

## V.

## NOTES ON SOME UNDESCRIPTED STONES WITH CUP-MARKINGS IN SCOTLAND. By J. ROMILLY ALLEN, F.S.A. Scot.

The object of the present paper is to direct the attention of this Society to some hitherto unnoticed stones with cup-markings which exist chiefly in Central Scotland, and to furnish a complete list of all the stones of this class which are at present known, showing their geographical distribution. It is intended also to give a list of the books, papers, and authorities on the subject.

Some of the stones which are noticed in the present paper have already been partially described, but wherever this is the case the particulars which have been wanting in former descriptions, such as plans showing the general arrangement of the stones, &c., are now supplied.

My endeavour has been in fact as much as possible to supplement the very valuable store of facts which have been accumulated by Sir James Simpson and other distinguished members of our Society. My investigations have been confined chiefly to the central parts of Scotland, so that I do not in any way trespass on the field which has found such an able explorer in Mr. Jolly of Inverness.

The following is a list of the cup-marked stones with which the present paper deals :—

*Edinburghshire*.—The Witch's Stone and rock sculptures on Tormain Hill, near Ratho.

*Fifeshire*.—Boulder at Lochmalony.

*Perthshire*.—Standing stones on Glenhead Farm, near Dunblane. Circle of stones at Monzie Castle, near Crieff. Circle of stones at Moncrieffe House, near Perth. Standing stones at Pitfour Castle, near Perth. Three stones on Murthly Farm and one at Gatehouse, near Aberfeldy. Sculptured rock on Cragantol Farm, near Ben Lawers Hotel, on the north shore of Loch Tay. Stone with basin and cups at Killin.

*Forfarshire*.—Stones at Dunnichen and Welton, near Forfar. Five stones at Reswallie, near Forfar. Stone at the white Caterthun Fort, near Brechin.

*Argyllshire*.—Standing stones of Largie, near Kilmartin. Standing stones of Balameanoch, near Kilmartin. Sculptured rock at Balnacraig, near Kilmartin.

*Inverness-shire*.—Stone near Glenelg.

*The Witch's Stone near Ratho, Edinburghshire*.—The Witch's Stone is situated on the west slope of Tormain Hill, a few hundred yards from the road leading from Ratho to Bonnington Mains, at a distance of one mile south-west from the former place. The village of Ratho lies seven miles west of the city of Edinburgh. There is an Ordnance bench mark cut on the stone itself which gives the level at 430 feet above the sea and 40 feet below the summit of Tormain Hill (see One-inch Ordnance Map Sheet 32, and Six-inch Sheet 5). The position being thus at a considerable elevation above the valley of the Forth, a very extensive view is obtained in all directions. The Witch's Stone is a natural boulder of whinstone, rounded and smoothed by glacial action, whose upper surface slopes at an angle of about  $35^{\circ}$  with the horizon. The length of the sloping face is 8 feet and at the top is a flat place 2 feet wide. The breadth of the stone is 11 feet 3 inches at the upper end, and 4 feet at the lower end. The thickness varies from 2 to 3 feet. The highest part of the stone is 6 feet 6 inches above the ground, and the lowest 1 foot 6 inches. It rests on what has originally been a portion of the same boulder, but is now a mass of whinstone broken up into several fragments, which serve as supports to prop up the stone above. Viewed from the north side the whole presents the appearance of a cromlech, the upper stone forming the cap, and the disintegrated portion below the supports. This notion, however, will be clearly seen to be erroneous on looking at it from the opposite side, as shown on the accompanying sketch (fig. 1), where the crack separating the two portions of the boulder is very apparent. The Witch's Stone is described both by Dr. Daniel Wilson<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Daniel Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 95.

and Sir James Simpson<sup>1</sup> as being a cromlech, but Dr. J. Alexander Smith showed the fallacy of this theory in a paper read before the Society in 1875.<sup>2</sup> The sculpturings consist of twenty-four cups varying in diameter from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 inches. Twenty-two of these cups are arranged in an approximately straight line along the sloping face of the stone, and divide it into two almost equal parts. The two remaining cups lie, one  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches to the left of the lowest cup of the central row, and the other 2 feet 3 inches to the right of the ninth cup up the

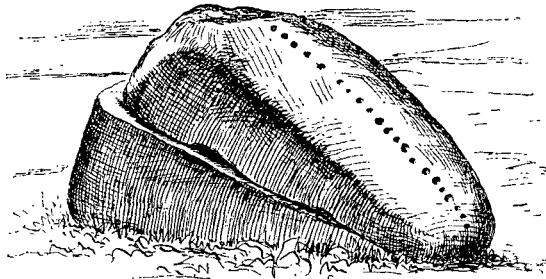


Fig. 1. The Witch's Stone, on Tormain Hill, Ratho.

stone. Dr. Daniel Wilson says of these marks:—"Along the centre of the large capstone shallow perforations have been made at nearly regular intervals, possibly indicating a design of splitting it in two; though on my first visiting it, my rustic guide pointed them out to me as the impressions of a dog's feet."<sup>3</sup> The idea of the holes having been cut with the object of splitting the stone is negatived (1) by the shallowness of the cups, (2) by the existence of other cups at each side, (3) by the Witch's Stone being found in close proximity to the undoubted cup and ring marks on the summit of the hill hereafter described. The field in which the Witch's Stone is situated is called "Knock-about."<sup>4</sup> The sloping face of the stone has been much polished by the practice of people

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. vi., appendix, p. 21.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. x. p. 143.

<sup>3</sup> *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 95.

<sup>4</sup> *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. x. p. 147.

climbing on to the top and sliding down. Some of the cups are almost obliterated in consequence. The stone forms a very prominent feature in the view, and must always have attracted attention from its peculiar shape.

*Rock Sculptures on Tormain Hill.*—At a distance of 200 yards to the south-east of the Witch's Stone, on the summit of Tormain Hill, exist a series of rock sculptures, which were discovered some years ago by Mr.

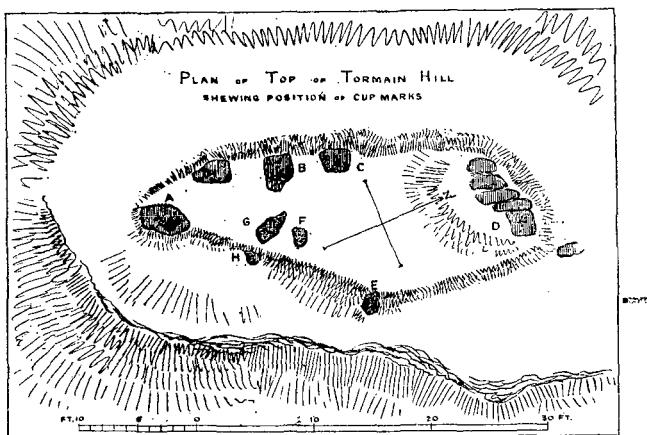


Fig. 2. Plan of Top of Tormain Hill.

James Melvin of Bonnington, and will be found described in a paper read before the Society by Dr. J. Alexander Smith.<sup>1</sup> My only reason for again referring to them is to render intelligible the plans and drawings of the cup-markings now exhibited for the first time. The sculpturings will be found on the highest ridge of the hill (as in fig. 2), within an area measuring 40 feet long by 20 feet broad, and are cut on the natural surface of the whinstone rock of which the hill is composed. The rock crops up above the grass in nine different places, and on eight of these sculpturings occur at the points marked A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, in the general

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. x. p. 141.

plan. Of these stone A (fig. 3) is much the finest and most remarkable in every way. It is the most southerly of the whole group, and is a piece of natural rock projecting from the side of the hill about 9 inches above the turf, and measures 4 feet 3 inches long by 2 feet 3 inches wide. Its upper surface is flat, of oval shape, and slopes slightly towards the hill. It is intersected by two parallel cracks of natural formation. The sculptures consist of twenty cups varying in diameter from three quarters of

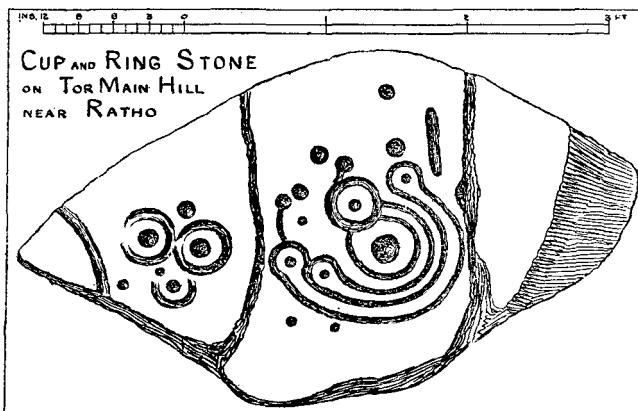


Fig. 3. Stone on Tormain Hill, marked A in General Plan.

