

V.

NOTE ON THREE SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY SHETLAND TOMB-
STONES. BY SIR GEORGE MACDONALD, K.C.B., LL.D., D.LITT.,
F.B.A., F.S.A.Scot.

The tombstones which form the subject of the following Note were described to the Society in 1907 by the late Rev. W. Fotheringham.¹ At that time they were still in the open, on or about the mound which is all that is left to represent the old Crosskirk at Quendale, the original parochial church of Dunrossness. All three had suffered seriously from exposure and were in grave danger of further deterioration. Accordingly, Mr Bruce of Sumburgh had them removed to Jarlshof, where they were placed in a 'mausoleum' specially built for their reception. Last summer I had an opportunity of examining them there and of satisfying myself that the transcripts made in 1907 could be improved upon in respect both of accuracy and of completeness. It seems desirable that the results of this fresh scrutiny should be put on record, particularly as the imperfect version of the longest of the inscriptions has obtained further currency through being reprinted by the late Mr Gilbert Goudie in the *Transactions* of the Scottish Ecclesiological Society.²

I have to thank Lyon King, whose *Zetland County Families* is well known as a standard work, and Mr William Angus, Curator of the Historical Department of the Register House, for information on one or two genealogical points. The 'mausoleum' is so dark that it would have been extremely difficult, if not impossible, to bring a camera to

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. xli. (1906-7) pp. 173 ff.

² Vol. iii. part iii. (1911-12) pp. 281 ff.

bear upon the stones at all effectively. I therefore propose to utilise the illustrations which appeared in the original paper. They will serve the purpose well enough. It should, however, be understood that they are in some respects misleading. Before the photographs for the blocks were taken, what was believed to be the lettering was in each case gone over with a chalky finger, in order to make it stand out more clearly. In this way certain readings were given a seeming authenticity to which they have no real claim.

The oldest of the three stones is the slab which once covered the grave of Malcolm Sinclair of Quendale, lay vicar of Dunrossness. It has

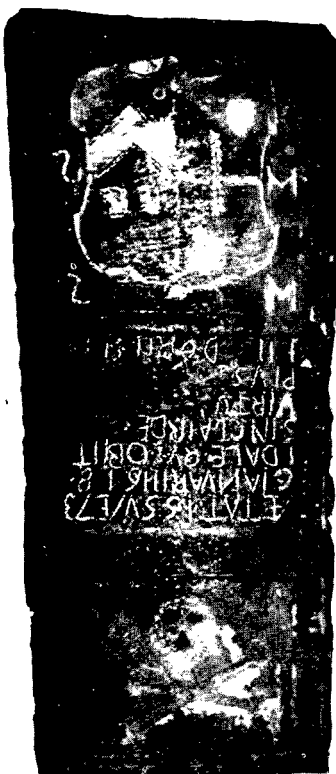


Fig. 1. Grave-slab of Malcolm Sinclair of Quendale.

obviously been carved by a wholly illiterate workman. The lowest of the three panels into which it is divided is the only one that has not been blundered, the skull and cross-bones—all that it contains—being too familiar a device to leave any room for mistakes. The uppermost is occupied by two coats-of-arms, impaled and flanked by the letters M and S, which are repeated immediately below. The letters are plainly the initials of Malcolm Sinclair and his wife, Margaret Sutherland of Forss, and the arms are presumably those of their respective families. But reference to the illustration (fig. 1) will show that arms and initials are alike reversed. As was pointed out to me by Mr J. S. Richardson, who first directed my attention to these monuments, this effect has been produced by the workman laying face downwards the sketch that had been given him to copy, and transferring its outlines to the surface of the stone by some mechanical means in order to supply his chisel with a guide.

The treatment of the central panel is still more suggestive of illiteracy. The inscription of seven lines which fills it is intelligible enough, but its arrangement is extraordinary.

While the lines follow one another in their proper order, each of them is turned upside down. The outcome is that, to understand what it is all about, one has to take one's place at the head of the stone, look

towards the foot, and read from the bottom upwards. Mr Fotheringham's transcription is as follows:

AETATIS SVÆ 73
6 IANVARII 1618
DALE QVI OBIIT
SINCLAIR DE [QVEN]
VIRTV
PIVS.

The lowest or seventh—really the first—line is so distinct even in fig. 1 that its omission here must surely be an accidental oversight. However that may be, there is little or no doubt as to the true reading, the only uncertain letters being those within square brackets:

ÆTATIS · SVÆ · 73 ·
6 · IANVARII · 1618 ·
DALE · QVI · OBIIT ·
SINCLAIR · DE · QVE
VIR · MALCOLMVS ·
PIVS · AC · [BOH]VS ·
HIC · DORMIT ·

"Here sleeps a devout and good man, Malcolm Sinclair of Quendale, who died 6th January, 1618, in the 73rd year of his age."

