 • on plain circular band; in centre, M • G • MIN with short horizontal line below, for Matthew Gardiner, minister 1802 to 1865. Group of four dots at each corner, outside band. Two square borders, the inner cable-pattern, the outer serrated. Rev. plain, with table-number 4, incuse. Sq., 15. R.S.M.

165. Bothwell. As preceding token, but without the outer serrated border, and with table-number 6. Sq., 13. R.S.M.

166. Bothwell. Ovb. PARISH CHURCH | 2 | BOTHWELL | MDCCCXLI the first line arched; the table-number incuse on an ornamental oval; short horizontal line above date. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME I. COR. XI. 24. within beaded border, with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M.

167. Bothwell. Ovb. BOTHWELL | 2 | PARISH CHURCH | MDCCCLXVII the first line arched; the table-number incuse on an ornamental circle; short horizontal line above date. Rev. “THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME.” I. COR. XI. 24. within beaded border, with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M.


173. Bracadale. Ovb. PARISH OF BRACADALE CHURCH on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, Burning Bush, with 1866 below. Rev. On band similar to obt., THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME; in centre, BUT | LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF Upright ov., 19 × 13. R.S.M.

174. Braes of Rannoch. Ovb. PARISH | OF BRAES OF | RANNoch, the first and third lines curving with edge of token. Rev. LET A | MAN EXAMINE | HIMSELF AND SO | LET HIM EAT | I COR. XI 28, with ornament between fourth and fifth lines; the fifth line curving with edge of token. Ov., 20 × 16. R.S.M.

175. Brechin. Ovb. 4 | BRECHIN | 1825, the table-number incuse. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME, the first line curved round edge. Rd., 15. R.S.M.


179. Bridge of Allan. Ovb. BRIDGE OF ALLAN CHURCH, with rosette before and after CHURCH, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1863 Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME, on band similar to obt.; in centre, I. COR. XI. 24 Ov., 19 × 13. R.S.M.


184. Brydekirk. *Obs. BRYDEKIRK 1836,* with ornament before and after date, on plain band round edge. *Rev. SACRAMENTAL TOKEN* on band similar to *obs.* but with curved line from inner to outer edge of band before and after *SACRAMENTAL.* *Ov., 15 x 12.* *R.S.M.* (Whitelaw, Ill. 30.)

Brydekirk. See No. 1320 (Stock).

185. Buchlyvie. *Obs. BUCHLYVIE 1838,* with rosette before and after date, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, table-number 3 incuse; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. *Rev. blank.* *Ob., c.c., 16 x 14.* *R.S.M.*


188. Burghead. *Obs. BURGHEAD | CHAPEL* the lettering curving with the upper and lower edges of the token. *Rev. TOKEN | 1837* arranged similarly to *obs.* *Ov., 15 x 10.* *R.S.M.* (Ill., Anderson, Pl. XII, No. 5.)

189. Burghead. *Obs. BURGHEAD | CHURCH | 1867,* the first line arched. *Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24.* Both sides with beaded inner borders with floral ornaments at corners. *Ob., c.c., 17 x 12.* *R.S.M.*


191. Burntisland. *Obs. PARISH CHURCH | BURNTISLAND curved round central oval containing table-number 2, incuse. *Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF.* *Ob., c.c., 17 x 13.* *R.S.M.*

192. Cabbach. *Obs. CABBACH Rev. WILLIAM COWIE round edge, with ornament between beginning and end of name; in centre, 1817 William Cowie was minister from 1817 to 1826. *Rd., 15.* *R.S.M.* (Ill., Anderson, Pl. IV, No. 12.)

193. Cabbach. *Obs. CABBACH | PARISH CHURCH curved round inside of beaded oval; in centre, 1910 Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24.* on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, *BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF,* the first and third lines curved. *Ov., 19 x 14.* *R.S.M.*

194. Cadder. *Obs. CADDER | PARISH CHURCH | John Park | D.D. | 1863 John Park was minister from 1837 to 1881. *Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24.* within beaded border, with floral ornaments at corners. *Ob., c.c., 17 x 12.* *R.S.M.*

195. Caddonfoot. *Obs. CADDONFOOT | 1865,* the name arched; ornament between name and date; small ornament before and after date. *Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24.* On each side is a beaded inner border, with floral ornaments at corners. *Ob., c.c., 17 x 12.* *R.S.M.*

196. Caerlaverock. *Obs. Do this | in remembrance | of me, the first and third lines enveloped in scrolls. *Rev. blank.* *Ob., c.c., 16 x 10.* *R.S.M.* (Whitelaw, Ill. 34.)
197. Caerlaverock. Obv. Caerlaverock | Table | 4, all in beaded oval, the first line curved above the other two; table-number incuse on ornamental oval; floral ornaments at corners, outside oval. Rev. This do in | Remembrance | of me. | I. Cor. XI. 24. within beaded border, with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M. (Whitelaw, Ill. 35.)

198. Cairney. Obv. Parish of Cairney 1860, with rosette before and after date, on plain band; in centre, table-number 2, incuse. Rev. This do in | Remembrance | of me. | But let a man | examine | himself., with ornament between the two texts. Ov., 17 × 14. R.S.M.

199. Calderwaterhead. Obv. Calderwaterhead - Church - on band formed by beaded outer and continuous inner ovals; in centre, 1859 Rev. This do in | Remembrance | of me. | I. Cor. XI. 24. within beaded border, with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M.


201. Cambusnethan. Obv. Cambusnethan | Table | 1, within an oval which consists of a plain inner line and a leafy outer one; short horizontal line above Table; number incuse within octagonal frame; floral ornaments at corners, outside oval. Rev. I. Cor. XI. 24. | This do | in | Remembrance | of me., with ornament before of and after me; first, fourth, and fifth lines curved; all within oval, with corner-ornaments, similar to obv. Ob., c.c., 17 × 13. R.S.M.

202. Cambusnethan. Similar to preceding token, but there is no period after Cambusnethan, and no horizontal line above Table; the octagonal frame intended to receive the table-number is larger; there is no period after XI; and the leafy ovals and corner-ornaments are slightly different. Ob., c.c., 17 × 13. R.S.M.

203. Camelon. Obv. Camelon Church, with rosette before and after Church, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1841; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Rev. blank. Ob., c.c., 16 × 13. R.S.M.

204. Cameron. Obv. Cameron Parish 1856, with rosette before and after Cameron, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, table-number 2, incuse, on ornamental shield. Rev. This do in Remembrance of me - 1st Cor. XI. 23. 29 - on band similar to obv.; in centre, But let a man | examine | himself, the first and third lines curved. Ov., 19 × 14. R.S.M.

205. Campbeltown. Obv. Campbeltown Parish, followed by rosette, on band formed by beaded inner and continuous outer circles; in centre, 1823; rosettes at corners, outside band. Rev. blank. Sq., 14. R.S.M.

206. Campbeltown. As preceding token, but from a different, and later, die; letters, figures, and ornaments slightly different. R.S.M.

207. Campbeltown. Obv. Parish | of | Campbeltown | 1870 | First Charge, the first line arched, the date within an ornamental panel; all within beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. Rev. blank. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M.


209. Campsie. Obv. Campsie | Parish, with large incuse outline table-number 4 superimposed on the inscription. Rev. This do in Remembrance of me., with rosette before This and after do, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1836. Ov., 17 × 14. R.S.M.

210. Campsie. Obv. Campsie | Parish, within beaded border, with floral ornaments at corners; large incuse outline table-number 1 superimposed on the inscription. Rev. "This do in Remembrance of me", with rosette between me and this, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1854., floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M.
212. Canisbay. As preceding token, but in soft metal. R.S.M.
217. Cardross. **Obs. 3 | CARDROSS | PARISH.** 1857.; the table-number incuse on an ornamental raised octagonal panel. Rev. **THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | I. COR. XI. 23.** Both sides with beaded inner borders with floral ornaments at corners. Ov., e.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M.
219. Careston. **Obs. As preceding token, but with date 1906.** R.S.M.
222. Carmichael. **Obs. CARMICHAEL** | 1824 | W. L., the first line curved round the edge. W. L. for William Lamb, minister 1814 to 1863. Rev. **THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME.** R.S.M.
223. Carmyrie. **Obs. 6 | PARISH | OF | CARMYRIE** | 1842, the table-number incuse on an ornamental oval. Rev. 2. TIM. II. 19. | **THE LORD KNOWETH THEM | THAT ARE HIS | LET EVERY ONE THAT NAMETH | THE NAME OF CHRIST | DEPART FROM INIQUITY** Ob., e.c., 18 × 12. R.S.M.
224. Carnock. **Obs. THE PARISH OF CARNOCK 1853** on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, table-number 1, incuse. Rev. **THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME,** followed by ornament, on band similar to obs.; in centre, I. COR. XI.; on border, maker’s name, KIRKWOOD EDINR. Ov., 19 × 13. R.S.M.
225. Carnoustie. **Obs. CARNOUTIE CHURCH 1839** round edge; in centre, **THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME.** the middle line arched. Rev. **BUT | LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF** Ov., 17 × 12. R.S.M.
227. Carriden. **Obs. CARRIDEN | REV. D. FLEMING | 1825** David Fleming was minister 1816 to 1860. Rev. **THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | LUKE 22 19 Ob., e.c., 16 × 11. R.S.M.
29. V. Ov., 19 × 12. R.S.M.
229. Carsphairn. **Obs. CARSPHAIRN** | 1841, with ornament below; the name arched. Rev. **THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME * on plain oval band; in centre, table-number 5, in relief, within circle. Ob., e.c., 16 × 13. R.S.M.
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOKENS.

231. Carstairs. Similar to preceding token, but with date 1888, and without table-number. R.S.M.

232. Cawdor. Obv. CAWDOR 1833. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME | LUKE XXII. 19, with short horizontal line below OF ME. Inner beaded circle on both sides. Rd., 17. R.S.M.

233. Ceres. Obv. CERES RevP R. COOK, with rosette before and after CERES, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1850 Robert Cook was minister 1844 to 1851. Rev. COMMUNION TOKEN I. COR. XI. 23-29 on band similar to obv.; in centre, table-number 6, incuse, on ornamental shield. Ov., 18 x 14. R.S.M.

234. Channelkirk. Obv. CHANNELKIRK | 1822, the name curved round edge. Rev. I COR. XI 23 Ov., 18 x 12. R.S.M.


Mr Simson, on joining the Free Church in 1843, took his tokens with him. These tokens continued in use in the Free, and later the United Free, Church at Chapel of Garioch until well into the twentieth century.

236. Chapel of Garioch. Obv. CHAPEL | OF GARIOCH | 1843 Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME Ob., c.c., 17 x 13. R.S.M.

237. Chirnside. Obv. CHIRNSIDE • PARISH • on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1841 Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME • on band similar to obv. Ov., 18 x 13. R.S.M.

238. Chryston. Obv. CHRYSTON PARISH 1834, on plain circular band; in centre, J. Y. | MIN8, for James Young, minister 1819 to 1852; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Rev. blank. Sq., 14. R.S.M.

239. Clarkston. Obv. CLARKSTON CHURCH 1833, with lozenge before and after date, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, J. M, incuse, for John Murdoch, minister 1837 to 1843; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Rev. I. COR. XI. 28-29. | LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF &c., the first and fourth lines curved; ornament between first and second lines; rosette before and after EXAMINE: all within beaded oval; floral ornaments at corners, outside oval. Ob., c.c., 17 x 13. R.S.M.

240. Clatt. Obv. CHURCH | OF | CLATT | 1845 in centre, within beaded oval, the first and fourth lines curved; LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF | I. COR. XI. 23-29 round edge. Rev. COMMUNION | TOKEN | J. W. | MIN8: in centre, within beaded oval; THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME LUKE. 22, 19, 20 round edge. J. W. for James Walker, minister 1844 to 1867. At top, on both sides, maker's name, KIRKWOOD. Ov., 19 x 13. R.S.M.


244. Cockenzie. Obv. COCKENZIE CHURCH, round edge; in centre, 1838 Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME | LUKE XXII 19, the last line curved. Ov., 18 x 12. R.S.M.

245. Cockpen. Obv. COCKPEN | 1829, the name arranged in the form of a semicircle. Rev. I. CORIN. XI. 23. 29. Octagonal, 13. R.S.M.


247. Coldstream. Obv. COLDSTREAM | PARISH, the first word curved round the edge. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1838 Ov., 17 x 13. R.S.M.
248. Colinton. Obr. Colinton | 2 | 1825.. the name arranged in the form of a semi-circle, the table-number incuse. Rev. I. Corin | xi. 28. 29. Hexagonal, 14. R.S.M.

249. Collace. Obr. Parish | of Colace | 1811., in centre; round edge, this to in | remembrance | of me. 1 | Cor. 11. 24. Rev. blank. Ov., 21 × 16. R.S.M.


251. Colvend. Obr. Colvend | Parish | Church Rev. this do in | remembrance | of me. but let a man | examine | himself. Ob., e.c., 17 × 13. R.S.M.

252. Comrie. Obr. Comrie | 2 sq. J. McD. 1856. “the lord knoweth them that are his,” with ornament between second and third lines. John Macdonald was minister 1843 to 1875. Rev. this do in | remembrance | of me. i. cor. xi. 24. within beaded border, with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., e.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M.


Conveth. See Laurencekirk.

254. Cookney. Obr. Cookney Quoad Sacra Church, on band formed by beaded outer and continuous inner circles; in centre, 1859 Rev. this do in | remembrance | of me; beaded inner border. Rd., 18. R.S.M.

255. Corsock. Obr. Corsock Parish Church. on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1865; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Rev. this do in | remembrance | of me. i. cor. xi. 24. within beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., e.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M.

256. Corstorphine. Obr. Corstorphine | REV. D. S. | 1822, the first and third lines curving with edge. D. S. for David Scott, minister 1814 to 1833. Rev. this do in | remembrance | of me | Luke XXII 19, the last line on a curved scroll. Ov., 19 × 12. R.S.M.


258. Corthachy. Obr. Corthachy and ornament on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1873 Rev. this do in remembrance of me on band similar to obr.; in centre, communion cup. Ov., 19 × 15. R.S.M.

259. Coull. Obr. Parish Church | of Coull | 1851 Rev. this do in | remembrance | of me. but let a man | examine | himself. Ob., e.c., 17 × 13. R.S.M.

260. Coulter. Obr. C. K. | 3, for Coulter Kirk, the initials in the centre of the token; the table-number incuse. Rev. 1834. Ov., 19 × 13. R.S.M.


263. Craig. Obr. Craig Rev. do this | in remem- | -brance | of me. Rd., 16. R.S.M.

264. Craigie. Obr. Craigie | 3 | 1835., the name arranged in a semicircle, the table-number incuse; ornamental border. Rev. blank. Sq., 14. R.S.M.

265. Craigbrownie. Obr. Craigbrownie | Church | 1834., with ornament below Church, and before and after date. Rev. this do in | remembrance | of me. i. cor. xi. 24. On both sides, beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., e.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M. Illustration 265.
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOKENS.

266. CRAIL. Ovbr. CRAIL | CHURCH | TOKEN | 1829 arranged to form the sides of a square; in centre, W. M., for William Merson, minister 1828 to 1865. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | 1 COR. XI 24 &c | Sqr., c.c., 14. R.S.M.

267. CRAMOND. Ovbr. CRAMOND, followed by rosette, arranged in the form of a circle inside a circle of large dots. Rev. 1823 inside circle similar to ovbr. Hexagonal, 14. R.S.M.

268. CRANSHAW. Ovbr. CRANSHAW | KIRK | 1849., with dash before and after date, the first and third lines curved. Rev. J. H. SIBBALL INCUMBENT on plain band round edge. James Hope Sibbald was minister 1813 to 1853. Ov., 17 × 12. R.S.M.

269. CRAITHIE and BRAEMAR. Ovbr. CRAITHIE | AND | BRAEMAR | 1841, with short horizontal line above date. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE XXII. 19 | BUT LET | A MAN EXAMINE | HIMSELF | 1 COR. XI. 23, with short horizontal line below each of the two scriptural references. Beaded inner border each side. Edge milled. Rd., 17. R.S.M. (Ill., Anderson, Pl. III, No. 19.)

270. CRAWFORD. Ovbr. CRAWFORD CHURCH, with rosette before and after CHURCH, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1840: floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Rev. I. COR. XI. 24. | THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME, with ornament before OF and after ME, all within beaded oval; floral ornaments at corners, outside oval. Ob., c.c., 16 × 13. R.S.M.

271. CRAWFORD JOHN. Ovbr. CRAWFORD JOHN | PARISH | 1840, the first and third lines curved round edge. Rev. THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF | ME | Ov., 18 × 14. R.S.M.

272. CRIEFF. Ovbr. CRIEFF | 1811, with irregular broad border. Rev. blank. Irregular sq., 15. R.S.M.

273. CRIEFF. Ovbr. CRIEFF | 1811, with narrow border. Rev. blank. Ob., 13 × 11. R.S.M.

274. CRIEFF. Ovbr. CRIEFF | 1811, without border. Rev. R. S | M, for Robert Stirling, Minister 1771 to 1813. Ob., 13 × 11. R.S.M.

275. CRIEFF. Ovbr. PARISH CHURCH | OF | CRIEFF., with rosette before and after CRIEFF, the first and third lines curved round edge. Rev. I. COR. XI. 28–29, with floral ornament above and below. Beaded inner borders. Ov., 16 × 12. Hard metal. R.S.M.

276. CRIEFF. As preceding token, but in soft metal. R.S.M.


278. CRIEFF (West). Ovbr. WEST CHURCH | CRIEFF, the first line curved round edge. Rev. 1856 Ov., 18 × 13. R.S.M.

279. CRIMOND. Ovbr. CRIMOND | PARISH CHURCH | 1844, the first line arched. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, with short horizontal line between the texts. Ob., c.c., 17 × 13. Aberdeen.


281. CROMARTY. Ovbr. 2 | CROMARTY | 1833, the table-number incuse. Rev. THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE XXII. 19, with short horizontal line below OF ME. Beaded inner border both sides. Rd., 17. R.S.M.

Another specimen of this token in R.S.M. bears the number 84, apparently the communicator’s number, incised.

282. CROMARTY (Gaelic). Ovbr. CROMARTY | 1840, the name arched. Rev. GAELIC | CHURCH, the first word arched. Hard metal. Rd., 18. R.S.M. (Ill., Anderson, Pl. XV, No. 10.)
283. Cromarty (Gaelic). As preceding token, but in soft metal. R.S.M.


285. Cross and Burness. Ov. PARISH OF CROSS & BURNESS Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME LUKE 22-19 Ob., c.c., 17 x 13. R.S.M.

286. Crosshill, Ayrshire. Ov. CROSSHILL | 6 | 1848, the table-number incuse on an ornamental shield. Rev. LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF | 1. COR. XI. 28 Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.

287. Crosshill, Lanarkshire. Ov. CROSSHILL PARISH CHURCH, with lozenge before and after CHURCH, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, REV & W GRAY JULY 1836, the first and third lines curved round the inside of the inner oval; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Andrew Gray was minister 1835 to 1843. Rev. I. COR. XI. 24 | THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME, the first, fourth, and fifth lines curved, all within beaded oval; floral ornaments at corners, outside oval. Ob., c.c., 15 x 12. R.S.M.


291. Cruden. Ov. PARISH | OF | CRUDEN | 1842, the first and fourth lines curving with edge. Rev. 1ST COR. XI. 28 | LET | A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF | &c &c, the first line curved round upper edge. Rd., 16. R.S.M. (Ill., Anderson, Pl. VI, No. 3.)


293. Culross. Ov. CULROSS | 1847 | CHURCH, with rosette before and after CHURCH, the first and third lines curving with edge. Rev. I COR. XI 24 | THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Ov., 18 x 12. R.S.M.

294. Culsalmond. Ov. M | F E, large capitals, with horizontal line between, for Mr Ferdinand Ellis, minister 1801 to 1851. Rev. 1823 Sq., 12. R.S.M.

295. Culsalmond. Ov. CHURCH | OF | CULSALMOND | 1891, in oblong central panel, round three sides of which runs "THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE CE OF ME" Rev. Latin cross; round edge, on three sides, "WHO REMEM BERED US IN OUR LOW ESTATE" Ob., c.c., 17 x 14. R.S.M.

296. Cults, Fife. Ov. CULTS | CHURCH | TOKEN | 1839 Rev. REV | J. ANDERSON | MINISTER James Anderson was minister 1839 to 1863. Ob., c.c., 16 x 13. R.S.M.

297. Cumbernauld. Ov. CUMBERNAULD PARISH CHURCH | 1856 | on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, table-number 3, incuse, on ornamental oval; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24, within beaded border, with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.

298. Cumbray. Ov. CUMBRAY PARISH, with rosette before and after CUMBRAY, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1833; space between outer oval and edge of token filled with radiating straight lines. Rev. blank. Ob., 16 x 12. R.S.M. Illustration 298.

299. Cumloden. Ov. CUMLODDEN | PARISH, the first line arched; ornament between lines. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24. On each side, beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.


Cummertrees. See No. 1318 (Stock).
301. CUMNOCK, NEW. *Obv. N. CUMNOCK 1831.* on plain circular band; in centre, R. C., for Robert Craig, minister 1829 to 1835. *Rev. blank.* Sq., 13. R.S.M.
This token was wrongly ascribed by Dick to the Reformed Presbyterian Church (Dick, No. 44).

302. CUMNOCK, NEW. *Obv. PARISH | OF | NEW CUMNOCK Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | ST. LUKE XXII. 19* Beaded inner border on each side. Ob., c.c., 17 × 13. R.S.M.

303. CUMNOCK, OLD. *Obv. OLD CUMNOCK PARISH CHURCH 1849 round edge; in centre, within beaded oval, THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE XXII 19 Rev. SACRAMENTAL TOKEN, with rosette before and after TOKEN, round edge; in centre, within beaded oval, 3 | TABLE, the number incuse. Ov., 18 × 14. R.S.M.


305. CUPAR. *Obv. L. COR. | XI. 23 | CUPAR | 1830 | UNITAS., with ornament above CUPAR and below date; the last line curved along lower edge. *Rev. TABLE | 1 | L. A. D. D. | J. B. A. M., for Laurence Adamson, D.D., minister First Charge, 1825 to 1837, and John Birrell, M.A., minister Second Charge 1825 to 1842. The table-number in relief within an oval; ornament below last line. Upright ov., 20 × 13. R.S.M.

306. CUPAR (St. Michael's). *Obv. SÆ MICHAEL'S | CUPAR round edge; in centre, I COR. XI. 23 Rev. TABLE | 1 | 1857,* the first and third lines curving with edge; large table-number in relief. Rd., 15. R.S.M.

307. DAILLY. *Obv. DAILLY | 4 | 1854,* the name arched, the table-number incuse in ornamental oval. *Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24* Both sides with beaded inner border, with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 × 13. R.S.M.

308. DAIRSIE. *Obv. DAIRSIE PARISH CHURCH round edge; in centre, in beaded oval, 1862 Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME, followed by an ornament, round edge; in centre, in beaded oval, 1 | TABLE, the number in relief. Ov., 18 × 14. R.S.M.

309. DALBEATTIE. *Obv. DALBEATTIE | 1849,* the name arched; curved lines above and below name and date. *Rev. blank, but with border.* Ov., 16 × 12. R.S.M.

310. DALBEATTIE. *Obv. DALBEATTIE PARISH CHURCH round edge; in centre, in beaded oval, 1869 Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Ov., 18 × 14. R.S.M.

311. DALGETY. *Obv. REV. DR. RALPH | MINISTER | round edge; in centre, DALGETY | 1844 Hugh Ralph was minister 1844 to 1854. *Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE XXII 19,* the last line curving with edge. Ov., 17 × 12. R.S.M.


313. DALKEITH (Old or East). *Obv. DALKEITH OLD OR EAST PARISH, in plain block capitals on plain band round edge; in centre, table-number 5, incuse. *Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME, BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF,* with ornament between the two texts. Ov., 18 × 14. R.S.M.

314. DALKEITH (Old or East). As the preceding token, but from different dies. The capitals on *obv.* are not plain block letters, but show modifications in their thickness. The capitals used for OLD OR EAST PARISH have a wider face than on the preceding token. Makers' name, A. KIRKWOOD & SON, EDINR., on *obv.* border. Table-number 2 incuse. On *rev.* there are no full stops after ME and HIMSELF, and the ornament between the texts is slightly different. Ov., 18 × 14. Brown.

315. DALKEITH (West). *Obv. WEST CHURCH | DALKEITH | 1854 Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME, BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF.* Ob., c.c., 17 × 13. R.S.M.

317. Dalmeny. *Obv. DALMENY | KIRK*, the first line curved round upper edge, the table-number incuse. *Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME* on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1841 Ov., 17 × 13. R.S.M.

Dalmeny. See No. 1324 (Stock).


322. Dalserf. *Obv. CHURCH OF SCOTLAND 1858* on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, PARISH | OF | DALSERF, the first and last lines curved. *Rev. blank, except for band formed by two beaded ovals.* Ov., 19 × 14. R.S.M.


324. Deer, Old. *Obv. PARISH CHURCH OF DEER | TOKEN* - on plain band round edge; in centre, a symbolic device consisting of a three-looped endless chain within a triangle. *Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME*, followed by a small ornament, on plain band round edge; in centre, table-number 1, in relief. Upright ov., 18 × 14. R.S.M.


326. Denny. *Obv. DENNY | 2, the table-number incuse.* Rev. I. CORIN. | XI. 28. 29 Hexagonal, with incurred sides, 16. R.S.M.

327. Deskford. *Obv. DESKFORD PARISH CHURCH 1872*, with rosette before and after date, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, COMMUNION | TOKEN *Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24* on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, the first and third lines curved. Ov., 19 × 13. R.S.M.


ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOKENS.

330. DIRLETON. Obv. DIRLETON REV. JAMES SCOTT on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1857. James Scott was minister 1843 to 1864. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME: LUKE XXII. 19. on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, table-number 1 incuse in ornamental panel. Ov., 19 × 13. R.S.M.

331. DOLLAR. Obv. DOLLAR | CHURCH | 1830, the first line arched. Rev. THE LORD | KNOWETH THEM | THAT ARE HIS | Ov., 19 × 12. R.S.M.


333. DORNOC. Obv. DORNOC | PARISH CHURCH | 1864 Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF. Ob., c.c., 16 × 13. R.S.M.

334. DORNOC. Obv. DORNOC CHURCH round edge, with rosette before and after CHURCH; in centre, within beaded oval, 1 | TABLE, the number incuse. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE XXII 19 | Ov., 18 × 14. R.S.M. (Whitelaw, Ill. 45.)

335. DOUGLAS. Obv. PARISH OF DOUGLAS 1834 on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, No 11, the number incuse; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Rev. blank. Ob., c.c., 17 × 14. R.S.M.

336. DOUGLAS. Obv. PARISH OF DOUGLAS | 1869., the first line arranged in the form of a semicircle; in centre, within beaded circle, on horizontally-lined circular panel, table-number III incuse. Rev. "THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME." | I. COR. XI. 24., the first line arranged in the form of a semicircle; in centre, Latin cross. Ornamental beaded inner border each side. Octagonal, 17. R.S.M.

337. DRON. Obv. 3 | DRON | 1842, the table-number incuse. Rev. "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME" | " BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF", with ornament between the texts. Ob., c.c., 17 × 13. R.S.M.

338. DRUMBLADE. Obv. PARISH OF DRUMBLADE 1870 on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, LUKE XXII. 19. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. Rev. PS. CXVI. 13. I WILL TAKE THE CUP OF SALVATION, followed by a rosette, on band similar to obv.; in centre, communion cup, with I. COR. XI. 23-29. below. Ov., 18 × 13. R.S.M.

339. DRYFESDALE. Obv. DRYFESDALE | 1837 Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | Ov., 17 × 14. R.S.M. (Whitelaw, Ill. 46.)

340. DRYMEN. Obv. DRYMEN KIRK., with rosette before and after KIRK, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1824, with two lines above and two below; space between outer oval and border filled with radiating straight lines. Rev. blank. Sq., 13. R.S.M.

341. DUDINGSTON. Obv. PARISH OF DUDINGSTON 1867 on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, LUKE XXII 19 | THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Rev. NEC TAMEN CONSUMEBATUR, followed by rosette, on band similar to obv.; in centre, Burning Bush. Ov., 18 × 14. R.S.M.

342. DUFFUS. Obv. PARISH | CHURCH OF | DUFFUS | 1870, in the form of a square, round edge; in centre, plain oval panel. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Ob., c.c., 18 × 13. R.S.M.

343. DURINISH. Obv. DURINISH and ornament, round edge. Rev. J. S., large capitals, for John Souter, minister 1814 to 1839. Rd., 15. R.S.M. (Ill., Anderson, Pl. XX, No. 17.)

344. DULL. Obv. D. DEWAR MIN. 1849 on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, PARISH CHURCH | OF | DULL, the first line arched; on border, maker's name, A. KIRKWOOD, EDINR. Duncan Dewar was minister 1839 to 1863. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME I. COR. XI. 28-30 on band similar to obv.; in centre, ornamental panel for reception of table-number. Ov., 19 × 13. R.S.M.
WHAT HAVE I TO DO ANY MORE WITH IDOLS HOSEA XIV. 8
on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, PARISH CHURCH | OF | DULL, the first line curved. Rec. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME I. COR. XI. 23-30 on band similar to obv.; in centre, table-number 1, incuse, on ornamental shield. Ov., 19 x 13. R.S.M.

WITHIN circle, Burning Bush, surmounted by NOT CONSUMED; outside circle, the date 1803, one figure at each of the four corners. Rec. blank. Sq., c.c., 15. R.S.M.

PARISH CHURCH | DUMBARTON | MDCCCCL., the first line arched; ornament between first and second lines; short horizontal line above date. Rec. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24. Both sides with beaded inner borders, with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.


DUMBARTON | DUMBARTON | MDCCCCL., on panelled band round edge; in centre, 1830 Rev. COMMUNION | TOKEN, on band similar to obv.; in centre, within circle, table-number 3 in relief. Ob., c.c., 14 x 10. R.S.M. (Whitelaw, Ill. 10.)

ST MARYS | DUMBRIES | on plain band round edge; in centre, within circle, table-number 1, in relief. Rec. COMMUNION | TOKEN on band similar to obv.; in centre, table-number 3, as on obv. Ob., c.c., 14 x 11. R.S.M. (Whitelaw, Ill. 11.)

ST MICHAELS | CHURCH | DUMBRIES | on plain oval band; in centre, 1829 Rev. SACRAMENTAL | TOKEN | obv.; in centre, table-number 6, within circle. Rec., 16 x 13. R.S.M. (Whitelaw, Ill. 9.)

DUNBARNEY. Obv. DUNBARNEY | PARISH | 1819 Rev. blank, with table-number 4 incuse. Rd., 17. R.S.M.

DUNBLANE. Obv. DUNBLANE Rev. R. S. M | 1805, for Robert Stirling, minister 1791 to 1817. Ov., 18 x 12. R.S.M.

DUNCANSBURGH. Obv. DUNCANSBURGH | PARISH | 1861 COMMUNION TOKEN, the first line arched. Rec. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME | LUKE XXII 19. BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF | I. COR. XI 28. Ob., c.c., 17 x 14. R.S.M.

DUNDEE. Obv. Representation of the Old Steeple, and St. Clement's, St. Paul's, and St. Mary's Churches; below, DUNDEE. Rec. LET A | MAN EXAMINE | HIMSELF AND SO | LET HIM EAT. | I. COR. XI 28, with ornament above last line, which is curved. Hard metal. Ov., 19 x 15. R.S.M.

DUNDEE. As preceding token, but in soft metal. R.S.M.

DUNDEE. Obv. LOCHEE | CHAPEL, with ornament above and below. Rev. LUKE | XXII 19. Ov., 17 x 13. R.S.M.

DUNDEE. Obv. DUNDEE, followed by ornament, on plain circular band; in centre, 1805; tufted ornaments at corners, outside band; serrated border. Rec. blank, with table-number 3 incuse. Sq., 16. R.S.M.

DUNFERMLINE. Obv. LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF, with rosette, round edge; in centre, PARISH | CHURCH | DUNFERMLINE, the last line curved. Rec. DO THIS IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME | round edge; in centre, A. M. P. C. | MINISTERS | 1824, for Allan Maclean, minister First Charge, 1791 to 1836, and Peter Chalmers, minister Second Charge, 1817 to 1836. Ov., 17 x 12. R.S.M.

DUNFERMLINE (Abbey). Obv. ABBEY CHURCH DUNFERMLINE | 1841 | on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 2 | TABLE, the number incuse. Rec. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME ; makers' name, KIRKWOOD & SON EDINR., on border. Ov., 18 x 14. R.S.M.

DUNFERMLINE (North). Obv. NORTH CHURCH | DUNFERMLINE, the first and last lines curved; in centre, dividing the date, circle containing 3 | TABLE, the number incuse. Rec. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Ob., c.c., 17 x 13. R.S.M.
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOKENS.


363. Dunfermline (St. Andrew's). Obv. ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH DUNFERMLINE 1839, with rosette before and after date, round edge; in centre, within beaded oval, table-number 2, incuse. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, with ornament between the two texts. Ov., 18 x 14. R.S.M.

364. Dunfermline (St. Andrew's). Obv. ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH | 2 | DUNFERMLINE, 1839, the first line arched, the third sagging; table-number incuse on ornamental circular panel. Rev. "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME." | I COR. XI. 24. within inner beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.

365. Dunipace. Obv. DUNIPACE PARISH CHURCH round edge; in centre, within beaded oval, 1858 Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, with ornament between the two texts. Ov., 18 x 14. R.S.M.


367. Dunkeld, Little. Obv. PARISH OF LITTLE DUNKELD on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1847; maker's name, KIRKWOOD, on upper border. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME on band similar to obv.; in centre, 1ST COR. | XI. 28. 30 Ov., 19 x 14. R.S.M.


370. Dunning. Obv. DUNNING | KIRK | 1836, the first and last lines curving with edge. Rev. DR. RUSSEL MINISTER | OF THE | PARISH, the first and last lines curving with edge. James Russell, D.D., was minister 1818 to 1860. Ov., 16 x 13. Aberdeen.

371. Dunning. Obv. 2 | DUNNING | 1857, the table-number incised. Rev. THIS DO | IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, with short horizontal line between the two texts. Ov., 20 x 17. R.S.M.

372. Dunoon and Kilmun. Obv. DUNOON AND KILMUN arranged in the form of a circle; in centre, C. T | 1801, for Communion Token. Rev. blank. Sq., 15. The design is set diagonally. R.S.M.

373. Dunoon and Kilmun. Obv. DUNOON & KILMUN. 1841, with rosette before and after date, round edge; in centre, within beaded oval, "THE LORD | KNOWETH THEM | THAT ARE HIS." Rev. "LET EVERY ONE | THAT NAMETH THE | NAME OF CHRIST | DEPART FROM | INIQUITY." Ov., 18 x 14. R.S.M.


375. Duns. Obv. DUNSE PARISH | 1851, the first line arranged in the form of a semicircle. Rev. I COR. XI 28 Ob., c.c., 16 x 13. R.S.M.


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380. DuThil. _Obv. W GRANT Duthel_, with three short lines below. _Rev._ MARCH 28th 1820 William Grant was minister from 1820 to 1862. Rd., 15. R.S.M. (Ill., Anderson, Pl. XI, No. 5.)

381. Dyce. _Obv. Dyce 1847_, with two ornaments, round edge; in centre, within an oval, Burning Bush. _Rev._ THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME LUKE XXII 19


384. Dysart. Similar to preceding token, but inside circle of dots on _rev._ is TABLE 2, the lettering arched, the number in relief in a sunk circle. R.S.M.


386. Earlston. _Obv. Earlston Church_ on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1848 _Rev._ DO THIS IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME on band similar to _obv._; in centre, 1. COR. XI 24. Ov., 17 x 13. R.S.M.

387. Eassie and Nevay. _Obv. Eassie & Nevay Kirk 1835 I. Cor. XI 23-29_, the first and fourth lines curved round edge. _Rev._ LUKE XXII 19 20 THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME Ov., 19 x 15. R.S.M.


391. Ecclesmachan. _Obv. Ecclesmachan 1850_, the name arched. _Rev._ THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME BUT LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF, with short horizontal line between the two texts. Ob., c.c., 17 x 13. R.S.M.


394. Eddleston. _Obv. Parish of Eddleston COMMUNION TOKEN 1856_, the first and last lines curved. _Rev._ THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME I. COR. XI 24 on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, BUT LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF the first and third lines curved. Ov., 19 x 14. R.S.M.


ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOKENS.

397. EDINBURGH. Ovb. City Arms on shield, with crest and motto. Rev. $R$ $3$ | $D$ $G$ |

398. EDINBURGH. Ovb. City Arms on shield, with crest and motto. Rev. $I$ $T$ | $D$ $G$ |
1821, for John Turnbull, Dean of Guild. Upright ov., 15 x 13. R.S.M.


401. EDINBURGH. Ovb. City Arms on shield, with crest and motto. Rev. $P$ $L$ (script letters) | $D$ $G$ | 1837, for Peter Lamont, Dean of Guild. Upright ov., 18 x 14. R.S.M.

402. EDINBURGH. Ovb. City Arms on shield, with crest and motto. Rev. $D$ $M$ | $D$ $G$ |
1859, for Duncan Mackinlay, Dean of Guild. Upright ob., c.c., 17 x 13. R.S.M.


404. EDINBURGH (Dean). Ovb. Representation of church; above, 1836; below, DEAN CHURCH, arranged in a sagging curve. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE XXII 19, the last line sagging. Ob., c.c., 19 x 13. R.S.M. Illustration 404.

405. EDINBURGH (Elder Street Chapel). Ovb. ELDER ST CHAPEL | ST ANDREW'S PARISH, the first line arched, the second arranged in a sagging curve. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF. Ob., c.c., 17 x 13. R.S.M.

406. EDINBURGH (Fairmilehead). Ovb. FAIRMILEHEAD | 1838 | 66A, the name arched; rosette before and after date, and three dots above it; the last line incuse. Rev. Communion cup; I COR. to left of bowl of cup, and XI. 25 to right, arranged archwise. Beaded inner border each side. Ob., c.c., 17 x 14. R.S.M.

407. EDINBURGH (Greenside). Ovb. City Arms on shield, with crest and motto. Rev. GREENSIDE | CHURCH, the first line arched; between the two lines a circle containing 6 | TABLE, the number incuse. Upright ob., c.c., 17 x 14. R.S.M.

408. EDINBURGH (Lady Glenorothy's). Ovb. LADY | GLENORCHY'S | CHAPEL Rev. I. CORIN. | XI. 28. 29. Hexagonal, with incurved sides, 17. R.S.M.

409. EDINBURGH (Lady Glenorothy's). Ovb. LADY | GLENORCHY'S | CHURCH Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, the second line arched; ornament between the two texts. Hexagonal, with incurved sides, 16. R.S.M.

410. EDINBURGH (Lady Glenorothy's). Ovb. LADY | GLENORCHY'S | CHURCH 1778 Rev. LUKE XXII 20 | THIS CUP | IS THE NEW | TESTAMENT | IN MY BLOOD | WHICH IS SHED | FOR YOU Upright ob., c.c., 17 x 13. R.S.M.

This token is of modern make. The church was opened in 1774, and the first minister appointed in 1777. The communion cups were given by Lady Glenorothy in 1778. Possibly the communion service of March 1778 was the first to be held in the church, and the cups may have been given in order to be used on this occasion. Hence perhaps the appearance of the date 1778 on this token.

411. EDINBURGH (Lady Yester's). Ovb. City Arms on shield, with crest and motto. Rev. LADY YESTER'S | CHURCH, the first line arched; between the two lines a circle containing 4 | TABLE, the number incuse. Upright ob., c.c., 13 x 17. R.S.M.

413. EDINBURGH (Morningside). Ovb. MORNING SIDE | CHURCH | 1838, the first line curved along upper edge. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME on round edge; in centre, table-number 1 in relief in sunk circular panel. Ov., 18 x 12. R.S.M.

414. EDINBURGH (Newington). Ovb. NEWINGTON | PARISH CHURCH | on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, ornament. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME + 1ST COR. XI. 24 on band similar to owb.; in centre, TABLE | 4, the word curved, the figure incuse. Ov., 18 x 15. R.S.M.

415. EDINBURGH (Robertson Memorial). Ovb. ROBERTSON MEMORIAL CHURCH - EDINBURGH - round edge; in centre, shield for reception of table-number; beaded inner border. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, the first and third lines curved. Ov., 19 x 13. R.S.M.