an inch to 2 inches in diameter. Seven of the cups are surrounded by a single ring, and one by four concentric circles. These latter are not complete, but form loops round terminal cups. Three of the cups with single rings are arranged in the form of a triangle. In addition to the cups and rings are two long grooves, one cutting off the corner of the stone, and the other parallel to one of the natural cracks. Stone B lies 10 feet 3 inches to the north of stone A, and measures 4 feet by 2 feet 3 inches. It has a single cup cut on it. Stone C (fig. 4) lies 2 feet still further northward from stone B, and measures 2 feet by 2 feet 6 inches. The carvings on it consist of a bowl-shaped depression, 6 inches in diameter and 2 inches deep, and four cups near it varying in diameter from 1

to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Stone D (fig. 4) lies 30 feet from stone A, and is the most northerly of the group; it is also the highest as regards level, and has an Ordnance bench mark cut on it, the height of which above

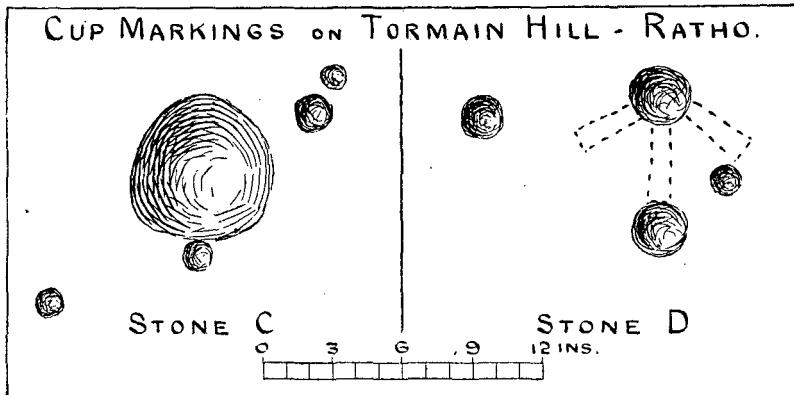


Fig. 4. Stones on Tormain Hill, marked C and D in General Plan.

the sea is 479 feet 9 inches. Round the bench mark will be found four cups, varying in diameter from 1 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Stone E (fig. 5) is situated about half-way between stones A and D, and is furthest to the east. It measures 1-foot 4 inches by 1 foot 9 inches, and projects 1 foot above the turf. Its upper surface is flat, and on it are carved eight cups varying in diameter from 1 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. There are two connecting grooves between three of the cups, forming a rude cross. Another cup has a channel leading over the edge of the stone. Stones F and G have each single cups. Stone H has two cups—one 1 inch in diameter and the other  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch across.

Dr. J. A. Smith mentions in the paper above referred to that several querns have been found on the hill.

*Cup-marked Boulder at Lochmalony, Fifeshire.*—Lochmalony House is situated four miles north of Cupar, in Fifeshire, and half a mile to the eastward of it will be found the cup-marked boulder in question. It

lies in a fir plantation on the south-east slope of Darklaw Hill, at a height of 400 feet above the sea (see Ordnance Map One-inch Scale Sheet 48, Six-inch Sheet 6). The view from the top of Darklaw Hill (493 feet above the sea) over the Firth of Tay is magnificent, but the stone itself does not occupy a commanding position. It is a rounded boulder of trap lying horizontally, and measuring 8 feet 9 inches long by 6 feet wide by 3

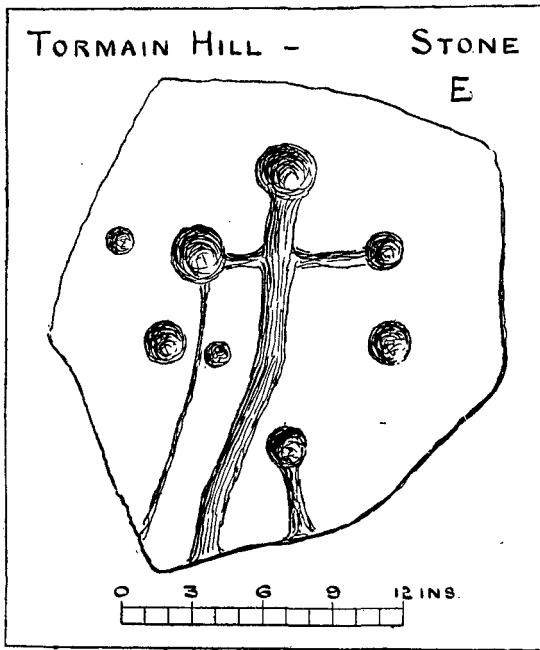


Fig. 5. Stone on Tormain Hill, marked E in General Plan.

feet high. On its upper surface (fig. 6) are cut twenty-nine cups varying in diameter from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 inches. One of the cups at the highest point of the stone has a single ring round it, and another cup a little lower down appears also to have a ring round it, but it is much obliterated. The long axis of the stone points in a north-east direction. My attention

was first called to this stone by the following passage in Dr. A. Mitchell's "Vacation Notes in Cromar and Strathspey"<sup>1</sup> :—

"Dr. Batty Tuke tells me there is a cup stone on a moor forming part of Lochmalony farm, in the parish of Logie, Fifeshire." I accordingly wrote to Dr. Batty Tuke, who very courteously afforded me the necessary information for finding the stone. He also mentions in his letter that he has "frequently noticed well-marked cups on dry stone dykes in

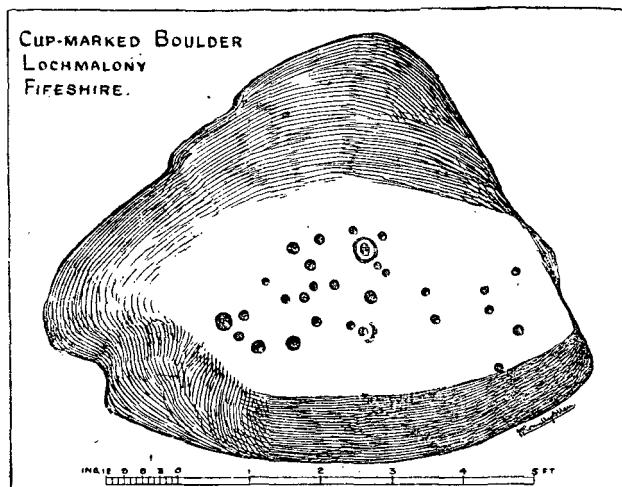


Fig. 6. At Lochmalony, Fifeshire.

the Glenduckie valley." There are several remains of antiquity in the neighbourhood, amongst others a cairn called Deil's How on Black Laws, which lies one and a half miles to the eastward, and the splendid stone fort on Norman's Law four and a half miles to the westward. A thorough examination of this district would probably result in fresh discoveries being made. The cup-marked stone at Lochmalony is the only example in Fifeshire at present known, with the exception of two others briefly referred to by Sir James Simpson as existing at Pitcorthy

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. x. p. 642.

and Torrie.<sup>1</sup> I have examined the stone at Pitcorthy, which lies three miles north of Elie, and the supposed cups appear to be simply the result of natural weathering. Of the former Sir James Simpson says:—“The stone at Torrie, Fifeshire, alluded to at p. 33, is a flattened sand-stone slab deeply guttered in longitudinal lines, and presenting cup-markings on its eastern side. It has been attempted to be made ‘a holed stone’ like this block at Ballymenach, but the artificially splayed

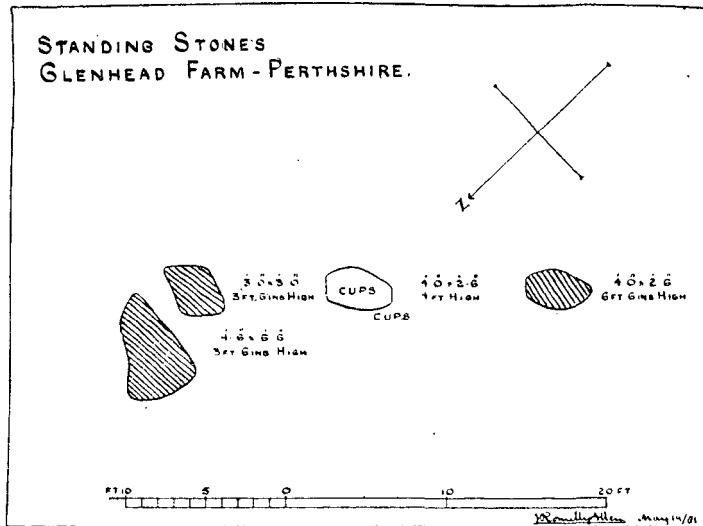


Fig. 7. At Glenhead.

perforations from the opposite sides do not meet in the middle. About fifty paces from it are the remains of a small circle of stones.” Torrie is situated on the north shore of the Forth, four miles west of Dunfermline, and it would be interesting to have the above verified, and a sketch made of the stone.