The next of the memorials in chronological order (fig. 2) is the grave-slab of James Sinclair of Quendale, who was the son of Malcolm, and who married Barbara Stewart of Graemsay. It has suffered damage through fracture, and at the lower corner on the dexter side portions of the edge have been broken away altogether. Nevertheless its decipherment presents no very serious difficulties. The initials in the uppermost of the three panels into which it is divided, and presumably also the impaled arms which appear beside them there, are those of husband and wife. The lowest panel contains a skull and cross-bones, surmounted by the legend MENTO MORI, a typical example of a blunder due to what is technically known as haplography. The centre is described by Mr Fotheringham as displaying "the fragments of an inscription beginning with JUSTITIAM UTOR." In point of fact, the surviving letters are distinct enough, and the blanks are easily filled:

IVSTITIE · FA
VTOR · VERE ·
PIETATI[S · A]LV
MNVS · PACIC ·
AMAS · INOP
VM · DVLCE
PATRO[CI]NI
VM

If it be noted that (as always on this stone) E is used for Æ, that PACIC is an error for PACIS, and that AMAS is an abbreviation of AMASIVS, it will be seen that what we have here is an elegiac couplet such as is common on seventeenth-century tombstones:

*Justitiæ fautor, veræ pietatis alumnus,
Pacis amas', inopum dulce patrociniûm.*

"A friend of justice, a man who cherished true piety and ensued peace, a much loved champion of the poor."

The main inscription runs round the outer margin of the whole, its

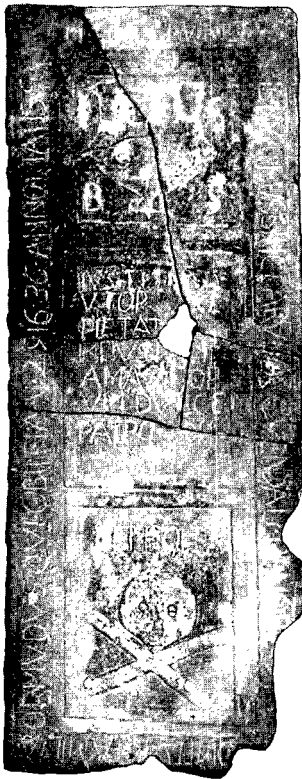


Fig. 2. Grave-slab of James Sinclair of Quendale.

beginning being marked by a hand, with the index finger extended, near the top corner on the sinister side. Here Mr Fotheringham's reading, so far as it goes, leaves little room for criticism: HIC JACET VIR ILLUSTRIS JACOBUS SINCLARUS DE QUENDALE DE NOBIL COMITUM FAMILIA QUI OBIIT JAN. 29, 1636, ANNO AETATIS 56. But it may be well to give what seems to me to have been the full text: HIC · JACET · VIR · ILLVS | TRIS · IACOBVS · SINCLARVS · DE · QVENDALL · DE · NOBILI[SSIM | A · C]OMITVM · FAMILIA · | ORMVDVS · QVI · OBIIT · IAN · 29 · 1636 · ANNO · ETATIS · 56. "Here lies a man of good repute, James Sinclair of Quendale, a scion of the most noble family of the Earls, who died Jan. 29th, 1636, in the 56th year of his age." The Earls referred to must be the Earls of Orkney, from whom the Shetland families of Sinclairs were wont to claim descent. I accept Mr Fotheringham's suggestion that ORMVDVS is a mistake for ORIVNDVS, and I have so translated it. On the other hand, I could see nothing to justify his conjecture that "the word COMITUM may have been VICECOMITUM." Four letters would not be sufficient to fill the lacuna.

A greater puzzle than any for which the stone-cutter can be blamed has been provided by the author of the inscription. James Sinclair cannot have died on 29th January 1636, for he was alive on 30th November of that year, when he executed a charter of the lands of Quendale in favour of his son Laurence, the sasine being recorded in the Register of Sasines

for Shetland on 9th December 1636. Lyon King has kindly verified this for me, while from Mr Angus I learn that, although the Parochial Registers of the parish of Dunrossness for the seventeenth century are no longer extant, the Register of Testaments for Orkney and Shetland proves that James Sinclair of Quendale died on 25th December 1637, or nearly two years later than is stated on his tombstone. It is for genealogists to clear up the inconsistency. But, as a layman, I cannot help wondering whether James Sinclair was predeceased by his wife. If so, the date of her death may have inadvertently been substituted for that of his own, possibly because the original intention was to commemorate them both on the same monument.