416. EDINBURGH (Roborough). Ovb. ROXBURGH | PARISH | EDINBURGH, the last line curved round lower edge; round upper edge, THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME Rev. LET | A MAN EXAMINE | HIMSELF AND SO | LET HIM EAT OF | THAT BREAD AND | DRINK OF THAT | CUP Twelve-sided, 16. R.S.M. Illustration 416.

417. EDINBURGH (St. Andrew's). Ovb. City Arms on shield, with crest and motto. Rev. ST ANDREWS CHURCH., with rosette before and after CHURCH, round edge; in centre, within beaded oval, 7 | TABLE, the number incuse. Upright ov., 18 x 14. R.S.M.


419. EDINBURGH (St. Bernard's). Ovb. ST BERNARDS. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME Beaded inner border both sides. Upright ov., 19 x 13. R.S.M.

420. EDINBURGH (St. Cuthbert's). Ovb. ST | CUTHBERTS | 1808 Rev. I. CORIN | XI. 28. 29 Hexagonal, 14. R.S.M.


422. EDINBURGH (St. Cuthbert's). Ovb. ST | CUTHBERTS | 1824, the date on a raised oblong. Rev. I. CORIN | XI. 28. 29 Hexagonal, 14. R.S.M.

423. EDINBURGH (St. Cuthbert's). Ovb. ST | CUTHBERTS | 1830 Rev. I. CORIN | XI. 28. 29 Hexagonal, 14. R.S.M.

424. EDINBURGH (St. Cuthbert's). Ovb. ST CUTHBERTS | 1306 | CHURCH | 1847, the first line curved round edge, the communicant's number incuse. Rev. Communion cup; above, curved round edge, 1 COR. XI 23-29 Ov., 18 x 14. R.S.M.

425. EDINBURGH (St. Cuthbert's). Ovb. ST CUTHBE | RTS PARISH CH | URCH EDIN | 1865, arranged to form the sides of a rectangle; in centre, in beaded rectangle, No | 1872 (the communicant's number), the figures incuse; maker's name, PATTISON EDIN, on border. Rev. Communion cup; above, archwise, I. COR. XI 23-29 Beaded inner border each side. Ob., c.c., 17 x 13. R.S.M.

426. EDINBURGH (St. David's). Ovb. ST DAVIDS | 1837, the name curved round upper edge. Rev. THE LORD | KNOWETH THEM | THAT | ARE HIS Ov., 16 x 13. R.S.M.


428. EDINBURGH (St. George's). Similar to preceding token, but from different dies. The lettering on both sides is smaller. St. A.


430. EDINBURGH (St. John's). Ovb. City Arms on shield, with crest and motto. Rev. ST JOHN'S | CHURCH; between the two lines a circle containing 6 | TABLE, the number incuse. Upright ob., c.c., 17 x 13. R.S.M.

431. EDINBURGH (St. Luke's). Ovb. ST LUKE'S | CHURCH | YOUNG STREET | EDINBURGH Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Ob., c.c., 17 x 13. R.S.M.
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOKENS.


433. EDINBURGH (St. Mary’s). Obv. City Arms on shield, with crest and motto. Rev. ST. MARY’S | CHURCH, the first line arched; between the two lines a circle containing TABLE, the number incuse. Upright obv., c.c., 17 x 13. R.S.M.

434. EDINBURGH (St. Paul’s). Obv. SAINT PAUL’S | 2 | 1836, the first line curved round upper edge, the table-number incuse. Rev. I COR. XI. | 23-29 Ov., 18 x 12. R.S.M.


436. EDINBURGH (Tron). Obv. City Arms on shield, with crest and motto. Rev. TRON CHURCH 1854, arranged round central beaded oval containing table-number 2, in relief. Upright obv., c.c., 17 x 13. R.S.M.

437. EDINBURGH (Tron). Obv. City Arms on shield, with crest and motto. Rev. TRON CHURCH 1854, with rosette before and after date, arranged round central beaded oval. Upright ov., 18 x 14. R.S.M.

438. EDINBURGH (West Coates). Obv. WEST COATES | CHURCH Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF, with short horizontal line between the two texts. Ob., c.c., 16 x 13. R.S.M.

439. EDINBURGH (West St. Giles’). Obv. City Arms on shield, with crest and motto. Rev. WEST ST. GILES’ | CHURCH, the first line arched; between the two lines a circle containing 5 | TABLE, the number incuse. Upright obv., c.c., 17 x 13. R.S.M.


441. EDZELL. Obv. CHURCH | OF | EDZELL | 1823 Rev. IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Beaded inner border both sides. Rd., 15. R.S.M.

442. ELDERSLIE. Obv. Within leafy oval, Burning Bush, surmounted by ELDERSLIE. arranged archwise; the date 1840, with rosette before and after, is divided by the stem of the bush; floral ornaments at corners, outside oval. Rev. Within oval similar to obv., LOVEST THOU ME | JOHN 21.17., the first line arched, the second sagging; floral ornaments at corners, outside oval. Ob., 15 x 11. R.S.M. Illustration 442.

443. ELGIN. Obv. ELGIN CHURCH COMMUNION TOKEN. * 1839 * on band formed by continuous outer and beaded inner oval; in centre, table-number 1, incuse. Rev. LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF * LOVEST THOU ME * on band similar to obv.; in centre, I COR. XI. | 23-29 Ov., 17 x 14. R.S.M.

444. ELGIN. Obv. ELGIN PARISH CHURCH COMMUNION TOKEN, followed by rosette, on band formed by continuous outer and beaded inner ovals; in centre, table-number 1, incuse. Rev. LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF, * LOVEST THOU ME * on band similar to obv.; in centre, I COR. XI. | 23-29 Ov., 18 x 14. R.S.M.

445. ELIE. Obv. Representation of church; below, 1831 Rev. THE REV’d | JAS. CLARK | MINISTER James Clark was minister 1798 to 1831. Ob., c.c., size probably the same as that of the following token. Description from a sketch made by the late Mr David Murray, Perth.

446. ELIE. Obv. ELY | CHURCH | TOKEN, arranged to form three sides of an oblong; in centre, representation of church; below, on a raised oblong, 1833 Rev. THE REV’d | GEO. MILLIGAN | MINISTER George Milligan was minister 1832 to 1858. Ob., c.c., 15 x 13. R.S.M.

447. ELIE. Obv. Representation of church; round it, THE | CHURCH | ELIE, arranged to form three sides of a rectangle. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE 22 | 19 Ob., c.c., 15 x 13. R.S.M.
448. ELLON. Obv. ELLON | 1829, with two horizontal lines between; curved line above name and below date. Rev. Circle, with small ornament in centre. Rd., 14. R.S.M. (III., Anderson, Pl. VI., No. 6.)

449. ELLON. Obv. THE CHURCH | OF | ELLON | * 1856 *, the first and fourth lines curved; beaded inner border. Rev. LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF, with ornament, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, LOVEST | THOU ME Ov., 19 × 14. R.S.M. (III., Anderson, Pl. VI. No. 7.)

450. ENZIE. Obv. PARISH | OF | ENZIE | 1851 Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Ob., c.c., 17 × 14. R.S.M.

451. ECHLESS. Obv. ECHLESS | PARISH | CHURCH | 1894 arranged round four sides of beaded central rectangle. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE XXII 19 Ob., c.c., 17 × 13. R.S.M.

452. ERROL. Obv. ERROL CHURCH | 4 | 1827, the first line curved round edge, the table-number incuse. - Rev. I. COR. XI | 26–29 Ov., 18 × 13. R.S.M.

453. ERSKINE. Obv. ERSKINE PARISH, 1821 * on band formed by string-and-bead outer, and plain inner, circles; in centre, Rev. | Dr. S., for Andrew Stewart, minister 1815 to 1838; leafy ornaments at corners, outside band. Rev. blank. Sq., 14. R.S.M.

454. ERSKINE. Obv. REV. R. W. STEWART. | ERSKINE. 1840., the first line arched, the second sagging; in centre, within double beaded circle, table-number VI, in relief; rosette at each side of outer circle. Robert Walter Stewart was minister 1837 to 1843. Rev. I. COR. XI. 28 | LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF. Ob., c.c., 16 × 12. R.S.M.

455. ERSKINE. Obv. PARISH | OF | ERSKINE. | 1844., with ornaments before and after OF, and above, before, and after the date. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | I. COR. XI. 24. Both sides have beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M.


458. EYEMOUTH. Obv. EYEMOUTH KIRK. round edge; in centre, 18 · 21 Rev. similar, but without dot in centre of date. Rd., 11. R.S.M.

459. FAIRLIE. Obv. FAIRLIE 1836, with ornament before and after date, on plain circular band; in centre, I. COR.: XI 24: floral ornaments at corners, outside band; beaded inner border. Rev. blank. Sq., 14. R.S.M.

460. Falkirk. Obv. FALKIRK. | REV. W. BEGG, the first line arched, the second sagging; in centre, on ornamental oval, table-number 4, incuse. William Begg was minister 1840 to 1888. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | I. COR. XI. 24. On both sides, beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M.

461. Falkirk. As preceding token, but with table-number 2 incuse on an ornamental circle in centre of obv. Aberdeen.

462. Falkland. Obv. I COR. | XI. 28 | W. T. FALKLAND, the first and fourth lines curving round edge; ornament above and below W.T., for William Thomson, minister 1814 to 1840. Rev. TABLE | N. 7 | 1837 | UNITAS., with short horizontal line above and below date. Upright ov., 19 × 14. R.S.M.

463. Falkland. Obv. FALKLAND | PARISH CHURCH | 1850 Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBER | ANCE OF ME | LUKE XXII 19 round edge, forming the sides of a rectangle; in centre, on raised circle, table-number 8, in relief. Ob., c.c., 17 × 14. R.S.M.

464. FARR. Obv. FARR | 1820, with border. Rev. blank. Sq., 13. R.S.M.


466. Fearn. Obv. FEARN | 1838 Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24, the first and fourth lines curved round edge; maker’s name, A. KIRKWOOD, EDIN., on border. Ov., 18 × 14. R.S.M.
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOKENS.


468. FERRYPORT ON CRAIG (now Tayport). Obv. FERRY PORT ON CRAIG, followed by small ornament, round edge; in centre, table-number II. incuse. Rev. DO THIS IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME, with ornament above first and below last line. Both sides with beaded inner border. Brass. Rd., 15. R.S.M.


470. Fetlar and North Yell. Obv. F. N. Y. | I. COR. | 11. 28. Rev. CHAS COWAN | MIN | 1822, the first line arched. Charles Cowan was minister 1822 to 1829. Ov., 18 x 12. R.S.M.


473. Fetterso. Obv. FETTERESSO - 1821 - round edge; in centre, within circle, GT (in script letters), for George Thomson, minister 1800 to 1862. Rev. This | do in | Remembrance | of me | LUKE XXII | 19 Rd., 15. R.S.M.

474. Fetterso. Obv. FETTERESSO PARISH on plain band round edge; in centre, 1864 Rev. COME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF. Ov., 20 x 15. R.S.M.

475. Fintry. Obv. FINTRY PARISH CHURCH 1854, with rosette before and after date, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 2 | TABLE, the number incuse; maker’s name, KIRKWOOD EDIN, on border. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME LUKE XXII 19 on band similar to obv.; in centre, BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF | I. COR. XI 28, the first and fourth lines curved. Ov., 18 x 14. R.S.M.


477. Firth and Stenness. Obv. FIRTH STENNESS and two small ornaments on band round edge; in centre, horizontal dot-and-line ornament. Rev. DO THIS IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME, followed by ornament, on band similar to obv.; in centre, LUKE XXII 19 Ov., 26 x 18. R.S.M. (Ill., Anderson, Pl. XXII, No. 20.)

478. Fisherton. Obv. FISHERTON | CHURCH | 1866, the first line arched; table-number 2 incuse at right top corner. Rev. "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME." | I. COR. XI 24. Both sides with beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 x 13. R.S.M.

Fochabers. See Bellie.

479. Fogo. Obv. PARISH CHURCH | OF FOGO | 1852 Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF. Ob., c.c., 17 x 13. R.S.M.

480. Fordoun. Obv. FORDOUN | 1800 Rev. THIS | DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Rd., 16. R.S.M.


482. Fordyce. Obv. FORDYCE | 1833. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME - on band round edge; in centre, ornamental star. Rd., 18. R.S.M.


486. Forfar (St. James'). Obe. ST. JAMES | | CHURCH | | FORFAR, the first and third lines curved round edge. Rev. J. Y. STRACHAN | 1836, with ornament below, the first line curved round upper edge. James Yeaman Strachan was minister 1836 to 1843. Ov., 18 x 12. R.S.M.

487. Forgandenny. Obe. 3 | FORGANDENNY | 1854, the table-number incuse. Rev. THIS DO | IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, with short horizontal line between the texts. Ov., 20 x 17. R.S.M.

488. Forglen. Obe. FORGLEN CHURCH COMMUNION TOKEN. 1841, with rosette before and after date, on band formed by continuous outer and beaded inner ovals. Rev. LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF LOVEST THOU ME, the texts separated by rosettes, on band similar to obe.; in centre, I COR. XI. 23-29 Ov., 17 x 14. R.S.M.

489. Forgue. Obe. FORGUE PARISH CHURCH | NEC TAMEN CONSUMEBATUR, the second line in Lombardic lettering, arranged in the form of concentric horse-shoes around and above a representation of the Burning Bush; all within a beaded oval. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME, followed by an ornament, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, I COR. XI 24 Upright ov., 18 x 14. R.S.M.

490. Forres. Obe. PARISH | CHURCH | FORRES, surrounded by COMMUNION TOKEN on circular band. Rev. Communion cup and bread, the cup bearing the table-number 3, incised; surrounded by band similar to obe., with THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME, followed by rosette. Rd., 17. R.S.M. (III., Anderson, Pl. XIII, No. 7.)

491. Forthing. Obe. 4 | FORTHI), 1841. the table-number incuse. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | "BUT LET A MAN EXAMINE | HIMSELF", with ornament between the two texts. Ob., c.c., 17 x 13. R.S.M.

492. Forth. Obe. FORTH | ESTABLISHED | CHURCH | 1875 Rev. "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME." | I. COR. XI. 24. within beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.

493. Foss. Obe. J. ARMSTRONG MIN. 1854, with ornament before and after date, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, Q. S. PARISH CHURCH | OF | FOSS, the first line curving round inside of band. Q. S. for Quoad Sacra. James Armstrong was minister 1842 to 1886. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME I. COR. XI 23. 30 on band similar to obe.; in centre, ornamental panel for reception of table-number. Ov., 19 x 14. Brown.

494. Fossway and Tullibole. Obe. FOSSWAY & TULLIBOLE | PETER | BRYDIE | MINISTER | 1840, the first and fifth lines curved round edge, the second and third lines waved. Peter Brydie was minister 1825 to 1845. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE XXII | 19 20 Ov., 19 x 13. R.S.M.

495. Fossway and Tullibole. Obe. FOSSWAY & TULLIBOLE | 2 | 1860, the first line arched, the table-number incuse in ornamental circle. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF. Ob., c.c., 17 x 13. R.S.M.

496. Foulis Wester. Obe. MR. MURRAY | 1812 | FOULIS, the first and third lines curved round edge. John Murray was minister 1768 to 1816. Rev. blank. Ov. 20 x 15. R.S.M.


499. Fraserburgh. Obe. FRASERBURGH, followed by ornament, round edge; in centre, 1826 Rev. TABLE | 3, the lettering arranged in the form of a semicircle; large numeral, in relief. Beaded inner border each side. Rd., 17. R.S.M.
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOKENS.


502. Fullarton. Obv. Fullarton | 1838, the name arched; ornament above and below date; floral ornaments at corners. Rev. blank. Ob., c.c., 15 x 13. R.S.M.


As the minister in 1867 was Gavin Lang, the date on this token is obviously a mistake; also the word "Remembrance" is misspelt. Probably this is a rejected trial-piece, the preceding token being the amended version.

505. Fyvie (St. Mary's). Obv. Church of Scotland + St. Mary's. Fyvie 1573 + round edge, on band formed by two beaded circles; in centre, in Lombardic lettering, Communion token, with floral scroll above and below. Rev. Communion table, set with cup and bread; above, round edge, "This Do in Remembrance of Me"; below, Luke xxii. xix; all in Lombardic lettering. Below the scriptural reference is a scroll ornament, beneath which is the maker's name, W. J. Taylor, London. Rd., 16. R.S.M. (ill., Anderson, Pl. viii, No. 22.)


508. Galashiel. Obv. Galashiel | 1841. with ornament before and after date, on plain oval band round edge; in centre, in sunk circle, table-number 2, in relief. Rev. I. Cor. xi. 28. 29. (Note five dots.) Ov., 18 x 14. R.S.M.

509. Galashiel. As preceding token, but with table-number 1, and rev. I Cor. xi | 28. 29. (Note two dots only.) Hard metal. R.S.M.

510. Galashiel. As preceding token, but with table-number 3. Soft metal. R.S.M.


512. Galston. Obv. Galston 1811, large capitals and figures arranged in the form of a circle; in centre, six-leaved rosette; ornament at each corner; serrated border. Rev. blank. Sq., c.c., 16. R.S.M.


514. Gamrie. Obv. Gamrie Parish Church round edge; in centre, in beaded oval, 1857 Rev. This Do in Remembrance of Me, followed by ornament, round edge; in centre, in beaded oval, 1 | Table, the number in relief. Ov., 17 x 14. R.S.M.

515. Garelochhead. Obv. Garelochhead Church on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1842, with floral ornaments above, below, and at sides; floral ornaments at corners, outside band; maker's name, Crawford, at right bottom corner. Rev. This Do in | Remembrance | Of Me. | I. Cor. xi. 24. within beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.
516. GARGUNNOCK. Obv. GARGUNNOCK PARISH, with rosette before and after PARISH, arranged round central beaded oval containing 1838. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME, followed by rosette, arranged round central beaded oval containing table-number 7, incuse. Upright ob., c.c., 15 x 12. R.S.M.

517. GARTLY. Obv. GARTLY | PARISH CHURCH | 1880 Rev. "THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME." I. COR. XI. 24. within beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.

518. GARTSHERRIE. Obv. GARTSHERRIE PARISH, with lozenge before and after PARISH, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1838 Rev. I. COR. XI. 24. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME, the first, fourth, and fifth lines curved; small ornaments before and after third and fifth lines. Ov., 18 x 13. R.S.M.

519. GARVOCK. Obv. GARVOCK | 1867, the name arched. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME Ob., c.c., 17 x 14. R.S.M.


521. GILMERTON. Obv. GILMERTON | 1, the name arched, the table-number incuse within an oblong panel with notched corners. Rev. 1861 Beaded inner border each side. Ov., 19 x 14. R.S.M.

522. GIRTHON. Obv. GIRTHON TOKEN round edge; in centre, dove flying to left, with olive branch in beak. Rev. R. JEFFREY 1832 round edge; in centre, open Bible. Robert Jeffrey was minister 1818 to 1843. Beaded inner border both sides. Brass. Rd., 15. R.S.M.

523. GIRTHON. Obv. As preceding token. Rev. Latin cross, the upper part radiate. Beaded inner border both sides. Rd., 15. R.S.M.

524. GIRVAN. Obv. GIRVAN, | 6 | 1854., the name arched, the table-number incuse in an ornamental oval. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME, I. COR. XI. 24. Both sides with beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.

525. GIRVAN (South). Obv. SOUTH CHURCH | GIRVAN., the first line arched; ornament between the lines. Rev. "THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME." I. COR. XI. 24. within beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.

526. GLADSMUIR. Obv. GLADSMUIR | 1813 Rev. Latin cross, represented as fixed in the ground. Ov., 19 x 12. R.S.M.

527. GLASGOW. Obv. GLASGOW 1819., with rosette before and after date, on band formed by beaded outer and continuous inner circles; in centre, City Armes; space between band and border filled by radiating straight lines; sixfoil at each corner. Rev. blank. Sq., 13. R.S.M. Illustration 527.

528. GLASGOW (Anderston). Obv. Anderston CHURCH 1834., with lozenge before and after date, on band formed by leafy outer and beaded inner ovals; in centre, THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME, I. COR. XI. 24., the first and last lines curved; floral ornament at each corner, outside band. Rev. blank, with table-number 2 incuse. Ob., c.c., 17 x 13. R.S.M.


530. GLASGOW (Bridgegate). Obv. BRIDGEgate | CHURCH | 1836., the first and third lines curved; ornaments between lines; all within beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. Rev. I. COR. XI. 28. 29.; LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF, &c., with floral ornament above, below, and at each side; all within beaded frame. Ob., c.c., 17 x 13. R.S.M.
531. Glasgow (Bridgeton). Obv. BRIDGETON | CHURCH | 1837. The first and third lines curved; ornament between first and second lines; all within beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. Rev. I. COR. XI. 28. 29. | LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, &c., with floral ornament above, below, and at each side; all within beaded frame. Ob., c.c., 17 × 13. R.S.M.

532. Glasgow (Bridgeton). Obv. BRIDGETON CHURCH, with rosette before and after CHURCH, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1837; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | I. COR. XI. 24. within beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M.

533. Glasgow (Brownfield). Obv. BROWNFIELD CHURCH, with lozenge before and after CHURCH, on band formed by leafy outer and beaded inner ovals; in centre, 1839; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Rev. I. COR. XI. 28. 29. | LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, &c., with floral ornament above, below, and at each side; all within beaded inner band. Ob., c.c., 17 × 13. R.S.M.

534. Glasgow (Brownfield). Obv. as preceding token. Rev. Within beaded oval, I. COR. XI. 24. | THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME., with ornament before OF and after ME, the first line arched, the fourth and fifth sagging; floral ornament at each corner, outside oval. Ob., c.c., 16 × 13. Perth.


536. Glasgow (Camlachie). Obv. CAMLACHE CHURCH, with lozenge before and after CHURCH, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1838; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Rev. I. COR. XI. 28. 29. | LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, &c., with floral ornament above, below, and at each side; all within beaded frame. Ob., c.c., 17 × 13. R.S.M.

537. Glasgow (Camlachie). Obv. CAMLACHIE + CHURCH + on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1856. Above, curved round outside of band, REV. ALEX. RATTRAY; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Alexander Rattray was minister 1853 to 1904. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | I. COR. XI. 24. within beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M.

538. Glasgow (Chalmers'). Obv. CHALMER'S CHURCH, with lozenge before and after CHURCH, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1838; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Rev. I. COR. XI. 28. 29. | LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, &c., with floral ornament above, below, and at each side; all within beaded frame. Ob., c.c., 17 × 13. R.S.M.

539. Glasgow (Chalmers'). Obv. CHALMERS' CHURCH, with rosette before and after CHURCH, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1838; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Rev. "LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF," &c. | I. COR. XI. 28. 29. within beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M.

540. Glasgow (Gorbals). Obv. GORBALS DE J. MCLEAN, on plain circular band; in centre, 1816 | REV, with horizontal line between; the second line curved; chain pattern border. Rev. blank. James McLean was minister 1793 to 1833. Sq., c.c., 11. R.S.M.

541. Glasgow (Gorbals). Obv. GORBALS PARISH CHURCH, with five-pointed star before and after CHURCH, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1854; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | I. COR. XI. 24. within beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M.

542. Glasgow (Gorbals). As preceding token, but with six-pointed star before and after CHURCH, and a slightly different arrangement of the lettering on obv. R.S.M.
543. Glasgow (Govan). *Obv. GOVAN PARISH CHURCH, with rosette before and after GOVAN, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, table-number 1, incuse; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Rev. Rev* | M. L. | 1821., the first and third lines curved; rosette before and after M.L., for Matthew Leishman, minister 1821 to 1874; all in beaded oval; floral ornaments at corners, outside oval. Ob., c.c., 17 × 13. R.S.M.

544. Glasgow (Govan). *Obv. *GOVAN *PARISH CHURCH on band formed by two beaded ovals; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Rev. Rev* Ds LEISHMAN, | 1870., with ornament between lines; floral ornaments at corners. Matthew Leishman was minister 1821 to 1874. Ob., c.c., 17 × 13. R.S.M.

545. Glasgow (Greenhead). *Obv. GREENHEAD CHURCH, with lozenge before and after CHURCH, on band formed by leafy outer and beaded inner ovals; in centre, 1842; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Rev. I. Cor. XI. 28. 29. | LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, &c., with floral ornaments above, below, and at each side; all in beaded frame. Ob., c.c., 17 × 13. R.S.M.

546. Glasgow (Greenhead). As preceding token, but with Rev. blank. R.S.M.

547. Glasgow (Hope Street Gaelic). *Obv. HOPE STREET GAELIC CHAPEL, with rosette before HOPE and after STREET, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1833; floral ornament at each corner, outside band. Rev. I. Cor. XI. 28. 29. | LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, &c, within beaded oval; rosette at each corner, outside oval; beaded border. Ob., c.c., 15 × 12. R.S.M.

548. Glasgow (Hope Street Gaelic). Obv. as preceding token, but on slightly larger scale, in different lettering, and with different ornaments: no period after 1833. Rev. “LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF,” &c. | I. Cor. XI. 28. 29. within beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M.

549. Glasgow (Hutchesontown). *Obv. HUTCHESONTOWN CHURCH, with lozenge before and after CHURCH, on band formed by leafy outer and beaded inner ovals; in centre, 1839; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Rev. I. Cor. XI. 28. 29. | LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, &c. with floral ornament above, below, and at each side; all within beaded frame. Ob., c.c., 17 × 13. R.S.M.


551. Glasgow (Kingston). *Obv. KINGSTON CHURCH GLASGOW, with lozenge before and after GLASGOW, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1839; floral ornament at each corner, outside band. Rev. I. Cor. XI 24 | THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME., the first, fourth, and fifth lines curved; ornament before OF and after ME; all within beaded oval; floral ornament at each corner, outside oval. Ob., c.c., 17 × 13. St. A.

552. Glasgow (Kingston). Obv. KINGSTON | CHURCH. 1847., the first line arched; ornament above date; all within beaded frame, with floral ornaments at corners. Rev. COMMUNION TOKEN., with ornament before and after TOKEN, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. Ob., c.c., 17 × 13. R.S.M.

553. Glasgow (Knox's). *Obv. KNOX'S CHURCH GLASGOW, with lozenge before and after GLASGOW, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1842; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME.; beaded inner border. Ob., c.c., 18 × 13. R.S.M.

554. Glasgow (Laurieston). Obv. LAURIESTON CHURCH., with lozenge before and after CHURCH, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1842; floral ornament at each corner, outside band. Rev. I. Cor. XI. 28. 29. | LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, &c., with floral ornament above, below, and at each side; all within beaded inner band. Ob., c.c., 17 × 13. Perth.
555. Glasgow (Laurieston). *Obv. LAURIESTON CHURCH,* with five-pointed star before and after CHURCH, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1842; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. *Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME.* I. COR. XI. 24. within beaded border with floral ornaments at corners; table-number 4 incuse. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M.

556. Glasgow (Martyrs'). *Obv. MARTYR'S CHURCH.* with rosette before and after CHURCH, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1839; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. *Rev. I. COR. XI. 28. 29. LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF,* &c., with floral ornament above, below, and at sides; all within beaded frame. Ob., c.c., 17 × 13. R.S.M.

557. Glasgow (Martyrs'). *Obv. MARTYRS' CHURCH.* *Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME.* I. COR. XI. 24. Both sides with beaded inner borders with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M.

558. Glasgow (Maryhill). *Obv. MARYHILL. CHAPEL.* with rosette before and after CHAPEL, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1827, with double line above and below; space between outer oval and border filled with radiating straight lines. *Rev. blank,* with table-number 5 incuse. Ob., 14 × 13. R.S.M.

559. Glasgow (Maryhill). *Obv. PARISH OF MARYHILL.* 1850, the first and fourth lines curved. *Rev. LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME,* with short horizontal line between the texts. Beaded inner border each side. Ob., notched corners, 18 × 12. R.S.M.


568. Glasgow (Renfield). As preceding token, but the lettering throughout is larger, and before and after the date are quatrefoils. R.S.M.
569. Glasgow (St. Columba’s). Obev. St. COLUMBA CHURCH., with rosette before and after CHURCH, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1839; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Rev. I. COR. XI. 24. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME, the first, fourth, and fifth lines curved; ornament before and after last line; all in beaded oval; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Ob., c.c., 16 x 13. R.S.M.

570. Glasgow (St. Enoch’s). Obev. ST. ENOCH’S CHURCH GLASGOW 1842, the first line arched; ornaments above and below CHURCH, and before and after date; maker’s name, CRAWD, at bottom right corner. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME. I. COR. XI. 24. Inscription on each side within beaded frame, with floral ornaments at corners. Beaded inner borders. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.

571. Glasgow (St. George’s-in-the-Fields). Obev. ST. GEORGE’S-IN-THE-FIELDS GLASGOW round edge; in centre, 1822, with ornament above and below. Rev. COMMUNICANT’S TOKEN round edge; ornament in centre. Ov., 19 x 16. R.S.M.

572. Glasgow (St. Luke’s). Obev. ST. LUKE’S CHURCH 1837, the first and third lines curved; ornament above and below CHURCH; beaded inner border, with floral ornaments inside, at corners. Rev. I. COR. XI. 28. 29. LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF, &c., with floral ornament above, below, and at sides; all within beaded frame. Ob., c.c., 18 x 12. R.S.M.

573. Glasgow (St. Luke’s). Obev. ST. LUKE’S PARISH CHURCH, with rosette before PARISH and after CHURCH, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1865; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Rev. LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF &c. I. COR. XI. 28. 29. within beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.

574. Glasgow (St. Mark’s). Obev. ST. MARKS CHURCH 1835, the first and third lines curved; ornament above and below CHURCH; within beaded border, with floral ornaments at corners, inside. Rev. I. COR. XI. 28. 29. LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF, &c., with floral ornament above, below, and at sides; all within beaded frame. Ob., c.c., 17 x 13. R.S.M.


576. Glasgow (St. Matthew’s). Obev. ST. MATTHEW’S CHURCH, with rosette before and after CHURCH, on band formed by leafy outer and beaded inner ovals; in centre, 1839; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Rev. I. COR. XI. 28. 29. LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF, &c.; floral ornaments above, below, and at sides; all in beaded frame. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.

577. Glasgow (St. Matthew’s). Obev. ST. MATTHEW’S CHURCH, with rosette before and after CHURCH, on band formed by leafy outer and beaded inner ovals; in centre, 1839; floral ornament at each corner, outside band. Rev. LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF &c. I. COR. XI. 28. 29. within inner beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. Perth.

578. Glasgow (St. Paul’s). Obev. ST. PAUL’S PARISH CHURCH 1850. round edge; in centre, communion cup; below, I COR.; XI. 23. 29. Rev. LORD LET GLASGOW FLOURISH THROUGH THE PREACHING OF THY WORD, followed by lozenge, round edge; in centre, arms of the City of Glasgow. Upright ov., 18 x 14. R.S.M.

579. Glasgow (St. Peter’s). Obev. ST. PETERS CHURCH 1836, the first and third lines curved; ornament above and below CHURCH; beaded inner border, with floral ornaments projecting inwards at corners. Rev. I. COR. XI. 28. 29. LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF, &c.; floral ornaments above, below, and at sides; all within beaded frame. Ob., c.c., 16 x 12. R.S.M.

580. Glasgow (St. Peter’s). As preceding token, but in a slightly different style of lettering; letters more widely spaced; apostrophe between R and S of PETERS; short horizontal line instead of ornament below CHURCH. Ob., c.c., 17 x 13. R.S.M.
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOKENS.

581. GLASGOW (St. Peter's). As last-mentioned token, but with rev. blank. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.

582. GLASGOW (St. Stephen's). Obv. STEPHENS | CHURCH | 1835.. the first and third lines curved; ornament above ST. STEPHENS, and above and below CHURCH; beaded inner border, with floral ornaments projecting inwards at corners. Rev. I. COR. XI. 28. 29. LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, &c., with floral ornaments above, below, and at sides; all within beaded frame. Ob., c.c., 17 x 13. R.S.M.

583. GLASGOW (St. Stephen's). Obv. as preceding token, but in a different style of lettering; no ornament above ST. STEPHENS; the ornaments above and below CHURCH, and at corners, are different. Rev. LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, &c. | I. COR. XI. 28. 29. within beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.

584. GLASGOW (St. Stephen's). Similar to last-mentioned token, but in a different, and more modern, style of lettering; apostrophe between N and S of STEPHEN'S; text on rev. in quotation marks. R.S.M.

585. GLASGOW (Sandyford). Obv. SANDYFORD CHURCH, with rosette before and after CHURCH, on band formed by two beaded circles; in centre, on horizontally lined circle, table-number 1, incuse; space between band and border filled with radiating straight lines; floral ornament at each corner. Rev. "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME." I. COR. XI. 24.; floral ornaments at corners. Sq. 13. R.S.M.

586. GLASGOW (Shettleston). Obv. PARISH OF SHETTLESTON. 1835. arranged round the inside of a circle; in centre, J. C., for John Thomson, minister 1829 to 1843. Rev. Within circle, I. COR. XI. 23-29. N° 3, the table-number incuse. Hexagonal, 16. R.S.M.

587. GLASGOW (South West, later Sandyford). Obv. SOUTH WEST CHURCH, with rosette before and after CHURCH, on band formed by two beaded circles; in centre, on horizontally-lined circle, table-number 3, incuse; space between band and border filled with radiating straight lines; floral ornament at each corner. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24.; floral ornament at each corner. Sq. 13. R.S.M.

588. GLASGOW (Springburn). Obv. SPRINGBURN PARISH | REV. J. ARTHUR | ERECTED 1854., the first line arched, the third sagging; ornament above and below second line. James Arthur was minister 1854 to 1896. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | I. COR. XI. 24. within beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.

589. GLASGOW (Stockwell). Obv. STOCKWELL CHURCH, with lozenge before and after CHURCH, on band formed by leafy outer and beaded inner ovals; in centre, REV. | P. CURRIE | 1842.; floral ornament at each corner, outside band. Peter Currie was minister 1840 to 1843. Rev. blank. Ob., c.c., 17 x 13. Perth. Illustration 589.

590. GLASGOW (Strathbungo). Obv. STRATHBUNGO | CHURCH. 1849., the first line arched; ornaments above and below CHURCH, and before and after date. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | I. COR. XI. 24. Both sides with beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.

591. GLASGOW (Townhead). Obv. TOWNHEAD PARISH CHURCH, with quatrefoil before PARISH and after CHURCH, round edge; in centre, in beaded oval, 1866. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME, followed by rosette, round edge; in centre, in beaded oval, the Holy Spirit descending, in the form of a dove, surrounded by rays. Ov., 18 x 13. R.S.M.

592. GLASGOW (Wellpark). Obv. WELL-PARK CHURCH, with rosette before and after CHURCH, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1839; floral ornament at each corner, outside band. Rev. I. COR. XI. 28. 29. LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, &c., with floral ornament above, below, and at each side; all within beaded inner band. Ob., c.c., 17 x 13. Perth. Illustration 592.

593. GLASGOW (Whiteinch). Obv. WHITEINCH 1872. with ornament between; the name arched; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Rev. blank. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.
594. Glass. Obev. GLASS | 1835, with two ornamental curved lines above the name, and two other similar lines below the date. Rev. Monogram J.C. in script letters with elaborate flourishes, for John Cruickshank, minister 1799 to 1841. Rd., 12. Aberdeen. (Ill., Anderson, Pl. X, No. 4.)

595. Glass. Obev. PARISH CHURCH | OF | GLASS | 1822, the first line arched; ornament above date. Rev. "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME." | I. COR. XI. 24. within beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M.

596. Glassary. Obev. GLASSARY * arranged in the form of a circle round the date 1800; cable border. Rev. blank. Sq., c.e., 11. R.S.M.

597. Glasserton. Obev. GLASSERTON · 1902 · on plain circular band; in centre, M; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Rev. blank, with beaded border. Sq., 13. R.S.M.

The intention of the minister who had this token made was that it should be modelled on the token of 1771, which has Mr. J. L. (the initials of the minister at that date) in the centre of the obverse. Owing, however, to the failure of the minister to give full instructions to the die-sinker on the matter, the intention was misunderstood, and on the obverse, instead of Mr. followed by the minister's initials, was placed only the meaningless letter M.


The letters G S S on this and the three following tokens stand for "Glassford Sunday School". These specimens were Sunday School tickets, used temporarily as communion tokens.


606. Glassford. Obev. GLAS/O/S/PARISH CHURCH * 1850 * on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, ornamental oval, table-number 1 incuse; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | I. COR. XI. 24. within beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.e., 17 × 12. R.S.M.


Glenapp. See No. 1322 (Stock).

608. Glenbergie. Obev. GLENBERGIE, with ornament and dots, round edge; in centre, 1823 Rev. in | remembrance | of me, in script lettering. Rd., 17. R.S.M.

609. Glencairn. Obev. GLENCAIRN 1838 round edge; in centre, KIRK Rev. Within raised circle, table-number 1, in relief. Rd., 13. R.S.M. (Whitelaw, Ill. 64.)


611. Glencorse. Obev. GLEN CROSSE | KIRK | 1824, the first line arranged in the form of a semicircle. Rev. L. CORIN. | XI. 28. 29. Hexagonal, 13. R.S.M.
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOKENS.

612. GLENDEVON. Obv. GLEN | DOVAN | TOKEN Rev. REV | J. BROUN | 1817. John Broun was minister 1790 to 1838. Rd., 15. R.S.M.

613. GLENDEVON. Obv. GLEN | DEVON | TOKEN Rev. REV | A. O. TAYLOR | 1820. Alexander Oswald Taylor has been minister since 1806. Rd., 15. R.S.M.

614. GLENELG. Obv. * PARISH * OF GLENELG, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, REV | A. B. | 1834., the first and third lines curved, for Alexander Beith, minister 1830 to 1839; space between band and border filled with radiating straight lines. Rev. blank. Ob., 14 x 12. R.S.M. (Ill., Anderson, Pl. XX, No. 5.)

615. GLENGARRY. Obv. GLENGARRY - PARISH CHURCH - round edge; in centre 1867 Rev. I CORINTHIANS 23, 24, 25, 26 round edge; in centre, XI Ov., 19 x 15. R.S.M.

616. GLENISLA. Obv. GLENISLA 1817 round edge; forming an inner semicircle above the date is R. A. B. MINR., for Rev. Andrew Burns, minister 1806 to 1823. Rev. Communion cup; round edge, I. COR. XI. 28, 29. Crude casting, with irregular lettering. Rd., 16. R.S.M.


"ENTER" appears to be an abbreviation of "Entered," which was presumably equivalent to "Inducted."


619. GLENORCHY and INISHAIL. Obv. GLENORCHY | AND | INISHAIL, 1859. | D. MCCOLL, MINR., the first line arched; ornaments before, after, and below date. Donald McColl was minister 1844 to 1864. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME. I. COR. XI. 24. within beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.

620. GLENORCHY and INISHAIL. Obv. GLENORCHY & INISHAIL - 1894 on plain circular band; in centre, MR | F. MCR, for Mr Farquhar Macrae, minister since 1894. Rev. Within a circle, representation of church, to top left of which is a radiant "sun." Octagonal, 18. R.S.M.

621. GLENORCHY and INISHAIL. As preceding token, but with blank rev. R.S.M.

622. GLENPROSEN. Obv. GLENPROSEN PARISH | 1877 | "THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME." | I. COR. XI. 24., the first and last lines curved round edge; short horizontal line below date. Rev. CHURCH OF SCOTLAND NEC TAMEN CONSUMEBATUR round edge; in centre, Burning Bush. Ov., 17 x 13. R.S.M.

623. GLENRINNES. Obv. GLENRINNES 1844. the name arched. Rev. DO THIS IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME. Ob., c.c., 17 x 13. R.S.M.


626. GLENSHIEL. Obv. GLENSHIEL. Rev. 1834 Ov., 18 x 13. R.S.M. (Ill., Anderson, Pl. XX, No. 6.)


628. GORDON. Obv. GORDON | 1863 Rev. I COR. XI. 23, 29 Ov., 20 x 14. R.S.M.

629. GOURROCK. Obv. GOURROCK, and ornament on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1832; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Rev. blank. Ob., c.c., 16 x 13. R.S.M.

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630. Grange. *Obv. PARISH OF GRANGE 1867.* with rosette before and after date, round edge; in centre, within a beaded oval, and on a horizontally lined panel, table-number 2 incuse. *Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF.,* with ornament between the two texts. *Ov., 18 × 14.* R.S.M.

631. Grangemouth. *Obv. PARISH | OF | GRANGEMOUTH | 1839.* the first line arched, the third sagging; on border, maker's name, A. KIRKWOOD EDIN. *Rev. LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF | THIS DO | IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME,* with ornament between the two texts. Ob., noted corners, 18 × 12. Aberdeen.