*Standing Stones on Glenhead Farm, Perthshire.*—Glenhead Farm is situated in Perthshire, half-way between Dunblane and Doune, at a dis-

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. vi., appendix, p. 33.

tance of two miles from each. One-third of a mile south of the farmhouse in the middle of a field is placed a group of standing stones (fig. 7) almost on the summit of the hill at a height of 360 feet above the sea (see Ordnance Map One-inch Scale Sheet 39, and Six-inch Sheet 132), and the view over the valley of the River Teith obtained from the site chosen for the erection of this ancient monument is an exceedingly fine one.

There are four stones altogether, three erect and one prostrate.

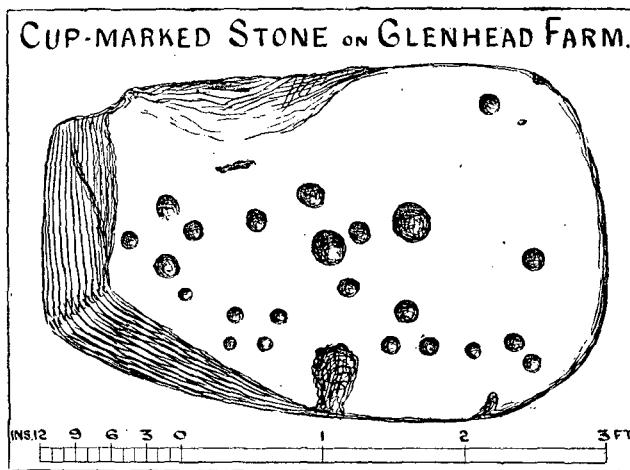


Fig. 8. At Glenhead.

The three erect stones are placed in a straight line pointing south-west, and the centre one has cup-marks upon it, all the rest being plain. The north-east stone measures 3 feet by 3 feet, and is 3 feet 6 inches high. The prostrate stone lies 1 foot 6 inches away from it to the north, and measures 6 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 6 inches, and is 1 foot 6 inches above the ground. The south-west stone measures 4 feet by 2 feet 6 inches, and is 6 feet 6 inches high. It appears to have been split in half in modern times. The central stone, bearing the cup-marks (fig. 8), measures 4 feet

6 inches by 2 feet 6 inches, and is 4 feet high. The length from end to end of the row of stones is 27 feet, and the distances between them 6 feet 6 inches and 9 feet 6 inches respectively. The whole of the stones are whinstone boulders. The central stone has cut on its top surface, which is level, twenty-three cups varying in diameter from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches. On the west side of the stone, at the height of a foot above the ground, will also be found four cups varying in diameter from  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to 3 inches.

There is another large erect stone built into the wall of the plantation on the east side of Glenhead farm-house and lying one-third of a mile north of the group just described. The cup-markings above referred to appear to have been first noticed by Miss Maclagan, whose description is as follows :—"About half a mile east of Doune is a round site preserved by fine pine trees, and north of it, on Glenhead Farm, is a cluster of four standing stones, one of which has several well-defined cup-markings. On the same farm, when levelling a mound, there were discovered several stone cists, and in one of these was found an urn of burnt clay, and a stone hammer of peculiarly hard stratified gneiss, nearly black and highly polished. On the same farm is a monolith of great size, and an earthwork, perfectly square, 100 feet in diameter; lately it stood 4 feet high, but has now been almost effaced by the plough. No doubt it was a Roman work, as it is on the line of way we have pointed out as probably traversed by their armies from the Forth Valley to Ardoch Camp."<sup>1</sup> Sir James Simpson appears to have known of these stones as he says :—"I have notes of similar cup-markings on other Scottish monoliths as . . . . in Stirlingshire at Ruehill, near Doune."<sup>2</sup> South of Glenhead Farm is a place called Hillside of Row, which I presume is the one meant, although Doune is not in Stirlingshire.

*Circle of Stones at Monzie Castle, Perthshire.*—Monzie Castle is situated  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Crieff in Perthshire. Three hundred yards from the

<sup>1</sup> Miss Maclagan's *Hill Forts*, p. 54.

<sup>2</sup> *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. vi., appendix, p. 33.

south-east lodge of the park, and within the grounds on the right hand side of the road going towards the castle, will be noticed a circle of small stones. It lies on the flat ground at the foot of Kate M'Niven's Craig, which forms the precipitous side of the Knock of Crieff. The level of the ground on which the circle stands is 387 feet above the sea, and the summit of the fir-clad Knock rises to the height of 911 feet (see Ordnance Map One-inch Scale Sheet 47, Six-inch Sheet 95). The circle (fig. 9) is 18

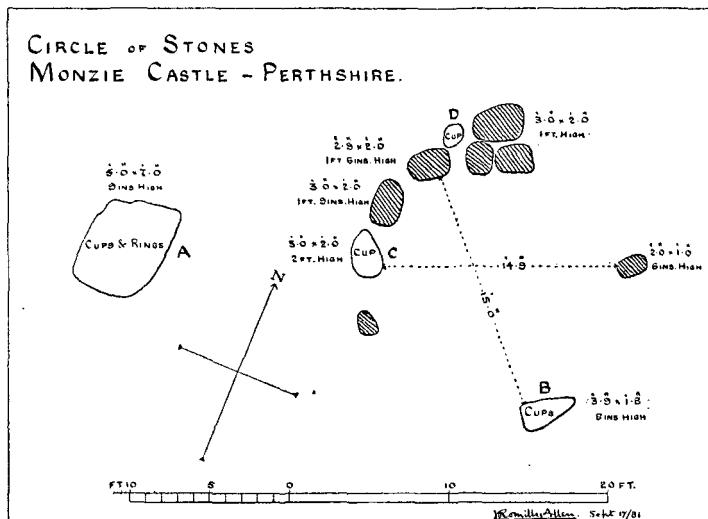


Fig. 9. Ground Plan of Circle at Monzie Castle.

feet in diameter, consists of eleven small stones, the largest of which only measures 3 feet by 2 feet, and is 2 feet high, and there is an outlier 10 feet to the west. In some parts of the circle there are large gaps between the stones, and in others they are rudely heaped together, which looks as if they had been disturbed in modern times. The outlying stone marked A on plan, and the three stones B, C, D of the circle, have cups upon them. Stone A (fig. 10) is a boulder of whinstone, and measures 6 feet by 5 feet, the highest part being 9 inches above the ground. Its top surface

is tolerably level, and almost horizontal. On this are cut forty-six cups varying in diameter from 1 to 3 inches. Five of these have single rings, nine have double rings, and one is surrounded by a triple ring. In two cases there are grooves leading from the central cup over the edge of the stone, and in one case two cups are joined into one. At one corner of the stone is a cup with a single ring, but the distance between the cup and ring is much greater than usual, being 3 inches instead of 1 inch. This is one of the most elaborately ornamented stones I remember to have

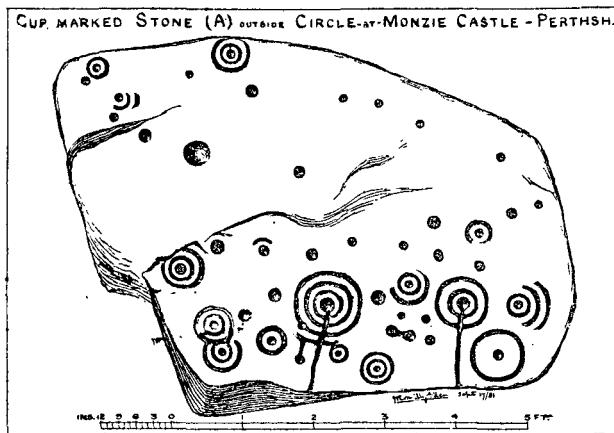


Fig. 10. Stone outside Circle at Monzie.

seen in Scotland, and I take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Magnus Jackson of Perth, who informed me of its existence. Stone B (fig. 11), which is also of whin, measures 3 feet 9 inches long by 1 foot 9 inches wide, and projects 8 inches above the ground. Its upper surface is flat, and on it are cut fifteen cups varying from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. In five cases two cups are run into one by a connecting groove. Stone C measures 3 feet by 2 feet by 2 feet high, and has a single cup 2 inches in diameter on its upper surface. Stone D is 1 foot 6 inches long, and has a single cup upon it. Three hundred yards to the northwest of this circle is a single standing stone, measuring 4 feet by 3 feet

and 5 feet high, but it has no markings on it. To the north of this, also within the park, is marked the "site of a subterranean passage" on the Ordnance Map. There are several circles of stones in the neighbourhood, which should be examined for cup-marks.