The third tombstone is that of Barbara Sinclair, granddaughter of James, who became the wife of Hector Bruce of Mouness. It is by far the handsomest and most interesting of the group. Unlike the two others, which were grave-slabs, it had stood erect, and was indeed so standing when it was removed from the Crosskirk, albeit it had even then lost both the cap and the plinth, which seem to be amissing. The part which is left (fig. 3) is about 8 feet high by 4 feet broad, and is very elaborately carved in a style reminiscent of the work one sees in the Low Countries. I propose to restrict my observations to the inscription in the centre, except for a warning that in the legend beneath the coat-of-arms on the dexter side the penultimate letter of the last word is A, not E as the illustration would suggest.

On the two grave-slabs the lettering is incised. Here it is in relief, so that sad havoc has been played with it by weathering. On most people it leaves an impression of utter illegibility, and Mr Fotheringham deserves great credit for the immense pains which he must have devoted to its reconstruction. As we shall see, he has made mistakes, some of them serious. In the circumstances, however, the surprising thing is not that these should be so many, but that they should be so few. Most of them, by the way, are the direct result of a failure to realise how consistently the artist has adhered to the somewhat peculiar forms of A and U, good examples of which will be found in the concluding lines as they appear in the illustration.

It is to the illustration that we must turn for Mr Fotheringham's own rendering, which is in some respects more correct than the transcript printed in his text. The latter represents the fruit of consultation with others, notably Mr Gilbert Goudie and the late Dr Morland Simpson. Apparently Dr Simpson was chiefly responsible, for in the Ecclesiological Society's *Transactions* the transcript is spoken of as "the product of his elaborate study, with such emendation and reconstruction as the