Grantully was a mission station at this date. Alexander Campbell was ordained missionary at Grantully on 13th April 1820.


637. Greenock (East). *Obv. GREENOCK 1809.* with quatrefoil before and after date, on band formed by beaded outer and continuous inner circles; in centre, E. P (for East Parish), the table-number incuse. *Rev. blank.* Octagonal, 16. R.S.M.


640. Greenock (Mid). *Obv. and Parish Grecnock, with rosette before and after Grecnock, on band formed by two beaded circles; in centre, in horizontally lined circle, table-number 2 incuse; space between band and border filled with radiating straight lines; trefoil at each corner. *Rev. blank.* Sq., 13. R.S.M.


642. Greenock (New, later Mid). As preceding token, but on rev. the table-number 9 incuse, and N P incuse at left bottom corner. Lamb.

643. Greenock (Old West). *Obv. OLD WEST KIRK | 1 | GREENOCK, 1865,* the first line arched, the last sagging; table-number incuse on ornamental circle. *Rev. "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME." | I. COR. XI. 24.* within beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., e.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M.


645. Greenock (St. Thomas'). *Obv. ST THOMAS | 1839 | GREENOCK.* the first line arched, the last sagging; date in beaded oval; beaded border with floral ornament projecting inwards at corners. *Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME.* on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, N° 3, the table-number incuse; rosettes at corners, outside band. Ob., c.c., 16 × 13. R.S.M.
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOKENS.

646. Greenock (St. Thomas'). Obv. ST THOMAS | 1839 | GREENOCK. the first line arched, the last sagging; date in ornamental beaded cartouche; beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. Rev. "THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME", followed by quatrefoil, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, No 2. the table-number incuse; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M.

647. Greenock (West). Obv. 1 | WEST PARISH | GREENOCK. | 1833., the table-number incuse on an ornamental panel; at bottom, maker’s name, CUNNINGHAME GLASGOW Rev. "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME." | I. COR. XI. 24. Both sides with beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M.

648. Greenock (West). As preceding token, but on obv. there is no table-number on the ornamental panel provided for it, and there is no maker’s name; on rev. the text is not in quotation marks. Aberdeen.


650. Greenock (West Chapel). Obv. GREENOCK * 1823 * on band formed by beaded outer and continuous inner circles; in centre, * WEST * CHAPEL, arranged in the form of a circle. Rev. blank. Octagonal, 17. R.S.M.


653. Haddington. As preceding token, but from different, and probably later, dies. There are slight differences from the preceding token, notably in the representation of the goat, which has a shorter body and holds its head higher. The flan is also slightly thicker. R.S.M.

654. Haddington (St. John’s). Obv. ST JOHN’S | CHURCH | 1839 | HADDINGTON, the first and fourth lines curved round edge; rosette before and after CHURCH. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME • on plain band round edge; in centre, in sunk circular panel, table-number 4, in relief. Ov., 18 × 13. R.S.M.

655. Haggis. Obv. HAGGS CHURCH | 1841 • on plain band round edge; in centre, 1 | TABLE, the number incuse. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, with ornament between the two texts. Ov., 18 × 14. R.S.M.

656. Half-Morton. Obv. H • M Rev. TABLE | 6, the word curved round upper edge, the table-number incuse. Ov., 15 × 11. R.S.M. (Whitelaw, Ill. 66.)


658. Hamilton. Obv. HAMILTON KIRK 1843, round edge; rosette before and after date; in centre, No 2, the numeral incuse. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME, the first and third lines curving with edge. Ov., 19 × 13. St. A.

659. Hamilton. Obv. HAMILTON KIRK on plain band round edge; in centre, large table-number 3, incuse. Rev. At bottom of band similar to obv., 1853; in centre, as on obv., large table-number 3, incuse. Upright ov., 18 × 14. R.S.M.


662. Harris. *Obv. Gach Neach A Tha Gainmheadadh* round upper edge; in centre. Ainnr Chrismo | Harris | Treigeadh E Eucor | II. Tim. II. 19, the last line curving with edge. Rev. Is Aithne Do'n Tichearn round upper edge; in centre. TARBERT | AN DREM LEIS | II. Tim. II. 19, the last line curving with edge. Ov., 18 × 13. Anderson, p. 42. (Ill., Anderson, Pl. XXI, No. 3.)


666. Hawick (St. Mary's). *Obv. St. Mary's Church* | Hawick | 1860, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, on oblong panel, table-number 2, incuse. Rev. *This Do In* | Remembrance | of Me. the first and third lines curved round edge; beaded inner border. Ov., 18 × 15. R.S.M.

667. Helensburgh. *Obv. 1 | Helensburgh | Church | 1847. | J. L.*, the table-number incuse; ornaments before and after date, below date, and before and after minister's initials. J. L. for John Lindsay, licensed 1847, died 1895. Rev. *This Do In* | Remembrance | of Me. | I. Cor. XI. 24., within beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M.


669. Hobkirk. *Obv. To* | The Parish | Of Hobkirk | By the Rev. | B. Dickison | 1819 Benjamin Dickison was minister 1800 to 1833. Rev. I. Cor. | 11 24 | This Do In | Remembrance | of Me. Ov., 16 × 13. R.S.M.


673. Holtytown. *Obv. Holtytown Church 1838*, with lozenge before and after date, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, No 6, the table-number incuse; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Rev. I. Cor. XI. 28. 29. | Let a Man | Examine | Himself &c., the first and last lines curved; ornament between first and second lines; rosette before and after Examine; all within beaded oval; floral ornaments at corners, outside oval. Ob., c.c., 18 × 14. R.S.M.


675. Holywood. As preceding token, but in brass. Whitelaw, No. 158.

676. Holywood. *Obv. Token* | Holywood Church, the last line curved upwards round circle in centre containing table-number 2, in relief; ornamental scrolls at sides of circle. Rev. *This Do* | In Remembrance | of Me. Inner border each side. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M. (Whitelaw, Ill. 77.)
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOKENS.

677. HOUNDWOOD. Obs. HOUNDWOOD | CHURCH | REV J. DUNCAN 1837. the first line arched. John Duncan was minister 1836 to 1837. Rev. 1 COR XI 24 | THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Ob., c.c., 18 x 12. R.S.M.

678. Houston and Killellan. Obs. HOUSTON & KILLELLAN | 2 | REV. P. D. 1843., the table-number incuse on an ornamental oval, the first line arched. P.D. for Peter Dale, minister 1843 to 1856. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | I. COR. XI. 24. within beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.


680. Hownam. Obs. HOWNAM CHURCH, 1871 | "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME." | I. COR. XI. 24. - the first and last lines curved round edge; ornament between first and second lines. Rev. CHURCH OF SCOTLAND NEC TAMEN CONSUMEBATUR round edge; in centre, Burning Bush. Ov., 17 x 13. R.S.M.


682. Huntly. Obs. HUNTLY | 1824 Rev. blank, with table-number 4 incuse. Upright ob., 14 x 15. R.S.M.


684. Inch. Obs. PARISH CHURCH, | III. | INCH. | MDCCCXLVI, the first line arched; the table-number incuse on an ornamental oval; short horizontal line above date. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | I. COR. XI. 24. within beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.

685. Inchinnan. Obs. INCHINNAN PARISH, with lozenge before and after PARISH, on band formed by leafy outer and beaded inner ovals; in centre, NO 2 | 1839., the table-number incuse; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Rev. blank. Ob., c.c., 17 x 13. R.S.M.

686. Innellan. Obs. INNELLAN ESTABLISHED CHURCH, followed by ornament, round edge; in centre, within beaded oval, "BUT | LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF." Rev. "DO THIS IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME." with ornament above first and below last line. Ov., 18 x 13. R.S.M.

687. Innerleithen. Obs. INNERLEITHEN PARISH CHURCH, followed by ornament, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, Burning Bush; below, 1868 Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME, on band similar to obs.; in centre, BUT | LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF Upright ov., 19 x 14. R.S.M.

688. Innerwick. Obs. INNERWICK PARISH round edge, with rosette before and after PARISH; in centre, 1837 Rev. THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE XXII 19, the last line curving round edge. Ov., 18 x 14. R.S.M.

689. Insch. Obs. INSCH | 1854 Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Ob., c.c., 16 x 13. R.S.M.

690. Inverallan. Obs. PARISH CHURCH | 1 | INVERALLAN, the first line arched, the third sagging; table-number incuse on an ornamental circle. Rev. "THIS DO | IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME."; beaded inner border. Ov., 18 x 13. R.S.M. (Ill., Anderson, Pl. XI, No. 6.)

691. Inverallochy. Obs. INVERALLOCHY, arranged in the form of a semicircle. Rev. DO THIS IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Ob., c.c., 16 x 13. R.S.M.

692. Inveraray. Obs. INVERARAY PARISH, with rosette before and after PARISH, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1835. Rev. blank. Ob., c.c., 16 x 14. R.S.M.

694. INVERARITY. As preceding token, but in soft metal. R.S.M.

695. INVERARITY. Obe. COMMUNION TOKEN • INVERARITY. 1861 • on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Rev. P.A. C.I. D.G. ELDIE | REV. G. L. M. | A.S.T. E. & S.C., the first and last lines curving with edge; beaded inner border. G. L. for George Loudon, minister 1831 to 1867. The other initials are those of Peter Alexander, Charles Irvine, and David Gibson, Elders, and of Alexander S. Thomson, Elder and Session Clerk. Ov., 21 × 15. R.S.M.

696 INVERAVEN. Obe. INVERAVEN • CHURCH • round edge; in centre, 1876 Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Ov., 18 × 15. R.S.M.


698. INVERESK. Obe. INVERESK CHURCH, with quatrefoil before and after CHURCH, round edge; in centre, within an oval, 2 | TABLE, the number incuse. Rev. Representation of church; above, round edge, REV. JOHN G. BEVERIDGE; below, 1841 John Gardiner Beveridge was minister 1836 to 1886. Upright ov., 18 × 14. R.S.M.

699. INVERKEILOR. Obe. INVERKEILOR • PARISH • CHURCH Rev. THIS DO | IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Beaded inner borders. Ob., c.c., 17 × 14. R.S.M.

700. INVERKEITHING. Obe. INVERKEITHING | 1810 Rev. COMMUNION | 1. COR. 11. 24 Ov., 19 × 12. R.S.M.

701. INVERKEITHING. Obe. INVERKEITHING | 1880 Rev. COMMUNION | 1. COR. XI. 24 Ov., 20 × 13. R.S.M.

702. INVERKEITHING. Obe. PARISH OF INVERKEITHING 1865 on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, LUKE XXII 19 | THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Rev. NEC TAMEN CONSUMEBATUR, followed by rosette, on band similar to ove.; in centre, Burning Bush. Ov., 18 × 14. R.S.M.

703. INVERNESS (East). Obe. INVERNESS | EAST | CHURCH | PARISH | 1835 Rev. THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE XXII 19, the last line curving with edge. Rd., 16. R.S.M.

704. INVERNESS (North). Obe. NORTH | CHURCH | INVERNESS | 1837, with short horizontal line below CHURCH. Rev. TOKEN Beaded inner border each side. Rd., 15. R.S.M.

705. INVERNESS (North). As preceding token, but with dot-and-line ornament below CHURCH. R.S.M.

706. INVERNESS (North). As last-mentioned token, but the lettering is larger; the dot-and-line ornament is longer; and the beads of the inner borders are larger. R.S.M.


708. INVERNESS (West). Obe. FOR THE HOLY COMMUNION • OPENED IN MAY 1840 • round edge; in centre, below a short horizontal line, WEST CHURCH | OF | INVERNESS Rev. "AS OFTEN AS | YE EAT THIS BREAD | AND DRINK THIS CUP | YE DO SHOW THE | LORDS DEATH TILL | HE COME | " | 1 COR. XI. 26 Beaded inner border each side. Ov., 20 × 17. R.S.M. (Rev. Ill., Anderson, Pl. XIV, No. 16.)

709. INVERTIEL. Obe. INVERTIEL, curving round upper edge. Rev. Wm. REID | 1838 William Reid was minister 1838 to 1842. Beaded border each side. Ov., 14 × 10. R.S.M.

710. INVERTIEL. Obe. DO THIS | IN REMEMBRANCE | CE OF ME | 1857 round four sides of beaded central rectangle containing INVERTIEL | CHURCH, the first line arched. Rev. BUT LET | A MAN EX | AMINE | HIMSELF, arranged similarly to ove.; in centre, in oblong panel, table-number 1, incuse. Ob., c.c., 17 × 14. R.S.M.
711. INVERURIE. Obv. SIC ITUR AD ASTRA arranged round edge to form a square; in centre, in square panel, M S R L 1835, for Mr Robert Lessel, minister 1800 to 1853. Rev. blank. Sq., 14. R.S.M. (III., Anderson, Pl. V, No. 7.)

712. INVERURY. Obv. INVERURY PARISH CHURCH, with rosette before and after INVERURY, on band formed by continuous outer and beaded inner ovals; in centre, 1863 Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME, followed by ornament, on band similar to obv.; in centre, 1 TABLE, the number in relief. Ov., 18 × 14. R.S.M.

713. IONA. Obv. IONA 1830. within beaded oval; space between oval and edge filled with radiating straight lines. Rev. blank. Ob., 16 × 13. R.S.M. Illustration 713.

IRONGRAY. See KIRKPATRICK-IRONGRAY.

714. IRVINE. Obv. PARISH CHURCH IRVINE. 1851, the first line arched; ornament above IRVINE. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME. I. COR. XI. 24. Both sides with beaded inner borders with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M.


717. JOHNSTONE, Dumfriesshire. Obv. JOHNSTONE CHURCH on band formed by leafy outer and beaded inner ovals; in centre, 1860; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME I. COR. XI-24. within beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M.

718. JOHNSTONE, Renfrewshire. Obv. JOHNSTONE 18166 scroll fills space above name; border of large dots. Rev. blank. Ob., c.c., 18 × 14. R.S.M.


721. KEITH. Obv. CHURCH OF KEITH 1860, with rosette before and after date, on plain band round edge; in centre, table-number 1, incuse. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME BUT LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF, with ornament between the texts. Ov., 18 × 14. R.S.M.

722. KEITHHALL and KINKELL. Obv. KIRK OF KEITHHALL & KINKELL 1892 Rev. THIS CUP IS THE NEW COVENANT IN MY BLOOD Ob., c.c., 17 × 14. R.S.M.


724. KELSO. Obv. KELSO 1809 CHURCH, the first line arched, the third sagging. Rev. blank. Beaded border each side. Edge obliquely milled. Rd., 14. R.S.M.

725. KELSO. Obv. KELSO 1809 CHURCH, the first line arched, the third sagging. Rev. blank. Sq., rd. corners, 12. R.S.M.

Evidently made from a token similar to the preceding specimen by cutting off four segments of the circle; traces of the beaded border on obv., and of the milled edge, are visible at the corners.

726. KELSO. Obv. KELSO KIRK 1842 Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M.

727. KELSO. Obv. KELSO KIRK 1878; makers' name, KIRKWOOD & SON EDINR., on border. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M.

728. KELSO (North). Obv. KELSO NORTH PARISH CHURCH round edge; in centre, PSALM CXXXII. 1857; table-number 2, incuse, superimposed on inscription; on border, maker's name, ALEX. KIRKWOOD EDIN. Rev. MATH XXVI 26 29 REV XXII 20 round edge; in centre, THE LORD KNOWETH THEM THAT ARE HIS Ov., 18 × 14. Brown. Illustration 728.
729. Kelton. Ove. PARISH | - OF - | KELTON | 1854. Rev. TABLE | NO. 1, the numeral in relief in a sunk panel. Octagonal, 15. R.S.M.

730. Kemnay. Ove. KEMNAY 1849 on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, on decorative shield, table-number 3, incuse. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME, on band similar to ove.; in centre. I. COR. XI. 24 Ov.; 19 x 14. R.S.M.

731. Kenmore. Ove. PARISH CHURCH | OF | KENMORE | 1852 Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF. Ob., c.c., 17 x 14. R.S.M.

732. Kennethmont. Ove. W. M. MIN# 1854 on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, PARISH | OF | KINNETHMONT, the first and third lines curved round inside of band. W. M. for William Minty, minister 1832 to 1869. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME, on band similar to ove.; in centre, Communion Table set with bread and two cups. Ov., 18 x 14. R.S.M. (Ill., Anderson, Pl. IV, No. 15.)

733. Kinnaway. Ove. KENWOWAY | 1833, the name curved round upper edge. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME • on plain band round edge; in centre, in sunk circular panel, table-number 3, in relief. Ov., 17 x 12. R.S.M.


736. Kettle. As preceding token, but in soft metal. Table-number 6. R.S.M.

737. Kilarrow. Ove. KILLARROW PARISH, with rosette before and after PARISH, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1874; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. I. COR. XI. 24, within beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.

738. Kilbanchan. Ove. KILBANCHAN | TABLE | 4, all in beaded oval; the first line curved round upper edge; table-number incuse on an octagonal panel; floral ornaments at corners, outside oval. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. I. COR. XI. 24, within beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.

739. Kilbanchan. As preceding token, but the panel containing the table-number is horizontally lined, and the text on rev. is in quotation marks. R.S.M.

740. Kilbrinnie. Ove. KILBIRNIE | 3 | PARISH CHURCH. | 1864., the first line arched; the table-number incuse on an ornamental oval; ornament above date. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. I. COR. XI. 24, within beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.

741. Kilbride, Arran. Ove. KILBRIIDE | REV. C. F. CAMPBELL | 1845, with ornament above and below minister's name; all within inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Colin Fisher Campbell was minister 1844 to 1882. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. I. COR. XI. 24, within beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 x 13. R.S.M.

742. Kilbride, East. Ove. EAST KILBRIIDE. W. C. 1843., with quatrefoil before W and after date, arranged round inner side of beaded oval; in centre, table-number 1, incuse, on ornamental oval; floral ornament at corners, outside beaded oval. W. C. for William Carrick, minister 1843 to 1869. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. I. COR. XI. 24, within beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOKENS.


748. Kilfinichen. Obe. KILFINICHEN 1830, with rosette before and after date, round inside edge of beaded oval; space between oval and border filled with radiating straight lines. Ob., 16 x 13. R.S.M.

749. Killeen. Obe. KILLEAN | AND | KILCHENZIE. 1865. with ornament above date. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | L. COR. XI. 24. Both sides have beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.e., 17 x 12. R.S.M.

750. Killearn. Obe. KILLEARN CHURCH 1826. with quatrefoil before and after date, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, J. G., for John Graham, minister 1822 to 1865. Space between band and border filled with radiating straight lines. Rev. blank, with table-number 3 incised. Ob., 13 x 12. R.S.M.


752. Kilren. Obe. KILLIN PARISH 1875 REV. C. A. MCEVAN., the first line arched, the third sagging; ornament above and below date. Colin Archibald McEvan was minister 1869 to 1887. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | L. COR. XI. 24. within beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.e., 17 x 12. R.S.M.

753. Kilmalcolm. Obe. KILMALCOLM on plain circular band; in centre, 18-19; fleur-de-lys at each corner, outside band. Rev. RC | MIN, the initials large script capitals ornamented with scrolls, for Robert Cameron, minister 1819 to 1842. Beaded border each side. Sq., 13. R.S.M.


Mr Brydson was ordained to Levern Chapel in 1839, and was minister there until 1843. The date on this token therefore falls, in a very unusual way, outside the term of Mr Brydson’s ministry at Kilmalcolm.


756. Kilmarnock (High). Obe. HIGH CHURCH KILM 1842, with lozenge before KILM and after date, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, table-number 7, incuse; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Rev. Within beaded oval, LUKE XXII. 19. | THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME., the first, fourth, and fifth lines curved; ornament before OF and after ME; floral ornaments at corners, outside oval. Ob., c.c., 17 x 13. R.S.M.

757. Kilmarnock (Laigh). Obe. KILMARNOCK LOW CHURCH, with rosette before LOW and after CHURCH, round edge; in centre, 1826 Rev. L. COR. | XI. 23. 29. Ov., 18 x 15. R.S.M.
758. Kilmarnock (St. Andrew's). Obs. St ANDREWS CHURCH KILM on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1842; floral ornament at each corner, outside band. Rev. 1. COR. XI. 28. 29. | LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF &c., with floral ornament above, below, and at sides; beaded inner border. Ob., c.c., 18 × 14. R.S.M.


760. Kilmarnock. Obs. KILMARNOCK KIRK., with rosette before and after KIRK, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1833, with horizontal line above and below; space between band and border filled with radiating straight lines. Rev. blank. Ob., 15 × 13. Brown.


762. Kilmartin. Obs. KILMARTIN PARISH., with rosette before and after PARISH, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1836. Rev. blank. Ob., c.c., 16 × 14. R.S.M.

763. Kilmaurs. Obs. KILMAURS | 1807. the name arranged in the form of a semi-circle; in centre, large five-pointed star; ornament at each corner; serrated border. Rev. blank. Sq., 16. R.S.M.

764. Kilmaurs. Obs. DO THIS | IN REMEMBRANCE | CE OF ME | 1858 arranged round four sides of central beaded rectangle containing KILMAURS' | PARISH | CHURCH. the first word arched. Rev. BUT L | ET A MAN EX | AMINE | HIMSELF, arranged similarly to obs.; in centre, 1. COR. | XI. 28 Ob., c.c., 17 × 14. R.S.M.


These tokens were presented to the church by the Marquis of Breadalbane, who was Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly in the years 1893, 1894, and 1895.


768. Kilmory, Arran. Obs. KILMORY | PARISH | * 1884 *; on border, makers' name, KIRKWOOD & SON, EDINR. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, with ornament between the two texts. Beaded inner border each side. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M.

769. Kilmuir, Skye. Obs. * KILMUIR * PARISH CHURCH round edge, within beaded inner border; in centre, 1905 Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | I. COR. XI. 24. on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, the first and third lines curved. Ov., 19 × 14. R.S.M.

770. Kilmuir, Uist. Obs. KILMUIR CHURCH | NORTH UIST | 1861, the first line arched, with ornament below it. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | I. COR. XI. 24. Both sides with beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M. (Ill., Anderson, Pl. XXI, No. 5.)

771. Kilninver and Kilmelfort. Obs. KILNINVER & KILMELFORT, with quatrefoil before and after KILNINVER, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, REV | D. C. | 1826, the first and third lines curved, for Donald Campbell, minister 1708 to 1843. Space between band and border filled with radiating straight lines. Rev. blank. Ob., 14 × 12. R.S.M.
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772. Kilpatrick, New. Obv. NEW KILPATRICK 1831, with quatrefoil before and after date, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, table-number 3, incuse; space between band and border filled with radiating straight lines. Rev. blank. Ob., 16 x 11. R.S.M.

773. Kilpatrick, Old. Obv. OLD KILPATRICK 1843, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, in sunk hexagonal panel, table-number 3, in relief; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Rev. Within beaded oval, I. COR. XI. 24. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME, the first, fourth, and fifth lines curved; ornament before OF and after ME; floral ornament at each corner, outside oval. Ob., c.c., 17 x 13. R.S.M.


Kilby, Angus. See No. 1319 (Stock).


776. Kilsyth. Obv. KILSYTH | PARISH CHURCH 1852, the first line arched; ornaments below KILSYTH, and before, above, and after date. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME, I. COR. XI. 24, within beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.

777. Kiltearn. Obv. KILTEARN Rev. 1809 Ob., 18 x 11. R.S.M.

778. Kincairdine O'Neill. Obv. KINCAIRDINE | O'NEIL 1847, the first line arched. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME Ob., c.c., 17 x 13. R.S.M.


782. King Edward. Obv. KING EDWARD 1858, with ornament before and after date, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, W. F., for William Findlay, minister 1826 to 1869. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME on band similar to obv. Ob., 18 x 15. R.S.M.


786. Kinghorn. As preceding token, but with table-number 1; the lettering on rev. is smaller; there is a short horizontal line between the texts; the inner border on rev. is a continuous line; and the makers' name, ALEX. KIRKWOOD & SON EDIN., is on the border of rev. R.S.M.

787. Kinglassie. Obv. KINGlassie | 1 | 1831, with ornament below; the first line curved round edge, the table-number incuse. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME, BUT LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF, the first and last lines curved round edge. Ob., 18 x 13. R.S.M.


790. KINGOLDRUM. As preceding token, but in bronze. R.S.M.

791. KINGSBARNES. Ovb. KINGSBARNES | 1855 Rev. I COR. XI 23 Ob., c.c., 16 × 13. R.S.M.

792. KINGUSSIE. Ovb. KINGUSSIE | 1802 Rev. DO THIS | IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Ov., 19 × 16. R.S.M.

793. KININMOUTH. Ovb. KININMOUTH | CHURCH | 1846, the first line arched. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, with short horizontal line between the two texts. Ob., c.c., 17 × 13. R.S.M.

794. KINLOCHLUICHTHART. Ovb. KINLOCHLUICHTHART. 1870, with quatrefoil before date, round edge; in centre, raised oval. Rev. blank. Ov., 18 × 11. R.S.M. (Ill., Anderson, Pl. XVI, No. 14.)


796. KINLOSS. Ovb. PARISH CHURCH • KINLOSS • on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, ornament. Rev. • DO THIS • IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME on band similar to obv.; in centre, table-number 2, incuse. Ov., 18 × 13. R.S.M.

797. KINNAIRD. Ovb. KINNAIRD, the letters arranged in an ogival curve from top left to bottom right corner. Rev. 1830 Ob., 14 × 9. R.S.M.

798. KINNEFF. Ovb. KINNEFF | 1831 Rev. — | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Beaded borders. Rd., 17. R.S.M.

799. KINNELL. Ovb. THE | CHURCH | OF | KINNELL | 1827 Rev. I. COR. XI. 24. 25. | THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Ov., 18 × 15. R.S.M.

800. KINNETTLES. Ovb. KINNETTLES PARISH CHURCH; with quatrefoil before and after KINNETTLES, round edge; in centre, within beaded oval, 1864 Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME, followed by ornament, round edge; in centre, within beaded oval, 1 | TABLE Ov., 17 × 14. R.S.M.

801. KINNOULL. Ovb. 1 | KINNOUL. | 1830, the table-number incuse. Rev. Representation of church; below, 1826 Ov., 19 × 15. R.S.M.


803. KINROSS. Ovb. REV? JOHN TANNOCH | 4 | KINROSS | 1842, the first and last lines curved round edge, the table-number incuse. John Tannoch was minister 1842 to 1844. Rev. MY BELOVED IS MINE | AND | I AM HIS. | CANT. II CH. 16 V., the first and last lines curved round edge; rosette before and after last line. Ov., 17 × 13. R.S.M.

804. KINROSS. Ovb. PARISH | OF | KINROSS. | 1845., the first and last lines curved round edge; table-number 1 incuse. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE XXII. 19, the first and last lines curved round edge. Ov., 18 × 14. R.S.M.
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805. Kintail. Obe. KINTAIL | 1827 | J. M., the first line curved round edge. J. M. for James Morrison, minister 1825 to 1822. Rev. DEANAIBH | SO MAR | CHUIMNNEACHAN | ORMSA, the first and fourth lines curved round edge. Ov., 19 x 12. R.S.M. (I.II., Anderson, Pl. XX, No. 9.)

806. Kintore. Obe. CHURCH | OF KINTORE | 1860 Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF., with ornament between the two texts. Ov., 18 x 14. R.S.M.

807. Kippen. Obe. KIPPEN 1831, with quatrefoil before and after date, on plain circular band; in centre, twelve-leaved rosette. Rev. blank, with table-number 4 incuse. Sq., 12. R.S.M.

808. Kirkbean. Obe. KIRKBEAN CHURCH 1841, with rosette before and after date, on plain band round edge; in centre, COMMUNION | TOKEN Rev. DO THIS IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Ov., 17 x 13. R.S.M.

809. Kirkcaldy. Obe. KIRKALDY, with curved line above and below. Rev. 5TH | TABLE, with curved line below. Beaded border both sides. Ov., 15 x 12. R.S.M.

810. Kirkcaldy (Pathhead). Obe. Representation of church; above, round edge, PATHHEAD CHURCH; below, 1840 Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME, followed by ornament, on band formed by continuous outer and beaded inner ovals; in centre, TABLE, arched, with space below for number. Ov., 17 x 14. Aberdeen.

811. Kirkcaldy (Pathhead). Obe. ́Representation of church; above, PATHHEAD CHURCH, curved round edge; below, 1859 Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME, followed by ornament, on band formed by continuous outer and beaded inner ovals; in centre, TABLE | 1, the word arched, the number incuse; makers’ name, KIRKWOOD & SON EDINR., on border. Ov., 18 x 14. R.S.M.

812. Kirkcaldy (Port Brae). Obe. PORT-BRAE CHURCH, with rosette before and after CHURCH, on plain band round edge; in centre, TABLE, with space above for number. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME, with rosette before OF and after ME, on band similar to obv.; in centre, communion cup. Ov., 17 x 14. R.S.M. Illustration 812.

813. Kirkcolm. Obe. PARISH CHURCH | III | KIRKCOLM | MDCCCLXVI, the first line arched; table-number incuse on ornamental oval; short horizontal line above date. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | I. COR. XI. 24. within beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.


817. Kirkcudbright. Obe. KIRKCUDBRIGHT CHURCH, with quatrefoil before and after CHURCH, round edge; in centre, J. MCM. | ERECTED | 1838, with ornament below the initials, which are those of John McMillan, minister 1837 to 1843. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME, with rosette before OF and after ME, the first and last lines curving with the upper and lower edges respectively. Ov., 18 x 14. C. of S.


820. Kirkgunzeon. Obe. KIRKGUNZEON * CHURCH * round edge; in centre, within beaded oval, 1871 Rev. “THIS DO | IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME.”; beaded inner border. Ov., 17 x 13. R.S.M.
821. Kirkhill. Obe. KIRKHILL | 1833 Rev. THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE XXII. 19, with short horizontal line between last two lines. Beaded inner border each side. Rd., 17. R.S.M.


823. Kirkinner. Obe. KIRKINNER | PARISH | 1829. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF Ob., c.c., 17 x 13. R.S.M.

824. Kirkliston. Obe. KIRK | LISTON | 1812 Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Ob., c.c., 18 x 12. R.S.M.

825. Kirkliston. Obe. KIRKINTILLOCH PARISH, with rosette before and after PARISH, on band formed by two beaded ovals, with leafy oval outside; in centre, REV. A. F. | 1829, the first line arched, for Adam Forman, minister 1811 to 1843; space between band and border filled with radiating straight lines. Rev. blank. Ob., 15 x 13. R.S.M.

826. Kirkmintillock (St. David's). Obe. ST. DAVID'S | CHURCH | KIRKINTILLOCH, the first line arched, the last sagging; lozenge before and after ST. DAVID'S; floral ornament projecting inwards at each corner. Rev. within beaded oval, I. COR. XI. 24. | THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME, the first, fourth, and fifth lines curved; ornament before OF and after ME; floral ornaments at corners as on obe. Ob., c.c., 17 x 13. R.S.M.

827. Kirkliston. Obe. KIRK | LISTON | 1812 Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Ob., c.c., 18 x 12. R.S.M.

828. Kirkliston. Obe. 1 | KIRKLISTON | 1859; table-number incuse on circular boss; date curving with edge; on border, makers' name, A. KIRKWOOD & SON EDINIR. Rev. I COR. XI 23-29 Beaded inner border each side. Ov., 20 x 14. R.S.M.


830. Kirkmahoe. Obe. KIRKMAHOE | CHURCH | 1835, the first and third lines curved round edge; curved lines above and below CHURCH, and before and after date. Rev. SACRAMENTAL TOKEN round edge; open scrolls between the words. Ov., 15 x 12. (Whitelaw, No. 170, with ill. of obe.)

831. Kirkmahoe. Obe. As preceding token. Rev. SACRAMENTAL TOKEN round edge; in centre, within circle, table-number 2, in relief. Ov., 15 x 12. R.S.M. (Whitelaw, No. 171, with ill. of rev.)

832. Kirkmahoe. As last-mentioned token, but with larger letters and figure on rev. Ov., 16 x 12. (Whitelaw, No. 172, with ill. of rev.)


834. Kirkmichael, Banffshire. Obe. KIRKMICHAEL | 1868 Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF, with short horizontal line between texts; on border, makers' name, ALEX. KIRKWOOD & SON EDINIR. Ob., c.c., 17 x 13. R.S.M.

835. Kirkmichael, Dumfriesshire. Obe. KIRKMICHAEL, on semicircular band. Rev. TOKEN | 2, the word curved round edge; table-number in relief in sunk circular panel. Ov., 16 x 13. R.S.M. (Whitelaw, ill. 92.)


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838. Kirkoswald. _Obv._ **KIRKOSWALD - PARISH 1847.** on band formed by beaded outer and leafy inner ovals; in centre, table-number 3, in relief, in sunk hexagonal panel; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. _Rev._ THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24, within beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.

839. Kirkoswald. As preceding token, but plain table-number 3 incuse in centre of _obv._ R.S.M.

840. Kirkpatrick-Durham. _Obv._ **KIRKPATRICK DURHAM 1850.** with ornament before and after date, on band formed by two beaded ovals. _Rev._ TABLE COMMUNION TOKEN, with rosette before and after **TABLE,** on band similar to _obv._ in centre, in ornamental panel, table-number 2, incuse; maker's name, KIRKWOOD, on border. Ov., 19 x 14. R.S.M.

841. Kirkpatrick-Fleming. _Obv._ **DO THIS IN REMEMBRA NCE OF ME 1558.** on four sides, round edge; in centre, **KIRKPATRICK-FLEMING,** 2, the first line arched, the table-number incuse._ Rev._ BUT L ET A MAN EX AMINE HIMSELF round sides of central beaded oblong containing 1. COR. | XI. 28 Ob., c.c., 17 x 14. R.S.M.


843. Kirkpatrick-Juxta. _Obv._ **KIRKPATRICK JUXTA JULY 1837.** the first and last lines curving with edge; a-s scroll round **JULY,** short curved lines before and after date. _Rev._ Do this in remembrance of me. Ov., 15 x 12. R.S.M. (Whitelaw, Ill. 100.)

844. Kirkwall (St. Magnus'). _Obv._ **ST. MAGNUS I. CORINTH. XI. 23.** with lozenge before and after **ST. MAGNUS,** on plain band round edge; in centre, ornament. _Rev._ THE LORD KNOWETH THEM THAT ARE HIS on band similar to _obv._ in centre, ornament. Ov., 26 x 18. R.S.M. (Ill., Anderson, Pl. XXII, No. 21.)


848. Knapdale, North. _Obv._ N • K • C, with star below, on plain circular band; in centre, AC | 1802 (the initials in script lettering), for Archibald Campbell, minister 1778 to 1810; ornaments at corners, outside band. _Rev._ blank. Sq., 14. R.S.M.

849. Knapdale, South. _Obv._ **PARISH OF S. KNAPODALE 1810.** _Rev._ _REV_ | DUN_ RANKIN | MIN_ Brown. Duncan Rankin was minister 1806 to 1842. Ov., 18 x 11.

850. Knockando. _Obv._ **PARISH OF KNOCKANDO 1870.** beaded inner border. _Rev._ **THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME** on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, BUT LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF, the first and last lines curved. Ov., 19 x 13. R.S.M.

851. Knockbain. _Obv._ **KNOCKBAIN TOKEN 1841** Ov., 18 x 13. R.S.M.

852. Knoydart. _Obv._ **KNOYDART CHURCH 1866.** the first line arched; short horizontal line above **CHURCH.** _Rev._ **THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME.** Ornamental inner border each side. Ov., 15 x 11. R.S.M. (Ill., Anderson, Pl. XX, No. 10.)

853. Ladhope. _Obv._ **LADHOPE CHURCH** on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, **TABLE** 3, the number incuse. _Rev._ I COR. | X. 16 | AND | XI. 28 29; beaded inner border; maker's name, KIRKWOOD, on border. Ov., 17 x 13. R.S.M.
854. Ladhope. As preceding token, but from different dies; the lettering and beading are in a slightly different style; there is a quatrefoil before and after CHURCH; and there is no maker's name. R.S.M.

855. Lamington and Wandel. Obv. WANDELL & LAMMINGTOUNE 1843 on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, TOKEN. Rev. LAMMINGTOUNE & WANDELL, followed by rosette, arranged to form an oval; in centre, ST MATTHEW | 26TH CHAPTER | FROM 26TH-30TH | VERSEMaker's name, KIRKWOOD, on border of both obv. and rev. Ov., 17 x 13. R.S.M.

856. Lanark. Obv. LANARK | 3 | 1831 - within oak-leaf; the first line arched; the table-number twice incuse (one large, one small, figure) on central oblong panel; star and two dots below date. Rev. THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME., with ornaments above and below. Beaded inner border each side. Rd., 17. R.S.M.

857. Lanark. As preceding token, but with slightly different letters and figures. R.S.M.

858. Lanark. Obv. LANARK | 1 | CHURCH. the first line arched, the third sagging; table-number incuse on an ornamental circle. Rev. "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME." | I. COR. XI. 24. within beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., e.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.

859. Lanark (St. Leonard's). Obv. ST LEONARDS LANARK., with rosette before and after LANARK, on band formed by leafy outer and beaded inner circles; in centre, 1842, with ornament above and below. Rev. blank. Octagonal, 14. R.S.M.

860. Lanark (St. Leonard's). Obv. St. LEONARD'S | CHURCH Rev. Table-number 3, incuse. Beaded inner border each side. Ob., e.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.

861. Larbert. Obv. LARBERT | CHURCH | TOKEN. | 1835, arranged round edge to form a square; in centre, table-number 4, incuse. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24 &c Sq., e.c., 14. R.S.M.

862. Largo. Obv. 1 | LARGO | 1810, the table-number incuse. Rev. I. CORIN | XI. 28. 29 Hexagonal, 14. R.S.M.

863. Largoward. Obv. LARGOWARD | 1868 | THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME, followed by quatrefoil; round edge; in centre, within an oval, table-number 2, incuse. Ov., 20 x 14. R.S.M.


865. Larkhall. Obv. LARKHALL CHURCH, with lozenge-shaped ornament before and after CHURCH, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, No 2, the numeral incuse; floral ornament at each corner, outside band. Rev. within beaded oval. I. COR. XI. 24. | THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME - , the first line arched, the fourth and fifth sagging; floral ornament at each corner. Ob., e.c., 16 x 13. R.S.M.

866. Lasswade. Obv. LASSWADE | KIRK Rev. 1819 Ob., e.c., 16 x 10. R.S.M.

867. Lasswade. Obv. PARISH CHURCH | 4 | LASSWADE | 1854, the first line arched; table-number incuse. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF. Ob., e.c., 17 x 13. R.S.M.


869. Lauder. Obv. L K | 1812; with border. Rev. Table-number 4, incuse. Sq., 11. R.S.M.

870. Lauder. Obv. LAUDER | 4, the name arched, the table-number incuse in an ornamental panel. Rev. CHRIST | OUR PASSOVER | IS SACRIFICED FOR US | I. COR. V. 7-8. Ob., e.c., 18 x 12. R.S.M.
871. Laurencekirk (formerly Conveth). Obv. round edge. **Token • For • The • Parish • Of • Conveth •**; in centre, D. Geo Cook Min 1814. George Cook was minister 1795 to 1829. Rev. **This Do in | Remembrance of Me** Thick half-round borders. Ov., 25 × 18. R.S.M.

872. Leadhills. Obv. **Parish • Of • Leadhills • 1867** within beaded oval; floral ornaments at corners, outside oval. Rev. **This Do IN Remembrance of Me • I. Cor. XI. 24** within inner beaded border with floral ornaments at corners; makers name, KIRKWOOD & SON EDINR., on border. Ob., c.e., 17 × 12. R.S.M.

873. Lecropt. Obv. **Lecropt • 1841** Rev. **This Do IN Remembrance of Me •** Ov., 18 × 13. R.S.M.

874. Legerwood. Obv. **Legerwood • I. • Church • MDCCCXLIX.** the first line arched; table-number incuse on ornamental oval; short horizontal line above date. Rev. **This Do IN Remembrance of Me • I. Cor. XI. 24** within beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.e., 17 × 12. R.S.M.

875. Leith (Mariners'). Obv. Three-masted ship sailing to left; **Mariners Church** arched above; below, LEITH Rev. **This Do IN Remembrance of Me • But Let A Man • Examine • Himself**, with ornament between the two texts. Ob., c.e., 17 × 13. Perth. Illustration 875.

876. Leith (North). Obv. **North • Kirk • Leith** Rev. Representation of church; below, 1816 Four-lobed, 17. R.S.M.

877. Leith (North). Obv. **North Leith Church** with rosette before and after CHURCH, round edge; in centre, within beaded oval, 5 TABLE, the numeral incuse. Rev. Representation of church; above, round edge, REV. ALEX. DAVIDSON; below, 1843 Alexander Davidson was minister 1843 to 1858. Upright ov., 18 × 14. Perth. Illustration 877.