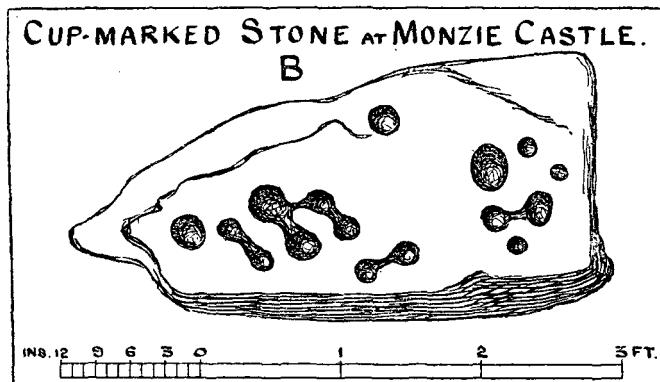


Fig. 11. Stone in Circle at Monzie.

*Circle of Stones at Moncrieffe House, Perthshire.*—Moncrieffe House is situated one mile north of Bridge of Earn and three miles south of Perth. Three hundred yards to the west of the house, on the north side of the



Fig. 12. Stone Circle at Moncrieffe House.

carriage drive, is a very perfect stone circle (fig. 12) at the level of 100 feet above the sea. It lies just at the foot of Moncrieffe Hill, which rises to the height of 725 feet (see Ordnance Map One-inch Scale Sheet 48, Six-

inch Sheet 110). The circle consists of eight stones, the largest of which measures 6 feet by 3 feet, and is 3 feet 9 inches high. There are three

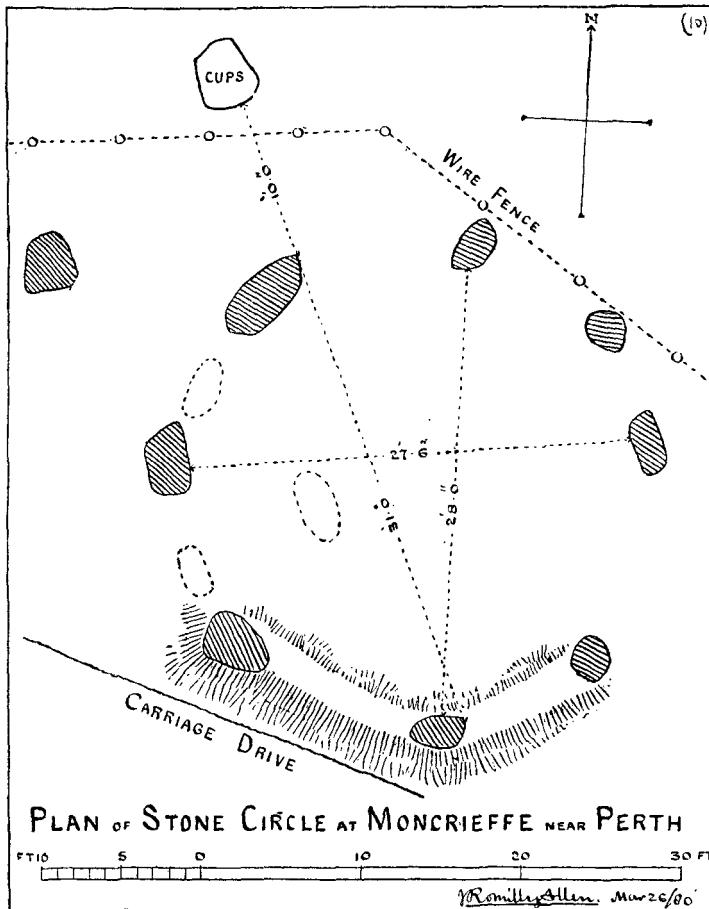


Fig. 13. Ground Plan of Stone Circle at Moncrieffe.

other stones wholly buried in the soil shown in dotted lines on the plan (fig. 13). The diameter of the circle inside is from 27 to 28 feet. There

are two outlying stones on the north-west side, 10 feet away from the outside of the circle. The more easterly of these two (fig. 14) has cup-marks on it. It is a whinstone boulder, measuring 4 feet 6 inches by 4 feet, embedded in the soil at one end and projecting about a foot above it at the other. Its top surface is tolerably horizontal and flat, and on it are cut fifteen cups varying in diameter from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 inches. The photographs now exhibited were taken by Mr. Magnus Jackson of Perth.

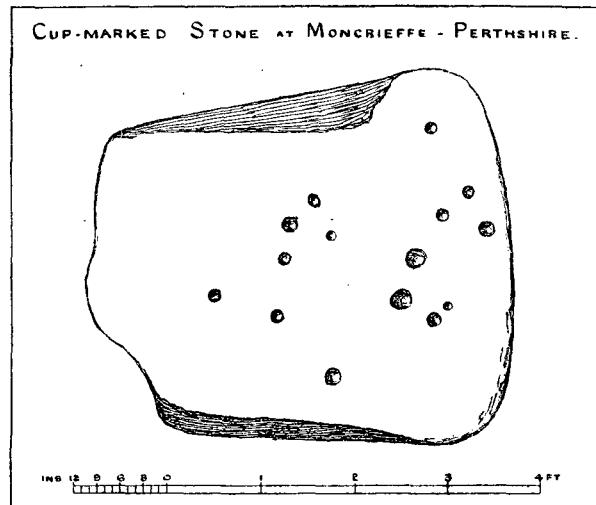


Fig. 14. Stone beside the Circle at Moncrieffe.

The cup stone is thus described by Sir James Simpson :—“ Behind Moncrieffe House, a few miles south of Perth, is a small but complete megalithic circle. The stones are apparently secondary traps. In the centre was formerly a barrow, as the partial rise of the ground still indicates. Lately bones have been found in this position. A large block which is said to have been removed from the centre of the circle about forty years ago, and now lies a few feet outside of it, has carved upon its surface a series of cups of different sizes, as represented in the sketch of it given in plate iv., fig. 2.”<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. vi., appendix, p. 15.

I think the theory of the cup-marked stone having been removed from the centre of the circle doubtful—(1) on account of its great weight, and (2) because the roots of an old tree, which has lately been cut, are firmly twined round the stone. In the plate which illustrates Sir James Simpson's description, the cup-marked stone is shown as in a standing position, which is incorrect, as it should be recumbent.

On the summit of Moncrieffe Hill, immediately above the circle of stones, are two forts.

*Standing Stones at Pitfour Castle, Perthshire.*—Pitfour Castle is situated five and a half miles east of Perth, on the north bank of the Tay.

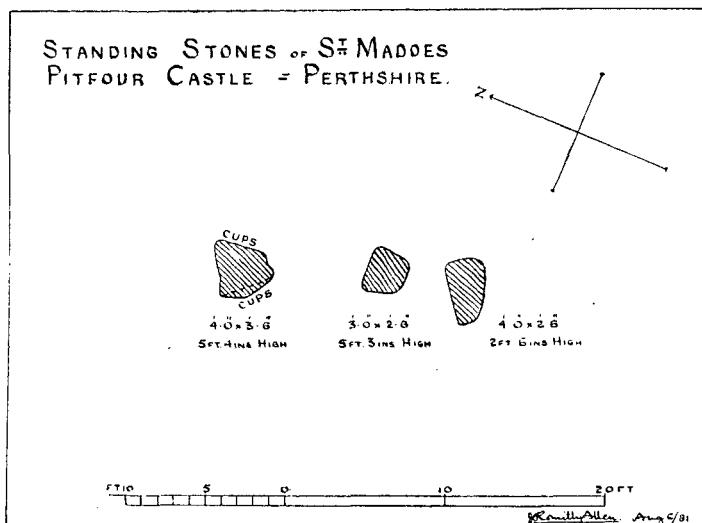


Fig. 15. At Pitfour Castle.