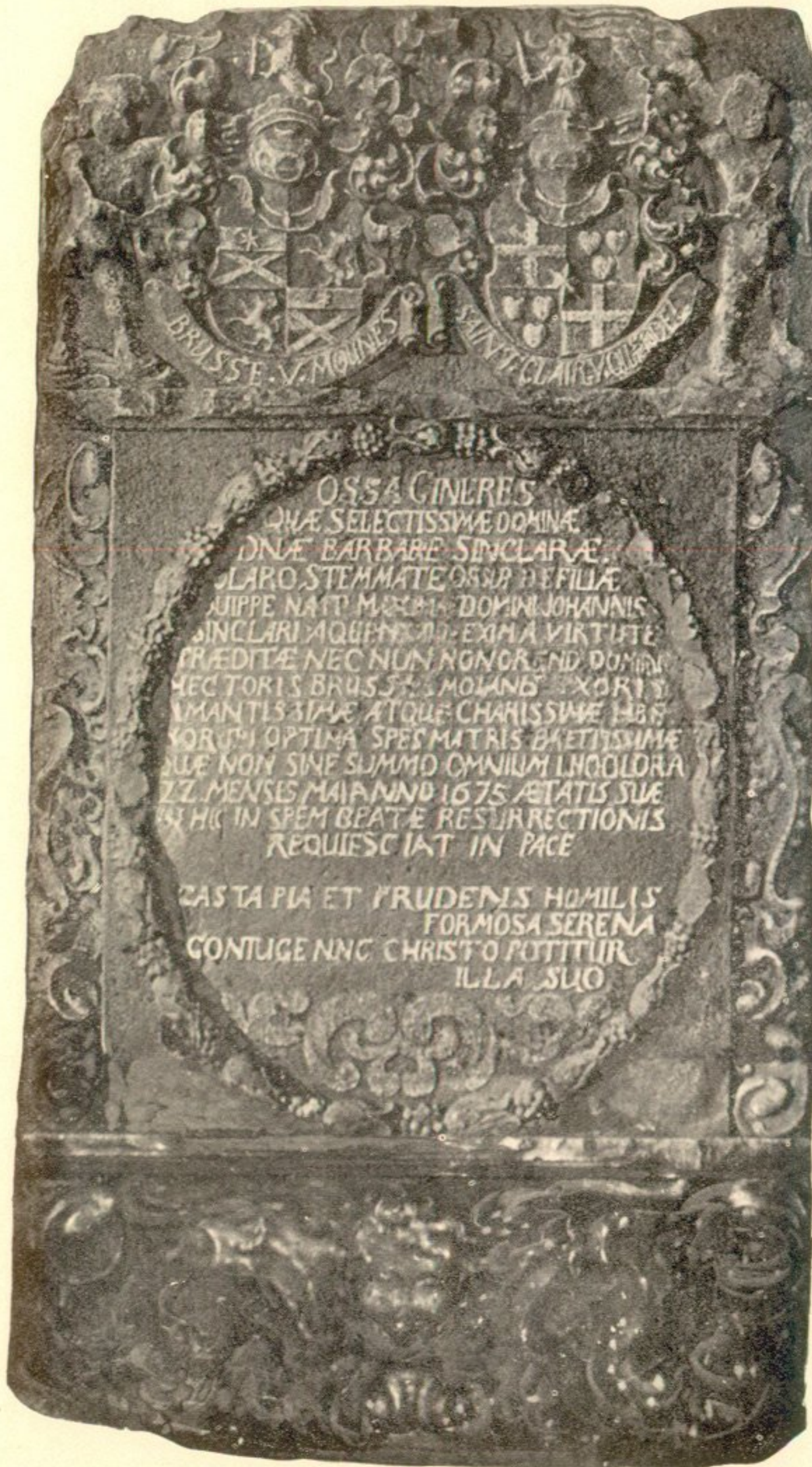


Fig. 3. Tombstone of Barbara Sinclair, wife of Hector Bruce of Mouness.

difficulties of the case seemed to suggest." He was, of course, a thoroughly competent Latin scholar. The likelihood is that, if he had seen the stone for himself, this paper need not have been written. But, so far as we know, all that he had to go upon was the photograph reproduced in fig. 3, and he had perforce to make the best of it. In reprinting his version it will be convenient to underline the words and letters which have failed to stand the test of a close comparison with the original:

OSSA CINERES
 QUÆ SELECTISSIMÆ DOMINÆ
 DNÆ BARBARÆ SINCLARÆ
 CLARO STEMMATE FILIÆ
 QUIPPE NATÆ MAXIMI DOMINI JOHANNIS
 SINCLARI DE QUENDALE EXIMIA VIRTUTE
 PRÆDITÆ NECNON HONORANDI DOMINI
 HECTORIS BRUSSI DE MOUNES UXORIS
 AMANTISSIMÆ ATQUE CHARISSIMÆ
 UXORUM OPTIMA SPES MATRIS BEATISSIMÆ
 QUÆ NON SINE SUMMO OMNIUM INDOLORE
 22 MENSIS MAI ANNO 1675 ÆTATIS SUÆ
 [64] HIC IN SPEM BEATÆ RESURRECTIONIS
 REQUIESCIAT IN PACE
 CASTA PIA ET PRUDENS HUMILIS FORMOSA SERENA
 CONJUGE NUNC CHRISTO POTITUR ILLA SUO

The translation, presumably also from Dr Simpson's hand, runs:

The bones and ashes of that most excellent lady, Barbara Sinclair, sprung from an illustrious race, a daughter of the most potent lord, John Sinclair of Quendale, endowed with every virtue, and the most loving and most beloved wife of the worthy Hector Bruce of Mounes. The best hope of a most happy mother, to the greatest grief of all [she died] on the 22nd of the month of May, in the year 1675, in the (64th ?) year of her age. Here, in the hope of a blessed resurrection, let her rest in peace.

Chaste, pious and prudent, humble, comely, placid, now she has obtained Christ for her spouse.

Probably this was about as good sense as could be extracted from a rather unsatisfactory text. And that the text was regarded as unsatisfactory is obvious from the comment: "It will be noted that

the peculiar wording of the last two lines is due to an attempt at verse in Latin, and also that the spelling of some words appears inaccurate." As a matter of fact, the last two lines, when correctly read, form a quite passable elegiac couplet, while there are only two real inaccuracies in spelling. In the second line *QUÆ* has been cut instead of *QUE*, and in the last line the vowel of *NUNC*, though inserted in the transcript, has been omitted on the stone. For the rest, the unsatisfactory features, whether of text or of translation, all alike have their root in misreadings. To take but a single instance, Mr Goudie was unhappy about "most potent lord." He thought that *maximus dominus* here could only mean "Reverend Mr." But in the original there is no such title. With a single exception, to be mentioned presently, I can vouch for the correctness of the following copy, my alterations being underlined:

OSSA CINERES
QUÆ SELECTISSIMÆ DOMINÆ
DNE BARBARÆ SINCLARÆ
 CLARO STEMMATE ORIGINE FILIÆ
 QUIPPE NATU MAXIMÆ DOMINI IOHANNIS
 SINCLARI A QUENDAL EXIMIA VIRTUTE
 PRÆDITÆ NECNON HONORANDI DOMINI
 HECTORIS BRUSSI A MOUNES UXORIS
 AMANTISSIMÆ ATQUE CHARISSIMÆ LIBE
RORUM OPTIMÆ SPEI MATRIS BEATISSIMÆ
QUÆ NON SINE SUMMO OMNIUM LUCTU OBIIT
 22 MENSIS MAII ANNO 1675 ÆTATIS SUÆ
38 HIC IN SPEM BEATÆ RESURRECTIONIS
 REQUIESCUNT IN PACE

CASTA PIA ET PRUDENS HUMILIS FORMOSA SERENA
 CONIUGE NNC CHRISTO FRUITUR ILLA SUO

It will be seen from the translation that the differences are not unimportant:

Here, in hope of a blessed resurrection, there rest in peace the bones and ashes of one of the best of women, Mistress Barbara Sinclair, sprung from a famous stock, as being the eldest daughter of Master John Sinclair of Quendale; graced with exemplary virtue; also the most devoted and dearly loved wife of the worthy Master Hector Bruce of Mouness and the thrice-happy mother of a family of the richest promise; who died amid grief

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profound and universal on the 22nd of the month of May in the year 1675, the 38th of her age.

Pure in heart, devout and prudent, meek, fair to look upon and tranquil-minded, she has now entered into the joy of Christ, her true spouse.

The one doubtful point, referred to above, is the lady's age. The figure on the stone is exceedingly obscure. But, on the whole, "38" seems to me to accord most closely with such traces as are left. Certainly the figure tentatively suggested in the earlier transcript is altogether impossible. If she were in her 64th year in 1675, she must have been born not later than 1612, when her father, John Sinclair, was a mere boy—he was not married till 1628—and her grandfather, James, not very much more than thirty. Another awkward consequence would be to postpone her marriage, which took place in 1662, until she was fifty, and yet she became the mother of several children. It is unfortunate that the precise date of her birth appears to be no longer ascertainable.

MONDAY, 9th January 1933.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ATHOLL, K.T., C.B., M.V.O.,
D.S.O., LL.D., President, in the Chair.

Before proceeding with the ordinary business of the Meeting, the Chairman tendered to Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., who was present, the heartiest congratulations of the Society on his being created a Knight of the Thistle.

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

SYDNEY SPENCER GASKINS, 46 Centre Street, Rye, N.Y., U.S.A.

DAVID M'JERROW, Solicitor and Town Clerk, Highfield, Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire.

JAMES M'MURDO, 8571 144th Street, Jamaica, N.Y., U.S.A.

THOMAS WALLER MARWICK, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.Struct.E., 48 Melville Street, Edinburgh, 3.

DAVID G. SMITH, M.A., 8 Bellavista Terrace, Perth.

Captain EDWARD DAYMONDE STEVENSON, Secretary and Treasurer, The National Trust for Scotland, 28 Royal Terrace, Edinburgh, 7.

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

(1) By WILLIAM COLLINS, The Cottages, Blinkbonny, Branxton, Northumberland, through J. LOGAN MACK, F.S.A.Scot., F.S.A.

Ball of Lead, measuring $2\frac{1\frac{3}{8}}{16}$ inches in diameter, found on the battlefield of Flodden. Whether this was a cannon-ball, or a "mell" or mace-head, is doubtful. There is no perforation, but, if used in the latter way, it might have been attached to the haft by being enclosed in a leather bag. In the sixteenth-century poem, "Flodden Field," are to be found the lines:

... twelve thousand Scottismen strong,
Who manfully met their foes
With leaden mells and lances long.¹

References to the manufacture of mells or plumbs of lead occur in the *Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland*. In vol. i. p. 65 (A.D. 1473-4) is an entry relating to "the makin of certane speris and

¹ Gregory Smith, *The Days of James IV.*, p. 174, f.n.

ledin mellis"; on p. 294 (A.D. 1496), for "castand (casting) plumbis"; on p. 295, "to cary plumbis of lead" and "for muldis (moulds) to cast the plumbis in"; and on p. 296, "for a ladil of irne, for the plumbis zetting (zet=to cast as a founder)" and "for talloune (tallow) to melt the lede with."

(2) By WILLIAM J. MACKAY, 46 Dalmeny Street, Leith.

Stone Axe, measuring 8 inches by 3 inches by $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch, found at Skerray, Tongue, Sutherland, by George Mackay, Skerray.

(3) By J. A. MASTERTON, 42 Drummond Place, Edinburgh.