878. Leith (St. John's). Obv. 1834 **St. John's • Parish • Leith** Rev. I. Cor. XI. 28 Ob., with incurved sides, 15 × 12. R.S.M.

Leith (St. John's). See No. 1321 (Stock).

879. Leith (St. Thomas'). Obv. Representation of church; **St. Thomas' Church A.D. 1840** (the 4 of date reversed) round edge; maker's name, A. KIRKWOOD, EDIN., on border. Rev. **This Do IN Remembrance of Me** Upright ov., 19 × 15. R.S.M. Illustration 879.

880. Leith (South). Obv. Representation of church; above, curved round sides, South Leith; below, 1836 Rev. I. Cor. X. 16. **This Do IN Remembrance Of Me** At [MC] I. Cor. XI. 28., the first and last lines curved round edge; the word [MC] surrounded by rays. Hard metal. Upright ov., 19 × 16. R.S.M.

881. Leith (South). As preceding token, but in soft metal. R.S.M.

882. Leith (South). **South Leith • Parish Church** • on plain band round edge; in centre, table-number 1, incuse. Rev. **This Do IN Remembrance of Me** Upright ov., 18 × 14. R.S.M.

883. Leith (South). Obv. **South Leith • Parish Church** • on plain band round edge; in centre, 2 TABLE, the number incuse. Rev. Latin cross, standing on Bible; above, curved round edge, I Cor. XI 28; at the right side of the Bible, four lines between the boards represent the leaves of the book. Upright ov., 18 × 14. R.S.M.

884. Leith (South). As preceding token, but with table-number 1. The lettering on obv. is slightly larger, as is the OR of COR. on rev.; the lettering on rev. does not come so near the cross; and three lines between the boards represent the leaves of the Bible. R.S.M.

885. Leith (South). As last-mentioned token, but with table-number 4. The cross on rev. is slightly taller, and comes nearer the lettering above it; two lines between the boards represent the leaves of the Bible. R.S.M.

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886. Leith (South). Obv. SOUTH LEITH • PARISH CHURCH • on plain band round edge; in centre, 4 | TABLE, the number incuse. Rev. I COR. XI 28 round upper edge; below, serial number 520, incuse. Upright ov., 18 × 14. R.S.M.

887. Leith (South). Obv. SOUTH LEITH + PARISH CHURCH + on granulated band between two beaded circles; in centre, TERCENTENARY | DL. | 1609 | TOKEN, the initials in script lettering, the first and last lines curved. D.L. for David Lindsay, minister at that date. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME I COR. XI. 24 on band similar to obv.; in centre, JW • JUNE • 1909. The initials in script lettering, for John White, minister 1904 to 1911; makers' initials, K & S EDINR, inside border at bottom. Octagonal, 17. R.S.M. Illustration 887.


891. Lerwick. Obv. LERWICK, with ornament above and below. Rev. "THIS DO | IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME."


894. Lesmahagow. Obv. PARISH OF LESMAHAGOW, followed by rosette, on band formed by floral outer and beaded inner circles; in centre, 1806, with arched line above and straight line below. Rev. blank, with table-number 12 incised. Octagonal, 16. R.S.M.

895. Lesmahagow. Obv. as preceding token. Rev. KEEP | THE | FEAST, the first and third lines curved; double border. Octagonal, 17. R.S.M.


897. Lethendy and Kinloch. Obv. LETHENDY | & | KINLOCH, incuse. Rev. LB | 1821. incuse, the initials in script lettering, for Laurence Butter, minister 1792 to 1837. Three notches have been cut in the upper edge, presumably to indicate the table-number. Ob., c.c., 17 × 11. R.S.M.


902. Liberton, Midlothian. Obv. 7 | LIBERTON | 1838. the table-number incuse. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | BUT LET A MAN EXAMINE | HIMSELF, with short horizontal line between texts. Ov., 18 × 14. R.S.M.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOKENS.

904. LILLIESLEAF. *Obv. LILLIESLEAF* | 1849 | CHURCH, the first and last lines curved. *Rev. THIS DO IN* | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24 Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.

905. LINLITHGOW. *Obv. PARISH OF* | LINLITHGOW | 1847 | Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE XXII 19 Ob., c.c., 16 x 13. R.S.M.

906. LINTON, Roxburghshire. *Obv. LINTON* Rev. St. Andrew’s Cross, with Agnus Dei, walking to left, superimposed. According to Paul, this token was struck in 1897. Sq., c.c., 12. R.S.M.


908. LINTRATHEN. *Obv. LINTRATHEN* | Let | a man | Examine | himself | 1815. the first and last lines curved round edge. *Rev. THIS DO* | IN | REMEM = | BRANCE | OF ME, the first and last lines curved round edge. Rd., 16. R.S.M.

909. LINWOOD. *Obv. LINWOOD* | ESTABLISHED | CHURCH. | OPENED 1860. with ornament below CHURCH; table-number 2. incuse. *Rev. THIS DO IN* | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24. within inner beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.


911. LOCHBROOM. *Obv. LOCH- | -BROOM* Rev. 1811 Ov., 17 x 11. R.S.M.

912. LOCHCARRON. *Obv. LOCHCARRON* Rev. 1814 Ov., 18 x 11. R.S.M.

LOCHEE. See Dundee (Lochee).

913. LOCHGELLY. *Obv. LOCHGELLY CHURCH TOKEN* round edge; in centre, within beaded oval, 4 | TABLE, the number incuse. *Rev. THIS DO* | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Ov., 18 x 14. R.S.M.

914. LOCHGILPHEAD. *Obv. PARISH* | OF | LOCHGILPHEAD, the first line arched, the third sagging. *Rev. REVD* | P. MCKICHAN Peter McKichan was minister 1828 to 1842. Beaded outer border each side. Ob., c.c., 16 x 12. R.S.M.

915. LOCHLIE. *Obv. LOCHLIE* | 1840 Rev. “THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME” | LUKE XXII 19 Rd., 16. R.S.M.

916. LOCHMABEN. *Obv. LOCHMABEN 1850,* with rosette before and after date, on band formed by two beaded ovals; on border, maker’s name, A. KIRKWOOD, EDIN. *Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME* on band similar to obv.; in centre, Communion Table set with bread and cups. Ov., 18 x 15. R.S.M. (Whitelaw, Ill. 109.)

917. LOCHRAN. *Obv. LOCHRAN CHURCH 1841,* on band formed by beaded outer and continuous inner ovals; in centre, table-number 1 in relief on sunk oval; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. *Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24.* within beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 x 13. R.S.M.

918. LOCHS. *Obv. CHURCH OF SCOTLAND | LOCHS* | 1930, the first line arched. *Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME | BUT LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF,* with ornament between the two texts. Beaded inner border each side. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.

LOCHS. See No. 1322 (Stock).


921. LOGIEALMOND. Obv. LOGIEALMOND | PARISH, the first line arched. Rev. DO
THIS IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M.

922. LOGIE-BUCHAN. Obv. L. B. | II | 1841, the table-number incised. Rev. THIS DO
IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I COR. XI. 24, with short horizontal line below. Rd.,
17. R.S.M. (III., Anderson, Pl. VI, No. 10.)

923. LOGIE-COLDSTONE. Obv. LOGIE COLDSTONE Rev. DO THIS | IN REMEM-
BRANCE | OF ME Ov., 18 × 14. R.S.M.

924. LOGIE-PERT. Obv. LOGIE PORT, in small capitals across centre. Rev. THIS DO |
IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Beaded border both sides. Copper. Rd., 15. Aberdeen.

925. LOGIE-PERT. Obv. PARISH OF LOGIEPERT, on band formed by two beaded ovals;
in centre, 1867. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME · I COR. XI. 24 · on band
similar to obv.; in centre, BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, the first and third
lines curved. Ov., 19 × 14. R.S.M.

926. LOGIERAIT. Obv. CHURCH OF SCOTLAND 1846 on band formed by two beaded
ovals; in centre, PARISH | OF | LOGIERAIT, the first and last lines curved. Rev. THIS DO
IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME on band similar to obv.; in centre, 17 COR. | XI. 23-30; maker's
name, KIRKWOOD, on border. Ov., 19 × 13. R.S.M.

AC | 1813, the initials in script lettering, with line below Rev. and below initials, for Adam

928. LONGFORGAN. As preceding token, but smaller in diameter, the borders and the
lower part of the date being cut off. Rd., 13. R.S.M.

929. LONGFORGAN. Obv. LONGFORGAN | CHURCH | 1838, the first line arched. Rev.
THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Hard metal. Ob., c.c., 18 × 11. R.S.M.

930. LONGFORGAN. As preceding token, but in soft metal. R.S.M.

931. LONGFORMACUS. Obv. LONGFORMACUS & | ELLIM, the first line arched. Rev.
1834 Ob., c.c., 18 × 11. R.S.M.

932. LONGSIDE. Obv. LONGSIDE PARISH CHURCH, with rosette before and after
LONGSIDE, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, in ornamental panel, 1852 Rev.
THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME 1ST COR. XI. 24 on band similar to obv.; in centre,
BUT | LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, the first and last lines curved. Ov., 20 × 14.
R.S.M.

933. LONMAY. Obv. LONMAY | PARISH CHURCH | 1844, the first line arched. Rev.
THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF,
with short horizontal line between the two texts. Ob., c.c., 17 × 13. R.S.M.

934. LOTH. Obv. LOVE | TOKENS | FOR | LOTH | 1828 Rev. I COR. | XI CHAP. | &
28 | VERSE Rd., 15. R.S.M.

935. LOTH. As preceding token, but with the word LOVE obliterated. R.S.M.
(III., Anderson, Pl. XVIII, No. 12.)

936. LOUDOUN. Obv. LOUDOUN 1826 arranged in the form of a circle; in centre, sixfoil;
spiked ornament at each corner; serrated border. Rev. blank. Sq., 14. R.S.M.

937. LUCE, New. Obv. NEWLUCE | PARISH CHURCH | 1876; on border, makers'
name, KIRKWOOD & SON EDINR. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE
XXII | 19 Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M.

938. LUCE, Old. Obv. PARISH CHURCH, | 7 | OLD LUCE, the first line arched; the
table-number incuse on ornamental oval. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME |
I. COR. XI. 24, within beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c.,
17 × 12. R.S.M.

939. LUGAR. Obv. LUGAR CHURCH, with rosette before and after LUGAR, round
edge; in centre, within beaded oval, 1867 Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME
followed by rosette, round edge; in centre, within beaded oval, the Holy Spirit, surrounded
by rays, descending in the form of a dove. Ov., 18 × 13. R.S.M.
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOKENS.

940. Lumphanan. Obr. Lumphanan | 1851, the name arched. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Ob., c.c., 17 × 13. R.S.M.

941. Lunan. Obr. Lunan | 1846 Rev. THIS DO | IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Rd., 16. R.S.M.


943. Luss. Obr. Luss | C T. for Communion Token. Rev. Table-number 5, within square; both number and square incised. Sq., c.c., 13. R.S.M.

944. Macduff. Obr. Macduff | No. 2 | 1850, the first line arched, the second line incuse. Rev. DO THIS IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Ob., c.c., 17 × 13. R.S.M.

945. Madderty. Obr. Madderty | 1802, the name curved round edge. Rev. REV | JA Ramsay James Ramsay was minister 1784 to 1816. Ov., 18 × 11. R.S.M.


948. Mains and Strathmartine. Obr. Mains | AND STRATHMARTINE, the first and last lines curved round edge. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME, the first and last lines curved round edge. Beaded inner border each side. Ov., 20 × 14. R.S.M.


950. Markinch. Obr. MK | TO, the M and K in monogram: star in upper angle of M, and to right of K. Rev. M | G W | 1802, for Mr George Wright, minister 1801 to 1818. Border of large beads each side. Upright ob., 11 × 12. R.S.M.

951. Markinch. Obr. Markinch, arranged in the form of a semicircle; below, ornament. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME on plain oval band; in centre, in sunk circle, table-number 4, in relief. Ob., c.c., 15 × 13. R.S.M.

952. Marnoch. Obr. Marnoch 1869, with rosette before and after date, round edge; in centre, beaded oval. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Ov., 18 × 14. R.S.M.

953. Marnoch, New. Obr. NEW MARNCH CHURCH, on plain band round edge; in centre, 1 TABLE, the number incuse. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Ov., 18 × 14. R.S.M.

The congregation of Marnoch left the Parish Church on 21st January 1841, and stood as a Non-Intrusion congregation till they joined the Free Church in 1843, under the name of New Marnoch. This token was presumably used during the congregation’s period of independence between 1841 and 1843. Compare Strathbogie.

954. Maryburgh. Obr. Maryburgh | 1842 Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME on plain oval band; in centre, LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF Ob., notched corners, 18 × 10. R.S.M.


956. Maryculter. Obr. Parish of Maryculter | G D. on band formed by two beaded oval; in centre, THIS DO | IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME I I COR XI. 24. the last line curved. G.D. for George Duncan, minister 1876 to 1899. Rev. NEC TAMEN CONSUMEBATUR, and ornament, on band similar to obr.; in centre, Burning Bush. Ov., 19 × 15. R.S.M.

958. Maryton. Obr. Marytoun. 1832, the name curved round edge. Rev. This Do | In Remem- | Brance | Of Me | Rd., 16. R.S.M.


960. Maybole. Obr. Parish of Maybole 1844, on band formed by leafy outer and beaded inner ovals; in centre, table-number 10, in relief, in hexagonal panel; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Rev. blank. Ob., c.c., 17 × 13. R.S.M.

961. Maybole. Obr. Parish of Maybole 1861 on band formed by leafy outer and beaded inner ovals; in centre, table-number 1, incuse, in circle; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Rev. "This Do In | Remembrance | Of Me." I. Cor. XI. 24. within inner beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M.

962. Maybole (West). Obr. West Church Maybole, with rosette before and after Maybole, on band formed by continuous outer and beaded inner ovals; in centre, table-number 2, incuse. Rev. 1857 Upright ov., 18 × 14. R.S.M.

963. Mearns. Obr. Parish Church, Ill. | Mearns | MDCXXIX., the first line arched; table-number incuse on ornamental oval; short horizontal line above date. Rev. This Do In | Remembrance | Of Me. I. Cor. XI. 24. within beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M.

964. Megril. Obr. 2 | Megril 1859, the table-number incuse within a circle. Makers' name, A. Kirkwood & Son Edinr., on border. Rev. This Do In | Remembrance | Of Me. Both sides with beaded inner border. Ov., 19 × 15. R.S.M.

965. Melrose. Obr. Melrose Kirk round edge; in centre, Table | 6. the number incuse in an oval panel. Rev. I Cor. | X. 16 | And | XI. 28. 29 Ov., 17 × 13. R.S.M.


968. Methven. Obr. Parish of Methven • on plain band round edge; in centre, 1824. Rev. In centre, a dolphin hauncient—the crest of Smythe of Methven, patron of the parish; on plain band round edge, the patron's motto: Mediis • Tranquillic • In • Undis • Rd., 16. R.S.M.

969. Methven. Obr. Methven Parish Church on band formed by continuous outer and beaded inner ovals; in centre, 1859 Rev. Communion cup; above, curved round edge, I Cor. XI 23-29 Ov., 18 × 14. R.S.M.

970. Midcalder. Obr. Parish | Of | Mid Calder | 1809 Rev. I Cor XI 24 | This Do In | Remembrance | Of Me | Ob., c.c., 16 × 13. R.S.M.

971. Middlebie. Obr. Middlebie 1837 round edge. Rev. 1 | Table, the number incuse, the lettering curved round edge. Ov., 15 × 11. R.S.M.


973. Millhame. Obr. Millhame; beaded inner border. Rev. This Do In Remem- | Brance Of Me • I. Cor. XI. 24 • on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, But Let A Man | Examine | Himself, the first and third lines curved. Ov., 19 × 13. R.S.M. (Ill., Anderson, Pl. VIII, No. 16.)

974. Milngavie. Obr. Within beaded oval, Milngavie 2 | Church 1840 • with lozenge before and after date; first and last lines curved; table-number incus; floral ornaments at corners, outside oval. Rev. Communion Token 1st Cor. XI. 24. with quatrefoil before Communion and after Token, on plain oval band; in centre, This Do | In | Remembrance Of Me • floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Ob., c.c., 20 × 14. R.S.M.
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOKENS.


976. Mochrum. *Obe. MOCHRUM KIRK, followed by rosette, on band formed by cable outer and plain inner circles; in centre, 1837 *Rev. *I. COR. X. 16 *AND | I. COR. XI. 28, the first and third lines curved round edge; inner cable border. Rd. 14. R.S.M.

977. Moneydie. *Obe. MONEYDIE Rev. 1830 Ov., 18 × 11. R.S.M.


979. Monifieth. *Obe. CHURCH OF MONIFIETH *1857 *on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 3 | TABLE, the number incuse; on border, maker’s name, ALEX. KIRKWOOD EDINR. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME *on band similar to obe.; in centre, BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, the first and last lines curved. Ov., 18 × 14. R.S.M.

980. Monkie. *Obe. MONIKIE | T. MCK. | 1844, for Thomas Mckie, minister 1843 to 1852. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Maker’s name, KIRKWOOD, on upper border of both sides. Ob., notched corners, 18 × 12. R.S.M.

981. Monimail. *Obe. MONIMAIL 1836 round edge; in centre, ornament. Rev. TABLE | 8, with ornament below: the word curved round upper edge, the number in relief within a circle. Ov., 17 × 12. R.S.M.


983. Monkland, New. *Obe. Within leafy oval, NEW | MONKLAND | 1849. | TABLE | 8; short horizontal line below NEW; table-number in relief in sunk panel; floral ornaments at corners, outside oval. Rev. Within leafy oval, I. COR. XI. 24 | THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME., the first, fourth, and fifth lines curved; floral ornaments at corners, outside oval. Ob., c.c., 17 × 13. R.S.M.

984. Monkland, Old. *Obe. OLD MONKLAND 1847. on band formed by outer beaded and inner leafy ovals; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Rev. Within leafy oval, I. COR. XI. 24. | THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME., the first, fourth, and fifth lines curved; ornament before OF and after ME; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Ob., c.c., 16 × 12. R.S.M.

985. Monkton and Prestwick. *Obe. MONKTON & PRESTWICK PARISH, with lozenge before and after PARISH. on band formed by two beaded circles; in centre, I. COR. XI. 23. 29. 1839., with horizontal line above and below date; rosettes at corners, outside band. Rev. blank, with table-number 2 incuse. Sq. 15. R.S.M.


988. Montrose. *Obe. MONTROSE | CHAPEL | OF EASE, the first and last lines curving round edge. Rev. THIS DO | IN REMEM- | BRANCE | OF ME Rd., 16. R.S.M.

989. Montrose (Melville). *Obe. Representation of church; round edge above, MELVILLE CHURCH; round edge below. A. D. 1853 ; on border, maker’s name, A. KIRKWOOD. Rev. THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Beaded inner border each side. Up-right ov., 20 × 16. R.S.M.

990. Monymusk. *Obe. MONYMUSK 1832 on plain circular band; in centre, in sunk panel, M | R. F., for Mr Robert Forbes, minister 1814 to 1853. Rev. blank, with table-number 2 incuse. Sq., 15. R.S.M.

992. Monzie. As preceding token, but in soft metal. R.S.M.

993. Monzievaired and Strowan. Obv. Monivaired and Strowan 1813 Rev. This Do | in | Remembrance | of Me Ov., 21 × 10. R.S.M.


995. Morton. Obv. Morton Church | 5 | 1841, the first line arched; table-number in relief in sunk circular panel. Rev. Communion | 5 | Token, first and last lines on panelled band round edge; table-number as on obv. Ob., c.c., 14 × 11. R.S.M. (Whitelaw, Ill. 127.)

996. Morton. Obv. Morton | 4 | Church, first and last lines on panelled band round edge; table-number in relief, within a circle. Rev. Communion | 4 | Token, first and last lines on panelled band round edge; table-number as on obv. Ob., c.c., 14 × 11. R.S.M. (Whitelaw, Ill. 128.)

997. Morvern. Obv. Mor in relief, within oblong sunk panel, the sides of which are parallel to the sides of the token. Rev. blank. Sq., 13. R.S.M. This token and the variety which follows are of modern make, although of the old pattern. They were used in Morvern Church until 1931.

998. Morvern. Obv. Mor in relief, within oblong sunk panel, the sides of which are parallel to the diagonals of the token. Rev. blank. Sq., 12. R.S.M.

999. Mossgreen. Obv. Mossgreen Church on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1856 Rev. This Do in Remembrance of Me | 1st Cor. XI. 23. 29 on band similar to obv.; in centre, But Let a Man | Examine | Himself, the first and last lines curved. Ov., 19 × 14. R.S.M.

1000. Moulin. Obv. Rev. XXII. 20 Heb. IV. 16 on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, Parish | Of | Moulin | 1853, the first and last lines curved. Rev. Let a Man | Examine Himself | This Do | in Remembrance | of Me, with ornament between the two texts; beaded inner border. Ov., 20 × 14. R.S.M.

1001. Mouswald. Obv. Mouswald | Church | 1835, the first and last lines curving round edge; curved lines above and below Church, and before and after the date. Rev. Sacramental | Token, the first line curving round edge, the second arched; curved lines above and below Token. Ov., 15 × 11. R.S.M. (Whitelaw, Ill. 130.)

1002. Muckairn. Obv. Rev. P. McVeain Muckairn, with rosette before and after Muckairn, round edge; in centre, within leafy and beaded ovals, 1829 Peter McVeain was minister 1829 to 1837. Rev. blank. Ov., 17 × 13. R.S.M.


1004. Muiravonside. Obv. Muiravonside, followed by a rosette, arranged in the form of a circle. Rev. Let a Man | Examine | Himself, the first and last lines arranged to form the upper and lower halves of a circle. Hexagonal, with incurved sides, 15. R.S.M.


1006. Muirkirk. Obv. Church of Muirkirk | 17 Table | +1868 +, with short horizontal line below 17 Table. Rev. “This Do | in | Remembrance | of Me” Ov., 19 × 15. R.S.M.


ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOKENS.


1010. Nairn. Obv. 1836 | NAI RN PARISH CHURCH. with short horizontal line below date. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME | LUKE XXII 19., the third line arched; short horizontal line below OF ME. Sq., 15. R.S.M. (Ill., Anderson, Pl. XIII, No. 19.)


1012. Nesting. Obv. NESTING 1830 | J. McG. the first and third lines curving round the edge, for John Macgowan, minister 1827 to 1846. Rev. LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF | I. COR. XI. 28 Ov., 18 × 13. R.S.M.

1013. New Abbey. Obv. NEW ABBEY CHURCH 1860, with rosette before and after date, on plain band round edge; in centre, table-number 2 incuse. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME Ov., 18 × 14. R.S.M.

Newark. See Port-Glasgow.


1016. Newburn. Obv. PARISH CHURCH 3 NEWBURN 1855. the first line arched; table-number incuse. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME BUT LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF Ob., c.e., 17 × 13. R.S.M.


1018. New Byth. Obv. ESTABLISHED CHURCH NEW 1866 BYTH, with rosette before NEW and after BYTH, on band formed by beaded outer and continuous inner ovals; in centre, table-number 2 incuse. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME BUT LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF with short horizontal line between the texts. Ob., c.e., 17 × 13. R.S.M.


1020. Newhaven. Obv. NEWHAVEN PARISH CHURCH 1836; makers' name, KIRKWOOD & SON, EDINR., on border. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME BUT LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF with short horizontal line between the texts. Ob., c.e., 17 × 13. R.S.M.


1025. Newmill. Obv. NEWMILL PARISH CHURCH 1877 | GAL. V.; ornaments before, after, and below date. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME. | I. COR. XI. 24.; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.e., 17 × 12. R.S.M.

1027. New Pittslogan. Obv. NEW | PITTSLOGO | CHURCH Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Ov., 18 × 14. R.S.M.

1028. Newtyle. Obv. NEWTyle | KIRK, with ornament before and after KIRK. Rev. REV | R. SMITH | 1819 Robert Smith was minister 1818 to 1825. Ob., c.c., 18 × 11. R.S.M.

1029. Newtyle. Obv. NEWTyle | KIRK | MDCCXXXVII | I. COR. XI. 23-29, the first and last lines curving with edge. Rev. LUKA | XXII 19 20 | THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Ov., 18 × 15. R.S.M.

Of other specimens of this token in R.S.M., one has one perforation, another two perforations. The perforations may have been intended to indicate table-numbers, or to enable the tokens to be suspended in place of beggars' badges.


1034. North Berwick. Obv. NORTH BERWICK CHURCH on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 3 | O | 1862, for Peter Macmorland, minister 1856 to 1873; table-number incuse on oblong panel. Rev. As preceding token, but with beaded inner border; on outer border, makers' name, KIRKWOOD & SON EDINR. Ov., 18 × 14. R.S.M.

1035. Northesk. Obv. NORTHESK CHURCH | 1839 | ALEX. DAVIDSON | MINISTER, the first and last lines curving with edge; beaded inner border. Alexander Davidson was minister 1839 to 1843. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME, followed by ornament, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1 | TABLE, the number incuse. Ov., 18 × 14. R.S.M.


1038. Northmavven. As preceding token, but in soft metal. R.S.M.


1041. Oban. Obv. OBAN | CHAPEL | H | 1808, the first and last lines curving with edge; H. F. for Hugh Fraser, minister 1807 to 1809. Rev. THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | CORIN: XI-24, the first and last lines curving with edge. Rd., 17. R.S.M.

1042. Oban. Obv. OBAN | PARISH C | HURCH | 1867 on band formed by two beaded oblongs; in centre, COMMUNION | TOKEN, the first word arched. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE | NCE OF ME | I. COR. XI 24, arranged similarly to obv.; in centre, Burning Bush. Ob., c.c., 17 × 13. R.S.M.
1043. Ochiltree. Obr. O • K | 1806, with two horizontal lines between initials and date; all in upright oblong panel. Rev. C • D, between two horizontal lines, in panel similar to obr., probably for Coena Domini (The Lord's Supper). Nearly sq., 13. R.S.M.

1044. Oldhamstocks. Obr. R • A | OLDHAMSTOCKS | 1842, for Robert Moore, minister 1797 to 1846; date curving with edge; maker's name, A. KIRKWOOD, EDINR., on border. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME, the first and last lines curving with edge. Ov., 20 × 14. R.S.M.

1045. Olrig. Obr. OLKRIG Rev. 1823 Sq., 11. R.S.M.


1047. Ord. Obr. ORD | 1841, with ornament between name and date. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, with ornament between the two texts. Ov., 18 × 13. R.S.M.

1048. Ordiqhill. Obr. ORDIQHILL • PARISH CHURCH • on band formed by continuous outer and beaded inner ovals; in centre, 1862 Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Ov., 17 × 14. R.S.M.

1049. Ormiston. Obr. 3 | ORMISTON | 1845, the table-number incuse. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, with short horizontal line between the two texts. Ob., c.c., 17 × 13. R.S.M.

1050. Orwell. Obr. ORWELL | KIRK | MDCCCLXXVII | I. COR. XI. 23–29., the first and last lines curving round edge. Rev. LUKE XXII 19 20 THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Ov., 18 × 15. R.S.M.

1051. Oyne. Obr. KIRK | OF | OYNE | 1876, the first and last lines curved. Rev. Latin cross; IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME, followed by ornament, round edge. Upright ov., 19 × 15. R.S.M.

1052. Oyne. Obr. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24 on upright oblong band; in centre, CHURCH | OF | OYNE | 1889, with short horizontal line below OYNE. Rev. Shield bearing a Latin cross; above, the Sacred Monogram I H S. Upright ob., 17 × 13. R.S.M. (Ill., Anderson, Pl. V, No. 16.)

1053. Paisley. Obr. ESTABLISHED CHURCH PAISLEY, with lozenge before and after PAISLEY, round edge; in centre, within beaded oval, 1836 Rev. LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF. | I. COR. XI. 28. Ov., 19 × 13. R.S.M.

1054. Paisley (North). Obr. In a shield-shaped panel, NORTH CHURCH PAISLEY, with lozenge before and after PAISLEY, arranged in the form of a circle; in centre, table-number 3, incuse; floral ornaments at sides, outside shield. Rev. Within beaded oval, I. COR. XI. 24. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME., the first, fourth, and fifth lines curved; ornament before OF and after ME; floral ornaments at corners, outside oval. Ob., c.c., 16 × 13. R.S.M.

1055. Paisley (North). As preceding token, but with date 1835 instead of table-number in centre of obr. R.S.M.

1056. Panbride. Obr. PANBRIDE 1851 round edge; in centre, J C, for James Caesar, minister 1851 to 1897. Rev. Latin cross; below, curving with edge, CRUCE SALUS Beaded inner border each side. Rd., 15. R.S.M.

PATHHEAD. See KIRKCALDY (Pathhead).

1057. Patna. Obr. PATNA CHURCH 1842. on band formed by continuous outer and leafy inner circles; in centre, J. S., for John Spiers, minister 1841 to 1843; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Rev. blank. Sq., 13. R.S.M.

1058. Patna. Obr. PATNA CHURCH 1858. on band formed by beaded outer and leafy inner circles; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Rev. blank. Sq., 13. R.S.M.

1059. Peebles. Obr. PEEBLES | PARISH CHURCH | 1849 Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, with short horizontal line between the two texts. Ob., c.c., 16 × 13. R.S.M.

1061. Penicuik. Obv. PENICUIK | KIRK, | 1833, the first line curving round edge. Rev. LUKE XXII | 19 & 20 VER. | A. D. 33 Ov., 18 x 14. R.S.M.

1062. Penicuik. Obv. PARISH CHURCH | PENICUIK | 1855, the first line arched. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF. Ob.; c.c., 17 x 13. R.S.M.

1063. Penicuik. Similar to preceding token, but the type of lettering is slightly different, and there is a line between the two texts on rev.; also the metal is thicker. R.S.M.


1066. Persie. Obv. PERSIE CHURCH | 1858, the first line arched. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME, BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF. Ob., c.c., 16 x 13. R.S.M.

1067. Perth. Obv. City Arms, with motto above; table-number 1 incuse. Rev. FOUR | PARISHES | OF | PERTH | ERECTED | 1807 Upright ov., 20 x 17. R.S.M.

1068. Perth (Kinnoull Street). Obv. KINNOUL STREET | CHURCH | 1841, the first and last lines curving round edge; maker’s name, KIRKWOOD, on border. Rev. 1ST COR. | TOKEN | 11-23 Ov., 17 x 12. R.S.M.


1070. Perth (St. Leonard’s). Obv. ST | LEONARD’S | CHURCH | 5, the table-number incuse. Rev. PERTH | 1837. Upright ov., 20 x 16. R.S.M.

1071. Perth (St. Paul’s). Obv. Representation of church; above, round edge, SAINT PAUL’S PERTH; below, 1807 Rev. THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Upright ov., 18 x 14. R.S.M.

1072. Peterhead. Obv. PETERHEAD CHURCH, 1840, with quatrefoil before and after date, on band formed by continuous outer and beaded inner ovals; in centre, COMMUNION | TOKEN Rev. LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF ※ LOVEST THOU ME ※ on band similar to obv.; in centre, I. COR. XI, | 23-29 Ov., 18 x 14. R.S.M.

1073. Peterhead (East). Obv. EAST | CHURCH | PETERHEAD | CONSTITUTED | 1835, with horizontal line below PETERHEAD. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE XXII, 19 | BUT LET | A MAN EXAMINE | HIMSELF | I. COR. XI, 23, with short horizontal line below each of the two scriptural references. Beaded inner border each side. Rd., 17. R.S.M.

1074. Pettinain. Obv. PITTENAIN KIRK round edge; in centre, table-number 1, incuse. Rev. 1ST COR. X, 16 | AND | 1ST COR. XI, 28, the first and last lines curving round edge. Ov., 16 x 12. R.S.M.

1075. Pittsloigo. Obv. PITSLOIGO | KIRK, | 1835, the first line arched. Rev. DO THIS IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME ※ on plain oval band; in centre, in sunk circular panel, table-number 1, in relief. Ob., c.c., 16 x 13. R.S.M.

1076. Pittenweem. Obv. PITTENWEEM | C. M. A. | 1829, the first line curved round edge; the initials for Charles Morgan Addie, minister 1820 to 1834. Rev. VIA VERITAS VITA | JOHN | XIV | 6, the first line curved round edge. Rd., 15. R.S.M.

1077. Plean. Obv. PLEAN CHURCH round edge; in centre, 1839 Rev. THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF | ME Ov., 19 x 13. R.S.M.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOKENS.

1079. Pollokshaws (Auldfield). Obv. AULDFIELD | CHURCH | 1840., the first and third lines curved; ornament between first and second lines; short horizontal line above date; floral ornament at each corner, inside beaded inner border. Rev. blank, with table-number 3 incuse. Ob., c.c., 17 × 13. R.S.M.

1080. Polmont. Obv. POLM | ONT CH | URCH | 1845 round sides of oblong containing table-number 1, incuse. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, with short horizontal line between the two texts. Ob., c.c., 17 × 13. R.S.M.


1082. Port-Glasgow (Newark). Obv. NEWARK CHURCH., with rosette before and after CHURCH, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1838; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Rev. Within beaded frame, NO – | LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF &c., with ornament at each side. Ob., c.c., 17 × 13. R.S.M.


1084. Portmoak. Obv. PORTMOAK | 1868 Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME, followed by rosette, on plain band round edge; in centre, table-number 2, incuse. Ov., 19 × 14. R.S.M.

1085. Portnahaven. Obv. PORTNAHVEN (sic) PARISH 1835, with quatrefoil before and after date, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, I. COR. XI, 23.; space between band and border filled with radiating straight lines. Rev. blank. Ob., 16 × 12. R.S.M.


1088. Portpatrick. Obv. PORTPATRICK 1842, with ornament before and after date, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, No 1, the table-number incuse; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Rev. THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | I. COR. XI. 24. within inner beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M.

1089. Portree. Obv. PORTREE CHURCH. ALEX. BLACK, MIN. round edge; in centre, 1907; beaded inner border. Alexander Black was minister 1894 to 1936. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME. | I. COR. XI. 24. on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, the first and last lines curved. Ov., 19 × 13. R.S.M.

1090. Portsoy. Obv. PARISH CHURCH PORT SOY, with ornament before PORT and after SOY, round edge; in centre, within beaded oval, 1871 Rev. THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Ov., 23 × 17. R.S.M. (Ill., Anderson, Pl. IX, No. 27.)

1091. Premnay. Obv. PARISH CHURCH | OF | PREMNAY | 1880. the first line arched; ornament above date. Rev. “THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME.” | I. COR. XI. 24. within beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M.


1093. Prestonkirk. Obv. PRESTON KIRK | 1817 | J. THOMSON | MIN. James Thomson was minister 1809 to 1841. Rev. LUKE 22 19 | THIS DO IN RE = | MEMBRANCE | OF ME Ob., 19 × 13. R.S.M.

1094. Prestonkirk. Obv. PRESTONKIRK | 1847. the first line arched. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE XXII 19 Ob., c.c., 16 × 13. R.S.M.

1095. Prestonpans. Obv. PRESTONPANS PARISH round edge; in centre, 1837 Rev. THE | LORD | KNOWETH THEM | THAT | ARE HIS Ov., 16 × 13. R.S.M.
1096. RANNOCH (now Kinloch-Rannoch). Obr. RANNOCH | 1842. Rev. I. CORIN | XI. 29. 29 Hexagonal, with incurved sides, 14. R.S.M.


1098. RATHE. Obr. RATHE PARISH CHURCH on band formed by continuous outer and beaded inner ovals; in centre, 1864; makers’ name, KIRKWOOD & SON, EDIN., on border. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME, followed by rosette, on band similar to obr.; in centre, 1 | TABLE, the number in relief. Ov., 18 x 15. R.S.M.

1099. RATH. Obr. RATHO | 1803 | A D, for Andrew Duncan, minister 1803 to 1827; table-number 5 twice incuse. Rev. LUKE 22 19 | THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Ob., 19 x 13. R.S.M.

1100. RAITHVEN. Obr. RAITHVEN | | PARISH | | CHURCH. | J. G. arranged to form a square round edge; in centre, emblem, probably intended to represent a palm-branch. The initials are those of James Gardiner, minister 1825 to 1881. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | 1825, with ornament above date. Sq., c.c., 14. R.S.M. (Ill., Anderson, Pl. IX, No. 19.)

1101. RATTRAY. Obr. PARISH | OF | RATTRAY | 1849, the first line arched; beaded inner border. Rev. THAT I MAY KNOW HIM & THE FELLOWSHIP | OF HIS | SUFFERINGS; large table-number 4 incuse. Hard metal. Ob., c.c., 18 x 12. R.S.M.

1102. RATTRAY. As preceding token, but in soft metal; there is no table-number, but three notches have been cut on the edge, perhaps to indicate the table. R.S.M.


1104. REDGORTON. Obr. DO THIS | IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | 1865, on band formed by two beaded oblongs; in centre, REDGORTON | PARISH | CHURCH, the first line arched; on border, makers’ name, A. KIRKWOOD & SON, EDIN. | RATHE. | BUT | ET A MAN | IN | AMINE | HISSELF on band similar to obr.; in centre. I. COR. | XI. 28 Ob., c.c., 17 x 13. R.S.M.

1105. RENFREW. Obr. RENFREW | 5 | 1855, the first line arched; table-number incuse on ornamental oval. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24. Both sides with beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.

1106. RENFREW. Obr. RENFREW PARISH CHURCH | 1864 | round edge; in centre, table-number 1, incuse in rayed circle. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME round edge; in centre, communion cup; below: I. COR. XI. 24. Rd., 17. R.S.M.

1107. RENTON. Obr. RENTON | PARISH CHAPEL | 1861, with ornaments before, above, and after the date. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24. Both sides with beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.

1108. RERRICK. Obr. R | 1828 Rev. J. T., for James Thomson, minister 1818 to 1871. Rd., 11. R.S.M.


1110. RHE. Obr. ROW PARISH | 1829, with ornament above first line. Rev. blank. Ov., 16 x 12. R.S.M.

1111. RHU. Obr. ROW | PARISH CHURCH | 1874 Rev. “THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME.” | I. COR. XI. 24. within beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOKENS.


The parish minister of Rhynie from 1823 to 1867 was the Rev. William Allardyce. He was one of the majority of the Presbytery of Strathbogie who in 1839 sustained the call of Mr. Edwards to Marnoch. On account of his action in this matter, the Commission of the General Assembly suspended Mr. Allardyce in December 1839. Thomas Wright, who was at that time apparently a probationer, was appointed to fill the vacancy. It was during Mr. Allardyce's suspension that Mr. Wright issued this token. The suspension was regarded as null and void by the General Assembly after the Disruption in 1843.

Mr. Wright joined the Free Church, and was minister of Swinton Free Church from 1843 to 1882.

This token was not used in the Parish Church after 1843, but it became the Free Church token.

1113. Rhynie. Obr. Rhynie Parish Church 1859, with rosette before and after date, round edge; in centre, representation of church. Rev. I will take the cup of salvation and call upon the name of the Lord, followed by rosette, round edge; in centre, within oval, No. 2, all incuse. Ov., 21 x 16. R.S.M. (Ill., Anderson, Pl. X, No. 23.)


1115. Riccarton. Obr. 2 | Riccarton | Parish. | 1860., the table-number incuse on ornamental panel. Rev. This do in | Remembrance | Of Me. | I. Cor. XI. 24. Both sides with beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.


1118. Ronaldshaw, South. Obr. S8 | Ronaldsay & Burra | Parishes | I. Watson Min. | 1809 James Watson was minister 1786 to 1809. Rev. I Cor XI 24 | This Do In | Remembrance | Of Me Ob., c.c., 18 x 12. R.S.M. (Ill., Anderson, Pl. XXII, No. 12.)

1119. Ronaldshaw, South (St. Mary's). Obr. Parish of | St. Mary's | South Ronaldshaw., the first line arched, the last sagging; ornament above and below St. Mary's. Rev. This Do In | Remembrance | Of Me. | I. Cor. XI. 24. within beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.

1120. Rosehall. Obr. R Rev. T M., for Thomas Munro, missionary 1810 to 1816. Rd., with borders, 13. R.S.M.

1121. Roslin. Obr. Roslin Parish Church, followed by rosette, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1864; on border, makers' name, Kirkwood & Son Edinr. Rev. This Do In Remembrance Of Me., followed by rosette, on band similar to obv.; in centre, I. Cor. XI. 23–28 Ov., 19 x 13. R.S.M.