Three hundred yards from the West Lodge within the park is to be seen a group of stones (fig. 15) marked on the Six-inch Ordnance Map as "Standing Stones of St. Madoes (supposed remains of Druidical Temple)." It was the latter part of this title which induced me to examine the stones, as I had observed other cases in Forfarshire where cup-marked stones

were classed as being Druidical Temples<sup>1</sup> by the Ordnance surveyors. I was rewarded by discovering that one of the stones at Pitfour was

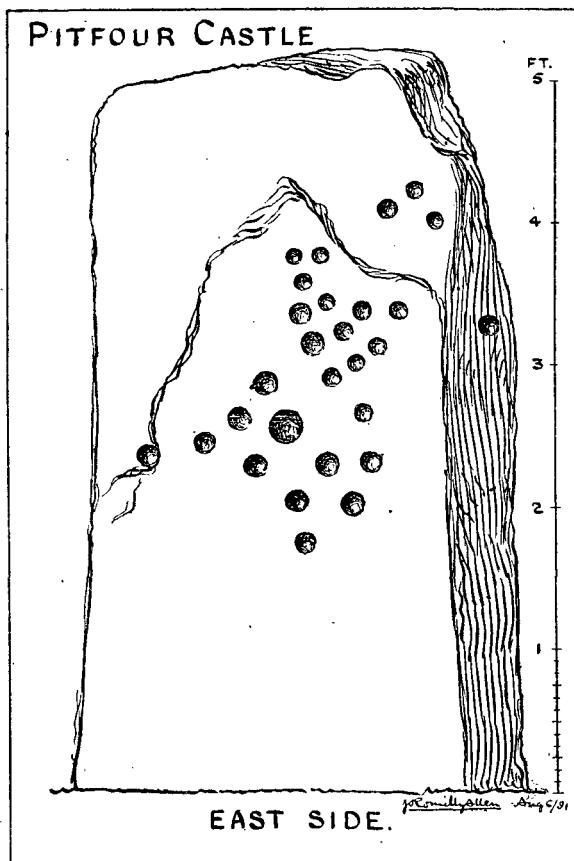


Fig.-16. Stone at Pitfour Castle.

cup-marked also. The standing stones are at a level of about 60 feet above the sea (see Ordnance Map One-inch Scale Sheet 48, and Six-inch

<sup>1</sup> At Auchterhouse, and at Balkemback near Tealing.

Sheet 98). They are three in number, and are placed in a straight line pointing S.S.E. The most northerly stone is 5 feet 6 inches from the centre one, and the most southerly 2 feet 3 inches from it. The dimen-

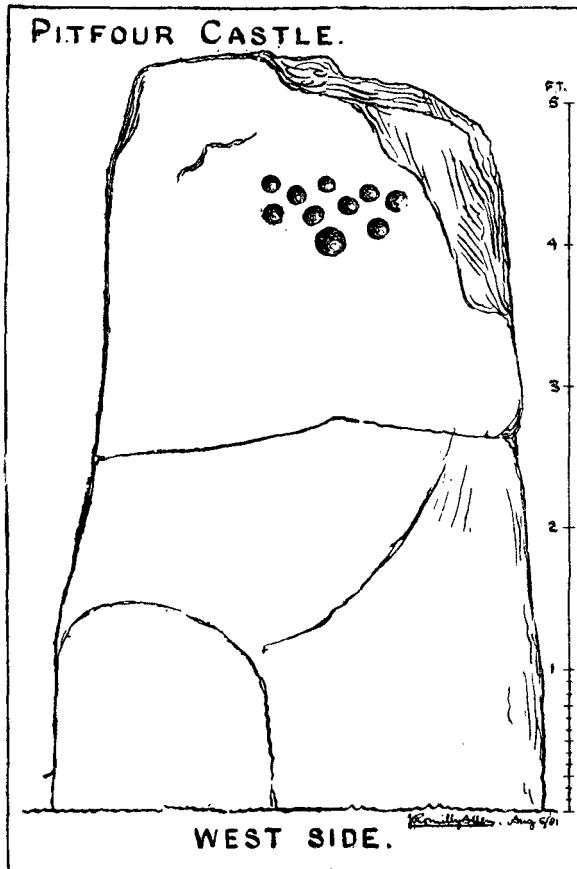


Fig. 17. Stone at Pitfour Castle.

sions of the stones are as follows :—South stone, 4 feet by 2 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 6 inches high; centre stone, 3 feet by 2 feet 6 inches by

5 feet 3 inches high; north stone, 4 feet by 3 feet 6 inches and 5 feet 4 inches high. This latter, which is the largest of the three, has cups both on its east and west sides. In the middle of the east face (fig. 16) are a group of about twenty-eight cups, varying from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 inches in diameter, but some are so indistinct as to prevent their exact number being arrived at. There is also a single cup on the north angle of the stone, 3 feet 3 inches above the ground. On the west side (fig. 17) are a series of ten cups of the same size as the others, near the top. All the three stones are rude whinstone boulders. There is another standing stone at the east end of Pitfour Park, and half a mile to the west of the stones of St Madoes is a tumulus called "Witch Knowe."

*Cup-marked Boulders on Murthly Farm, Aberfeldy, Perthshire.*—Murthly Farm is situated one mile to the east of Aberfeldy in Perthshire, on the side of the hill called

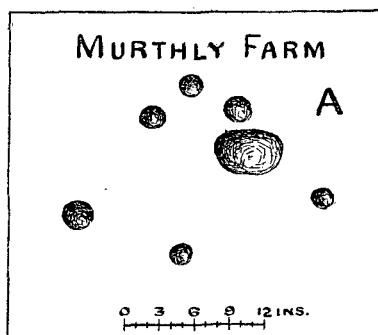


Fig. 18. At Murthly Farm, Aberfeldy.

Stròn a Ghàmuinn, which rises on the south bank of the River Tay to a height of 1208 feet above the sea. A few hundred yards from the farm buildings, and higher up the hill side, are three boulders (A, B, and C) with cup-markings. They are at a level of between 600 and 700 feet above the sea (see Ordnance Map One-inch Scale Sheet 55, Six-inch Sheet 49). Stone A (fig. 18) is a mass of whinstone rounded and polished by glacial action. It measures 4 feet long and 10 feet wide. On the highest part of it are cut seven cups, the smallest of which is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter, and the largest is oval in shape, being 6 inches long by 4 inches wide. On the sloping side of the rock is a place highly polished by persons sliding down it for amusement, as is also the case at the Witch's Stone, near Ratho. A few yards higher up the hill to the southward is a knoll covered with rough boulders, two of which (B and C) have cup-marks. Stone

B (fig. 19) is of slate, and measures 9 feet long by 5 feet 6 inches

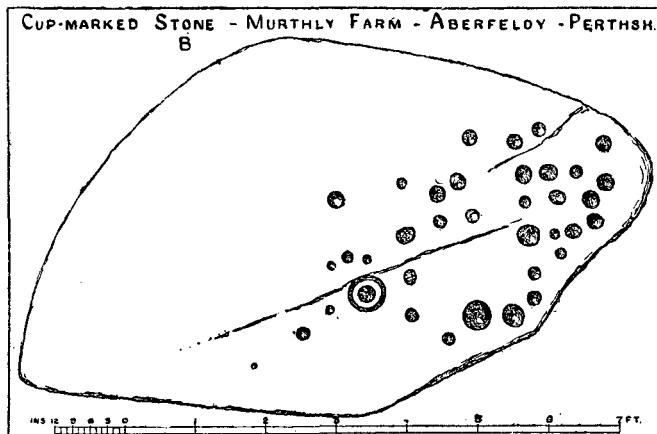


Fig. 19. At Murthly Farm, Aberfeldy.

wide by 2 feet 6 inches thick, and lies horizontally. On its upper surface

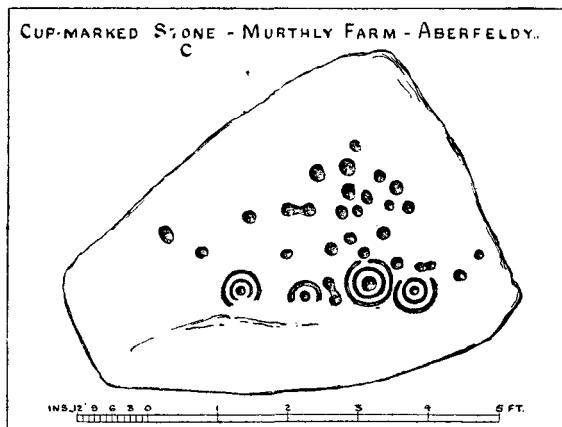


Fig. 20. At Murthly Farm, Aberfeldy.

are cut thirty-six cups, varying in diameter from 2 to 5 inches, one of

which is surrounded by a single ring. Stone C (fig. 20) is 18 feet distant from stone B to the eastward. It is also of slate, and measures 6 feet long by 4 feet 6 inches wide by 2 feet thick, and lies horizontally. On its upper surface are carved thirty-two cups, varying in diameter from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 inches. One of these is surrounded by a single ring and three others by a double ring. In three cases two cups are run into one by a connecting groove. There are several Duns, Forts, standing stones, circles, and other traces of early occupation in the neighbourhood. I am indebted to Mr. Charles Stewart of Killin for a knowledge of the cup stones on Murthly Farm, as for that of others afterwards described.