Old Wooden Washing Machine, in the shape of a rectangular trough, measuring 2 feet 9 inches by 1 foot 6 inches at the mouth, and 2 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth. The trough decreases to a length of 21 inches at the bottom. Inside is a semicircular sparred wooden frame, which is swung from side to side by a vertical shaft rising from the centre. The machine has iron drop handles at the ends for lifting, and a brass tap at the bottom on one side. From Edinburgh.

(4) By Dr J. J. GALBRAITH, F.S.A.Scot.

Cast of a Cross-slab, standing near Raasay House, Skye (fig. 1). The cast measures 4 feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and from 18 inches to 20 inches in breadth. At the top, within a square panel, is an equal-armed Maltese cross formed by intersecting semicircles, with a small circle in the centre, and a half-spiral springing from the right-hand side of the upper arm, which is suggestive of the Chi Rho monogram. The head measures about 16 inches square. The shaft, which is 15 inches long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad at the top and bottom, swells out sharply to a breadth of $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches about one-third of the way down. Beneath the cross is the so-called tuning-fork symbol and the crescent symbol with V-shaped floriated rods. The stone seems to have been trimmed down, as the head of the first symbol and some of the floriations on the end of one of the rods have been hewn off.



Fig 1. Cross-slab near Raasay House, Skye.

Cast of an almost similar cross carved on a rock on the shore at the old landing-place in front of Raasay House (fig. 2). The small circle in the centre of the first cross is wanting, but in the second there is an added central line in the shaft. The total length of the cross is 3 feet 7 inches. The head measures 1 foot 8 inches in height and breadth, and the shaft 1 foot 11 inches in length by 5 inches in breadth at its expanded part.



Fig. 2. Incised Cross near Raasay House, Skye.

The designs on both crosses are entirely incised.

- (5) By Admiral GREET, Rowhook Hill, Horsham, Sussex, at the request of his late wife, a daughter of THOMAS KNOX, J.P., Edinburgh.

Three pairs of Silver Shoe Buckles.

Brass Highland Brooch with original pin, measuring $2\frac{11}{16}$ inches in diameter. On the face it is ornamented with a four-pointed star voided in the centre, with circular panels and foliaceous designs between the points. In three of the circular panels is a rosette, while in the fourth is a simple interlaced pattern. Within the points of the star are two interlaced and two foliaceous patterns. On the back are the initials P. T. and the date 1710. All the designs and the date are engraved, but the initials are punctuated.

Silver Highland Brooch with original pin, measuring $2\frac{7}{16}$ inches in diameter. On the face are four circular panels filled with rosettes, the intervening spaces being decorated with foliage. On the back are the initials I. R. and the date 1727. All the designs are engraved.

Silver Highland Brooch with a late pin, measuring $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. The face is decorated with four circular panels and anchor patterns between, all nielloed. Two of the panels are decorated with rosettes and two with interlaced designs; foliaceous scrolls fill the spaces between the nielloed parts. On the back are the initials M. C. and the date 1746.

Silver Highland Brooch with original pin, measuring $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. On the face are four alternating circular and anchor patterns, all nielloed. Three of the circular panels show rosettes, and the fourth interlaced designs. The spaces between these parts are filled with

foliaceous patterns. On the back are the initials J. McD. and C. McD. and the date 1567.

Ryal of Mary Queen of Scots and Darnley, dated 1567, and a Twenty-shilling Piece of James VI., dated 1582.

(6) By ALEXANDER MACLEAN, Achosrigan.

Stout Bone Bodkin, measuring $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter at the top. The upper part, which is circular in section, shows seven flat facets filled with vertical incised lines; above and below is a band of pellets bordered with a single moulding. The pointed lower part, which is of an elongated pear shape and square in section at the top, shows on each face a circle surrounded on the top and sides with a concentric line, above all being radiating straight lines. Found near the foundations of an old house at Achosrigan, Appin, Argyll.

(7) By The Right Hon. WALTER RUNCIMAN, P.C., M.P., President of the Board of Trade.

Casts of fragments of four Cross-slabs and of a Cross-shaft at St Donnan's, Island of Eigg.

(1) A Cross-slab of red sandstone, broken across the middle and rejoined, the central part wanting (fig. 3). On the face is the ringed head of a cross, decorated with interlaced designs and a panel containing a key-pattern. On the back is a hunting scene, the figures shown as moving from the top to the bottom. A man on horseback with a dog and bird below and another dog above follow two pigs, in front of which are two more animals, the lower one being a horse. All these designs are in relief, but incised at a later time on the top border of the face are the letters Ihu and XPI, and in the centre of the back a cross with short lines across the ends of the arms.

(2) A small fragment of a Cross-slab of red sandstone showing part of a cross within a ring, with a triquetra more or less carefully cut between the arms (fig. 4).