1123. Ross, Mull. (A mission chapel within the bounds of Iona.) Obr. Ross | 1830 within beaded oval; space between oval and border filled with radiating straight lines. Rev. blank. Ob., 16 x 13. R.S.M.

1124. Rottes. Obr. Rottes 1846, with ornament before and after date, on plain oval band; in centre, Table, with space above for insertion of table-number. Rev. This Do In | Remembrance | Of Me | Luke XXII 19 Ov., 18 x 14. R.S.M.
1125. ROTHESAY. OvB. CHURCH OF ROTHESAY, with rosette before and after CHURCH, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1840: floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Rev. within beaded oval, I. COR. XI. 24. THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME, the first two and last two lines curved; ornament before OF and after ME; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Ob., c.c., 17 x 13. R.S.M.

1126. ROTHESAY (Gaelic). As preceding token in all respects, except that the inscription on the oval band on ovb. is GAECLICH CHURCH OF ROTHESAY. - R.S.M.

1127. ROTHESAY. OvB. PARISH CHURCH | OF | ROTHESAY., the first line arched; floral ornaments at corners. Rev. "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME." | I. COR. XI. 24. within beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.

1128. ROTHiemay. OvB. PARISH OF ROTHiemay, followed by ornament, round edge; in centre, in beaded oval, 1858 Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF., with ornament between the two texts. Ov., 18 x 14. R.S.M.

1129. ROTHiemurchus. OvB. ROTHiemurchus 1873, the name arched; ornament above date. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE XXII. 29, with ornament below. Ob., c.c., 17 x 14. R.S.M.

Row. See Rhu.

1130. ROXBURGH. Stock token (No. 1324 in this list), with ROX incuse on one side. R.S.M.

1131. ROXBURGH. OvB. On band formed by two beaded circles, PRO CHRISTO ET PATRIA DULCE PERICULUM - (motto of the Duke of Roxburgh, who was patron of the living); in centre, KIRK | OF | ROXBURGH | 1864 Rev. Within beaded border, crowned shield bearing the Royal Arms of Scotland; above, on a scroll, MARCHMOND. The allusion is to the Royal Castle of Roxburgh, the ancient name of which was Marchmont. On border, makers' name, KIRKWOOD & SON, EDINR. Rd., 15. R.S.M. Illustration 1131.

1132. RUTHERGLEN (West). OvB. RUTHERGLEN WEST CHURCH, followed by rosette, on plain circular band; in centre, within circle, 1836.; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Rev. blank. Ob., 15 x 14. R.S.M.

1133. RUTHVEN. OvB. RUTHVEN KIRK | P. B. MIN# | 1828, the first and last lines curving with edge. P.B. for Patrick Barty, minister 1823 to 1870. Rev. THIS DO | IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME, the first and last lines curving with edge. Ov., 20 x 15. R.S.M.

1134. RUTHVEN. OvB. RUTHVEN CHURCH | J. G. M | P. MIN# | 1877, the first and last lines curving round edge. John Gordon McPherson was minister 1870 to 1909. Rev. THIS DO | IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME, the first and last lines curving round edge. Ov., 20 x 15. R.S.M.

1135. RUTHWELL. OvB. RUTHWELL CHURCH, on band round edge, each word in a panel with rounded ends; in centre, 1830 Rev. SACRAMENTAL TOKEN, arranged as on ovb.; in centre, pentagram. Ov., 17 x 13. R.S.M. (Whitelaw, Ill. 136.) Whitelaw, in a note on this token, makes some interesting speculations as to the reason for the appearance of the pentagram upon it.

1136. ST. ANDREWS. OvB. ST. ANDWS Rev. 1818 Ob., c.c., 13 x 9. R.S.M.

1137. ST. ANDREWS. OvB. Arms of the City of ST. ANDREWS. Rev. BURNING BUSH: below, on scroll, NEC TAMEN CONSUMEBATUR Upright ov., 18 x 14. R.S.M. Illustration 1137.

1138. ST. ANDREWS (St. Leonard's). OvB. ST | LEONARDS Rev. 1831 Ob., c.c., 16 x 10. R.S.M.


1140. ST. ANDREWS-LHANBRYDE. OvB. ST ANDREWS | 5 | LHANBRYD, the first line arched, the table-number incuse. Rev. EVEN CHRIST | OUR PASSOVER IS | SACRIFICED | FOR US. | I. COR. V 7 Ob., c.c., 17 x 13. R.S.M.
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOKENS.

29. Octagonal, 14. R.S.M.


1145. St. Martins. Obv. ST. | MARTIN'S | 1839 Rev. DO THIS | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME, the first and last lines curved round edge, the third distorted into waves. Ov., 17 x 14. R.S.M.


Whitelaw gives an interesting note on this token, and on the Rev. Andrew Jameson, who was responsible for its issue.

1148. St. Mungo. Obv. ST. MUNGO PARISH CHURCH, with rosette before and after ST. MUNGO, on band formed by continuous outer and beaded inner ovals; in centre, 1863 Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBERANCE OF ME, followed by ornament, on band similar to obv.; in centre, 4 | TABLE, the number in relief. Ov., 17 x 14. R.S.M. (Whitelaw, Ill. 138.)

1149. St. Ninians. Obv. ST. NINIANS PARISH | 1841 | on oval band round edge; in centre, TABLE | 5, the word arched, the number incuse. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. Ov., 17 x 14. R.S.M.

1150. St. Quivox. Obv. PARISH OF | 3 | ST. QIVOX., the first and last lines curving with edge, the table-number incuse on an ornamental oval; beaded border. Rev. blank. Ov., 18 x 13. R.S.M.

1151. St. Vigeans. Obv. 1816 | ST. VIGEANS | J. M., for John Muir, minister 1816 to 1865. Rev. FAITH | LOVE | KNOWLEDGE | REPENTANCE, the first and last lines curving with edge. Ov., 18 x 15. R.S.M.

1152. St. Vigeans. Obv. ST. VIGEAN'S CHURCH round edge; in centre, WD in monogram, for William Duke, minister 1859 to 1911; below, 1872. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBERANCE OF ME round edge; in centre, crowned monogram I H S; on border, makers' name, MACKAY AND CHISHOLM EDINBURGH. All the lettering, except that of the makers' name, is Lombardic. Bronze. Rd., 15. R.S.M. Illustration 1152.

1153. Salen. Obv. SALEN | PARISH | 1850, in irregular capitals and figures; the words and date are separated from each other by beaded horizontal lines, and a similar line runs above SALEN and below the date. Rev. blank. Ob., c.c., 13 x 10. R.S.M.

1154. Saline. Obv. PARI | SH OF SA | LINE | 1852 on band formed by two beaded oblongs; in centre, in ornamental panel, table-number 3 incuse. Rev. DO THIS IN | REMEMBRANCE | NOE OF ME, with ornament, on band similar to obv.; on border, maker's name, KIRKWOOD, EDIN. Ob., c.c., 17 x 14. R.S.M.


1156. Sandwick, Orkney. Obv. SANDWICK | 1834, the name curving round upper edge. Rev. I. COR. XI | 26-29 Ov., 18 x 13. R.S.M.


1159. Soukie. Oov. SAUCHECH | CHURCH | 1845 Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I COR. XI 24 Ob., e. e., 17 x 13. R.S.M.

1160. Savoch. Oov. SAVOCH 1852, with rosette before and after date, on plain oval band; in centre, table-number 5, inicus. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Ov., 18 x 14. R.S.M.

1161. Scounie. Oov. SCONE Rev. JAE CRAIK | 1833 James Craik was minister 1832 to 1843. Ov., 18 x 12. R.S.M.

1162. Scounie. Oov. SCONE PARISH CHURCH round edge; in centre, Burning Bush; beaded inner border. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME, followed by ornament, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, I COR. XI 24 Ov., 18 x 14. R.S.M.


1164. Seafield. Oov. SEAFIELD CHURCH | J. L. | 1855. The first line arched; the initials for James Ledingham, minister 1854 to 1863. Rev. DO THIS IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME, with table-number 1 inicus. Ob., notched corners, 16 x 13. R.S.M.

1165. Selkirk. Oov. SELKIRK CHURCH, with rosette before and after SELKIRK, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, TABLE | 3, the word arched, the number inicus. Rev. DO THIS IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME; beaded inner border. Ov., 17 x 13. R.S.M.

1166. Shapinsay. Oov. SHAPINSHAY | 1805, the name curving round upper edge, the date in centre. Rev. blank. Rd., 13. R.S.M. (Ill., Anderson, Pl. XXII, No. 3.)

1167. Sheuchan. Oov. SHEUCHAN PARISH 1842, with lozenge before and after date, on band formed by leafy outer and beaded inner ovals; in centre, NO 4, the number inicus; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Rev. Within beaded oval, I COR. XI 24. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME, with ornament before OF and after ME; the first, fourth, and fifth lines curved; floral ornaments at corners, outside oval. Ob., e. e., 17 x 13. R.S.M.

1168. Shielanaig. Oov. SHIELDAG 1835, with ornament after the date, on plain circular band. Rev. blank. Rd., 16. R.S.M. (Ill., Anderson, Pl. XX, No. 15.)

1169. Shottis. Oov. SHOTTS KIRK, followed by group of five dots, on plain circular band; in centre, beaded circle, with central dot; dot at each corner, outside band. Rev. REV: J: BLACK 1822, with group of five dots before and after date, on plain circular band; centre as on oov.; dot at each corner, outside band. John Black was minister 1822 to 1835. Beaded border each side. Sq., 13. R.S.M.

1170. Shottis. Oov. KIRK OF SHOTTS | 1841, the first line arched; in centre, in an oval panel. 3 | TABLE, the number inicus. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME, BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, with ornament between the two texts. Ob., e. e., 17 x 13. R.S.M.


1172. Skelmorlie. Oov. SKELMORLIE | PARISH CHURCH | 1854, the first line arched; ornaments above and below PARISH CHURCH, and before and after date. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I COR. XI 24, within beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., e. e., 17 x 12. R.S.M.

1173. Skene. Oov. SKENE | 1821, in irregular letters and figures, with horizontal line between name and date; serrated border. Rev. blank, with table-number II inicus. Ob., 17 x 13. R.S.M.

1174. Slains. Oov. SLAINS | 1830, with horizontal line between name and date, and curved line at top and bottom. Rev. Raised circle, with ornament at centre. Rd., 14. R.S.M. (Ill., Anderson, Pl. VI, No. 4.)
1175. Sleat. Obv. PARISH OF SLEAT, with quatrefoil before and after PARISH, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, REV'D J. MCIVER | 1846., the first and last lines curved; space between band and edge filled with radiating straight lines. John McIver was minister 1844 to 1851. Rev. blank. Ob., 14 × 11. R.S.M. (Ill., Anderson, Pl. XX, No. 21.)

1176. Smallholm. Obv. SMALLHOLM | CHURCH | 1856 Rev. THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Ov., 18 × 14. R.S.M.


1179. Sorrie. As preceding token, but without table-number on obv. No initials on rev., but table-number 5 incuse. R.S.M.

1180. Sorn. Obv. SORN CHURCH 1863, with rosette before and after the date, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, table-number 1 incuse; on border, makers' name, A. KIRKWOOD & SON, EDINR. Rev. THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME; beaded inner border. Ov., 18 × 14. R.S.M.


1182. Speymouth. Obv. SPEYMOUTH CHURCH, with rosette before and after CHURCH, on plain oval band; in centre, table-number 2 incuse. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, with ornament between the two texts. Ov., 18 × 14. R.S.M.

1183. Springfield. Obv. SPRINGFIELD PARISH CHURCH | on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1866 Rev. REV'D JAMES NIMMO, and ornament, on band similar to obv.; in centre, 3 | TABLE, the number incuse. James Nimmo was minister 1865 to 1905. Ov., 18 × 14. R.S.M.


1185. Stair. Obv. PARISH CHURCH | STAIR. | 1864., with ornament below STAIR, and before and after date. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24., within beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M.


1188. Stewartown (Knox). Obv. KNOX CHURCH STEWARTON., with lozenge before and after STEWARTON, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1842.; floral ornament at each corner, outside band. Rev. I. COR. XI. 28, 29. | LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF &c., with floral ornament above, below, and at each side; all within beaded inner band. Ob., c.c., 17 × 13. Aberdeen.


1190. Stirling (East). Obv. EAST CHURCH | OF STIRLING. | 3 TABLE., the first line arched; table-number incuse; ornament above and below second line. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24. Both sides with beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M.
1191. Stirling (North). Obe. Stirling | 2 | North Church, the first line arched, the third sagging; table-number incuse within a wreath; on border, maker’s name, A. Kirkwood, Edin. Rev. But | Let a Man | Examine Himself | 1842 Ob., c.c., 18 x 11. R.S.M.

1192. Stirling (North). Obe. North Church | 1 | Stirling, 1861. the lettering curved above and below the table-number, which is incuse in an ornamental circle. Rev. "This Do in | Remembrance | Of Me." | I. Cor. XI. 24. within beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.

1193. Stirling (West). *Obe. West Church Stirling, with quatrefoil before and after Stirling, on oval band within beaded border; in centre, 4 Table, the number incuse. Rev. Within border similar to obe., Examine | I. Cor. XI. 23-29 Ov., 26 x 18. R.S.M. Illustration 1193.

1194. Stobhill. Obe. Stobhill | Established | Church Rev. This Do in Remembrance of Me. | 1859 | Cor. XI 23 29 on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, But Let a Man | Examine | Himself, the first and last lines curved. Ov., 20 x 14. R.S.M.

1195. Stobo. Obe. Stobo | 1852 | Parish Church, the first line arched, the last sagging. Rev. This Do in | Remembrance | Of Me | But Let a Man | Examine | Himself Beaded inner border each side. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.


1198. Stonehouse. Obe. Stonehouse Kirk, with rosette before and after Kirk, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1835.; space between band and border filled with radiating straight lines. Rev. blank, with table-number 2 incuse. Ob., 15 x 12. R.S.M.

1199. Stonaykirk. Obe. Parish Church, | 3 | Stony Kirk, | 1853, the first line arched; table-number incuse on ornamental oval; short horizontal line above date. Rev. This Do in | Remembrance | Of Me | I. Cor. XI. 24.; beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.


1203. Stow. Obe. Stow Church | 1 | 1846. the first line arched; table-number incuse. Rev. This Do in | Remembrance | Of Me | But Let a Man | Examine | Himself, with short horizontal line between the two texts. Ob., c.c., 17 x 13. R.S.M.


ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOKENS.


1207. Straiton. Similar to preceding token, but in soft metal, of smaller dimensions, and with table-number 3 incuse on rev. Ob., 12 × 9. R.S.M.

1208. Stranraer. Obv. Within a circle, STRANRAER | 1801., the name curving round inside of upper part of circle, the date horizontal; in centre, eight-rayed star; outside the circle, the face of the token is lined horizontally. Rev. blank. Sq., c.c., 13. R.S.M.

1209. Stranraer. Obv. STRANRAER 1851., with ornament before and after date, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, NO 3, the figure incuse; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. I COR. XI 24., within beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M.


1211. Strath. Obv. STRATH · CHURCH TOKEN round edge; in centre, D. L. M. (in script capitals) 1907, for Donald Lamont, Minister 1904 to 1914. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME. I COR. XI 24. on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, the first and last lines curved. Ov., 19 × 13. R.S.M.


1213. Strathbogie. Obv. STRATHBOGIE NEW CHURCH 1840, with rosette before and after date, on plain band round edge; in centre, 2 | TABLE, the number incuse. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, with short horizontal line between the two texts. Ov., 18 × 14. R.S.M.

The Evangelicals in Huntly "came out" of the Establishment in 1840, and built a church which they called Strathbogie New Church. In 1843 they became the Free Church congregation of Huntly. Compare New Marnoch.

1214. Strathconon. Obv. GOVERNMENT CHURCH STRATHCONNON, with sixfoil before and after STRATHCONNON, on band formed by beaded outer and leafy inner ovals; in centre, within beaded oval, 1824 Rev. blank. Ov., 17 × 13. R.S.M.

1215. Strathdon. Obv. STRATHDON 1815 arranged in the form of an incomplete circle; in centre, G F (in script capitals) in monogram, for George Forbes, minister 1804 to 1830; serrated border. Rev. blank. Sq., 17. R.S.M. (Ill., Anderson, Pl. IX, No. 26.)


1218. Strathmiglo. Obv. STRATHMIGLO | CHURCH; round edge, on band formed by two beaded ovals, A. J. M: M 1847, for Andrew James McIntyre, Minister 1843 to 1853. Rev. round edge, on band similar to obv., THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME I COR. XI 23–30; in centre, on ornamental shield, table-number 3 incuse. Ov., 18 × 12. R.S.M. Illustration 1218.

1219. Strathmiglo. Obv. STRATHMIGLO PARISH CHURCH, with ornament before and after STRATHMIGLO, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, in ornamental panel, 1855 Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME I COR. XI 23–30 on band similar to obv.; in centre, in ornamental panel, table-number 1 incuse; on border, maker's name, A. KIRKWOOD, EDINR. Ov., 19 × 13. R.S.M.

1221. Strichen. *Obe. As preceding token, but with the 7 of the date reversed; table-number 4 incuse on obe. R.S.M.


1223. Strichen. Obe. STRICHEN | 6, the name arched; the table-number, incuse, superimposed on a horizontal ornament. Rev. A. S. | 1807., for Alexander Simpson, minister 1807 to 1852. Ob., 15 x 13. R.S.M.

1224. Strichen. Obe. Strichen | 2, the table-number incuse in a small circle. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME; on border, maker’s name, KIRKWOOD, EDIN. Beaded inner border both sides. Ov., 19 x 15. R.S.M.

1225. Stromness. Obe. STROMNESS | KIRK | MDCCCLXXVII | I. COR. XI. 23 29., the first and last lines curving with edge. Rev. LUKE | XXII 19 20 | THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Ov., 18 x 15. R.S.M. (Ill., Anderson, Pl. XXII, No. 14.)

1226. Strontian. Obe. STRONTIAN Rev. 1834 Ov., 17 x 12. R.S.M.

1227. Swinton and Simprin. Obe. S. S Rev. 1810 Ov., 18 x 13. R.S.M.

1228. Symington, Ayrshire. Obe. 6 | SYMINGTON, the table-number in relief on an ornamental oval; leafy ornament below name. Rev. THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF, with ornaments at beginning and end of second and fourth lines. Beaded inner border each side. Ov., 17 x 12. R.S.M.

1229. Symington, Lanarkshire. Obe. SYMINGTON | CHURCH | 1835, the first line arched. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME • on plain oval band; in centre, table-number 6 in relief in sunk panel. Ob., c.c., 16 x 12. R.S.M.

1230. Tain. Obe. TAIN Rev. 1831 Ov., 16 x 12. R.S.M.


1232. Tannadice. As preceding token, but in soft metal. R.S.M.

1233. Tannadice. Obe. TANNADICE CHURCH, with rosette before and after CHURCH, on band formed by continuous outer and beaded inner oval; in centre, 1 | TABLE, the number incuse. Rev. Communion cup; above, round edge, I COR. XI 23-29 Ov., 18 x 14. R.S.M.


1236. Tarbolton. Obe. • TOR | BOL | TON | KIRK • arranged round edges to form a square; in centre, crude representation of church. Rev. 1800 Serrated border each side. Sq., 12. R.S.M.

1237. Tarbolton. Obe. TARBOLTON | 3 | CHURCH, the words curving round the incuse table-number. Rev. "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME." | I. COR. XI. 24. within inner beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.

1238. Tarbolton. Obe. TARBOLTON | 2, CHURCH, the words curving round the table-number, which is incuse on an ornamental oval. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | I. COR. XI. 24. Both sides with beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 x 12. R.S.M.

1239. Tarland and Migvie. Obe. TARLAND | AND | MIGVIE | 1870 Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME; makers’ name, A. KIRKWOOD & SON, EDIN. on border. Beaded inner border each side. Ob., c.c., 17 x 13. R.S.M.

1240. Tarves. Obe. TARVES CHURCH • 1852 • on oval band round edge; in centre, table-number 3 incuse. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Ov., 18 x 14. R.S.M.

Tayport. See Ferryport on Craig.
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOKENS.


1242. Teviothead. Obv. PARISH OF + TEVIOTHEAD + on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, in oblong panel, table-number 3 incuse. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME, the first and last lines curved round edge; beaded inner border. According to Paul, this token was struck in 1854. Ov., 18 × 15. R.S.M.

1243. Thornton. Obv. THORNTON 1838, with ornament before and after date, round edge; in centre, table-number 6 in relief in sunk circular panel. Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, the first and last lines curving with edge. Hard metal. Ov., 18 × 13. R.S.M.

1244. Thornton. As preceding token, but in soft metal, and with table-number 2. R.S.M.


1246. Tibbermore. Obv. PARISH | OF | TIBBERMORE, the first and last lines curving round edge. Rev. THOMAS TAYLOR D. D. | MINI2 | 1826, the first and last lines curving round edge. Thomas Taylor was minister 1800 to 1831. Ov., 18 × 15. R.S.M.

1247. Tilloicoultry. Obv. TILLOICOLT | PARISH | CHURCH, the first line arched, the third sagging. Rev. Table-number 1 incuse on oblong panel with notched corners. Beaded inner border on each side. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M.

1248. Tinningwall. Obv. TINGWALL Rev. 1 • COR • 11 • 23 Ov., 19 × 12. R.S.M. (Ill., Anderson, Pl. XXIII, No. 20.)


1250. Tiree. Obv. TIREE | † • M, for Mull, the Presbytery, in which Tiree is included. Rev. blank. Trefoil-shaped, 15. R.S.M.

This token was issued during the ministry of the Rev. W. A. Gillies, 1906 to 1909.

1251. Torkerney. Obv. TOBERMORY | 1851, with ornaments above and below inscription, and before and after the date. Rev. TOKEN, with ornament above and below. Ornamental border each side. Ov., 18 × 13. R.S.M.


1254. Torosay. Obv. PARISH OF TOROSAY, with rosette before and after TOROSAY, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1829; floral ornaments at corners, outside band. Rev. blank. Ob., c.c., 14 × 11. R.S.M.

1255. Torphichen. Obv. DO THIS | IN REMEMBRANCE | NCE OF ME | 1851, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, TORPHICHEN | CHURCH, the first line arched. Rev. BUT L | ET A MAN EX | AMINE | HIMSELF, on band similar to obv.; in centre, 1. COR. | XI. 2. Ob., c.c., 17 × 14. R.S.M.


1257. Torryburn. Obv. TORRYBURN | CHURCH | 1838, the first line arched. Rev. I COR XI 24 | THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Ob., c.c., 18 × 12. R.S.M.

1258. Torthorwald. Obv. TORTHORWALD | CHURCH | 1835, the first and third lines curving with edge; curved lines above and below CHURCH, and before and after date. Rev. SACRAMENTAL | TOKEN, both lines arched; curved line above and below TOKEN. Ov., 15 × 11. R.S.M. (Whitelaw, Ill. 153.)

Ob., c.c., 22 × 15. R.S.M. (Ill., Anderson, Pl. IV, No. 21.)

1261. Towie. Obo. **TOWIE** | 1864: between the two lines is an oval panel for the table-number. *Rev. This Do In | Remembrance | Of Me* Ob., c.c., 16 × 13. R.S.M.


1263. Tranent. Obo. **TRANENT PARISH CHURCH** on band formed by continuous outer and beaded inner ovals; in centre, 1861 *Rev. This Do In Remembrance Of Me*, followed by ornament, on band similar to obo.; in centre, 1 TABLE, the number in relief. Ov., 17 × 14. R.S.M.


1265. Troon. Obo. **TROON** | 1838, the name arched; ornament below date; inner border with floral ornaments at corners. *Rev. blank.* Ob., c.c., 16 × 14. R.S.M.

1266. Troqueer. Obo. **TROQUEER** | **CHAPEL**, on panelled band round edge; in centre, 1830 *Rev. COMMUNION TOKEN*, on band similar to obo.; in centre, in raised circle, table-number 1 in relief. Ob., c.c., 14 × 11. R.S.M.

1267. Troqueer. Obo. **TROQUEER CHURCH**, with rosette before and after CHURCH, round edge; in centre, within an oval, 1875 *Rev. COMMUNION TOKEN*, with rosette before and after TOKEN, round edge; in centre, in ornamental circle, table-number 1 in relief. Ov., 17 × 12. R.S.M.

1268. Trossachs. Obo. **TROSSACHS PARISH | REV. J. McDAIRMID** | (sic) | **ERECTED 1866**, the first line arched, the third sagging; ornament above and below second line. John McDiarmid was minister 1866 to 1883. *Rev. This Do In | REMEMBRANCE** | **OF ME** | I Cor. XI 24, within inner beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M.

1269. Tulliallan. Obo. **TULLIALLAN | CHURCH** | 1841, the first line arched. *Rev. "This Do In | Remembrance | Of Me" | "But let a Man | EXAMINE | Himself", with ornament between the two texts.* Ob., c.c., 17 × 13. R.S.M.

1270. Tullynessle and Forbes. Obo. **TULLYNESSEL & FORBES 1870** arranged to form an oval round central oval panel containing the word TABLE *Rev. This Do In Remembrance | Of Me* Ob., c.c., 18 × 13. R.S.M.


1274. Tynron. Obo. **TYRON CHURCH** | 1850, the first line arched. *Rev. This Do In Remembrance | Of Me** | **But let a Man | EXAMINE | Himself**, with short horizontal line between the two texts. Ob., c.c., 17 × 13. R.S.M. (Whitelaw, Ill. 155.)


ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOKENS.


Uist, North.  See Kilmuir.

1279. Uist, South. Obv. SOUTH UIST | PARISH CHURCH | 1885, the first line arched; ornament above and below second line, and before and after date.  Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | I. COR. XI. 24., all within beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. Aberdeen. (Ill., Anderson, Pl. XXI, No. 7.)

1280. UllaPOOL. Obv. ULLAPOOL | PARISH CHURCH | 1884, with ornament above date.  Rev. "THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME." | I. COR. XI. 24. within beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12.  R.S.M.

1281. Unst. Obv. UNST CHURCH | 1850, the first line arched.  Rev. I COR. XI. 28 Ob., c.c., 17 × 13.  R.S.M.


1283. Urquhart, Morayshire. Obv. URQUHART CHURCH, with rosette before and after CHURCH, on band formed by continuous outer and beaded inner ovals; in centre, 1 | TABLE, the number incuse.  Rev. Communion cup; above, round edge, I COR. XI 23–29 Ov., 18 × 14.  R.S.M.


1285. Urr. Obv. URR 1850, with rosettes between, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, table-number 1 incuse in ornamental panel.  Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME on band similar to obv.; in centre, I. COR. XI. 24  Ov., 19 × 14.  R.S.M.

1286. Urray. Obv. PARISH CHURCH | OF | URRAY | 1887, the first line arched; ornament above date.  Rev. "THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME." | I. COR. XI. 24. within beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12.  R.S.M.

1287. Walkerburn. Obv. WALKERBURN | PARISH | * 1883 s; on border, makers' name, A KIRKWOOD & SON, EDINR.  Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF, with ornament between the two texts. Beaded inner border each side. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12.  R.S.M.


1290. Walls, Shetland. Obv. PARISH | OF | WALLS | 1856  Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF. Ob., c.c., 17 × 13.  R.S.M.

1291. Wanlockhead. Obv. WANLOCKHEAD CHURCH, with rosette before and after CHURCH, on band formed by leafy outer and beaded inner ovals; in centre, 1859; floral ornaments at corners, outside band.  Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | I. COR. XI. 24. within beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12.  R.S.M.

1292. Watten. Obv. WATTEN | PARISH CHURCH | 1900  Rev. "THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME." | I. COR. XI. 24. within beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12.  R.S.M.

1293. Wemyss. Obv. Wemyss | 1835  Rev. TABLE | III | I. Cor. XI 23. with communion cup below; first line curved round edge; table-number in relief in sunk circular panel. Upright ov., 18 × 14.  R.S.M.

1294. Westray. Obv. WESTRAY  Rev. THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE OF ME Ov., 17 × 14.  R.S.M.

1295. Westruther. Obv. WESTRUTHER PARISH 1840, with rosette before and after date, round edge; in centre, table-number 1, in relief, in sunk circular panel.  Rev. LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF. I. COR. XI. 28 on plain band round edge; in centre, II. TIM. II. 19 Ov., 20 × 14.  R.S.M.


1298. Whitburn. *Obv. WHITBURN CHURCH, followed by rosette, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 1847 Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME on band similar to obv.; in centre, in ornamental panel, table-number 2 incuse. Ov., 16 × 13. R.S.M.


1300. Whitekirk and Tynninghame. *Obv. WHITEKIRK AND TYNNINGHAME | 1855 Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME. BUT LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF. Ob., c.c., 17 × 13. R.S.M.


1303. Whittingham. *Obv. WHITTINGHAM | J. LUMSDEN | MIN. | 1822 John Lumsden was minister 1804 to 1850. Rev. LUKE XXII 19 | DO THIS IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Ob., 18 × 12. R.S.M.

1304. Whittingham. *Obv. WHITTINGHAM CHURCH, with rosette before and after CHURCH, on plain oval band; in centre, 1856 Rev. THIS DO | IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME Ov., 18 × 14. R.S.M.


1310. Winton. *Obv. WILTON PARISH CHURCH, with rosette before and after WILTON, on band formed by continuous outer and beaded inner ovals; in centre, 1861 Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME, followed by ornament, on band similar to obv.; in centre, 1 TABLE, the number in relief. Ov., 18 × 14. R.S.M.

1311. Wishaw. *Obv. WISHAW CHAPEL round edge, with quatrefoil before and after WISHAW; in centre, 1851 Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, with ornament between the two texts. Ov., 18 × 15. R.S.M. Illustration 1311.

1312. Wiston and Roberton. *Obv. WISTON | AND | ROBERTON | 1834, the first line curving round edge. Rev. TABLE | 3, the number incuse. Ov., 16 × 11. R.S.M.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOKENS.

1314. YELL, SOUTH. Ovb. SOUTH YELL | PARISH CHURCH | 1880, the first line arched. Rev. "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME." | I. COR. XI. 24, within beaded inner border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. R.S.M. Illustration 1314.


1316. YETHOLM. Ovb. PARISH OF | 1843 | YETHOLM, the first line arched. Rev. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, I. COR. XI. 23–30 Maker’s name, KIRKWOOD, on border both sides. Ov., 17 × 13, R.S.M.


1318. STO:CK. Ovb. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, 19º COR. XI. 23–30 Maker’s name, KIRKWOOD, on upper border. Rev. plain, except for table-number 3, incuse, on shaped panel in centre. Ov., 19 × 14. Known to have been used for Cummertrees. R.S.M.

1319. STOCK. Ovb. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF, with ornament between the two texts; beaded inner border; maker’s name, KIRKWOOD EDINR., on outer border. Rev. blank, with beaded inner border. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. Known to have been used at Kilry (Angus) and Murroes. Perth.

1320. STOCK. Ovb. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24 Rev. blank, with border. Ob., c.c., 17 × 11. Known to have been used at Brydekirk. R.S.M.

1321. STOCK. Ovb. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24 Rev. blank, without border. Ob., c.c., 17 × 11. Known to have been used at St. John’s, Leith. R.S.M.

1322. STOCK. Ovb. In plain block capitals, THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24. Rev. In capitals with serifs, LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF &c. | I. COR. XI. 28. 29. Both sides with inner beaded border with floral ornaments at corners. Ob., c.c., 17 × 21. Known to have been used at Bonhill and Glenapp (St. A.); also at Barvas and Lochs (Anderson).

1323. STOCK. As preceding token, but on ovb, there are quotation marks before THIS and after ME; the text on rev. is in plain block capitals, and there are quotation marks before LET and after HIMSELF. Ob., c.c., 17 × 12. Known to have been used at Bonhill. St. A.

1324. STOCK. Ovb. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME • I. COR. XI. 24 • round edge, on band formed by two beaded ovals; in centre, BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF, the first line arched, the third sagging. Rev. Exactly as ovb., except that on upper border is the makers’ name, KIRKWOOD & SON. Ov., 19 × 13. Known to have been used at Dalmeny. R.S.M.
SCOTTISH CHURCH TOKENS.
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOKENS.

319. DALRY.

320. DALRY.

368. DUNNICHEN.

383. DYSART.

397. EDINBURGH.

403. EDINBURGH (CANONGATE).

404. EDINBURGH (DEAN).

427. EDINBURGH (ST. GEORGE'S).

429. EDINBURGH (ST. GILES').

432. EDINBURGH (ST. MARY'S).

416. EDINBURGH (ROXBURGH).

435. EDINBURGH (TRON).

SCOTTISH CHURCH TOKENS.
SCOTTISH CHURCH TOKENS.
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOKENS.

664. HAWICK.
HAWICK
J.W.
1833

697. INVERESK.
INVERESK KIRK
REV. L. M.
1806

713. IONA.
IONA
1830

716. JOHNSTONE.
JOHNSTONE
1820
CHURCH.

720. KEISS.
KEISS
M. H.M.

745. KILCONQUAR.
KILCONQUAR.

728. KELSO. (NORTH).
Psalms CXXXII.
1837

746. KILCREGGAN.
KILCREGGAN.

749. KILMARNOCK (ST. MARNOCK'S).
KILMARNOCK's
1863

759. KILMARNOCK (ST. MARNOCK'S).

783. KINGHORN.
KINGHORN
1832

784. KINGHORN.
KINGHORN
M.B.
1848

788. KINGOLDRUM.
KINGOLDRUM PARISH.
1898

789. KINGOLDRUM.
KINGOLDRUM
1912

SCOTTISH CHURCH TOKENS.
SCOTTISH CHURCH TOKENS.
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOKENS.

1037. NORTHMAVEN.

1039. OA.

1040. OATHLAW.

1069. PERTH (ST. JOHN'S).

1087. PORTOBELLO.

1114. RICCARTON.

1131. ROXBURGH.

1137. ST ANDREWS.

1152. ST VIGEANS.

1202. STOW.

SCOTTISH CHURCH TOKENS.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY, 1942–43.

1193. Stirling. (West).

1217. Strathkinness.

1297. Whalsay & Skerries.

1311. Wishaw.

1314. Yell (South).

1315. Yell (South).

1317. Ythan Wells.

Scottish Church Tokens.
VI.

THE PAINTED CEILING IN THE CHURCH OF ST MARY, GRANDTULLY. BY A. GRAHAM, F.S.A.Scot., F.S.A.

(Read February 27, 1943.)

Some notes on the painted ceiling of the old church of Grandtully, near Aberfeldy, have already appeared in a paper on "Tempera-Painting in Scotland," by A. W. Lyons,¹ and the work has also received a passing mention from W. Fraser in The Red Book of Grandtully.² As, however, the roof of the church, which has not been used for worship for many years, is not now being maintained in a weatherproof state, it is to be feared that the paintings, which are already much wasted, will be finally destroyed in the course of a few more years by percolating rainwater and other climatic agencies. Consequently a fuller account than those already published seems to be called for as a record of this interesting example of seventeenth-century painting.

The couples of which the roof is constructed have collar-beams, and the rafters have struts at the beam-filling; the roof is thus stilted above the actual wall-head. The ceiling is made of planks nailed longitudinally to the under side of the timbers, and at a point where one of the planks is loose bracketing can be observed. There are three sets of these planks, each of a different length, measuring respectively about 9 feet 3 inches, 10 feet 1 inch, and 5 feet 8 inches from E. to W. The ends of the planks, where they abut on one another, are simply nailed to the roof-timbers; but at the E. and W. ends of the ceiling they are held in place by fillets, the one at the E. end being modern. The ceiling takes the form of a somewhat stilted and flattened waggon-tilt vault, and rises to a greatest height above the wall-head of about 5 feet 6 inches. It does not cover the whole of the church, but only a length of about 25 feet from the E. end. The total breadth of the decorated surface is rather over 20 feet,³ and the artist thus had to deal with a broadly oblong area extending to some 500 square feet. Fraser suggests,⁴ on the strength of two dated lintels, that the church, which was already standing in 1533,⁵ may have been repaired in 1636 and that the ceiling was constructed at the same time. This suggestion is fully borne out by the facts to be given below.

The scheme of the decoration is built upon one large central panel and twenty-eight smaller ones of different sizes and shapes. The panels are set on highly ornate cartouches and are connected with one another

by parti-coloured bands; some contain heraldic achievements, monograms, etc., four depict the Evangelists, and the remainder are devoted to what seem to be biblical subjects, with texts in their margins. Such of these texts as are legible seem, with one exception, to be free adaptations of scriptural passages rather than exact reproductions—a fact which may well be explained by the exigencies of spacing. The intervening surfaces are filled with swags of fruit, vases of flowers, birds, and nude winged figures holding trumpets and palm-fronds (Pl. XIII). All these devices are very common in Renaissance decoration, and the scheme is evidently derived from the Italian coffered ceiling of this period. The balance of the composition, as shown by the diagram in fig. 1, makes it clear that the E. end of the ceiling represents the bottom of the decorated "page," as an observer standing with his back to the E. gable sees the large central panel as founded on a kind of pedestal formed by the four largest of the others (7, 8, 17, 18), with two smaller ones (13, 14) between them on the axial line. But while the ceiling as a whole, and likewise the central panel as an isolated unit, is intended to be looked at from the E., the other panels, being set either just above the wall-heads or on the haunches of the vault, lend themselves more readily to inspection from the N. or the S., and the artist has accordingly set their vertical axes at right angles to the major axis of the general design; while the four westernmost panels on each of the wall-heads (3, 4, 5, 6, 25, 26, 27, 28) have been given the
shape of round-headed niches. Of the original colours, black, white, red, pink, yellow and pale yellow, green with lighter and darker olive-green, and a greyish brown can be identified in different parts of the ceiling; blue must also have been used, e.g. for the field on which the saltire appears in outline, but none of it now remains. Outlines are traced in black and red, and white is used for backgrounds.

Much of the work, including the large central panel, is now in a deplorable state, but here and there some details can still be made out, and these are worth putting on record. A good deal more, particularly of the inscriptions, could probably be made out if a close examination were made from scaffolding. The present observations were all made from the ground.

The Central Panel.—This panel takes the form of a niche or doorway of classical design, having at either side a column wreathed with leafy tendrils and, above, a moulded pediment with finials and enriched tympanum. The scene depicted is the Last Judgment, but the painting has suffered so much in the last forty years that a better idea of its original contents can be obtained from Lyons’s illustration \(^1\) than from what is visible to-day. It is, however, still possible to make out the band of clouds rather above the centre; an angel, one holding a trumpet, in each of the upper corners; in the lower right-hand corner the dead rising from their graves or descending to the nether regions; and in the lower left-hand corner Death with his Sting and, below him, a block of the Stewart chequering.

Panels 14 and 15.—These panels are situated respectively below and above the large central one. Each contains a monogram of the initials S W S and D A M for Sir William Steuart and his wife Dame Agnes Moncrieff. Sir William was the eleventh laird of Grandtully, was born in 1566 or 1567, and died about 1646 \(^2\); the date suggested above for the construction of the ceiling is thus borne out in a general way by the occurrence of his initials and arms in the design. Dame Agnes was the daughter of Sir John Moncrieff of that Ilk. In Panel 14 (Pl. XIV, 1) the A lacks its crosspiece, and the scroll-work that accompanies the monogram is rather richer than in Panel 15 (Pl. XIII), but otherwise the two are similar.

Panels 13 and 16.—The central line of the design is completed by Panels 13 and 16, the former at the bottom and the latter at the top. Panel 13 contains the sun in splendour, now very much wasted, and Panel 16 the crescent moon enclosed within an inner belt of stars and an outer one of clouds. Panel 16 can be seen in the upper left-hand corner of Pl. XIII.

Panel 7.—This panel forms the left-hand bottom corner of the “pedestal” on which the central part of the design has been built up, and is balanced

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\(^1\) Op. cit., fig. 8.  
\(^2\) Fraser, op. cit., pp. lxxix ff.
by Panel 17 on the right-hand side. It is poorly preserved, the upper part in particular being largely blank. The following details, however, can still be made out—the Royal Arms of Great Britain, enclosed within the Garter and another order, presumably the Thistle, as in the case of the Royal Arms of the period of Charles I at Murthly Castle; the dexter supporter, a unicorn; part of a lion’s tail, which identifies the sinister supporter; and, above the blank, part of the English crest. The shield is charged: 1st and 4th grand quarters, Scotland; 2nd grand quarter, charges illegible but presumably 1st and 4th France, 2nd and 3rd England; 3rd grand quarter, Ireland. The panel at Murthly shows a similar arrangement, except that the charges in the 2nd grand quarter are reversed. The border of the panel shows bands of black, white, red, and yellow colour.