*Cup-marked Stone at Gatehouse, near Aberfeldy, Perthshire.*—Gatehouse is situated two miles south-east of Aberfeldy, in Perthshire, and is a mile

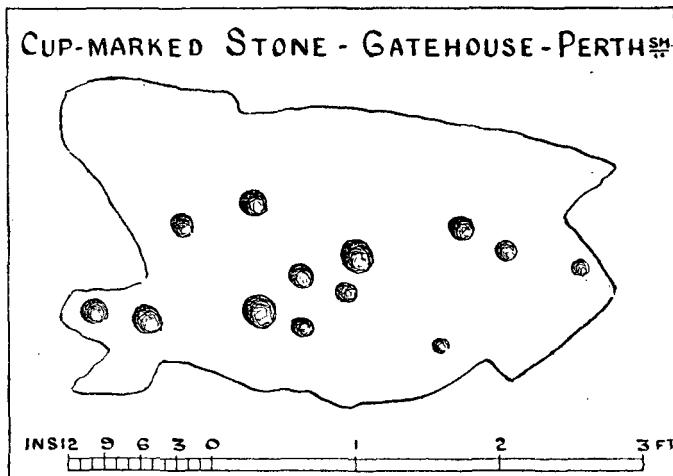


Fig. 21. At Gatehouse, near Aberfeldy.

and a half from Murthly Farm. It is close to the summit of Strón a Gham-huinn, and lies at a level of 975 feet above the sea (see Ordnance Map One-inch Scale Sheet 55, Six-inch Sheet 49). The cup stone here illustrated (fig. 21) is now in the possession of the Rev. John M'Lean of Pitilie, near Aberfeldy, by whom it was rescued from destruction. Mr. M'Lean

was kind enough to send me a rubbing, from which the annexed drawing has been prepared, together with the following particulars :—The stone is a rough slab of micaceous schist rock of the district, measuring 4 feet by 2 feet 3 inches and rather less than 1 foot thick. It has cut on one side a group of thirteen cups varying in diameter from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 inches. Mr. M'Lean "found it at Gatehouse, on General Wade's old road, and forming part of a retaining wall to keep the earth off the road. It was raised up on end with the cup-marks against the earth. These marks were only seen lately when it was taken down by a man who proceeded to break it in order to build a wall with."<sup>1</sup>

*Sculptured Rock at Cragantol, Loch Tay-side, Perthshire.*—Cragantol Farm is situated on the north shore of Loch Tay, in Perthshire, between the Ben Lawers Hotel and Killin, at a distance of two miles from the former place, and six miles from the latter. The level is about 700 feet above the sea (see Ordnance Map One-inch Scale Sheet 47, and Six-inch Sheet 69). A few hundred yards from the road between it and Loch Tay, near the ninth milestone from Kenmore, and on the farm of Cragantol, a ridge of mica slate crops up, which is covered with cup-markings. Mr. Charles Stewart wrote to Mr. J. Anderson, in October 1881, calling his attention to this rock and its peculiar name. In consequence of this I visited the rock in company with Mr. Stewart, hoping to be able to make a drawing of it, but the weather proved so unfavourable as quite to prevent our doing so. The rock is about 60 feet long by 20 feet wide, and has several hundred cups cut upon it, averaging about 3 inches in diameter, and in places (especially at the highest part of the rock) they are crowded as close together as possible. We did not notice rings surrounding the cups in any case, or connecting grooves, which peculiarity, although not uncommon in the case of isolated boulders and small slabs, is most unusual in the case of a large rock surface, and, as far as I know, this is a unique example. A complete drawing of the rock would be a labour of some days, but so important a specimen of prehistoric sculpture deserves better treatment than it has received in the

<sup>1</sup> Letter from the Rev. J. M'Lean, dated Dec. 1., 1881.

present brief notice, and it is very desirable that a plan of it should be made at the earliest opportunity. The name Cragantol means the "rock of the holes," the word "tol" being the same as that which occurs in "tol-maen," the common Cornish name for a holed stone.

*Stone with Rock Basin and Cups, near Killin, Perthshire.*—The pretty little Highland village of Killin is situated at the western extremity of Loch Tay, in Perthshire, and half a mile from it, immediately south of the bridge over the River Dochart, and up the hillside towards the

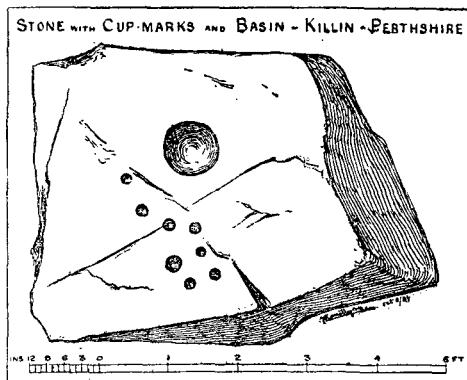


Fig. 22. At Killin.

shooting range at Slioch is a cup-marked boulder (fig. 22). It is at a level of 500 feet above the sea, at the foot of Beinn Leathan, which rises to a height of 2312 feet (see Ordnance Map One-inch Scale Sheet 46, Six-inch Sheet 80). The surrounding country is wild moorland, and on a piece of rising ground in this un-

cultivated spot is a large slab of slate, measuring 6 feet long by 4 feet 3 inches wide by 1 foot 9 inches thick, and lying horizontally. On its upper surface are cut eight cups, varying from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 inches in diameter, and 11 inches from the east edge of the stone is a round basin-shaped cavity 8 inches in diameter and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep. The latter is distinctly artificial, and the marks of the tool with which it was hollowed out, running diagonally, are very apparent. To the north of the stone, and 10 feet from it, is a rectangular enclosure 33 feet long, and 12 feet wide, the long axis of which points E.N.E. It appears to be the foundations of a rude building of some kind.

The occurrence of cup-marks and a rock basin on the same stone is a remarkable feature. If the building referred to is ecclesiastical, the

basin may have served as a font or holy water vessel. A cup-marked stone exists at Kincairney, in Perthshire, in connection with the remains of what seems to have been the foundations of a Christian cell.<sup>1</sup> The cup-marked stone at Killin was discovered in October 1881 by Mr. Charles Stewart, whom I have to thank for all his kindness in acquainting me with the localities, and affording me facilities for examining the different stones.

*Cup-marked Stone at Dunnichen, near Forfar.*—Dunnichen is situated three miles south-east of the town of Forfar, at the foot of a wooded hill, which rises to a height of 764 feet above the sea (see Ordnance Map One-

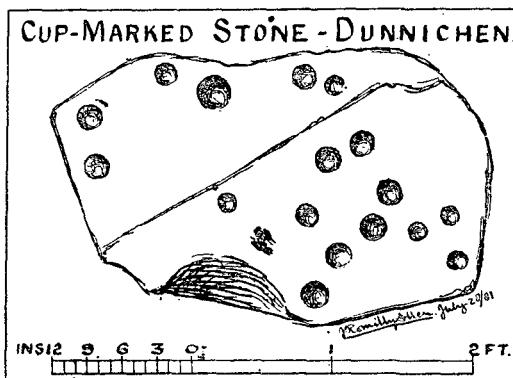


Fig. 23. At Dunnichen, Forfarshire.

inch Scale Sheet 57, Six-inch Sheet 39). About 400 yards from the Church to the south-east, at a level of 370 feet above the sea, is a cup-marked stone (fig. 23), lying at the side of the road leading to Dunnichen Moss. It is a rough piece of sandstone, measuring 3 feet by 2 feet and about 1 foot thick. On its upper surface are sculptured seventeen cups, varying in diameter from 2 to 3 inches. It appears to have been removed from the adjoining land during the progress of agricultural operations. This stone was discovered in January 1881 by Mr. Walter M'Nicoll of

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xv. p. 82.

Tealing, to whom I am indebted for a knowledge of it. I was informed that, in the field immediately above the site of the cup-marked stone, stone arrow-heads had been found from time to time. The name of the parish is written Dun-Nechtan in early charters. It is supposed that Egfrid of Northumbria was defeated by Bridei, king of the Picts, in A.D. 685, close to Nectan's Mere (now known as Dunnichen Moss). "Throughout the whole farm of East Mains of Dunnichen, which has been reclaimed from the swamp or mere, great quantities of tumuli and primitive graves have been discovered."<sup>1</sup>



Fig. 24. From Welton, now at Dunnichen House.