(3) and (4) Fragments of two Cross-slabs, each showing the lower portion of a cross of unusual form (figs. 5 and 6).

(5) Cross-shaft of bluish schist, both faces decorated with leafy interlaced scrolls springing from the tails of four beasts, two on each face (fig. 7). Such designs appear on many crosses and grave-slabs in the west of Scotland. This monument bears a very strong resemblance to the disc-headed cross with short arms at Campbeltown and the one in the National Museum from Kilchoman, Islay. Their date is probably about the end of the fifteenth century.



Fig. 3. Cross-slab at St Donnan's, Eigg.



Fig. 4. Cross-slab at St Donnan's, Eigg.



Fig. 5. Cross-slab at St Donnan's, Eigg.

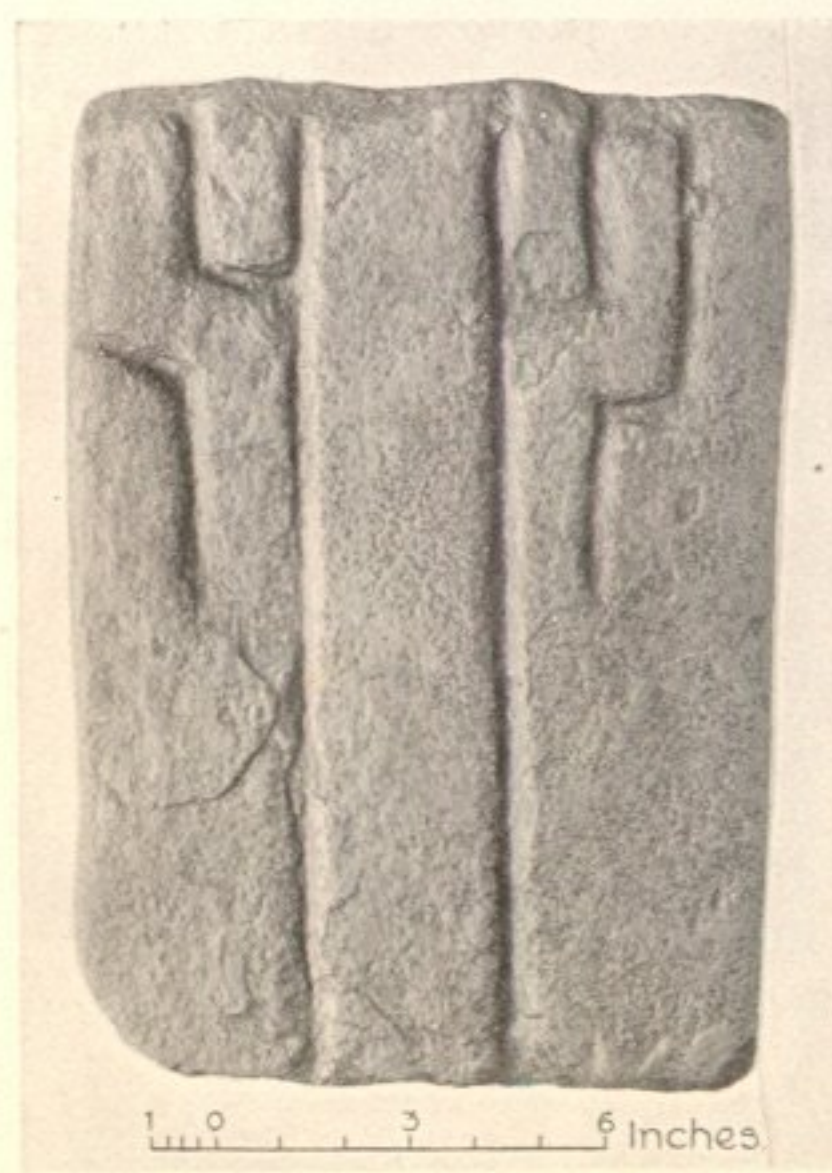


Fig. 6. Cross-slab at St Donnan's, Eigg.