Panel 17.—This panel is set opposite to, and generally resembles, Panel 7; it is fortunately best preserved at the top, where the other is largely blank. Here we can see a helm, mantling, traces of what is doubtless a crown, the Scottish crest, part of a label bearing the words NEM[O] ME, the standards, and between the standards and the crest two obscure devices which may be the rose and thistle mentioned by Lyons. The dexter supporter, a unicorn, apparently crowned, and some traces of a lion on the sinister side also appear. Of the charges on the shield, only that in the first grand quarter (Scotland) can now be identified; but the fact that the second grand quarter was quartered as in Panel 7 appears very clearly from the difference in the colours of the fields. A fleur-de-lys can just be made out below the unicorn, and the dark object seen below the lion’s paw on the sinister side is doubtless the Westminister portculis recorded by Lyons. Rose, thistle, fleur-de-lys, and portcullis all occur in corresponding positions on the Murthly panel.

Panel 8.—This is another of the four large panels, and forms the upper left-hand corner of the “pedestal.” No part of it is well preserved, and in particular one of the five boards that it spans is completely denuded of painting. Below this blank space can be seen a shield bearing two coats impaled, namely: Dexter, three fleurs-de-lys, two and one, presumably for Bourbon; sinister, a charge resembling the chains of Navarre, or possibly an escarbuncle. The supporters are two monsters with upturned snouts, sharply pointed teeth, and scaly bodies intertwining below the shield. Some marks on the neck of the dexter one may indicate either a collar or a mane. Above the blank board appear parts of the crest, apparently a griffon’s head and a long waving tail. The tinctures of the shield have faded, but the border of the cartouche shows bands of black, white, red, and yellow.

Panel 18.—This panel corresponds with Panel 8 on the opposite side of the ceiling, and resembles it in a general way. Again we have a shield

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1 Sir William Steuart acquired Murthly in 1616 (Fraser, op. cit., p. xxvii).

2 Loc. cit.
enclosed within a decorative band, which has been Gules, and supporters represented by monsters with long lizard-like bodies. In this case, however, the monsters have barbed and pointed tongues and webbed feet; their tails have disappeared through the wasting of the paint on the board below the shield. Above the shield, where Panel 8 was blank, there is a helm surmounted by a ducal coronet, with leafy branches taking the place of mantling. The poor preservation of the painting makes identification of the charges on the shield impossible, though the Lord Lyon King of Arms suggests that this coat, like the one on Panel 8, is foreign. The only details that can be made out are, about the centre of the sinister side, a lion passant gardant, originally Gules, on a field semée with indications of a barry in one corner; in sinister chief a small lion rampant; and on the dexter side, slightly higher than the head of the lion passant gardant, two lioncels.

Panel 9.—This is the easternmost of the medium-sized panels on the S. haunch of the vault (Pl. XIV, 2). The shield is set in a frame which had finials at its upper corners consisting of square capitals supporting balls; above is a coronet apparently of sixteen points, and below the legend EARLE OF ATHOIL identifies the owner of the arms. The shield is charged: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, a fess chequy; 2nd and 3rd, within a double tressure flory-counter-flory, a lion rampant. It is to be remarked that the chequers are Gules and Argent, not Azure and Argent as they should have been in a Stewart coat.

Panel 10.—This panel balances Panel 9 on the N. haunch of the vault. The painting is completely wasted, and one of the boards of the ceiling is loose at this point; but that Lyons was right in his identification of the arms is proved by the inscription THE [D]VIK O[F] LENNO[X], which can still be made out on the board below the loosened one.

Panel 10.—This panel (Pl. XV, 1) adjoins Panel 9 on the W. and resembles it in a general way. The shield is set in a similar frame with finials; a coronet bearing, presumably, twenty pellets, of which eleven are shown in profile, appears in a corresponding position; and the owner’s name is again inscribed below—DAM AGNEIS MONCRIEF, wife of Sir William Steuart (supra). The shield is charged: A chief ermine, a lion rampant.

Panel 20.—Dame Agnes’s panel is balanced by that of her husband, on the N. haunch of the vault (Pl. XV, 2). The shield bearing Sir William Steuart’s arms is set in a frame similar to those already described, above which there is a coronet of sixteen points. The shield is charged: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, a fess checky; 2nd and 3rd, a ship in full sail. The ships now appear in outline only, and the chequers are Gules and Argent, as in Panel 9. Below the shield is a partly wasted inscription THE LAI[RD] OF GRAINTV[?E]LIE. The eighth letter of the last word appears to
be an E, but it is very indistinct and may have been I or L. In the border of the cartouche, at the nine, twelve, and three o'clock points, appear the initials S(ir) W(illiam) S(teuart).

Panel 11.—With this panel we pass from heraldry to the Scriptures, as Panels 11, 12, 21, and 22, which flank the monogram and moon on the central line, depict the four evangelists. Panel 11 (Pl. XVI, 1), which adjoins Dame Agnes Moncrieff, is devoted to SANT [M]ATHOV, as is shown by the inscription in the upper margin of the cartouche. The evangelist is shown as a robed, bare-headed, and bearded figure, seated on the left of the picture holding a book, with his emblem the Angel behind him in the centre. In the right background can be seen some traces of what may have been a distant building.

Panel 12.—This panel (Pl. XVI, 2), which similarly bears the words SANT [M]ARK in the upper margin, is the westernmost of the row on the S. haunch of the vault. It is considerably stained, and the painting is consequently obscured. The saint can, however, be seen sitting or reclining, with a book, on the right-hand side of the picture; ashlar masonry, with a window and a pillar, is represented in the background, and in the foreground more ashlar or tiling. No vestige of the Lion can be made out, and it was probably not included in the design.

Panel 22.—This panel (Pl. XVI, 3) balances Panel 12, being the westernmost of the row on the N. haunch of the vault. It contains a picture of SANT LVKE, dressed in a collarless tunic having a fastening at the neck and a right sleeve of a darker colour than the rest, and wearing a cap with its edge rolled up to show the lighter-coloured lining. He is seated to the left of the picture in front of a background of columns, with a large book open in his hands and another lying on a desk. Below the desk appears the head of the Ox.

Panel 21.—This panel (Pl. XIII, lower right-hand corner) is immediately E. of the last, and balances Panel 11 on the opposite side. The subject is SANT IOHN, who is shown seated in the centre with two columns in the background. He is dressed in a flowing, low-necked robe with belt, cuffs, and rolled-over portion at the neck, all of a darker colour. In his hands there is a small open book. The Eagle is not depicted.

Panel 1.—This is the easternmost of the row of panels that are set above the S. wall-head. It is of small size and round, and contains a robed figure shown against a background of columns and arches. It is considerably wasted, and all that can now be seen of the inscription is BY[?F] in the right-hand, or W., margin of the cartouche.

Panel 2.—This panel, which adjoins Panel 1, is larger than it and is oblong with rounded ends. It is also considerably wasted, but on one of the less damaged boards appears the lower part of a robed figure standing under a roof supported on four pillars. Between the feet is a heart-shaped
Part of the north-western quarter of the ceiling, showing Panels 15, 16, 21, and 22.

A. GRAHAM.

CEILING AT GRANDTULLY.

[Facing p. 152.]
1. Panel 14: monogram of SWS and DAM.


3. Panel 27.

A. Graham.

Ceiling at Grandtully.

Panel 10: the arms of Dame Agnes Moncreiff.

A. Graham.

Ceiling at Grandtully.
Ceiling at Grandtully.
THE PAINTED CEILING IN GRANDTULLY CHURCH. 153

red object, to which a kind of wand extends downwards from the left hand. The right hand is invisible, but from where it should be something resembling a palm-leaf also descends to the object. In the upper border of the cartouche there is a small human face, and below it the legend [?]NOVN[?]E, possibly a proper name.

Panel 3.—This is the easternmost of the four niche-like panels that comprise the rest of this row. It contains a wasted figure, and the words ..........TRVES VNTO can be made out in the margin.

Panel 4.—It is only the uppermost part of this panel that is reasonably well preserved, and here can be seen a human head, with a short beard and flat cap, framed by curtains or set in the doorway of a tent. The words [LEARN] OF M[E F]OR I AM LOVLIE [?G]O. . . . . . . [?]S appear in the arched border that forms the head of the niche. The first part of this inscription corresponds closely with Matt. xi, 29—"Take my yoke upon you and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart"; but the fragmentary second part does not agree with the following words of the verse as they appear in any version of the Gospel, and it may well be part of some completely different text.

Panel 5.—Little of the contents of this panel can be seen apart from some scrolls at the top. Enough of the inscription can, however, be read, on the W. half of the niche, to permit of its identification as part of 1 Peter i, 16—BE YE HOLIE FOR I AM HOLIE. On the W. half of the niche-head appears [?LIN]ES BECO .......

Panel 6.—This is the westernmost panel of this row on the S. side. It is much wasted, and nothing can be said about the figure that appears dimly on it. Of the inscription, R[?]IEN[?]O [?]I REMEMBER THE TYM. . . . . . . AS. . . . . can be read; these words are reminiscent of Psalm xlii, 4 ("When I remember these things, I pour out my soul in me"), but the correspondence is not exact.

Panel 23.—This panel is the easternmost of the row above the N. wall-head, and corresponds with Panel 1. The picture is wasted, but of the inscription we can read FEARE WA[LK C]IRCVMSPECTLIE THEY AR. . . . . The opening words may be derived from Eph. v, 15 and 16—"See then that ye walk circumspectly, not as fools, but as wise, redeeming the time, because the days are evil," although the correspondence is far from exact. The position and spacing of the fragmentary later words make it possible that they formed part of a separate text.

Panel 24.—This panel corresponds with Panel 2 on the opposite side. It portrays a female figure wearing a dark-coloured bodice and a skirt with a pleated or lined apron over it. Of the inscription, HOP. . . . . . . FORE AND BE W[?]S[?]RO[?]G can be made out. Above the cartouche is a cherub head.

Panel 25.—As the easternmost of the niche-like panels, this one corre-
sponds with Panel 3. The picture is wasted except for some vague appearance of drapery, and all that can be read of the inscription is THE[S]CRTIE[?H]...A...TO THE END. This is reminiscent of Jer. iii, 5—"Will he reserve his anger for ever, even unto the end?", but the correspondence is not at all close.

Panel 26.—Nothing can be made of either painting or inscription.

Panel 27.—This is the best-preserved of the niche-like panels (Pl. XIV, 3). It shows a robed and hooded figure framed in a canopy, with the right hand raised towards the face. The legible remains of the inscription read AS TH...[OK or CK or OR] OF GOD PVT... 1 Peter v, 2 contains the words "Feed the flock of God which is among you," but although "flock of God" is a possible reading here, the comparison does not help us to a reconstruction of the whole text.

Panel 28.—Nothing can be made of either painting or inscription.

I desire to express my indebtedness to the Royal Commission on the Ancient Monuments of Scotland and to Captain Ian G. Lindsay, F.S.A.Scot., for permission to make use of their photographs, and to the Lord Lyon King of Arms, Dr H. Meikle, Mr T. Innes of Learney and Kinnairdy, F.S.A.Scot., Mr G. P. H. Watson, F.S.A.Scot., and Mrs S. Scarlett Smith for valuable help and advice.

VII.

PROCessional Roll of a Scottish Armorial Funeral, Stated to Have Been Used for the Obsequies of George, 1st Marquess of Huntly, 1636. By Thomas Innes of Learney, Albany Herald, F.S.A.Scot.

(Read October 16, 1943.)

The Society of Antiquaries has invited me to contribute a description of the long and picturesque roll of an early seventeenth century Scottish funeral procession, which came into possession of the Society of Antiquaries through the celebrated David Laing, whose industry saved so many Scottish historical fragments. The roll is referred to in the Proceedings of the Society, 1874, p. 245, from which it appears that the procession was the subject of a paper by Laing himself, June 1873, but this was unfortunately held over for printing in a volume of Archaeologia. This never materialised, and we are accordingly now deprived of that learned antiquary's knowledge concerning the provenance of this most interesting roll, a form of record very popular in the Middle Ages, of which there are still many examples
in England, but in Scotland, as in the case of other records, only too few have survived.

According to the backing the procession is that of the funeral of George, 1st Marquis of Huntly, June 1636. George, 6th Earl and 1st Marquis of Huntly (Pl. XXII, 1) was a minor at the time of his father's death, which took place suddenly at Strathbogie—that is, Huntly Castle—20th October 1576, where the earl took a fit playing football, a circumstance which gives us a pleasant glimpse of the greatest magnate of northern Scotland taking an active part in the local sports of the district. His son and successor, the future Marquis, was educated in France, but, returning soon after 1580, he married, 21st July 1588, Lady Henrietta Stewart (Pl. XXII, 2), daughter of Esmé, Duke of Lennox. Huntly became on friendly terms with James VI., relations which, anyway in private, he seems to have retained throughout his life, though, as a prominent and powerful Roman Catholic, he incurred the deadly enmity of the Reformed Kirk and its adherents. In 1592 he received the King's Commission to apprehend the Bonnie Earl o' Moray, whose "cruel slaughter" brought the Earl into trouble. Though not apparently an unwelcome occurrence to King James, the incident led Huntly into considerable trouble, aggravated by his share in the conspiracy of the "Spanish Blanks," for which he was attainted, 21st July 1593, and excommunicated by the Kirk. The King was more or less obliged to proceed northward and destroy the Earl's castle of Strathbogie, in 1594, where the great tower of the earlier stone castle, of which the foundations have now been disclosed in the courtyard, was apparently completely demolished. In the following year, however, on 3rd October 1595, the Earl defeated Argyll, the King's Lieutenant, at the battle of Glenlivet, and upon MacCailean's crestfallen return to Holyroodhouse, King James is said to have remarked with a chuckle: "Fair fa' ye, Geordie Gordon, for sending him hame looking sae like a subject."

Huntly personally acquitted himself with distinction in the battle where his horse was killed under him, and was indeed saved and re-horsed by Innes of Innermarkie, who, like his predecessor, had been virtually Hereditary Esquire to the Earl of Huntly. Two years later, both the excommunication and the forfeiture were reduced, and the Earl was, on 13th December 1597, with a public and heraldic ceremony (referred to below), restored to his honours as 6th Earl of Huntly, and on 17th April 1599, on the occasion of the baptism of Princess Margaret, he was created Marquis of Huntly, Earl of Enzie, Lord Gordon and Badenoch, the Earl of Arran being at the same time created Marquis of Hamilton. An account of the inaugural ceremonial, then contained in the records of the Lord Lyon, was preserved by Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh.¹

It is interesting to notice that it was Lyon who—formally—"asked His

¹ Works, ii. p. 535.
Majesty if His Majesty would be pleasit to promote these Noblemen to further honours," and that in the course of the ceremony, when the Earls had been set down on their knees before the King on velvet cushions, "Lyon made an harangue both to His Majesty and to them." He next took the Earls' oaths of homage to God and the King. Lyon having then got the Marquesses' coronets, delivered these to the King, from whom he received them back, and it was then Lyon's duty to place them on their heads, saying "George, Marquis of Huntley, Earl of Enzy, Lord Gordon and Badenoch"—which the Heralds then, after a fanfare from the trumpeters, proclaimed out of the Palace windows.

In the early years of the seventeenth century the Marquis distinguished himself by his magnificent restoration of the palace-castle of Huntly, but his last years were rendered miserable by the feud with the Crichtons which followed the disastrous "Burning of Freondaught." It was whilst detained in Edinburgh by the litigation arising out of this dispute that the Marquis, then over seventy, was struck by mortal illness, and, wishing to die at home, set northwards "in a bed within his chariot," towards Strathbogie.¹ The journey proved too much for him, and the Marquis died at Dundee in the house and tavern of Robert Murray, burgess, on 13th June 1636. His remains were "lifted frae Dundee to Strathbogie" on 25th June, and, after reposing in his ancestral castle, were taken to the kirk of Bellie, within which parish the Bog of Gight or Gordon Castle was situated, on 26th August, "from which it was convoyit with some friends on the morn, at nicht to Elgin," and on 30th August 1636 was interred by torchlight in Elgin Cathedral. A preliminary statement to this effect is a necessary precedent to an examination of the processional roll, of which a little of the commencement, including, perhaps, the "conductor of the sauries," might seem wanting, and which terminates abruptly just at the point where we should have expected to find the hearse and pall, which was "of black velvet embellished with two silver crosses," and which, along with the chief mourners, should have formed the concluding section of the roll, if it had been the record of that particular funeral. Had it existed, this concluding section might have provided some further and conclusive element identifying the roll with what it is stated to be—the funeral procession of this Marquis of Huntly.

Apart from the long-standing statement, there is, unfortunately, and in spite of the wealth of heraldic display indicated by the artist, not a single emblem which can be relied on conclusively identifying this roll with the funeral procession of either this or any other Marquis or Earl of Huntly, or indeed with anybody at all, a point which emphasises the historical

¹ In view of the statements usually made about the condition of Scottish highways even in the early eighteenth century, it is worth while observing that in 1636 a chariot could proceed from Edinburgh to Moray.
importance of heraldry, and the unfortunate results of neglecting to depict it with at least a reasonable attempt at accuracy. An artist like that of the present roll, slurring it over with loose suggestion which, even upon careful analysis, leads us nowhere, misses the scientific purpose of the science. The salient feature of his heraldic draughtsmanship is that scutcheons which ought to have been the same at different parts of the procession are not the same. Consequently, the whole basis of identification collapses, and so far as concerns the armorial delineature which, if properly drawn, would have conclusively settled the identity of the "subject" (if that is the proper term in which to refer to the defunct who, although lacking in our present illustration, is the cynosure of such a ceremony), this galaxy of heraldry identifies no one.

On a preliminary examination, and before being shown the second copy of the Roll, with its additional Notitia, I was, though with some misgiving (since the costumes seemed to me at least two or three decades too early), going provisionally to accept the Laing description and presume the Roll was a heraldically clumsy attempt to delineate the funeral of the 1st Marquess of Huntly from observing:

1. The livery-colours on the pincels and the scrollwork on what are called the "standards" are Azure and Or—which indeed are the Gordon liveries.

2. That what is called the "antique shield," the first quarter is Azure three crescents Or, and that the 2nd and 3rd quarters are tinctured in Or and Gules. The crescents should have been boars' heads, and these boars' heads appear elsewhere in this procession as Argent, three boars' heads Gules.

3. That there is a repeated quartering of Fraser, at approximately the place where it should appear in the Huntly arms, i.e. in the quarter diagonally opposite the first blue quarter, where boars' heads and not the crescents should have appeared.

The detail further appears in the tabard or coat of honour which is actually blazoned, 1st, Argent a lion rampant Gules (conceivably this is a mistake for the three lions' heads erased of the Lordship of Badenoch, which normally appears in the second quarter of the Huntly arms), 2nd, Azure, 3 crescents Or, the latter being probably the tressed crescents Gules which appropriately belong to the 3rd quarter of the Huntly shield, whereas the first quarter is properly Azure, 3 boars' heads couped Or and, the 3rd, Azure, 3 cinquefoils Argent, which ought properly to be the fourth quarter, but is here, at least so far, rightly placed above the blue and gold quarter which ought to be, but is not, Gordon. 4th, Argent, 3 boars' heads couped Gules, which would seem a travesty of the Gordon quarter transferred from the 1st to the 4th and tinctured wrong.
Similar considerations may have weighed with Laing in his attribution, but, as we shall see, they are negatived by other factors.

The heraldry as it stands, in which Argent, a lion more or less rampant Gules, appears frequently, not invariably, as the premier coat, gives an heraldic inference that the funeral is that of a member of the house of Dundas, but no Dundas ever bore the other three quarters, and no Dundas was ever entitled to the particular peerage emblems displayed in other parts of the procession. Even if the lion has been misdrawn and it were possible to suppose that it is an Ogilvie lion passant guardant, the other quarterings are inapplicable to Lord Ogilvie, and also to Lord Banff, who, in any event, was not created until 1642 and did not die until 1683, which is far too late for the costumes worn in the procession. But for this fact, the initials A.B. at the point where the ciphers should be shown on either side of the arms borne by the saulies, might have indicated a Lord Banff, but none existed at the appropriate time, and none bore the quarterings suggested, nor does any other noble appear, with the initial A. and with a nomen dignitatis with initial B. to apply to the arms shown. I am therefore brought to the conclusion that the slovenly manner in which the heraldry has been depicted has completely deprived us of the information which, even a reasonable observer and intelligent delineator would have provided, and that from this great display of armory we can draw no more assistance than the three items above mentioned, which, grossly inaccurate as they are, might be very slightly suggestive that the attribution of the procession to the 1st Marquis of Huntly is correct, whilst, on the other hand, no alternative personage is reasonably suggested by the armorial drawings.

Since writing the foregoing two paragraphs, which I have purposely retained for their comparative value, a second copy of the roll has been brought to my notice by the Director of the Museum. This version, though in a more tattered condition, has considerably more writing upon it, but, beyond this and the fact that a few fragments are missing and others are pasted together somewhat out of their places, the two rolls are identical. The writing, upon this secondary version, is, however, sufficient to satisfy me that the heraldry is deliberately indefinite, has no reference to any particular person, family or funeral, and that what we have before us are two rolls setting forth the conventional order of funeral procession for a nobleman in Scotland, at or about the beginning of the seventeenth century. This explains why the costumes of the characters suggest a period of at least a couple of decades earlier than Lord Huntly's death in 1636. It is evident that these were rolls in the possession either of one of the Heralds, or, perhaps, one of the deacon-painters who, under heraldic supervision, prepared the trappings of these ceremonies, but I do see no reason to doubt that there is this much truth in Laing's statement, viz. that the principal roll was probably indeed that sent out and used for marshalling the obsequies of
the 1st Marquis of Huntly, whilst the more detailed one was evidently that
which had been more frequently used, at any rate for reference, and, incidentally, correction, according to different circumstances.

I will now proceed to a description of the procession, which, with certain exceptions, is quite upon the general lines of those of the Scottish nobility in the first half of the seventeenth century, and such officially conducted funerals as those of the Marquis of Hamilton, 2nd September 1625, the Earl of Buccleuch, 20th November 1633, and the Earl of Kinnoull, 19th August 1635, officially vouched by Lord Lyon Sir James Balfour of Denmills.1

The procession should have commenced with a Conductor of the Saulies, with a black baton in his hand, and, on this occasion, I think that functionary, or two of them, appear back beside the trumpeters (Pl. XVIII, 2), and I can only suppose that at the moment depicted by the artist the Conductor of the Saulies stood thereabouts and had not yet taken his place at the front of the procession. Next follow the 18 hooded Saulies, two and two, each carrying the arms of the defunct in buckram hatchments, and mounted upon a staff (Pl. XVIII, 1). The next item (Pl. XVIII, 2) is eight square “brods” intituled The Branches of the Defunct (Pl. XVII, 1), and which ought to be the arms of his eight great-grandparents and which, according to the normal practice, ought not to have appeared at this part of the procession. They appear again later on (Pl. XVII, 2 and Pl. XIX, 5), upon banners, in approximately their proper place, and, strange to say, they there appear as somewhat different “achievements” from those here depicted, and I need hardly say that even the most privileged individuals have no business to aspire to more than eight great-grandparents, and, as already indicated, the artist did not draw the heraldic details with any attempt at accuracy.

The second Roll, however, more explicitly states: “His branches, four, eight or twelve, or more, as the desire can justifie (be conceded? . . . when . . . . borne be saulies tua in rank and of gentle? men, if they like.”

Apparently this preliminary display of the branches might be either by saulies or gentlemen, and the qualifications about numbers would alone make it clear that the Roll was for no specific funeral. It is curious to find the number 12 included. It is, alas, too true that many people have “on sixteen branches” only 12 that can be proved; it is rather novel to find that there was provision for displaying such an “incomplete” proof-of-noblesse. Nowadays many people might have thought those who could not display 16 would have preferred to make a display of 8, but, really, this provision shows a remarkable sense of the scientific value of preuves de noblesse, and a corresponding absence of any false pride in the matter.

The two gesticulating men who come next (Pl. XVIII, 2) are (as above indicated) presumably the two Conductors of the Saulies. There were two

1 Balfour's Heraldic Tracts, Maidment ed., pp. 101-105.
at Lord Kinnoull's funeral, and, from their appearance here, one surmises that the eight men carrying the branches of the defunct on square brods were probably intended to walk, and may eventually have walked, on either side of the pall. The artist may therefore actually have depicted the procession in the course of formation, and before the Conductors of the Saulies had got the bearers of the branches out of a position they would not eventually occupy—save as in awaiting the pall. Next (Pl. XVIII, 2) follow four trumpets, two and two, "the one two to relieve the other two," a thoughtful provision for maintaining constant musical accompaniment for the procession. Next comes "the first gentleman, bearing the funeral Gumphion of taffeta," a phrase which marks the first "gentleman" in the cortege 1 (Pl. XVIII, 3 and Pl. XX, 1). The funeral gumphion was a gloomy flag of black, depicting symbols of dissolution, with the motto Memento Mori. Next comes a rather interesting flag, the pincel en deceuil (Pl. XX, 1), a black pennon with a black-and-white fringe, upon which is depicted a golden circlet emblazoned either with the title or motto and encircling a crest and coronet, whilst there is blue and gold foliage "of the liveries" (i.e. armorial livery colours) upon the rest of the "field," and apparently the motto on a scroll amongst it. Then follows the "standard in mourning," here (Pl. XX, 1) shown as a black flag with a black-and-white fringe, upon which is depicted the full achievement, shield, helmet, mantling, coronet, crest, and supporters of the defunct, and quite a different flag from the mediaeval standard, which is a long tapering flag. It is more properly termed in the Kinnoull funeral procession, The Great Mourning Banner. Next (Pl. XVIII, 3) follows "his horse in mourning with his leader," or in more terse and gloomy language in Kinnoull's procession, "the dool horse."

Next follows the tabard (Pl. XVIII, 3), borne aloft upon a pole and here described as "the Coat of Arms in Colours." Behind this comes a flag (Pl. XX, 2) which I should describe as a banner per fess sable and argent. The artist has not named it, but in the Buccleuch and Kinnoull processions it appears as "a little banner of the defunct's colours," and in Lord Kinnoull's funeral as "on the point of a lance, the colours of the house," in each of these cases being borne by a man on horseback. Next comes the "pincel in colours," which is the same flag as the previous pincel, but with the background in colour, and the motto running into the tail of the pointed flag. In the second copy the pincel in colours definitely shows a phrase—apparently ORLUCADYIA SEVERA—on the chaplet, and another motto, ORDY GANDUN ADVO, on scroll running into the fly of the flag. These are evidently merely conventional letterings, and one may deduce that the pensel showed both the motto and the nomen dignitatis of its owner. 2 This

1 The distinction between the objects borne by "gentlemen" and by other ranks. A careful examination shows that the "gentlemen" are indicated in the drawing by their swords.

2 Cf. "sett up their names againe upon standards," at the restoration, 13th Dec. 1597 of the "Popish Earls" (Angus, Erroll, and Huntly) as recorded in the History of King James Sext, p. 668.
1. "Souldes" carrying "brods" of the defunct's "eight branches."

2. Gentlemen carrying flags displaying the "eight branches."

3. A Scottish feudal retainer's livery, as worn at the close of the 16th century.

T. INNES OF LEARNEY.

SCOTTISH ARMORIAL FUNERAL.

[Facing p. 160.]
T. Innes of Learney.

Scottish Armorial Funeral.
T. Innes of Learney.

Scottish Armorial Funeral.
1. The (A) gumphion, (B) pinsel en deuil, (C) Great Mourning Banner (here styled the "standard in mourning").

2. The (A) banner of the colours of the house, (B) pinsel in colours, (C) the "standard in colours."

T. INNES OF LEARNEY.  Scottish Armorial Funeral.
1. (A) The defunct's "horse and lacquey in colours," (B) gentleman bearing the helmet and coronet, (C) gentleman bearing the gauntlets.

2. (A) Gentleman bearing forked flag displaying "the quarters of the defunct's coat of arms," (B) the Horse of Parliament draped with footmantle and his lacquey.

T. INNES OF LEARNEY.  SCOTTISH ARMORIAL FUNERAL.
1. George Gordon, 1st Marquis of Huntly; created 17th April 1599, d. 13th June 1636.

2. Lady Henrietta Stewart, Marchioness of Huntly; m. at Holyrood, 21st July 1588, d. 2nd September 1642.

3. George Gordon, 2nd Marquis of Huntly; beheaded by the Covenanters, 22nd March 1640.


The first three Marquises of Huntly, from the creation of the dignity for the 6th Earl. George, 4th Marquis and 9th Earl, was created Duke of Gordon, 1st November 1684. A portrait of Mary Grant, wife of the 3rd Marquis, and afterwards Countess of Airlie, will be found in W. Wilson, "House of Airlie," ii. p. 92.
interesting flag seems a peculiarly Scottish one, and, as we shall see, is referred to by Lyndesay of the Mount.

Next comes the "standard in colours," likewise a banner displaying the complete achievement, and in this case with the interesting addition of a compartment along the foot, bearing the motto: *Obduranium adversus* (Pl. XX, 2 and Pl. XVIII, 3). It is at least correct to distinguish such a flag from a "Banner," because the latter should only display the shield-device. Lyndesay, indeed, refers to all three flags, but apparently they were at the front of the procession:

"Foremost in the front, to beir my pinside ane wicht campioun" (*Squier Meldrum*)
(line 95).

then follows a band of nobles,

"Thair capitane with my standart in his hand on bairdit hors"  
(line 104).

Lyndesay, it will be noticed, treats the "standard" as a flag distinct from the "pinseil," but does not define whether he meant the long motto-banded standards used in the fifteenth century or the rectangular ones depicted in these rolls. I fancy he meant the long standards of the earlier heraldry. He is also clear about the banner, however:

"Amang that band my baner sall be borne  
Of silver schene thrice otteris into sabill" (line 106).

This is a clear description of the correct heraldic banner, displaying the shield-charges over its whole surface—what we see most to-day in the form of the Royal quartered Ensign, and tressed lion rampant, flags, but, of course, also in the numerous house-flags flown over country houses and castles. The carrying-banner was, however, of fixed sizes.¹

The next part of the procession is "His horse and lacquey in colours," namely, a charger and attendant in livery colours of the "house"—a term which we have seen pointedly used in relation to the banner of the liveryward in the procession (p.160). The detail of the lacquey's dress (Pl. XVII, 3) is decidedly interesting, as illustrating the form of livery-clothes issued to the retainers of sixteenth-seventeenth century Scottish noblemen.² What is shown is a uniform consisting of a skirted doublet with horizontal "guards" of the livery colours, much like the mid-sixteenth century dress of the

Reference in 1644 to "divers utheris pinside maid for the barronis" (Spalding, *Memorials of the Trudles*, p. 343) shows these flags related to the feudal baronage, cf. also Mackay's pinside, *Tartans of the Clans and Families of Scotland*, p. 9, n. 2.

¹ T. Innes of Learney, *Scotts Heraldry*, p. 27.

² In Scotland, as on the Continent, the liveried retainers bore their Lords' *arms* embroidered back and breast, a point which the profile drawing in this Roll cannot indicate. For example, in 1661 the Lord Lyon's official lacquey is described as "richie clad with livers and armes on breast and bak" (J. Cameron Less, *St Giles*, p. 233), and the Town Serjeants of Aberdeen likewise bore the City Arms on their ancient livery coats.
Yeomen of the Guard; but with peculiar wide hanging sleeves, from which the close undersleeve protrudes. The hose are of the contemporary slashed style and long gaiters, gartered elaborately below the knee, complete the dress. It should be compared with that of the retainer in armour "crying the slogan," beside the armorial achievement of the Earl of Gowrie, depicted in the Foreman-Workman Armorial Register (Stoddart, Scottish Arms, pl. 29). In that case the heraldic design is preserved upon the skirt or "basses" worn below the belt-line of the upper armour.

This horse seems the preliminary item of the "cors present" since he precedes the "harness," and, accordingly, this part of the procession seems that referred to by Lyndsey of the Mount in these lines:

"Syne next my bier sall cum my corspresent
My bairdit hors, my harness and my speir
With some great men of my awin kynrent.\(^1\)
Quhilk salbe ofered with ane gay garment
To Mars, his priest, at my interrment."

This phraseology is somewhat peculiar; the offering being apparently not to Holy Church, but to the god of War. Who represented this pagan deity at a mediæval funeral? The point offers an interesting field for further investigation, and suggests the survival of some very primitive rites in the funerals of even the sixteenth century.

The two "Riders" and the subject of the "corspresent" seem referred to in the primitive code entitled the "MacAlpine Laws" and quoted thus: "Every man shall be buried according to his quality. If he be a gentleman that has done great actions for the commonwealth, he shall be buried after this manner. Two horsemen shall pass before him to the church; the first mounted upon a white horse, cloathed in the defunct's best apparel\(^2\) and

\(^1\) Does not this word explain the term "Baron-Branch" in the "ordinary ceremonies" of creation of peers (A.P.S., i. p. 103, ii. p. 15), for kynrent is clearly a form of kindred, and, applying this form of ending to Branch, one gets bannred, surely: "bannered," viz, the "great barons," i.e., those who displayed square banners in the field—of which we find examples in the print of Carberry Hill (Scott. Heraldry, pl. viii and p. 29).

\(^2\) The rider of the white horse is, in the later heraldic form of funeral, clearly the "great man of my awin kynrent" of Lyndsey. To some extent, at least, "the priest" also had come to be the clergyman, and the custom is that which evidently led to the hanging up of certain of the defunct's armorial honours in the church, over his tomb—as instance the well-known example of the shield, helmet, and surcoat, of the Black Prince, in Canterbury Cathedral (A. C. Fox Davies, Complete Guide to Heraldry, fig. 271, p. 174). The practice of hanging a banner of the arms of the Representative of the Family over the Family Pew in the kirk is one of which examples still survive, e.g. that of Lord Linlithgow in the Kirk of Abercorn (G. Scott Moncrieff, Stones of Scotland, f. 69). It emphasises the relationship of the "organised family" to the "organised religious institution," a fact duly recognised in Law, as noticed by Erskine, and Bell, s.c. "Heirship Moveables," and the right to protect such armorial honours in the Kirk lay with the heir not the executor (J. Dallaway, Heraldic Inquiries, 215) because the heir represented the "house and blood"—and we have seen the "colours of the house" appear in the procession, i.e. of the mansionate or organised family (Old Regime, p. 5). All of which emphasises, even in the late Middle Ages and beyond, how much the Scottish religious organisation was related to "the family," as indeed Prof. G. G. Coulton observes in Scottish Abbeys and Social Life, p. 16. The outstanding feature is the manner in which religious order, civil law, and domestic custom in Scotland combined to emphasise and preserve "the family" as a vital human institution.
PROCESSIONAL ROLL OF SCOTTISH ARMORIAL FUNERAL.

bearing his armour; the other shall be upon a black horse, in a mourning apparel; and when the corpse is to be interred, he who is in mourning apparel shall turn his back to the altar, and lamentably bewail the death of his master; and then return the same way that he came: the other shall offer his horse and armour to the priest, and then inter the corpse with all the rites and ceremonies of the Church."  

Next follow the armorial honours (Pl. XIX, 4), each borne on a pole, viz. the helmet (Pl. XXI, 1) called the headpiece, with his crown (i.e. coronet), and in 1633 none below earls used coronets of rank as distinct from the little strawberry-leaved crest-coronets of the feudal baronage. Next come the gauntlets, and "his arming sword with his spurs," then comes a rather unusual emblem, "the corset." This, in the Middle Ages, would have indicated the funeral of the holder of a fief de hauberc or feudal barony. At a funeral where a sufficient number of heralds were desired to be in attendance, these "armouries" were carried by them. I have an impression that the Officers of Arms conveniently deputised for "Mars" to the extent of taking over the "cors-present," or its valuation.

The bearing of these armouries of the defunct is duly described by Lyndesay also:

"Next after them aye campioum honourabill
Sall bear my basnet with my funerals,
Syne after him in order triumphall
My arming sword, my glaives of plait and shield" (line 110).

Next appears (Pl. XIX, 4) what is described as "the antique shield with the hail arms thereon," and it was from an analysis of the ill-drawn charges upon this badly executed shield that (prior to being shown the second Roll) I inclined to the conclusion that the attribution of the procession to the 1st Marquis of Huntly was probably correct.

In the second copy, immediately after "His antique shield with the hail armes thereon" is inscribed

"Here for ayt Knyt entres ayt tua Handidt sword
drawn and born by ayt gentleman."

It is comments such as this which disclose that the Rolls are not records of any particular funeral, but guides for marshalling funerals according to the rank of the defunct.

The next item in the procession (Pl. XIX, 4) is "a ryder in arms," and this man in armour also appears, at a more advanced point, in the procession of the Marquess of Hamilton, but is not specifically noticeable in those of the Earls of Buccleuch and Kinnoull.

1 Wil. Guthrie, General History of Scotland, 1767, i. p. 155.
3 Cf. the Rothes Funeral Procession prints, and Sir Philip Sydney’s funeral, as illustrated in J. Dallaway, Heraldic Inquiries, p. 250.
The second copy of the Roll gives "His hors of tourneyment or arms wt his ryder in armes"; terminology which is suggestive of the status of "tournement nobility" which on the Continent was related to ownership of a crest,\(^1\) and which, as an order, Fox Davies does not think existed in England—though I rather think he jumped to a wrong conclusion—but which we here duly find indicated in *Scottish* heraldry, with its closer association with that of France. The horse and rider at this point is evidently related to Lyndesay’s item at line 115 of *Squier Meldrum*:

"Next after him ane man in armour bricht, . . . upon ane spear to bear my coat-armour."

If that meant the tabard, we have seen that garment (the armorial surcoat) already carried by a gentleman on foot, but, the more so as the top of the spear here is wasted away, this rider may have carried a spear-banner displaying the Arms in a small size, much like the miniature spear-banner in the effigy of Sir Simon de Felbrigg.\(^2\)

The next four figures (Pls. XIX, 4 and XXI, 2) represent an unusual feature which is not found in the other records of funeral processions, namely, four forted flags each depicting an escutcheon of one of "the quarters of the defunct's coat of arms."

Following this comes (Pls. XIX, 5 and XXI, 2) "the horse of Parliament," "draped with footmantle, and his lacquey"—the test of legislative rank in the kingdom. The procession of the Lord High Commissioner is to-day the survival of the ancient Riding.\(^3\)

Next follow "the eight branches of the defunct" (Pls. XVII, 2 and XIX, 5), and if the procession had been indeed that of the 1st Marquis of Huntly, the branches ought to have been as follows:—

1st Branch—paternal great-grandfather—Lord Gordon, son and heir of 3rd Earl of Huntly.

2nd Branch—paternal great-grandmother—The Lady Margaret, daughter of James IV. by Annabella Drummond.

3rd Branch—paternal (female line) great-grandfather—William, Lord Keith, son and heir of the Earl Marischal.

4th Branch—paternal (female line) great-grandmother—Lady Elizabeth Douglast, daughter of 2nd Earl of Morton.

5th Branch—maternal (male line) great-grandfather—1st Earl of Arran.

6th Branch—maternal (male line) great-grandmother—Janet Beaton.

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\(^1\) A. C. Fox Davies, *Heraldry Explained*, p. 45.


\(^3\) *Juridical Review*, vol. xlv. (June 1932), p. 95.
7th Branch—maternal (female line) great-grandfather—3rd Earl of Morton.

8th Branch—maternal (female line) great-grandmother—Lady Katharine, daughter of James IV.

The "branches" actually depicted ¹ are not in the least like these, and the writing next to be mentioned and which occurs only on the second copy of the Roll indicates further the true nature of the rolls and that they do not purport to represent Lord Huntly's actual funeral. Accordingly, immediately after the "Horse of Parliament" and before the details of the "Branches" comes, in copy second, the following informative Notitia, which also mark the Rolls as guides and not Records:

(1) If there be ony perfyt achievement (and mony hev of four) they may all be borne her also.

The allusion is probably to a "brod" displaying the later conventional "hatchment" surrounded by the arms of the four, eight or sixteen probative quarters, and, as the scribe truthfully observes, "Mony hev of four" who do not "hev" 8 or 16 probative-quarterings. Four (i.e. four armigerous grandparents), however, was apparently the normal Scottish prewe, at least in the noblesse minor, and it is also the proof of "perfect noblesse" in Spain. On the other hand, in baronial and peerage families, eight probative quarterings was the expected prewe, and this was requisite for most court purposes in France, Austria, and the North European states.

(2) The first of his aught branches consisting of the four grandsirs ² and four grand-dames on the mothers syde, the four on the mother's syd ensign.

(3) the foir-guidsirs and the foir-guid-dames on the fathers side, the four on the fathers syd being in form of pinsell.