The church was dedicated to St. Constantine, and the site of St. Constan's Chapel at the west end of Dunnichen Moss is marked on the Ordnance map. In the garden of Dunnichen House is preserved another fine example of a cup-marked stone (fig. 24), which was found at Welton, between Dunnichen and Forfar, and one mile south-east of the latter place. It is thus described by Sir James Simpson: — "A Slab marked

with several concentric and single circles and deep cups, united by radial lines, one of which assumes an unusual zig-zag form, was some years ago found at Walltown, Forfarshire, and a drawing of it has been made for me by an excellent antiquary, the Rev. Mr. Shaw of Forfar. It belongs to the same category of doubtful cist covers. It was found in a locality where numerous sepulchral remains exist (see a figure of it in

<sup>1</sup> Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*. vol. vi. p. 29.

plate xiii. fig. 5). Attached to a pencil sketch of this Walltown Slab shown me by Mr. Stuart is a note written by Dr. Hibbert, about 1827, as follows:—‘Part of stone at Walltown, near Forfar; the other part said to remain in the ground at St. Peter’s Well.’<sup>1</sup> The stone referred to is a slab of sandstone measuring 3 feet by 2 feet 7 inches, and 3 to 4 inches thick. On one side of it are carved seventeen cups, varying from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. Four of these are surrounded by a single ring, three by a double ring, and three by a triple ring. In six cases there are radial grooves from the central cup. This example is such a good one, and so well preserved, that I venture to suggest that an attempt should be made to obtain either the stone itself or a cast of it for the National Museum of Antiquities. There is also erected in the garden of Dunnichen House the well-known stone bearing the Z and double disc symbol (see Stuart’s *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, vol. i. pl. xcii.).

*Cup-marked Stones at Reswallie, near Forfar.*—Reswallie House is situated three miles east of Forfar, on the south-west shore of Rescobie Loch, at the height of 200 feet above the sea (see Ordnance Map One-inch Scale Sheet 57, Six-inch Sheet 39). In the fernery on the south side of the house are placed five cup-marked stones (A, B, C, D, and E), which were all removed from the fields in the immediate neighbourhood during agricultural operations. They are

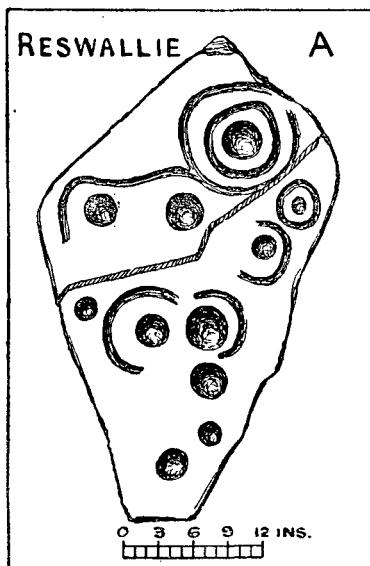


Fig. 25. At Reswallie.

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. vi., appendix, p. 39.

all slabs of the sandstone of the district, and are of the type which Sir James Simpson classes as cist covers.

Stone A (fig. 25) measures 3 feet 6 inches by 2 feet, and is 7 inches thick. It has cut on one side eleven cups, varying in diameter from 2 to

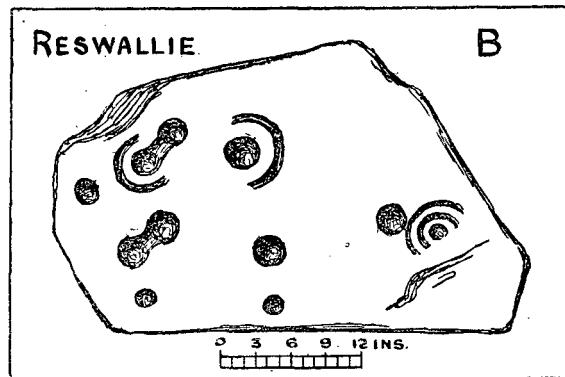


Fig. 26. At Reswallie.

3 inches. Four of the cups are surrounded by a single ring, and one by a double ring. From the outer ring of the latter leads a groove round one of the cups towards the edge of the stone.

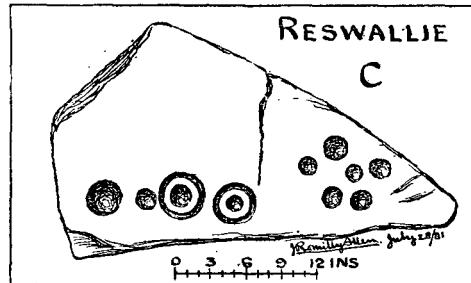


Fig. 27. At Reswallie.

Stone B (fig. 26) measures 3 feet 6 inches by 2 feet, and varies from 6 to 10 inches in thickness. On one surface are carved eleven cups from 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Two of these are surrounded by a single

ring, and one by a double ring. In two cases two cups are run into one by a connecting groove. There is also a groove round the edge of the stone, at one side.

Stone C (fig. 27) measures 3 feet 1 inch by 1 foot 9 inches, and is 6 inches thick. On one side are sculptured ten cups, from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 inches in diameter, two of which have single rings.

Stone D (fig. 28) measures 4 feet by 2 feet 4 inches, and is 1 foot thick. On one side are fifteen cups from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter, one

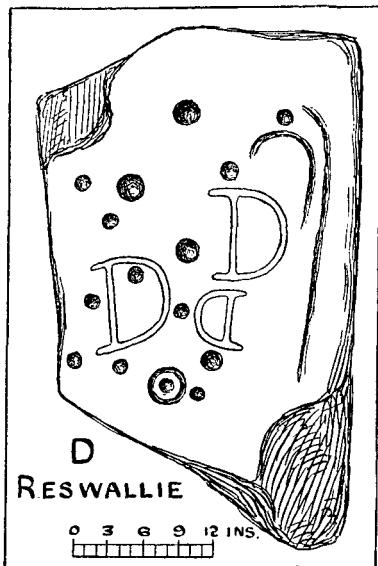


Fig. 28. At Reswallie.

which has a single ring round it. There are three letter D's cut on the stone in modern times.

Stone E (fig. 29) measures 1 foot 8 inches by 1 foot 8 inches, and is 3 inches thick. On one side are sixteen cups from 1 to 2 inches in diameter, two of which have single rings, and two of which are run one into the other by a connecting groove.

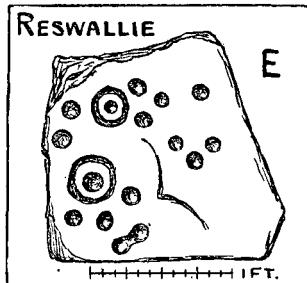


Fig. 29. At Reswallie.

The whole of these stones have been found and preserved by Mr. Powrie of Reswallie, whose magnificent collection of Old Red Sandstone fossils is so well known to geologists. I take this opportunity of thanking him for his kindness in affording me facilities for examining and drawing the stones. Perhaps on a future occasion he may be persuaded to present some of them to the National Museum.

*Cup-marked Stone on the White Caterthun Fort, Forfarshire.*—The White Caterthun Fort is situated five miles north-west of Brechin, in Forfarshire, and crowns one of the hills which bound Strathmore on the north. It lies at a level of 978 feet above the sea, and commands a magnificent view over the greater part of Forfarshire (see Ordnance Map One-inch Scale Sheet 57, Six-inch Sheet 19).

The shape of the camp in plan is an irregular oval, slightly pointed at the ends, where a road passing through it intersects the ramparts. The long axis of the oval points north-west, and measures inside about 150 yards, the short axis being about 50 yards long inside. The fortification consists of an enclosing rampart of round waterworn stones, with a double slope and flat step between, on the outside. At the foot of the slope of the stone rampart is a ditch, and a low mound on the outside formed of the earth removed from it.