The following purchases for the Museum were intimated:—

Three polished Shetland Stone Knives (1) of irregular oval shape and rather thick in the centre, measuring $8\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length, $7\frac{15}{16}$ inches in breadth, and $\frac{13}{16}$ inch in thickness; (2) of kidney shape, measuring

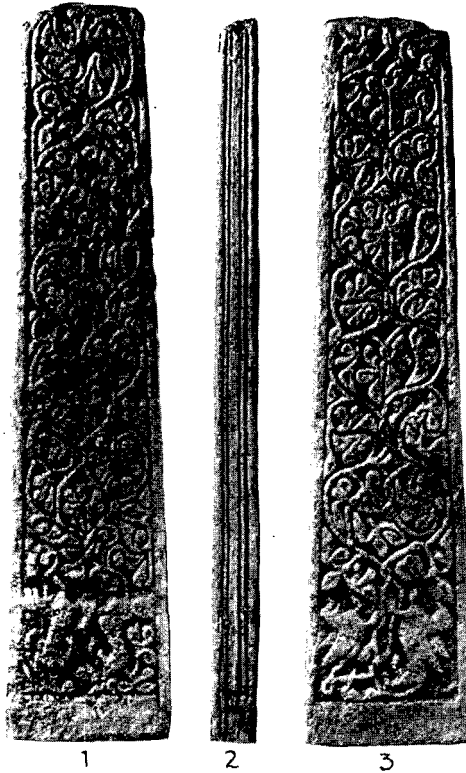


Fig. 7. Cross-shaft at St Donnan's, Eigg.

$8\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in breadth, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness; (3) of sub-oval form, measuring $5\frac{11}{16}$ inches in length, $3\frac{7}{16}$ inches in breadth, and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in thickness—the last two are flaked along one edge; two Stone Adzes, measuring $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{9}{16}$ inches by $\frac{15}{16}$ inch and $4\frac{5}{16}$ inches by $1\frac{11}{16}$ inch by 1 inch; and a Perforated Stone Disc of irregular shape, measuring $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches in greatest diameter and $\frac{13}{16}$ inch in thickness, decorated on one side with two spirals connected by a

straight line, and on the other by indeterminate designs, all incised. From the neighbourhood of Braewick, Shetland.

Wooden Snuff-box, measuring $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $1\frac{15}{16}$ inch by $\frac{13}{16}$ inch, with invisible hinge, of satinwood, the lid decorated with an engraved view of a town, and the rest of the box covered with a vine pattern in brown. On the inside of the bottom is the maker's name CRAW(FORD)? CUM(NOCK) ?
From Castle-Douglas.

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

(1) By HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Sixty-second Annual Report of the Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Royal Mint, 1931. London, 1932.

(2) By ALISTAIR N. TAYLER, B.A.(Oxon.), F.S.A.Scot., and Miss HENRIETTA TAYLER, the Editors.

The Jacobite Cess Roll for the County of Aberdeen in 1715. From the MS. of John Forbes of Upper Boyndlie, now in possession of J. C. M. Ogilvie-Forbes of Boyndlie. Aberdeen, 1932.

(3) By THE SECRETARY, the Manx Museum.

The Journal of the Manx Museum. Vol. ii., No. 33. December 1932.

(4) By GILBERT ASKEW, F.S.A.Scot., the Compiler.

A Bibliography of the Bag-Pipe. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1932.

Instruction Book for the Northumbrian Small-Pipes. By J. W. Fenwick. Second edition. Revised by William A. Cocks and Gilbert Askew, F.S.A.Scot.

(5) By Rev. JOHN ROCHE ARDILL, LL.D., Calry Rectory, Sligo, the Author.

The Date of St Patrick, a Reply to the Rev. Newport I. D. White, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity, Trinity College, Dublin. Third issue. Revised. Dublin, 1932.

(6) By J. MALCOLM BULLOCH, LL.D., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

The Gordons in Poland, "Marquises of Huntly," with a Line in Saxony. Peterhead, 1932.

Gordons in Germany. The Brandenburg Line. Arranged by the Donor. Aberdeen, 1932.

A Grim Edinburgh Murder. The Genealogy of a Legend about the Gordons of Ellon. Inverness, 1932.

(7) By THOMAS M'GROUTHER, F.S.A.Scot.

The Transition from Roman Britain to Christian England, A.D. 368-664. By Gilbert Sheldon. London, 1932.

(8) By G. A. DUNLOP, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

Three Dug-out Canoes found at Warrington. (Reprinted from *The Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society*. Vol. xlvii. Manchester, 1932.)

(9) By THOMAS M'LAREN, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

Perth's Roads and Streets—Old and New. (Reprinted from *The Perthshire Constitutional and Journal*. Christmas Number, 1932.)

(10) By ARCHIBALD MACLEAN, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

General Graham, Deputy Governor of Stirling Castle, 1800-1831. (Reprinted from *The Transactions of the Stirling Natural History and Archæological Society*, 15th March 1932.)

(11) By R. MURDOCH LAWRENCE, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

James Norval, M.A., and his Times. Aberdeen, 1932.

The following Communications were read:—