¹ These actually depicted are:
(1) Argent, three escutcheons Gules (Hay).
(2) Quarterly, 1 and 4 Sable, three objects Sable. 2 and 3, quarterly, 1 and 4 Sable, three objects Argent. 2 and 3 Argent, a band Gules (possibly for Livingstone).
(3) Argent, a lion rampant Gules (Dundas).
(4) Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, a lion rampant Gules (Dundas). 2, Gules, three crescents or.
   3, Argent, several black objects. An escutcheon over all, Argent, three objects Sable.
(5) Argent, three escutcheons Gules (Hay).
(6) Argent, a pile Sable (Erskine).
(7) Quarterly, 1, Argent, three piles Sable (possibly Douglas of Lochleven). 2 and 3, Or, a charge Azure. 4, Argent, three objects Gules. Over all, an inescutcheon Argent charged with an object Sable.
(8) 1 and 4, Or, a chief Sable. 2 and 3, Argent, three objects Gules. (Looks like Graham of Montrose.)

I have come to the conclusion that these are entirely haphazard. They differ even in themselves from the objects depicted on the previous eight branches, e.g. in the coat charged with a pale, the pale is Azure and not Sable.

² In old Scots terminology guidsir is grandfather, and grandsir is great-grandfather.
The second Note refers to the arms of the four great-grandfathers and four great-grandmothers; those on the maternal side being shown on square shaped flags, those on the father’s side on pointed flags.

The third Note is explicated by the inscriptions on the First Roll:

The first of his branches, of the foiur-grandschir and foiir-grand: dame on the mothers side, square, The foiir-grandschir and foiir grand dame on the fathers side pincil.

This is the term for great-great-grandparents, and of course relates to the “branches” with which the display would commence on setting forth sixteen probative quarterings, which is a noblesse of all one’s great-grandparents.

This genealogical display commences with the most remote, the flags being carried in pairs, and, as the degrees become nearer the defunct. The description proceeds under the following description:

4. The grandschir and granddame on the mothers side.
5. The grandschir and grand dame on the fathers side.

These, of course, are the great-grandparents.

6. The Gudschir and Gud dame on the mothers side and the Gudschir and Gud dame on the fathers side.

These are the grandparents—and it will be recollected that in ordinary course each of these is from what we might call a “step” back along the female line, because (in ordinary course) the arms of the next male progenitor will “appear” in the more proximate couple until one comes to:

7. The mother.

8. The fathers coat of arms.

These, of course, will give the maternal and paternal lines respectively, unless any adjustment of succession by tailzie or otherwise has varied the progression; and, naturally, the scheme sets forth the normal progress of succession. In the Public Register of Genealogies one finds different arrangements where the succession has devolved otherwise.

Next come the two mace-bearers (Pl. XIX, 6) and these (applicable only to the funerals of certain High Officers of State) would immediately precede the “Honours,” viz. the robe and coronet in case of a peer, the chivalric orders, if any, on a cushion, the cap of a Baron, and, according to some instances, the Crest, and, finally, in the hands of the Herald presiding (or in special cases of Lyon Depute or the Lord Lyon in person) the escutcheon of the defunct.

The “Honours,” as already indicated, are not depicted as having appeared. The Macers, who also occur in the procession of Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Kinnoull, would (when appropriate) be ready in waiting, and since it would not be clear in what particular capacity the Marquis of Huntly would have been entitled to their presence in 1636, the inclusion
of these officials in the two Rolls is further corroboration of this view that this is a general "form" covering processions in which the defunct might be entitled to the presence of macers. The next figure (Pl. XIX, 6) is unnamed in either roll, but, from his position, and, indeed, from the adjoining paragraphs in the second roll, one has no difficulty in deducing that this person, holding what appears to be an escutcheon of one of our artist's versions of the family arms, ensigned with a coronet, but held upside down—a very extraordinary thing to depict—is none other than the herald presiding over the funeral procession. It is not unlikely that what the artist designed to draw was a tabard of the Royal Arms lying over the arm of the person depicted. That is even more probably the case, since what appears to be depicted is not the procession in motion, but the procession before it started, and in the course of being made up, and what appears to be shown at this point is the termination of a conversation between the herald and the person here described as the "Master of the Ceremonies." I think the omission to draw even the Royal Arms intelligibly is deliberate, since it was presumably regarded as unseemly to depict the Ensigns of Public Authority in their correct form in a document which was a mere scheme for guidance, and not a record.

Next follows a large square buckram "brod," to use the old terminology, emblazoned with the full achievement, and which is evidently intended to come in place of the small hatchment-scutcheon carried by the King of Arms in, for example, the Rothes funeral procession, and referred to in the Kinnoull procession as carried by the Lord Lyon. In the secondary roll, this "brod" is expressly entitled "the hatchment," and suggests that in the earlier period this was of a larger size and was carried immediately behind the Lyon or principal herald present, and consequently immediately before "the Defunct." The drawing concludes with two poles surmounted with brods emblazoned with the same gloomy emblems as the gumphion, one a Memento Mori and the other a winged hour-glass accompanied by the words Hora Fugit.

Certain—considerably defaced—writing just beyond the person whom I have indicated as the Herald or Lyon Depute confirms that the roll intended to denote that one or other of these Officers was here designated. It reads:

"The Maister of Ceremonies, and in his absence . . . in order . . . ilk person wt the nomer of the gentilmen to the herald quha delyvers the same to the gentlemen appoynted yerto . . . also . . . man be descended of the defunct's blood . . . hous and honor."

Clearly the Master of the Ceremonies' function was to have ready the lists of persons to be present, and honours to be displayed, and submit them to the Herald, for allowance and marshalling, and the Herald's duty
included giving out their respective duties and places to the persons submitted, according to their rank, relationship, and technical heraldic considerations. Some of the posts, we see, might be given to anyone (the "friends" of a great feudal magnate), others had to be borne by those of his blood.

We here perceive again the structure of the procession as representing essentially the *mansio* or conventional feudo-tribal *família*, and the distinction here drawn between the Gentry or blood-connected members of the House, and the "indeterminate cadets," the *duthaig'n-daine* of the clan, and the "friends" in the sense of feudal neighbours not members of the *mansio*. As I have already indicated, the "gentlemen" above-mentioned will be noticed in the drawings, from their bearing swords.

Looking to the whole circumstances, *e.g.* the displaced position of the first bearers of the *branches on brods*, and the two "conductors" beside the trumpeters looking backwards, instead of being in front of the saulies; the attitude of the Master of the Ceremonies, as if walking away from the Herald Depute; the facts that the coronet and parliament robe are not in the procession and that the two gumphion-brods are out of their proper position suggest that the roll was drawn to be a guide for the "marshalling" or assemblage of the procession, and before the parliament robe, coronet and corpse came upon the scene, these being probably within the castle or kirk. This leads, naturally, to consideration of the precise date on which—assuming Laing's note to be well founded—the Roll was used in marshalling the procession at Lord Huntly's funeral.

The Marquis, as we learn from Spalding's *Trubles*, died 13th June 1636 in Murray's Change-house in Dundee. Twelve days later his remains were carried north to Strathbogie. It is possible these preparations were made and that this elaborate procession set forth from the tavern for Strathbogie on the 26th June. I hardly think this was the case, and, moreover, what is here depicted is certainly not the torchlight funeral from the Marquis's lodging in Elgin to the interment in the old Cathedral on the banks of the Lossie. Between 26th June, when his remains reached Huntly Castle, and the final progress on 26th August, two months elapsed—ample time in which to prepare the sort of procession here indicated, with its multiplicity of hoods, flags, gumphions, and scutcheons. I am accordingly disposed to consider that the procession indicated, and for guidance in marshalling which the two rolls were either sent out from Lyon Office or taken (or maybe forgotten somewhere by the Herald in charge) by the officer of arms concerned, is the general form in which we may conclude the Marquis's remains were "convoyit from the Bog o' Gight to the Kirk of Bellie" and "from the Kirk to Huntlys lodging in Elgin" on 27th August 1636. Those parts of the obsequies would, we may be sure, have been conducted with all possible ceremony befitting the greatest magnate in the north of
Scotland. Indeed, the terms used indicate a formal feudal progress, so appropriate in the case of a great Scottish peer.

It may be added that the mourners, which in those days included females, followed the defunct, and so do not appear in the formal procession of honours culminating in the corpse itself. What is equally noticeable is the absence of any provision in the procession of the clergy or reference to such in Lyndsay’s Order of Procession. I think we may assume that the procession at this stage was still in principle primitive and tribal, and that the clergy, down to the Reformation anyway, met the cortège at the place of interment, and that it was there only that the ecclesiastical rites commenced. That would strictly accord with the evident antiquity of symbolism of the procession itself.

What remains for me to bring under your notice is the social implications underlying these displays of funeral grandeur.

Scotland, as John Riddell observed, had a “marked love of forms and ceremonies” and he emphasises: “We appear to have been a formal people, and addicted—instead of the present loose and anomalous procedure in” (he is referring there to marriage) “to marked rites and ceremonial in contracts and engagements of all kinds.”

The declension from this stateliness of manners was one which unfortunately supervened during the later eighteenth and early nineteenth century, though, in funeral matters, one might say the conception of formalism survived where it was abandoned too much in other aspects of life. For this, however, there is an interesting explanation. These funeral ceremonies were not, as some people have imagined, meaningless and vainglorious displays of pomp. They were, on the contrary, a formal and indeed spectacular representation of “the organised family” at a

1 J. Riddell, Peerage Laws, 482, 487.
2 Sir Henry Maine says: “The family in fact was a corporation and he (the chief) was the representative or, we might almost say, its public officer. He enjoyed rights and duties, but the rights and duties were... quite as much those of the collective body as his own. Let us consider for a moment the effect which would be produced at the death of such a representative. In the eye of the law, in the view of the civil magistrate... the person representing the collective body of the family and primarily responsible for its municipal jurisdiction would bear a different (fore-) name, and that would be all. The rights and obligations which attached to the deceased head of the house would attach without breach of continuity to his successor” (Ancient Law, 1930 ed., 205).

When we pause to consider in such a light Erskine’s definition of “the family seal of arms” (Institutes, III. 8-18) and the heraldic term “Reprenter of the Family,” as identified with successor to the shield, banner and coat of the deceased Representer, we perceive that the “Noble Family” ordered in “stem and branches” is itself a very highly organised community—as indicated by Brentano—and the “Honours” (heraldic and titular) and seal are really the communal machinery for maintaining and operating the family-group, as a corporate body, with its “seal”—and, indeed, “Family Council”—of which a good deal is heard on sixteenth to seventeenth century documents. Accordingly, when a branch of the Civil Courts recently made a distinctly rash “Finding in Fact” of the somewhat unproveable character (i.e. universal negative) that a certain organisation was “the only organised body of X... a now in existence” (1914 S.C. 713—reference books show that other “X” Organisations exist overseas), the Finding was regarded in Lyon Office as overlooking the fact that an armigerous family is, as such, an “organised body,” and soon after the opportunity was taken in a patent creating arms (1943, Lyon Reg., 34, p. 64) officially to set forth that the Petitioner and his relatives within the
particularly solemn moment in the history of the family organisation—that at which the representation passed from the deceased chief to the new chief, for, at any rate at one (not so remote) period, it was not until the funeral of the defunct peer or chief that his successor formally assumed the honours of the defunct, whilst the presence of the heralds or semnachie whose functions we find equated by Garter Dugdale with the pre-heraldic, indeed pre-Christian, bards \(^1\) and in the inaugural or coronation ceremonies of the king and chiefs, with one branch of what the mediaeval chroniclers referred to as "the druids," it becomes at once apparent that these great processions were the survival in heraldic form, and under heraldic guidance, and in the closest association with the characteristically "familial" church,\(^2\) of very ancient things indeed. We find, moreover, not only in the directions inscribed on the second roll, but also in the organisation of the other and officially recorded processions, marked distinctions in the offices allotted to different persons in the processions. The eight branches, in particular, are always found, borne by "gentlemen of the defunct's kindred," whilst the standard, pennon, and banner are likewise carried either by "kinsmen" or bearers by right of office.\(^3\) We have here the distinction between what in the old Gaelic is termed the dunusáil and the dothaig'n-daine, the "family" in the secondary sense, technically the "House" (a term we have seen specifically used above in relation to the flag of the "liveries"), viz. the affiliated cadets and the general body of "the Name" or indeterminate relatives. What is illus-

destination of the patent of Arms were being thereby "organised as a noble family, in stem and branches in terms of the provisions of 1072 cap. 47." It is necessary to bear this in mind if we are to understand the full import of the heraldic ceremonial—and church-seat ornament—in relation both to such a procession as here illustrated, and to the tombstones and "family burial-ground," and the legal decisions regarding such referred to in my Law of Succession in Ensigns Armorial, pp. 32-44—a subject of very considerable interest both to Antiquaries and clergymen (see also p. 102, n. 2, supra, and p. 174, infra).

It is also a subject on which some curious local disputes have come under my notice (in references for Opinions), indicating that modern ideas on the "rights" in such burying-grounds are often a peculiar jumble of ideas, which the Laws of Armory, the old decisions of the Court of Session about these grounds, and the investigations of antiquaries upon far more ancient things could with great advantage be co-related for public reference.

\(^{1}\) I drew attention to the grounds on which the Scottish King of Arms and Heralds are satisfactorily equated with survivance, both in robe and functions, with the pre-heraldic Sennachie of the Scottish Royal line, in Sources and Literature of the Law of Scotland (Stair Society), p. 382, and my deductions were duly accepted by Dr John Cameron in Celtic Law, p. 197. Since then, Wagner Portcullis, in Heralds and Heraldry (1939), p. 3, shows that the celebrated Garter, Sir William Dugdale, had, in about 1686, not only noticed the similarity of the principle and details of Visitations to the functions of the Bards, but expressly states that the Kings of Arms did, in matters of Genealogy, do what "the bards did heretofore in Wales, and of late time, if not still in those parts." Similarly, Sir Alexander Erskine, Lord Lyon, in 1698, expressly states in the official account of his Authority and Functions, in his Birthbrief preambles, that the original function of Lyon's office was genealogical, and that to this jurisdiction in Armory was added "as belonging to My sphere of duty" (Juridical Review, Sept. 1940, p. 194, n. 1).

\(^{2}\) G. G. Coulton, Scottish Abbeys and Social Life, pp. 16-17.

\(^{3}\) Good instances will be found in the elaborate account of the funerals of the Marquess of Montrose and of Sir William Hay of Delgaty—marshalled and managed by Lord Lyon Sir Alexander Durham of Largo, at the Restoration, and recorded in J. Cameron Lees, St Giles, p. 233.
trated is, then, the progress of a personage, of whom it has been aptly said that “the feudal baron was a chef de famille, and therefore the whole group of his vassals and tenants was called in the documents of the time his Familia.”

“The family did not remain limited to the father, mother, children, and servants. From the commencement of the tenth century it became enlarged. . . . This enlarged family, which embraced the younger sons and their children, their cousins, the servants, and workmen attached to the house, took the name of mesnie, from the Latin mansionata or house. The mesnie comprised the family, the relations assembled round the head of the principal branch, the servants and all of those living around maintained for the service of the house and supported by it. . . . The members of this enlarged family were united like a corporation. They gave each other mutual assistance, they possessed their tribunal, the tribunal of the seigneur, that is, of the head of the family. They had their own customs, manners, and traditions, their standard and their battlecry; they had their banner on its staff with gilded point” (Ib., 5).

In this lies the importance of the term Representative, for this feudal chef de famille was at once the “representative” in the sense of re-embodiment of the eponymus or founder, and also the representative of the communitas as an incorporation, and the analogy of a corporation is a very real one, as instanced by our great jurist Erskine’s reference to “the family seal of arms” descendable as an indivisible entity to “the heir”—the representative of the family, whilst the grant of arms is virtually a patent incorporating the founder, as Nisbet says (with no sense of disrespect), “the first upstart” (he is not using the term offensively) and those called in remainder, into an “honourable family” officially “known” and cognisable as a communitas in the Orders of the kingdom. This familia

1 F. Funk Brentano, The Old Régime in France, 75.
2 The term nobilis means “known,” hence the import of the phrase “now known and recognised” in Lyon’s Official Recognitions of Change of Name. When a family was ennobled, or confirmed as such, in the person of a “Representer,” and made of record in that name, any alteration had to be the subject of “recognition” and entry in Lyon Register. Hence nobiliary “Name” was a subject pertaining to the Law of Arms, and not within the scope of “ordinary courts” as Lord President Inglis laid down in 1880 (see Notes and Queries, 3/2/40, pp. 75, n. 3; 76, n. 5; and of the tribal importance of Name see H. G. B. Westermarck, History of Human Marriage, pp. 110-111).
3 Since there is from time to time discussion as to just what the term communitas meant in thirteenth and fourteenth century Scottish State papers, when nothing like the modern conception of a “Parliament” existed, it is worth while referring to P. Fraser-Tytler’s History of Scotland, Notes, vol. i., pp. 372-74, the Litera Community Scotiae runs in the names of “nous Gardeyns du Reaume, Prelats, Countes & Barones, avanudit, en nom de vous et de tout la Commune, le seel comen que nous usons, en nom de nostre Dame avauntlyte” (The Maid of Norway). Taking the Barons as capitani tribuum, an ascending tribal structure, identifying, in this case, the “Seel Commun” with “Margarette Reyne de Ecosse, nostres tres chere Dame” in whose name it is used, we perceive the ascending concept of “representation” ending in tribal sovereignty and at each stage operated formally through “the seal”—which Balfour’s Practicks and Erskine lay down was an hereditary “heirship moveable.” Indeed, in Mure v. Agnew, 1494, we find the Court holding that where the son and heir subscribed a deed with his father’s seal it was “sufficient” and legally “his seal” (i.e. the heir’s) under the Act requiring every Baron to have a proper “seal of his arms” (A.P.S., ii. 19; Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway, p. 111).
is itself recognised as in the nature of an incorporeal heritable subject, though the feudal family, and of this Professor Brentano says:

"To speak more exactly, Feudalism, for in defining as accurately as possible the real meaning of this word and giving to it its historical sense, we should call it the development, the extension of the family"

is essentially founded on a territorial base, as the Scottish peerage was on the moot hill of the dominium.

"making him the head of the fief, as it was called in the middle ages, the chief of the patrimony ... in order that each family should continue to possess its central point, its pivot, its retirance."  

The peculiar interest of Scottish organisations, of which these funeral processions of peers and chiefs formed an important feature, has been the survival into even modern times of the above-mentioned primitive tribo-feudalism, forming a key-point in the family organisation of the realm, and, as an Aberdeenshire laird observes in inviting his chieftain to a county funeral in 1863: "It is one redeeming point in these melancholy occasions that, while they sever our ties with those who are gone, they renew the links of kindness with the living." This was, no doubt, even more decidedly the case in the seventeenth century, when the display of heraldry was buttressed with the "funeral baked meats" and accompanying liquid refreshment, whilst the display of armorial colour and liveries

2 Old Regime in France, p. 44.
3 At the time of writing Tartana of the Clans and Families of Scotland I had not seen Professor F. F. Brentano's Old Regime in France, 1927. trans. 1933; no more had Miss I. F. Grant when she wrote Social and Economic Development in Scotland. Brentano's observations on a system which J. Riddell had aptly pointed out, was in many ways so closely analogous to Scottish practice (Peerage Law, pp. 448, 1053), are striking. Miss Grant indeed observed: "Feudalism had survived in Scotland when it had become a worn-out institution in all neighbouring countries. It would be interesting to know how largely it did so, because in Scotland, more than elsewhere, into the purely feudal relationship had crept something of the general warmth and fervour of the simpler and more ancient bond of union of the clan" (Social and Economic Development, p. 52, and observations in my Tartana of the Clans and Families, p. 17; cf. also Earl of Crawford, Lives of the Lindsay, pp. 117-119).
4 Brentano's analysis of Feudalism shows that the Feudal System in Scotland remained essentially the tribo-feudalism of ninth and twelfth century France, which was equally popular there, and also shows just why the system was, as Miss Grant observes (Social and Economic Development, p. 198), "a form of social organisation accorded very well" with the social organisation of Scotland (cf. Tartana of the Clans and Families, p. 15). Indeed it was the machinery whereby the earlier tribalism was put in legal form, and saved from "the disintegration and anarchy which overwhelmed the tribal organisation in Ireland." Perhaps the matter of most interest is that in Scotland we still find these things being operated under statutory authority, and applied by our Courts of Law—these heraldic displays and all their inherent implications being based on some of the earliest features of the Feudal Law (including adoption and so forth) which, though noticed by Cameron, as present in Scottish Celtic Law, had fallen from our code of "ordinary law," but survived, as Lord Justice Clerk Aitchison observed on 27th March 1941, in the "Law of Arms." The antiquary has thus, in many current matters, material available for observation, which may yet, when deduced backwards and analysed in conjunction with such medieval records as the Rolls here under examination, throw further light on still more primitive customs and remains.

4 Letter amongst the Innis of Edingight Muniments.
counterbalanced the more modern sense of gloom and in the words of Sir David Lyndesay of the Mount 1

"Into that band see no blak be sene,
My lieferay sal be reid and blew and grene (line 130).
My spreit I weit salbe with mirth and joy,
Quhairfore with mirth my corps ye sal convoy" (line 145).

The early conception of a chivalric and primitive ceremony, embodying pride and continuity, not gloom and woe, was evidently tending, by Lyndesay’s time, to get infected with the “duce” concept 2 which the heralds, with a truer sense of the symbolism of both Christianity and the tribal funeral, were very properly combatting, and it was not until after the Reformation that the vulgar concept of hired “mourners” and extravagant weeds began to replace the symbolical and livery-concept which so studiedly emphasised the family and its continuity, not dissolution and despair.

What we have, accordingly, to examine and reconstruct from these ancient rolls is a ceremony embodying the ritual of a great re-union of “The Family,” in the sense of a continuing social incorporation at the juncture of transfer of its representation from the defunct to his successor, accompanied by all the symbolism of heraldry as the machinery for “organisation of the family” in its “stem and branches,” by shield, tabard and seal—machinery still operating under the statutes of 1592, cap. 125, 1672, cap. 127, and 1867, cap. 17, and in which the King of Arms and Heralds remain the Government Department responsible for the organisation and perpetuation, by virtue of powers derived from the old tribal senniches, of the great Family-organisation 3 which is still the foundation of the Scottish character and the Scottish nation.

1 Squire Meldrum, lines 130-145.
2 Many of the more elaborate mourning customs used in Scotland, subsequent to the mid-sixteenth century, are attributed to the partly French and very elaborately doleful funeral of Queen Magdalene, first wife of James V. The circumstances of her death were exceptional, in that, after being the subject of a great romance, she died within a few weeks of her landing in Scotland, and it was the striking and sudden contrast which led to the unbridled “Deploration.” Had Queen Magdalene died a year later, after the birth of “ane lusty bairn,” and thus, in a sense, fulfilled her function, I fancy her funeral would have been equally ceremonious, but a good deal less doleful. The contrast between her obsequies and those of Squire Meldrum, at the close of a well-filled career, is what is the subject for comparison.
3 Not only Statesmen, but the Church, are again (as indeed always in times of widespread cataclysm) re-emphasising “the Family” and its importance. It is, however, evident that in many cases the full significance of the term “Family,” its structure and its ambit, are not really understood by those who are using the term, nor do they realize the immense sociological power and influence of the Family as a formal institution.

This we now see emphasised in such funeral rolls as those under consideration, but it may be pointed out that in some old families the connection is evidenced by another—and related—feature: that the Family Genealogy was imparted to the children on Sunday mornings before starting for church. In Banffshire this commenced with the question “Who are you?” followed by others, concluding with a deduction of the stem-line from the aponymus. In the West Highlands the genealogy was taken back in Gaelic, precisely as the High Sennachie and Lord Lyon declaimed the Royal Pedigree at the Scottish
REPORT ON STANDING STONES AND OTHER REMAINS, NEAR FOWLIS WESTER, PERTHSHIRE. BY ALISON YOUNG, F.S.A.Scot.

Read October 16, 1943.

On the Moor of Ardoch, near Fowlis Wester (Ordnance Survey 6" sheet, 96 N.W.) is a group of stone monuments which were investigated by permission of the Laird, Captain Stirling Home Drummond Moray. The work was carried out in June 1939, with the co-operation of Miss M. Stirling and Miss K. M. Richardson, F.S.A.

The site is at the highest point of a ridge of moorland, running east and west on the 800-foot contour line. The ground dips on the north to Loch Mealbrodden before rising to Milquhanzie and Bracketriggs Hills, both 1150 feet above sea level. Westwards, the Loch Earn Hills can be seen, roughly 20 miles away, and on the east the Sidlaws. There is a sharp fall to Strathearn, and across this fertile valley to the south rise the Ochils.

The stones lie on the foothills of the Sma Glen Pass, the old entrance to the highlands, which must have been used as a "way" from all time. Fig. 1 shows Stone "A"; Stone "B," now fallen, the socket shown on Plan in dotted outline; and two groups of stones, the smaller 42 feet, the other 100 feet from Stone A. Stones visible before excavation are marked in black on the Plan, the outlines indicating their extent when stripped. This complex is noted in the *New Statistical Account* in 1837, which states, "Fowlis appears to have been a favourite seat of the Druids," but notes, more succinctly, a double circle at the eastern group; the outer ring had disappeared when Mr Coles made his record and plan in 1910. The *New Statistical Account* mentions forty stones in the outer

Coronation. The ascending pedigree was, in each form, taken to the founder of that particular "House." Now, this proceeding is, like the Heraldic Funeral, most closely associating "The Family" with religious observance—and in its modern form is immediately related to the fifth Commandment. The custom, however, is clearly "tribal" and the oral tracing backwards of the line to the Founder of the House is directly paralleled in Maori custom, where the occupants of an island trace their lineage (and that of their Chieftain—in actual instance a Maori Chieftainess) back to those who "came in on the canoe." Originally, no doubt, the custom related to actual ancestor-worship, since the Founder became a "private-god" (if I may so describe him!), and the Representer had the added influence of being the re-embodiment of the deified *eponymus*. Certainly a number of very ancient families—e.g. the Macleods and the Jarls of Orkney—trace their lineage back to Scandinavian deities, whilst others, such as the Earls of Northumberland, deduced their origin from wild animals, evidently the "totem animal" of the tribe. These things, however, carry the subject beyond the province of the Herald or the Genealogist, and into those of the Prehistorian and the Archaeologist. Such aspects, however, emphasise the far-reaching significance and historical value of examination of such records as these two processional rolls.

ring, but excavation revealed only ten earthfast stones or sockets. This eastern group appears to have been a cairn, now denuded, leaving two circular settings. Very few hand-stones were left, and a nearby dry-stone dyke and an old track passing close by the standing stone may account for much of the missing cairn material.

The outer ring of the cairn has an approximate diameter of 26 feet taken from the centre of the stone or socket, and the inner circle is 16 feet across

(Pl. XXIV, 1, 2, 3). The whole area has been planted and tree roots have caused a certain amount of damage, but the position of the missing outer stones could be traced in spite of this localised disturbance. Small slabs of sandstone were used as bedding or wedges for most of the earthfast stones and similar material remained in the sockets, which all contained quartz chips, and in some cases black earth. A made-up clay floor covered the area within the inner circle of stones (fig. 3), the outer uprights were up-ended in the natural clay. This floor was levelled within the central ring, of which the stones lay mostly on the long edge. These boulders were closely set, and packed with black earth and quartz chips. Lumps of charcoal, the size of a walnut, were found to a depth of 3 inches in the levelled floor and were probably trodden in.

There was some reddening of the clay in the inner ring, probably due to heat; burnt bone fragments and charcoal lay scattered over the stippled area (fig. 2), with patches of greasy black earth and concentration of bone at the centre. The bone, unfortunately, is in too poor a state to identify;

Fig. 1. General plan.
it had been deposited mainly in two scoops in the made-up clay. Stones P, Q, R, and S had then been laid in place and the whole covered with hand-stones. The larger boulders were packed round with black earth and white quartz, and lay in hollows on the levelled floor.

Stone "5" (Pl. XXIV, 4) had three cup-marks facing inwards. These were covered, even in the denuded state of the cairn, and must have been well below the original surface. They were the only markings on the site, other than one cup on the standing stone "A."

The western group of stones (fig. 4) was of a different character, the last of Dr Callander's series, a simple circle. The tree roots had done more harm here than at the cairn, and the ground was considerably disturbed. Some of the stones had been blasted, which probably accounts for the fact that none remains upright; No. 1 has fallen towards the centre, and

1 *Archaeologia*, vol. lxxvii. p. 97.
Standing Stones near Fowlis Wester.

[Facing p. 176]
Standing Stones near Fowlis Wester.

Alison Young.
the rest are all either sloping or fallen outwards. No. 9 is in two pieces, and a missing third is probably the foundation for a straining post in some nearby fence. Three other stones are split, and though, over all, these stones are larger than the cairn boulders (the largest measures 7 feet × 4 feet), the sockets are shallow and ill-prepared in comparison. Wedge stones remained in most of the hollows of disturbed earth, and in each case a few white stones were used.

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No floor, ditch, or inner stone-setting was found, and the only evidence of burning was a discoloration of earth at two points: in the centre, and in a shallow circular pit (shown on the Plan in dotted outline). Minute particles of burnt bone and charcoal had been deposited, apparently after burning. In both cases the change of soil was well defined, and was between 3 inches below the present ground level and a depth of 15 inches. No artificial markings are to be found on any of the stones of the western group, and, though the boulders themselves are large and well chosen, the slovenly treatment of the sockets seems to indicate degeneracy.

Stone A (Pl. XXIII, 1–3) now stands 6 feet above ground level, and is buried to the depth of 2 feet in a pit approximately $7\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ feet, dug into the natural clay. At the foot of this schistose boulder, to the east, fragments of unidentifiable burnt bone and charcoal were found, in greasy black earth, mixed with quartz chips. White water-worn stones were packed in a pit on the east side, the largest measuring 18 inches $\times$ 5 inches, and a row of these was carefully placed across the west face at a depth of 6 inches below the present surface. Mr M. Y. Orr kindly examined the charcoal, and reported all the samples from the site to be hazel. The stone appears to stand on a little mound, no ditch could be traced, nor any connection with the other monuments. This standing stone has suffered at the hands of those who desire to perpetuate their initials, and a small and much weathered cross must have been added many years ago, but the only cup-marking is about 3 feet above present ground level. The packing of this stone in its bed hollowed in natural clay is akin to that at Monzie.¹

Stone B is now fallen, apparently the broad face was north and south, the loose earth filling in the socket showed no trace of bone or charcoal, nor was there any evidence of the elaborate quartz make-up recorded at Stone A, though packing stones lay under and around it, and a few quartzes were in the disturbed earth. The overall measurements are 9 feet in length, and 7 feet 5 inches at maximum breadth. It has long since lain in its present position, partly resting on small boulders, and the sheep, using it for shelter, have worn a deep path round it. The socket could only be traced when the trodden earth was cut away.

Apart from quartz, which lay on the clay floor and was built between and under the inner stones of the cairn, the only artefacts recovered were two slabs of sandstone, approximately 3 inches in diameter. These had been chipped into a roughly circular shape, and were both in the peaty subhumus of the eastern group. One was picked up by H.M. Inspector of Ancient Monuments, on his visit to the site, while the men were deturfing, the other was embedded in the peaty earth, and came from the centre of the cairn.

STANDING STONES, FOWLIS WESTER, PERTHSHIRE.

Of this group, the cairn is the oldest from its form, and the most intricate as regards structure. Not in the earliest Bronze Age tradition, its building implies knowledge and careful choice of subsoil; the patch of clay overlying sandstone, on which it was built, is of no great extent, as was proved by its absence at the circle on the west, and a trial trench 20 feet to the east. The levelled made-up clay floor argues some planning of the medium. Charcoal and small stones buried in the clay floor of the central circle give the impression of a trodden mass on which the stones of the inner ring and cairn were laid and built into position with special material. Mr Lacaille has kindly reported on quartz found on the clay floor, and the use of these white stones was characteristic of the cairn and standing stone "A," and suggests a ritual significance. The roughly circular pattern of these stones on Plan indicates no gap, the long stones are used end to end, and the uprights of the outer ring indicate that height was of little importance to the builders. The central clay showed traces of heat at various points, but these seem too slight for the burning suggested by Dr Zeuner, and the probability is that the bone fragments and ash were deposited after burning.

Of the west circle there is little to add, but that it appears to be a late interpretation of the tradition. The stones themselves have assumed a greater importance than in the cairn, they are larger, and set up to show their greatest height, but otherwise this monument is of the simplest construction. At the spot chosen for the circle the soil is unsuitable for uprights of such a size, a shallow, sandy loam overlying rock, so that the tradition of adding to a group of existing monuments overcame any foresight in the building. Stone "A" would appear to be nearest in dating to the cairn, from its setting. The character of the row of water-worn quartz on the west face was paralleled at Monzie, where these appeared at the base of the circle stones on the inner face. As a group these stones are an example of traditional sites, extending in use over a long period; of the persistence in form and of its gradual change.

REPORT ON THE QUARTZES. By A. D. LACAILLE.

Mrs Young's notices of raw and split quartzes from Monzie ¹ and Fowlis Wester are the first important references to discoveries of the kind since Sir Arthur Mitchell summarised ² evidence from around Crinan and Loch Nell, Argyll. He spoke of broken quartzes and chippings of flint and other rocks in connection with several cist and cremation burials. Prior to that Dr John Stuart, Sec. S.A.Scot., commented ³ on quartz chips from prehistoric graves at Warrackstone, Aberdeenshire. Hence, the Fowlis Wester and Monzie sites are links in a chain of distribution, the significance of which may be shown by future discoveries.

² Ibid., vol. xviii. (1883-84), pp. 266-91.
³ Ibid., vol. vii. (1866-68), pp. 24-5.
The archaeologists who previously mentioned fractured quartzes associated with graves did not remark on the character of the pieces or indicate that they bore signs of workmanship. In the present instance we are confronted with the products of a fully developed industry. This appears from the objects illustrated (fig. 5, Nos. 1–9).

The Fowlis Wester group comprises two qualities of rock: (a) erackled hyaline quartz, and (b) dull and milky white vein-quartz. The first is the better represented. It appears in the form of pebbles and artifacts. The second occurs as struck lumps and artifacts. Apart from the pebbles and free lumps, little untreated or unused workshop debris is recognisable. Hence, if the objects are truly representative, it must be inferred that implements were chosen for incorporation in the deposit. The working-site was probably in the neighbourhood.

The artifacts consist of improvised or accommodation-tools, mostly fragments of split nodules showing signs of wear, rather than dressing, along an edge, and well-defined flake- and core-tools. In all the struck specimens the fracture-features bespeak both the poor grade of rock and its erratic response to intentional blows. As a whole the Fowlis Wester series compares with the quartzes in a mixed stone industry noted at Luss, Dumbartonshire.¹

 Flake Implements.—Besides utilised flakes with worn edges, some trimmed specimens stand out. Nos. 1 and 2 are knives made in flakes struck from cores. No. 1 is of inferior milky vein-quartz, and No. 2 of an exceptionally good hyaline sort. Both artifacts are provided with retouched steep back, doubtless for finger pressure. This feature is not common in quartz tools, as flakes seldom presented themselves in convenient form. But the treatment of the cutting-edge on the right differs in each specimen. In No. 1 this was prepared by the lengthwise removal of slivers by a technique evidenced in many quartz industries.² It was adopted when the rock was poor and not responsive to finer treatment. That the material of No. 2 was found more tractable is indicated by the few retouches which gave the working-edge its required keenness.

No. 3 shows a wide but thin flake of vein-quartz worn by use near the right-hand top corner. Its most interesting features are the fairly developed swelling of percussion on the one face and the rather pronounced negative or hollow of percussion on the other. These prove that the piece was detached from a well-flaked core.

No. 4 is a fine awl fashioned in a conveniently shaped flake of hyaline quartz, triangular in section. Its two edges bear retouches near the tip on the nether or bulbar face.

Because of its treatment I consider No. 5 an arrow-head. The flake in which it is prepared was struck from a core and thinned down by dressing the faces. Its alternate long edges are trimmed and its base reduced by the detaching of slivers.

Core-Tools.—Among the core-tools, a pick, No. 6, is noteworthy. The piece is worked in milky vein-quartz and appears to be burnt. Its curving tip is more delicately flaked than the body of the tool. In shape and treatment this specimen recalls the "Cushendun pick,"³ of which Irish early Mesolithic (Larnian) form it may well be a descendant.

Fig. 5. Quartz implements from Fowlis Wester.
Similar objects made in flint, some certainly earlier than the Fowlis Wester example but generally much later than the Irish, have been recognised in collections from coastal sites in western and south-western Scotland. As this littoral type differs from such core-tools as have been found up till now in the Tweed valley, it is all the more interesting that it can be noted so far inland.

No. 7, another small hand-pick, is worked in a pebble of hyaline quartz. It is flaked all over save at the butt. Like No. 6, this implement can be matched in Northern Ireland and, as I believe, in south-western Scotland and on the west coast. It appears to be a western European form which is prominent as a well-developed ingredient of the late Tardenoisian (Neolithic) of Sauveterre-la-Lémance (Lot-et-Garonne).

Were No. 8 made of flint it would be worthy of notice anywhere. But being found in Scotland and fashioned in a piece of tabular vein-quartz, it is outstanding as a member of a rare class. Flint triangular tools of this type consist of thick flat pieces of pebbles rather than flakes, and occur usually as scrapers, and sometimes as gravers or combinations of both. The Fowlis Wester specimen conforms to the standard of thickness, and is a compound tool. Two of its steep sides are faceted in their length, a third partly so. At a they intersect in a chisel-edge. When intact the end b was probably similar. A graver-like edge is formed at c by the meeting of the sides, that on the left bearing two well-defined narrow facets. The lower part of the face figured here is flake-scarred apparently by accident and not by intent.

This form must derive from the late Tardenoisian (Neolithic) of the western European littoral, as at Ségor, Plassac (Charante-Inférieure). That it may have reached Scotland by way of Ireland and across the North Channel is suggested by several examples from a site at Castleragh, Co. Down, and by analogous objects from coastal sites in our south-western counties. Those I have identified seem to be late and uncommon expressions of the angle-graver. They are the parallels of small flint triangular and thick angle-gravers from the Mainland of Orkney. It is significant, therefore, that an example can now be recorded from a site in the heart of Scotland.

The interest of No. 9 lies mainly in its treatment. It is a massive compound scraper made in a split cobble of crackled hyaline quartz of poor quality. The natural surface has been flaked to remove irregularities which would have hampered the grasp. In one place the edge has been retouched to a pronounced hollow, probably to serve as a spokeshave. The wide working-end is edge-trimmed by the removal of slivers on the rough nether or separation surface.

Evidently this stone industry produced tools to meet existing local needs. The manufacturers were exponents of a lithic craft which embodied different flint traditions in a region lacking a native supply of tractable rock. Thus, archaic as well as atypical commonplace artifacts and advanced implements occur together. The ancestry of some outstanding forms lies in western Mesolithic cultures. This connection is the more interesting considering the character of the structure with which the wrought quartzes are associated.

2 Archives de l'Institut de Paléontologie Humaine, Mémoire 14, 1935, pp. 26 and 28, fig. 15, No. 10.
REPORT ON SAMPLES OF SOIL FROM THE EAST CIRCLE, FOWLIS WESTER. By Frederick E. Zeuner, Department of Geochronology, London University Institute of Archaeology.

A. Geological Situation.

The stone circles of Fowlis Wester lie on Old Red Sandstone of Devonian age. About a third of a mile to the east, two basaltic dykes crop out, extending eastwards.

Two miles to the north-west, the great Highland Boundary Fault passes the stone circles in a north-easterly direction. This fault normally separates the Old Red from the Dalriadian series of metamorphic rocks, which is of pre-Devonian age and composes the Grampian Mountains. Just opposite Crieff and Fowlis Wester, however, there is a small patch of Old Red, enclosing an intrusion of porphyrite, on the Highlands side of the fault. Beyond this patch and south-west and north-east of it, the Dalriadian rocks are exposed. They consist of slates, phyllites, mica-schists and biotite-gneiss, quartzite and schistose grits. Of all these Highland rocks, except the slates, fragments are found in the samples from the Fowlis Wester stone circles. The same applies to the porphyrite and the basalt mentioned above. Small pieces of a granitic appearance are present also, though the nearest granite is found 8½ miles west of Fowlis Wester. These fragments, however, are small and possibly derived from the biotite-gneiss.

The great variety of pebbles observed in the samples from Fowlis Wester suggests that ice from the Highlands passed over the site of the stone circles, coming from west or north-west.

B. Investigation of the Samples.

Of the three samples from the east circle, that numbered "3" proved to be of the greatest interest. It therefore is considered first.

Sample 3: Earth on Clay, under Stone, with Charcoal.—The material is of a somewhat unusual texture, light in weight, sandy and powdery, and slightly compact. It is readily friable, and of an iron-brown colour. It contains no pollen, and the amount of organic matter contained is low compared with peaty soils of the neighbourhood. The ignition loss, which includes water, is only 17 per cent.

A sieve analysis revealed that the major portion of the material consists of a partly compacted ashy dust mixed with sand and a large amount of grit of crystalline rock (gneissic or granitic). The larger fragments, above 3 mm., are Old Red Sandstone. This composition differs remarkably from that of the two other samples.

Two pieces of charcoal, measuring about 10 mm., and numerous small fragments of charcoal, were found. The large pieces were hazel, and the small ones showed no recognisable differences from this species.

The value for the concentration of hydrogen ions (pH) is 6.2. This means that the material is slightly acid, though much less acid than the two other samples, or peaty soils generally. The reaction for iron is very strong. Phosphates and carbonates are entirely absent.

These results strongly suggest that the layer is not composed of a naturally
formed soil, but of material intensely modified by burning. It is not an occupation layer as the charcoal might indicate, as traces of phosphates would normally be present in this case. Neither has it anything to do with peat. In fact, the ashy texture of the finer grades, the intense reddish-yellow colour of fragments of half-compact dust, and the presence of charcoal in a matrix poor in organic matter are almost conclusive evidence for burning.

The large amount of crystalline grit is surprising. It is probably not natural.

Sample 2: Earth under Compacted Quartz. — This material is brown and sandy and contains a certain amount of peaty matter. Its reaction is correspondingly more acid, namely, 5-4. The sieve revealed that most of the material above 1 mm. consists of crystalline debris of granitic appearance. Some vein-quartz is present, but Old Red Sandstone is comparatively scarce.

Sample 1: Black Earth and Quartz Packing under Stone 3. — This material is almost black and decidedly rich in organic matter. It is almost a sandy peat. It is very acid, the reaction being as low as 4-6. Phosphates and carbonates are, of course, absent.

The sieve showed that there is a considerable admixture of coarse fragments of rock above 10 mm. diameter. Most of these are Old Red Sandstone, but very conspicuous angular fragments of vein-quartz are frequent also. In the finer grades down to 1 mm. Old Red Sandstone and vein-quartz are the most frequent. They are followed in frequency by small angular fragments of a granitic or gneissic rock, and of mica-schist and phyllite. A few specimens were observed of porphyrite, basalt, grit and quartzite.

This sample contains a much larger variety of rocks compared with the other two. I am inclined to interpret it as an ordinary peaty soil formed on some kind of glacial deposit.

NOTES.

1. A Hoard of Bronzes from Ballymore, Cowal, Argyll.

Just below Ballymore House, about a mile south of Otter Ferry, a small stream flows out across the shelving beach into Loch Fyne. In excavating an ornamental pond in the house garden a number of bronzes came to light. They were preserved in a case in the drawing-room of the House. When I was visiting the district in 1942 in connection with the work of the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments, Scotland, Capt. MacRae, proprietor of Ballymore, kindly drew my attention to the find. Seeing that the relics were suffering badly from corrosion, I suggested that I should take the objects to the National Museum for treatment and incidentally for recording and publication. To this Capt. MacRae courteously agreed.

The hoard consists of eight socketed celts, two leaf-shaped swords, seven spear-heads, and a corrugated bronze tube. All the objects were covered with a beautiful patina, but they were deeply corroded and broken. Some of the spear-heads have been deformed and split lengthwise. The explanation of this distortion was revealed when Mr M. Y. Orr of the Royal Botanic Garden recognised a piece of "wood" extracted from spear-head 4 as a bracken rhizome that had forced its way up the socket. Nevertheless it seems almost certain that all the objects, save perhaps the swords, were already damaged before their deposition in the earth; the hoard in fact belongs to the class, so common in the Late Bronze Age, known as founders' hoards.
V. Gordon Childe.

Hoard from Cowal.

(Facing p. 184.)

Axes, Tube and Swords.
Spear-heads,

V. Gordon Childe.

Hoard from Cowal.
1.

Beaker from Boghead Farm, Pitsligo.

2.

Arrowhead from Linlithgow.

3.

Iron Spear-head from North Uist.
V. G. CHILDE.

URN FROM ABERLEMNO.

The cist in course of excavation.
1. [Image of a decorated pot with a scale in inches]

2. [Image of an urn from Aberlemno]

V. G. CHILDE.

URN FROM ABERLEMNO.
The axes (Pl. XXV) are all of distinctly Irish type and clearly show a seam along the small side due presumably to casting in a valve mould. All but one are plain. No. 8 (fig. 1) shows a sort of funnel-like collar with a flattened oval cross-section extending for 3/4 inch below the rim and terminating in a distinct shoulder. Below this the section is faceted and almost octagonal. This too is an Irish form, as Henderson\(^1\) points out, but is not uncommon in Scotland where it is well illustrated in the small hoard from Traprain Law.\(^2\) The dimensions of the axes, as far as they can be determined, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>External Diameters at Mouth</th>
<th>Maximum Width of Blade</th>
<th>Thickness at Rim</th>
<th>Thickness of Body</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2(\frac{1}{2})</td>
<td>1(\frac{5}{16}) x 1(\frac{3}{8})</td>
<td>1(\frac{3}{8})</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2(\frac{3}{4})</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1(\frac{5}{8})</td>
<td>1(\frac{3}{8})</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2(\frac{1}{2})</td>
<td>1(\frac{5}{16}) x 1(\frac{3}{16})</td>
<td>1(\frac{1}{8})</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2(\frac{1}{2})</td>
<td>1(\frac{5}{8}) x 1(\frac{3}{8})</td>
<td>1(\frac{1}{8})</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>3(\frac{1}{16})</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>3(\frac{1}{16})</td>
<td>1(\frac{5}{8}) x 1(\frac{3}{16})</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In both the swords the edges have been eaten away by corrosion and all trace of a ricasso has disappeared. No. 1 is complete save for the point, where perhaps an inch is missing. The total surviving length is 22\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches; the blade measures 1\(\frac{7}{8}\) inch at the widest point and 1\(\frac{5}{8}\) inch thick, tapering to 1\(\frac{3}{8}\) inch at the break. The hilt, bordered by very low flanges, is pierced by three rivet-holes, and has a total length of 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) inches, of which 2\(\frac{7}{8}\) inches represent the grip that varies in width from 1 inch to 3\(\frac{1}{4}\) inch. In No. 2 about an inch at the point and perhaps 1\(\frac{3}{4}\) inch at the hilt are missing. The surviving length is 20\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches, and the thickness of the blade 1\(\frac{3}{4}\) inch, tapering to 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) inch. Despite differences due to wear, the two weapons when superimposed fit so closely that they might be thought to be made from the same pattern. The type again is common in Ireland and seems to be a very late version of the V-type sword.

The spear-heads, all regrettably broken, include both long and moderately sized blades. No. 6 (Pl. XXVI) must have been a fine example of the type with lunate openings in the blade. The blade is 13\(\frac{1}{4}\) inches long and must have been 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches wide across the loops. The socket, that is carried far up the blade, is

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\(^2\) Childe, Prehistory of Scotland, fig. 40. Rather similar celts occur in Scandinavia, cf. Montelius, Om Tidesbestämning, No. 130.
in diameter at its lower end. It is adorned with four cast ribs, from
between which the loops emerge below but which above fuse with the flanges
reinforcing the inner margins of the loops. Between them within the loops a
distinct but irregular seam is visible, showing that the weapon had been cast,
like the celts, in a valve-mould. The loops were \(\frac{3}{8}\) inch wide and \(\frac{1}{2}\) inch thick
along the inner margins. No. 5 (on same plate) must also have been a very
large blade, but it has been broken roughly at both ends so that only 11½ inches
remain, and the edge is nowhere clearly defined. The socket is \(\frac{13}{8}\) inch in
diameter at its lower end and \(\frac{5}{8}\) inch at its upper. Externally the socket tube
is nearly quadrangular in section and is bordered on either side by a groove,
some \(\frac{3}{8}\) inch wide, in the blade which reduces the latter’s thickness to \(\frac{1}{8}\) inch
as against \(\frac{1}{2}\) inch at the rib outside the groove. No. 4 (Pl. XXVI, 4) must have
been very similar to No. 6, with a blade at least 13½ inches long, of which only
11 inches survive. The internal diameter of the socket at its lower end is
\(\frac{1}{4}\) inch; at its upper end it has been reduced to a solid midrib \(\frac{3}{8}\) inch thick.

No. 7 is a simpler leaf-shaped spear-head with a total length of 13½ inches,
of which 2 inches near the point are missing, so that the blade alone would have
been only 10 inches long. The socket is 1 inch in diameter at its mouth. At
a distance of 1½ inch therefrom it is pierced with a pair of peg-holes, \(\frac{3}{8}\) inch in
diameter. From these start on each side three ribs in relief, of which the central
one merges with the edge of the blade while the other two follow the junction
between blade and socket-tube on either face. No. 3 (Pl. XXVI, 3) must have been
a rather similar though less ornate weapon. Only the blade, 8½ inches long and
2½ inches wide, survives. The socket at the base of the blade has an internal
diameter of \(\frac{3}{4}\) inch. In No. 1 (Pl. XXVI, 1) the blade is about 8½ inches long and
probably some 1½ inch wide at its widest point. A pair of quite shallow grooves
run parallel to the socket tube on either face, on both sides of the socket. Of
No. 2 only a fragment 7½ inches long survives.

These spear-heads are all distinctively Britannico-Hibernian types of the
Late Bronze Age. Though at least the form with lunate openings in the blade
must go back nearly to the beginning of that typological period,\(^1\) all appear to
have enjoyed a long currency.

The cast tube of bronze, \(\frac{1}{16}\) inch to \(\frac{3}{8}\) inch thick and now 18½ inches long,
but very fragmentary, is shown in Pl. XXV. One end alone is complete. Here
the tube is roughly circular and 1½ inch in diameter. Just below the rim are
four large peg-holes, \(\frac{1}{2}\) inch in diameter but not quite symmetrically opposite
one another. From this mouth the tube seems to have tapered gradually till
after 18 inches the diameter seems to have been reduced to \(1\frac{3}{8}\) inch—less than
half the tube’s circumference is preserved here. The tube is, moreover, very
slightly curved or bent so that a straight rod set tangentially to the smooth
inner surface is \(\frac{1}{4}\) inch out of contact therewith after 13½ inches. Externally
the tube is embellished with cast corrugations \(\frac{3}{8}\) inch to \(\frac{1}{6}\) inch wide that
maintain the same average width throughout the whole preserved length.

The smallness of the curvature, if it be deliberate at all, makes it difficult to
fit the tube into the profile of a trumpet or even a luter, nor are the peg-holes
appropriate to either of these instruments. If it had been the ferrule for a spear-
butt, the shaft must have been quite exceptionally stout since “the diameter of
the mouth is always less than that of the socket of the heads found associated
with ferrules.”\(^2\) In fact the known ferrules have mouths of \(\frac{3}{4}\) inch or less

\(^1\) Childe, Prehistoric Communities of the British Isles, p. 171.
\(^2\) Greenwell and Browis, Archaeologia, xlii. p. 467.
diameter and lengths varying from 16 inches to 8 inches according to Greenwell and Brewis. They generally taper at first, but then expand to a flat or globular butt. A specimen in the National Museum that tapers to a point is even smaller. The use of the tube must therefore be declared unknown.

The find just described represents the first hoard, in fact the first accurately located Late Bronze Age objects, to be reported from the eastern shore of Loch Fyne. The location of this group of Irish bronzes is, however, by no means surprising. It is almost opposite Loch Gilp, one terminus of a well-known trade route from Crinan and the Sound of Jura and not far from Tarbert, where the dangerous peninsula could also be crossed, so that westward it could be linked up with the Islay hoard. At the same time Otter Ferry is the terminus of a natural but rather difficult route, still followed by a road, across the Cowal peninsula to Holy Loch and the Clyde estuary.

V. Gordon Childe.

2. Discovery of a Short Cist Containing a Beaker Urn at Boghead Farm, Pitsligo, Aberdeenshire.

In September 1941, when Mr Robert Simpson, the son of Mrs Helen Simpson, the proprietrix of Boghead Farm, Sandhaven, was digging out shingle from a gravelly knowe which lies about a quarter of a mile south of Boghead Farm in the Parish of Pitsligo, and about 2 miles south-south-east of Rosehearty, he accidentally uncovered a short cist. The cist, the major axis of which lay east-south-east and west-north-west, consisted of rough stone slabs and measured about 3 feet by 2 feet by 2½ feet in depth, the top of the cover stone being about 3 feet below ground level. It contained a fine specimen of a beaker urn, but no skeletal remains.

The urn, which was made of a light brown clay and decorated with bands of ornament with intervening plain zones, measured 6½ inches in height, 5½ inches in external diameter at the mouth, 5½ inches at the bulge, and 3½ inches at the base (Pl. XXVII, 1).

The ornamentation consisted mainly of rows of oblique strokes and vertical and horizontal lines with a single band of cross-hatching in the middle of the shoulder zone. The oblique dashes had been made with a tool closely resembling a thickened finger-nail, while the vertical and horizontal lines had been made on the soft clay with a fine-toothed implement leaving a series of hyphenated impressions, or, as it sometimes called, comb-ornamentation. A large lump of clay, similar in colour to that of the urn, was subsequently found in the gravel pit, but whether this is the same clay from which the urn was made cannot be determined without analysis.

The urn was presented to the Museum by Mrs Helen Simpson, Moss-side, Rathen, through Dr W. Douglas Simpson, D.Litt., F.S.A.Scot., to whom I am indebted for particulars of the find.


3. An Arrowhead of Rhyolitic Ash from Linlithgow, West Lothian.

In December 1941, the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow University, acquired an arrowhead of unusual interest which had been found in 1899 about two miles to the south of Linlithgow, West Lothian. It was most generously presented by the finder, Mr William Dunigan, through his grandson, Mr Thomas
Neilon, a student of the University. The latter supplied the following account of the discovery:

"The arrowhead now in your possession was found by my grandfather, William Dunigan, in the summer of 1899 on a hill to the south of Linlithgow named Cockle Rue. He and two companions were sheltering from a sudden rainstorm behind the upturned roots of a huge tree which had recently fallen, and were speculating on its age from its immense roots, when the arrowhead was seen. It was firmly embedded in the roots and had to be cut out—that is, it must have been there before the tree started to grow and, prior to the uprooting of the tree, must have been at least 2 feet beneath the surface of the ground.

"Although Mr Dunigan is now eighty-two, and the last survivor of the party, the details still remain clearly in his mind.

"Until now, the arrowhead has never been out of his possession for one day and was kept as a memento of Linlithgow rather than for any archaeological value which it might have."

The arrowhead measures 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches in total length, 2\(\frac{1}{4}\) inches at its maximum width and \(\frac{1}{8}\) inch in thickness. It is shouldered but not barbed, and has a tang for insertion in a shaft. The shoulders are slightly rounded and form obtuse angles with the tang. The tang is \(\frac{1}{8}\) inch long by 1 inch wide, and has straight parallel sides and a slightly concave base (Pl. XXVII, 2).

The size and shape of the arrowhead are consequently such as to suggest that it was of American,\(^1\) not Scottish, origin. The circumstances of discovery, on the other hand, render an American origin very improbable. As Mr Neilon remarked, the arrowhead must have lain buried in the earth before a tree of considerable age was planted—that is, at least decades, more probably centuries, before 1899. It is most unlikely that at so distant a date an arrowhead of American origin was brought to this country and accidentally dropped at Linlithgow. It seems much more reasonable to accept the arrowhead as a relic of the prehistoric era in Scotland.

This view was supported by a study of the material from which the arrowhead was made. A thin section of it was microscopically examined by Dr G. W. Tyrrell, of the Geology Department, Glasgow University, and found to be a fine-grained rhyolitic ash, very pale pink in colour, silicified and of a flinty appearance. Dr Tyrrell was of the opinion that the source of this material was one of the groups of rhyolitic lavas in the Pentland Hills.\(^2\) In that case, the findspot of the arrowhead was probably at no great distance from its place of manufacture.

The apparently Scottish origin of the arrowhead at once provokes the question to what period and culture in Scottish prehistory it belonged. Unfortunately there were no associated finds to suggest an answer. Comparative material also appears to be lacking, for an exact analogy, of undoubted Scottish provenance, to the Linlithgow arrowhead has so far been sought in vain. It may still await discovery, however, in some collection of Scottish material which is at present inaccessible. Meanwhile, it seems advisable to place on record so unusual a Scottish find, in the hope that further evidence on the questions which it raises may yet come to light.

Anne S. Robertson.

\(^1\) See, for example, Thomas Wilson, Arrowheads, Spearheads and Knives of Prehistoric Times in the Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1897, particularly pp. 917 ff.

4. ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Dr W. Douglas Simpson sends us the following clipping, which we reproduce in commemoration of the centenary:

ABERDEEN JOURNAL.

Price 4½d.] Wednesday, March 29, 1843. [No. 4968.

INTERESTING RELICS.—About three weeks ago, some woodcutters in pursuit of rabbits on the hill of Knockie, in Glentanner, accidentally discovered under a cairn an ancient burial place, covered by a large flat stone. On removing this, they found articles including two bronze vessels, capable of holding about two-thirds of a pint, of neat workmanship, cast in rather an elegant shape, and with a handle on one side; seventeen spear or axe-heads, of bronze, known among antiquaries by the name of celts: from thirty to forty bronze bracelets; six bronze rings, of good workmanship, of different sizes. The whole of these interesting relics are in admirable preservation, and are evidently of Roman manufacture, and so belong, at the latest, to the middle of the fourth century. We trust that the noble Lord of the Manor, the Marquis of Huntly, will take care to have them deposited in some public Museum.

5. AN ENCRUSTED URN FROM ABERLEMO, ANGUS.

Towards the beginning of March 1943, Mr Stewart A. Smith of Blackden, near Aberlemno, was ploughing up Melgund Muir when the ploughshare struck the capstone of a small cist. Appreciating the importance of find, Mr Smith informed the Rev. Nelson, Minister of Aberlemno, who reported the discovery to our Fellow, Mr J. S. Richardson, Inspector of Ancient Monuments. At his request I repaired to Aberlemno on behalf of the Director of the National Museum and helped Mr Smith to uncover the cist and remove the urn contained in it.

The site of the discovery (O.S. Map, Angus, Sheet XXXIII, S.E.) is a particularly sandy patch on a very low gravel ridge, one of several scarcely perceptible elevations that traverse Melgund Muir. The urn was set in a hole about 4 feet in diameter and some 3 feet deep, the filling of which, according to Mr Smith, was perceptibly looser and easier to dig than the surrounding gravel. At the bottom of this excavation stood the urn, mouth downwards, reposing on the stone slab that had covered it, under which was a layer of fine sand. The covering slab, roughly pentagonal, was 3½ inches thick and measured about 1 foot 6 inches by 1 foot 2 inches across, thus fitting neatly over the urn’s mouth (Pl. XXIX, 1).

The vessel was protected by a cist of slabs, built apparently after the urn was set in place rather in the manner of a house of cards. The substructure of the cist was an irregular pentagon formed of five principal slabs, A, B, C, D and E, with an additional supporting slab F outside E. Of these slabs only the two on the western side, A, measuring 1 foot 9 inches in height by 1 foot 4 inches in width, and B (2 feet 3 inches by 1 foot) reached to the top of the urn, and both were sloping inwards as if they had been leaning against the walls of the urn’s conical base though they were actually supported by one another and by the remaining slabs. These were smaller in area, though relatively thicker, and
only 1 foot to 1 foot 3 inches in height. Between them and the urn or its covering slab three smaller blocks, G, H and I, had been inserted (Pl. XXVIII, 2–3). On these primary uprights stood three small thin slabs, measuring about 8 by 6 inches across, leaning against one another and the edges of the taller uprights, A and B, so as to enclose the urn completely. The whole erection was covered by a thin flat slab measuring some 8 inches square (Pl. XXVIII, 1).

Grass roots and earth had penetrated through the chinks of the cist till the space between the slabs and the urn was filled with fine sandy soil. The pressure of the slabs had cracked the walls of the urn and the base had collapsed. Parts were found in the soil that had accumulated in the vessel’s interior on the cover-slab, for grass roots and soil had percolated through the cracks till a deposit of about 4 inches of dark soil mixed with fragments of burnt bone had accumulated inside the urn. This deposit was taken out in small handfuls through the breach in the vessel’s walls and carefully sifted in the fingers. No artifacts and no pieces of charcoal were included in the deposit and the burnt bones, though quite hard, were very small and fragmentary.

From the small pieces submitted to him, Professor Brash was able to identify minute fragments of skull including the edge of the left parietal with a short length of the sagittal suture, pieces of ribs, tibia, and radius. Only one imperfect articulation was found and no parts of femurs, mandible, or teeth. From the unknit condition of the sutures it could be inferred that the bones belonged to a juvenile subject, say under 21 years of age. On the other hand, the fragments of limb bones are so stout as to exclude a child under say 15.

The urn, of the encrusted type, is made of a reddish-brown clay, and measures 14 3/4 inches in height as it now stands; the base is wanting. In external diameter across the mouth it measures 11 3/4 inches, and at its widest part 16 inches. The lip is bevelled downwards towards the inside for 13/4 inches and is decorated with pit-like depressions, its outer edge being ornamented with a herring-bone pattern. A space of 4 inches between the brim and the shoulder—the neck—is occupied by an encrusted wavy or chevron border, having a circular boss set between each of the rounded angles. Over all is a pitted decoration, the lines of which follow the outlines of the chevrons. On the shoulder is a shallow groove measuring 1/4 inch in breadth. Below the groove a line of pits completely encircles the urn and irregular lines of the same nature descend to the base.

The urn is of special interest as providing additional support to Sir Cyril Fox’s theory of the derivation of the Encrusted Urn from the Food Vessel—at least in so far as that theory applies to the shape of these vessels.1 For the vestigial shoulder groove must be regarded as a reminiscence of the deeper grooves so characteristic of Food Vessels. Indeed our urn would in form be the closest to the assumed prototype and therefore the oldest typologically of published encrusted urns save perhaps that from Skene, Aberdeenshire.2 On the other hand Fox’s theory of the origin of encrusted ornamentation receives no support from this new example. It is true that the combination of chevrons and rosettes is presented as early in Fox’s scheme, which is now justified in so

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2 Ant. J., vol. vii. pl. lxii. 2; it exhibits not only a shoulder groove but vestigial stop-ridges too.
far as the Aberlemno urn, being formally early, should be early stylistically too. But, as here presented, the curvilinear chevrons show no approximation to the simple straight bar across the hollow neck of the Food Vessel from which Fox derives them nor do the rosettes look the least like vestigial lugs; on the contrary both elements appear already integrated into a consistent pattern. Now this pattern was already familiar on the pottery of Skara Brae and Rinyo which at the same time employed the decorative technique distinctive of Encrusted Urns; the pit ornament might be derived equally from the B and C wares of Skara Brae or from Food Vessel ornament. In other words, the urn strikingly illustrates the fusion of two traditions—the Food Vessel shape and the Skara Brae technique and design. While ceramic evidence for the Skara Brae culture is still outstanding in Strathmore, the number of carved stone balls from that area and from Aberdeenshire is significant since such constitute a trait of the Skara Brae culture. And of course Angus has long been recognised as a centre of the Food Vessel culture.

The Society is indebted to Mr S. A. Smith not only for notifying the discovery and assisting in its conservation, but also for presenting the handsome urn to the National Museum.

V. Gordon Childe.

6. BRIMMOND TREASURE TROVE.

Brimmond Hill lies 6 miles west of the City of Aberdeen and, although not quite 1000 feet in height, is a favourite view-point since a range of land and sea stretching to 50 miles is unfolded, the view being enhanced by a hill chart.

It formed the western bastion of the Stocket Forest which was a favourite hunting ground of the Celtic Kings. In later times Robert the Bruce gifted the forest to the Burgh of Aberdeen in recognition of its loyalty to him in the Wars of Independence, after which the territory, 20 miles in circumference, became known as the Freedom Lands of Aberdeen. In the reign of Mary Queen of Scots the magistrates began to feu the lands in various parcels mostly amongst themselves, so much so that Brimmond Hill is about the only section that the town never allowed to pass out of its hands, and this hold has been strengthened in late years by the Town Planning Act and by Provisional Orders.

On 9th August 1942 a party of the local Home Guard was engaged in shooting practice at the southern end of the hill, and when forming a target within 100 yards of the summit came on a hoard of about a hundred coins lying loose under one of the numerous small boulders. A hasty inspection indicated that the coins belonged mostly to the reign of King Charles I, and a later examination by experts has confirmed this view. The latest is dated 1632, which leads one to suppose that the find is associated with the "troubles" arising out of the Covenanting Wars during the years 1639–46.

The histories of the period make mention of hostilities being carried beyond the gates of the town as far as the extremity of the Freedom Lands at Bogfairly and Newhills and tell of casualties not only in the burgh but in the surrounding country. At the elevated point of discovery a great stretch of country lies in view, most of the Freedom Lands being visible up to and including the town. A number of boulders lie near at hand which, if the deposit had been made under excitement, would make rediscovery difficult. A drove road passes close at hand which would have been much in use in a time of flight. It is clear from the absence of any container that the coins had been lodged in a
moment of panic and that the depositor had either fallen a victim to the peril which he was trying to evade or had afterwards failed to trace the place of concealment.

The following are some possible explanations of this interesting find:—

1. The site being near a drove road the hoard may have been a scoop brought off by a robber from some defenceless wayfarer, there being a "robbers' cave" at no great distance.

2. The coins being miscellaneous and of low denomination are such as might have been amassed by a Chapman on his rounds and placed here when he surveyed the signs of disturbance. (It was an ex-Chapman, George Davidson, who bought Newhills (Kepplehills) in 1642 and Bogfairly in 1648.)

3. A citizen may have hastily gathered the contents of his "till" when flying from the sack of Aberdeen. "These townsmen to the number of 150 were slayne in the fight and in the flight chieflie in the day of the battell and thairefter without the toune, at Forresterhill, Newhillis, Shedocksley and uther pairts of the freedome. There was also slayne sum countrie people."

4. The owner of the lands near the site was James Cruickshank, of whom it is written: "He fled heir and thair through the countrie and durst not be seen within or without the toum being sore invyit for his loyalitie to the King. They maisterfullie took his rents and living of Newhills and Bogfairly pertaining to him in heritage." He may have formed the cache as a standby when in hiding. It would appear from the Sheriff Court Records that he died in 1643.

5. In 1647 there was a violent outbreak of plague in Scotland, during which Aberdeen and district had its full share, about one-fifth of the inhabitants being victims. Here also is a possible explanation because many would hastily fly from the visitation.

The coins themselves show signs of considerable use and are by no means rare, being largely made up of "Turners" of the time of Charles I. There are a few silver coins, also some of the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and Queen Mary, and a number of Dutch and German origin.

The collection has been handed over to the Regional Museum, Aberdeen. It is made up as follows:—

1 Silver Queen Mary Groat (1553–1554).
1 Silver Queen Mary Bawbee (1542–1558).
1 Silver Queen Elizabeth Threepenny.
3 James VI Placks.
2 Fragments of Silver Coins.
4 Turners of James VI.
14 Turners of Charles I (1st Issue).
46 Turners of Charles I (2nd Issue).
2 Dutch Doits.
1 Brass Nuremberg Counter.
2 Unidentified.

Total 77

JAS. CRUICKSHANK.

7. THE WATER-GATE PASSAGE AT KILDRUMMY CASTLE.

With the aid of a grant from the Society, the above passage was excavated in 1938 and 1939. The passage (see plan, fig. 1) is cut into the steep slope on the north side of the castle, with which it has no direct communication, the
Kildrummy Castle. The Water-Gate Passage during Excavation.
(By courtesy of Aberdeen University.)

W. DOUGLAS SIMPSON.

KILDURMY CASTLE.
Kildrummy Castle. Interior of Well-house, looking south.
(By courtesy of Aberdeen University.)
upper end opening in a small triangular platform of ground between the edge of the slope, the north curtain wall and the north-east tower. Access to this platform was obtained from the castle by a postern, secured with a portcullis.

KILDRUMMY CASTLE
EXCAVATIONS, 1938-1939.
PLAN OF UNDERGROUND PASSAGE.

Fig. 1. Kildrummy Castle. Plan of Water-Gate Passage.
(By courtesy of Aberdeen University.)

and covered by the tower (see plan, Proceedings, vol. lxii. p. 80, fig. 31). The first part of the passage, about 22 feet in length, consists of 21 steps, at first 5 feet 3 inches wide, but narrowing to 4 feet below. This constriction of the stair is due to the fact that the retaining wall on the south or castle side is ramped.
back in a series of offsets, forming 14 stepped courses of squared rubble masonry. In this portion the passage is cut in forced earth consisting mostly of builder's waste. Below this point the passage makes an elbow to the right, and here there is a well-formed freestone gate, closing against the lower part of the stair. From this the stair (Pl. XXX), varying between 4 and 5 feet wide, continues down between walls of rough and smallish stones, sloping backwards somewhat on either side, and not laid in lime. The steps are partly built and partly cut in the living freestone. After continuing in this way for a length of 76 feet, the passage makes another elbow, also to the right. At the angle, on the eastern side, is a roughly formed aumbry. Thereafter the passage continues straight for a length of 16 feet 3 inches, and ends by the waterside in a rectangular tower (Pl. XXXI) the walls of which stand to a maximum height of 8 feet 3 inches. Inside and outside, except for the back wall which is in rough rubble, this tower is faced with finely tooled freestone ashlar masonry (not laid in line), on each stone of which the mason's banker mark is as fresh as when it was cut. The western angle and west outer wall of the tower have been rebuilt in rubble. The total span of the tower cannot meantime be ascertained: as now exposed, it measures about 19 feet in basal breadth, and extends back about 12 feet 10 inches into the bank. The interior chamber measures 12 feet 5 inches by 8 feet 2 inches, the front wall being 2 feet 10½ inches thick. It has been vaulted, on an east-to-west axis, and the vault was strengthened by four stout unchamfered ribs, the stubs of which still remain on the western side. At a height of 4 feet 4 inches in the front wall are two runnels, for delivering water into the tower. The spouts at their inner ends are broken off. At 3 inches in from its exterior the west runnel retains a lead plate, pierced with seven circular holes, evidently for straining the water.

W. DOUGLAS SIMPSON.

DONATIONS TO AND PURCHASES FOR THE MUSEUM.

DONATIONS TO AND PURCHASES FOR THE MUSEUM,
1942-43.

Donations.

(1) Axe of quartzite, polished, measuring $3\frac{7}{16}$ inches in length, $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch across the cutting edge, and 1 inch in thickness, and Knife of brown flint with white patina, measuring $1\frac{27}{32}$ inch in length, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch in breadth, and $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in diameter from the farm of Nearhouse, Rousay, Orkney. Presented by Mr Walter G. Grant of Trumland, F.S.A.Scot.

(2) Three pieces of vitrified stone from the vitrified fort at Knock Hill, Largs. Presented by Professor V. Gordon Childe, F.S.A.Scot.


(5) Sampler worked in silk thread by Rachel Bruce, in 1858. Rachel Bruce was a cousin of the donor’s father, and was born in 1837 (daughter of Margaret Steuart and Thomas Bruce of Langlea)—the young friend and neighbour of Sir Walter Scott (Pl. XXXIII, 1).

Minishing Glass, eighteenth century.

Two Archery Scoring Cards, in use about a hundred years ago at Archer’s Hall, Edinburgh, and a “Pricker” for marking the scoring cards. Presented by Miss Maria Steuart, 2 Lynedoch Place, Edinburgh.


(7) Oval Flake of grey Flint, measuring $\frac{31}{32}$ inch in length and $\frac{17}{32}$ inch in breadth, from the south side of the quarry at North Berwick Law. Military Gorget of the time of George I. The gorget is a gilt crescent-shaped badge, suspended from the neck and hanging on the breast, formerly worn by officers on duty; it is engraved with the letters “G. R.,” surmounted by a crown. Circular wooden Snuff Box made in halves, the upper having a picture of Jedburgh Abbey c. 1820, and the lower painted in imitation of tortoiseshell; it measures $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Presented by James S. Richardson, F.S.A.Scot.

(8) Bronze Needle, 1$\frac{5}{8}$ inch in length, found north of St Mary’s Temple, Vallay, Lochmaddy, North Uist. Socketed Spear-head of iron, measuring 12$\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, of normal Viking type except that the shaft has been made of iron and is held in the socket by a split-pin of copper (Pl.XXVII, 3). The blade is 1$\frac{1}{2}$ inch in greatest width and has a well-developed mid-rib. The weapon is much corroded and about half an inch of the point is wanting. It was found beside some skeletal remains north of the cattlefold, Vallay, Vol. LXXVII.
North Uist. Presented by Mr George Beveridge, Vallay, Lochmaddy, North Uist.

(9) Communion Tokens from the collection of the late Mr James Goalen, Leith. Presented by Mrs Goalen, 15 Russell Place, Edinburgh.

(10) Beaker Urn of clay, found in a short cist at Boghead Farm, Sandhaven, Pitsligo, Aberdeenshire. Presented by Mrs Helen Simpson, Moss-side, Rathen. (See current volume, Note No. 2, p. 187.)


(12) Mason's Chisel of iron, eighteenth century, found under a hearthstone at the Red Lion Inn, Craigie, Ayrshire. Presented by Mr William Calderwood, 2 Ellis Street, Kilmarnock.

(13) Fishing Tackle comprising two collapsible salmon landing nets with whalebone frames (one without net); brass "pinn" or fishing reel in leather case with horse-hair line; reel or "pinn" of wood with iron mountings; two horse-hair salmon lines; three books containing salmon fishing flies. This tackle was in use about 1870. Presented by Sheriff George Brown, F.S.A.Scot.

(14) Sampler, sewn in silk, by Mary Man. The subject depicted is the offering of Isaac as a sacrifice by Abraham. Early eighteenth century. Presented by Mr George Ritchie, "Dunamure," Lanark Road, Currie.


(16) Polished Axe of porphyritic greenstone, measuring $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches across the cutting edge, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness, found in a field near Swinton, Berwickshire. Presented by Mr R. H. Dodds, Avenue House, Berwick-upon-Tweed.


(18) Leaden Bulla of Pope Honorius III, 1216-1227. Obr. Honorius PP. III. Rev. the heads of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, above them SPASPE (Sanctus Paulus Sanctus Petrus). It was Honorius III who issued the Bull establishing a Provincial Council or Synod in Scotland in 1225, a very important step in our ecclesiastical history. The Bulla was found near Inchaffray Abbey, Perthshire. Presented by Mr C. S. T. Calder, F.S.A.Scot.

(19) Six early Scottish Silver Spoons (Pl. XXXII (1) with fig-shaped bowl and seal-top handle, dated 1573; on the back of the stem is the Edinburgh town mark, a castle; WC, for William Cok, Maker, and AC, for Adam Craige, Deacon. On the back of the bowl is a slight rat-tail with,
Early Scottish Silver Spoons, bequeathed by Mr. George Henderson.

1. Edinburgh, 1578.
2. Edinburgh, c. 1611-1612.
3. Perth, 1675.
5. Dundee, 1728.

Museum Acquisitions.

(Facing p. 196.)
Museum Acquisitions.
DONATIONS TO AND PURCHASES FOR THE MUSEUM. 197

above, the initial letters HC, with a Y-shaped figure, a heraldic shake-fork, between them. The spoon probably belonged to one of the Cunningham family. Length, 6¼ inches, width of bowl 2 inches, weight 1 oz. 4½ dwt.; (2) with circular disc at the top of the stem, on which are the initials S IM. Below the disc is an oval transverse panel and below the panel a crude conventional foliaceous design. At the junction of the stem and bowl there is a hatched triangular pattern. On the back of the stem is the Edinburgh town mark—a castle; GK for Gilbert Kirkwood, Maker, and DP for David Palmer, Deacon. The length of the spoon is 6½ inches, and the width of the bowl is 2½ inches. Weight, 1 oz. 6 dwts. 2 grs. Date c. 1611–1612; (3) trifid, with oval bowl and rat-tail. On the back of the stem is the old town-mark of Perth—a lamb bearing a flag (this is the mark prior to the double-headed eagle being adopted); WM, the maker's mark (unrecorded) and the letter B. At the top are the initials HE; length of spoon 7⅜ inches, width of bowl 1⅜ inch. Weight 1 oz. 10½ dwts. 5 grs. Date c. 1675; (4, 5) pair of trifid Spoons with oval bowl and rat-tail. On the back of the stem is the town-mark of Perth—a lamb bearing a flag; RG for Robert Gardiner, Maker, and the letter “B.” At the top are the initials KC. Length 7¼ inches, width of bowl 1¾ inch. Weights 1 oz. 13 dwts. 7 grs. and 1 oz. 12 dwts. 8 grs. respectively. Date c. 1680; (6) with rounded end, having a small notch at either side, oval bowl and rat-tail. On the back of the stem is the town-mark of Dundee—a two-handed pot of growing lilies—the letters IS (twice) for John Steven, Maker, and the letter M. At the top of the stem are the initials TS. Length 7¼ inches, width of bowl 2¼ inches. Weight 2 oz. 6 dwts. 15 grs. Date c. 1730. Bequeathed by Mr George Henderson, 9 Rookery Road, Southport.

(20) One Pound Note of the Stirling Merchant Bank Company, dated 28th October 1803. This bank failed in 1813. Presented by Mr J. Lightbody, F.S.A.Scot.

(21) Encrusted Cinerary Urn of the Bronze Age, found at Melgund Muir, Aberlemno, Angus. Presented by Mr Stewart A. Smith of Blackden Farm, near Aberlemno. See Note 5, p. 189.

Purchases.

Flag of the Kelso Skinners and Glovers Society, made of yellow silk with a fringed border. It measures 5 feet in width and 4 feet 9 inches in height, and is painted on both sides with a device consisting of Ermines, three ducal crowns in chief or. Crest, a leopard passant reguardant proper. Supporters: Dexter, a leopard rampant gorged with a wreath proper:
Sinister, a hound rampant gorged with a collar proper. Below is a scroll with the motto "TO GOD BE ALL GLORY." The date, 1829, is written in small letters at the bottom of the shield (Pl. XXXIII, 2).

Circular Brooch of silver, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, engraved with a stem and trilobe leaf pattern, the intervening spaces being hatched. The pin has an incised cross at its base and a notch near the point. On the reverse are engraved what appear to be the letters "NA." Date about 1780.

Snuff-horn, silver mounted, engraved with figures of ships and prominent buildings in Edinburgh, bearing the following inscriptions: "Presented to Mr. JOHN DUNCAN, PLUMBER, BY D G 1852." "CARVED BY D. GOURLAY PLUMBER EDIN R. ANNO DOMINI 1852 AETAS 67." The horn measures 10$\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. The thistle-shaped silver mounting at the tip appears to be later than the lid. A purple faceted imitation gem, made of glass, is inserted in the top of the thistle.

**DONATIONS TO AND PURCHASES FOR THE LIBRARY, 1942-43.**

*Donations.*


(2) The Irish Stone Age. By Hallam L. Movius, Jr., Ph.D. Presented by THE AUTHOR, through the Cambridge University Press.


(4) Some unpublished Scottish Witchcraft Trials, Transcribed and Annotated by the donor. Presented by Dr GEORGE F. BLACK, New York, 1941.


DONATIONS TO AND PURCHASES FOR THE LIBRARY.


(15) Scottish Woodwork of the XVI. and XVII. Centuries. Presented by Miss L. J. Redstone, 3 Seekford Street, Woodbridge, Suffolk.


Purchases.


MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

Saturday, 30th January 1943, W. Mackay Mackenzie, M.A., D.Litt., Vice-President, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were elected Fellows: Lieut.-Colonel W. Leith Ross, M.C.; Malcolm Roderick MacCrimmon; Neil Linklater MacNabb; Joseph Skelton.

The following Communications were read:


Saturday, 27th February 1943, Sir Francis J. Grant, K.C.V.O., LL.D., Vice-President, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were elected Fellows: Robert Galbraith, A.R.I.A.S., L.R.I.B.A.; Maurice Milne, C.E.; Miss Mary Storrs Shaw, M.A.; William James Robertson.

The following Communications were read:


Saturday, 16th October 1943, Sir Francis J. Grant, K.C.V.O., LL.D., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Accounts of the Society, which had been circulated amongst the Fellows, were unanimously approved. Mr John Loney moved the adoption of the Accounts and Professor V. G. Childe seconded the motion.

The following Communications were read:

I. Processional Roll of a Scottish Armorial Funeral, stated to have been used for the obsequies of George, 1st Marquess of Huntly, 1636, by Thomas Innes of Learney, Albany Herald, F.S.A.Scot. (printed, pp. 154–173).


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