Beyond this is the natural slope of the hill, and, enclosing the whole at the level of the 900 feet contour line, or 78 feet below the summit, is a second outer ditch and mound of earth. On the west side, 10 yards north of the boundary of the fir plantation that covers one-half of the hill is a cup-marked boulder (fig. 30). The stone has been broken in two, and one portion of it lies at the foot of the stone rampart just above the first outer ditch, whilst the other half has been rolled down the hill by some mischievous person with more muscles than brains, and is to be found immediately below, where its further progress was arrested by coming in contact with the outermost wall. The two fragments when placed together measure 6 feet 9 inches long by 3 feet wide, and 1 foot 9 inches thick. The stone is greenish quartzose slate, and on its upper surface are carved eighty cups, varying from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter. In two cases two cups

are united into one by a connecting groove. This stone appears to have

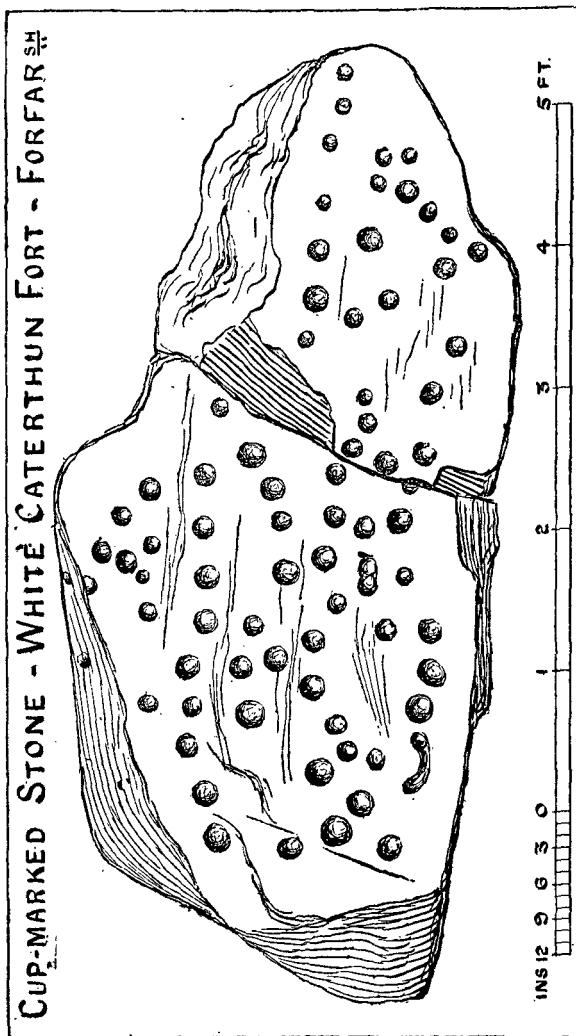


Fig. 30. At Caterthun.

been first noticed by Miss Maclagan, who describes it as follows:—"To Sir James Simpson's list of cup-markings we are able to add the one at the Caterthun, on a large block 6 feet long, which is quite covered with very distinctly cut cup-markings. It is a block of basalt (plate xi.), and the cups are so very clear and sharp in their lines that their freshness can only be accounted for by the stone having lain with the markings buried in the ground. This curious stone has been quite recently broken in two. It is a pity to see it so destroyed, because it is valuable to the antiquary in helping to establish a very remote antiquity for the fortification. It lies on the north side of the fort, among a chaos of stones, having probably once formed the side of a gateway."<sup>1</sup>

Three-quarters of a mile to the north-east of the White Caterthun is another fortified hill rising to the height of 942 feet above the sea, called the Brown Caterthun.

*Standing Stones of Largie, near Kilmartin, Argyllshire.*—The village of Kilmartin is situated nine miles to the north of Ardrishaig in Argyllshire, between it and Ford on Loch Awe. The few houses which compose the village are built round the church, on the top of a grassy knoll at the entrance of the valley through which the waters of Loch Awe in former times discharged themselves into the Crinan. The height of the ground on which it stands is 130 feet above the sea (see Ordnance Map One-inch Scale Sheet 36, Six-inch Sheet 149). An exceedingly beautiful view is obtained from thence over the valley of the Crinan and the Add. The low-lying ground to the south of Kilmartin was chosen in ancient times as the site of what must have been one of the most important prehistoric cemeteries in Scotland, in many ways resembling the one at Clava near Inverness, and Newgrange in Ireland. The remains consist of sculptured rocks, standing stones, stone circles, chambered cairns, and sculptured cists. Several of the cairns were opened some years ago by Canon Greenwell, and are described by him in a paper read before the Society.<sup>2</sup> The Rev. R. J. Mapleton, of Duntroon, has also made important dis-

<sup>1</sup> Miss Maclaggan's *Hill Forts*, p. 21.

<sup>2</sup> *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. vi. p. 336.

coveries in this district, amongst which perhaps the most interesting is that of a cist with sculptures of axe heads on one of the side slabs.<sup>1</sup>

The standing stones of Largie lie one mile south of Kilmartin, at a level of 53 feet above the sea, on the flat ground which forms the bottom of the valley below the village. The grouping of the stones, which consist of five large and seven small ones, will be best understood by referring to the annexed plan (fig. 31). In the centre is a monolith, marked A, surrounded by four smaller stones disposed in a circle round it.

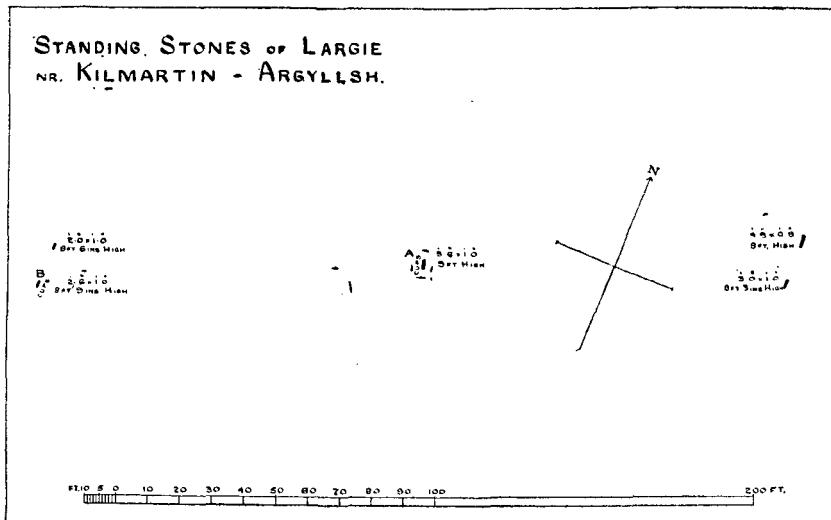


Fig. 31. At Largie, Kilmartin.

There are four other large stones symmetrically situated with regard to the centre one, and each from 10 to 11 feet apart, two being 120 feet to the W.S.W., and the other two 117 feet to the E.N.E. These sets of two are neither of them at right angles to the centre line, but point in a northerly direction. To the south-west of the centre stone, at a distance of 23 feet from it, are three small stones arranged in a rude semicircle. The large central stone A (fig. 32) is 9 feet 6 inches high, and measures 3 feet 6 inches

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. viii. p. 378.

by  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches at the base, and 3 feet 9 inches by 6 inches at the top. On the west side are carved thirty-five cups, varying in diameter from 2 to 4 inches, three of which are surrounded by single rings, one having a radial groove pointing downwards. The drawing of this stone has been prepared from rubbings made by Mr. F. W. Fison, of Ilkley, in whose company I visited all the remains in this district, under the able guidance of the Rev. R. J. Mapleton, to whom archaeologists are so much indebted both for his discoveries and his great courteousness in pointing them out to strangers. Of the two large stones lying to the west of the central one the more northerly is 8 feet 6 inches high, and measures 2 feet by 1 foot; the southern stone, marked B (fig. 33), is 9 feet high, and measures 2 feet 9 inches by 1 foot 1 inch. This latter stone has three cups cut upon its east side, at a height of 3 feet from the ground, varying in diameter from 2 to 3 inches. Of the two stones lying to the east of the central one, the northern one is 8 feet high, and measures 4 feet 9 inches by 9 inches, and the southern is 8 feet 3 inches high, and measures 3 feet by 1 foot. The average size of the small stones surrounding the large central one is 2 feet by 9 inches and 2 feet high. The other outlying stones are a little bigger. All the stones are of the slate of the district. A quarter of a mile to the south of the standing stones of Largie, in the field next the factor's house, Mr. Mapleton discovered the cist with axe-head sculptures previously referred to, and situated at regular distances apart, between Largie and Kilmartin, are four large chambered cairns. A couple of hundred yards to the west, in a wood by the roadside, is a very perfect stone circle 40 feet in diameter with a cist in the centre. Three-quarters of a mile to the west, on the side of the hill called Barra-Chairn, and commanding a view of the whole of these remains, is a rock, near Tayness, covered with cup and ring sculptures.<sup>1</sup>

A mile to the south-west, in the grounds of Poltalloch House, is also another rock with cup and ring marks. The cup-marks on the stones at Largie were first discovered by the Rev. R. J. Mapleton, and they are

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. vi., appendix, p. 58; also *Incised Markings on Stone*, privately printed for the Duke of Northumberland, pl. xxxi.

mentioned in Canon Greenwell's paper before referred to, and described

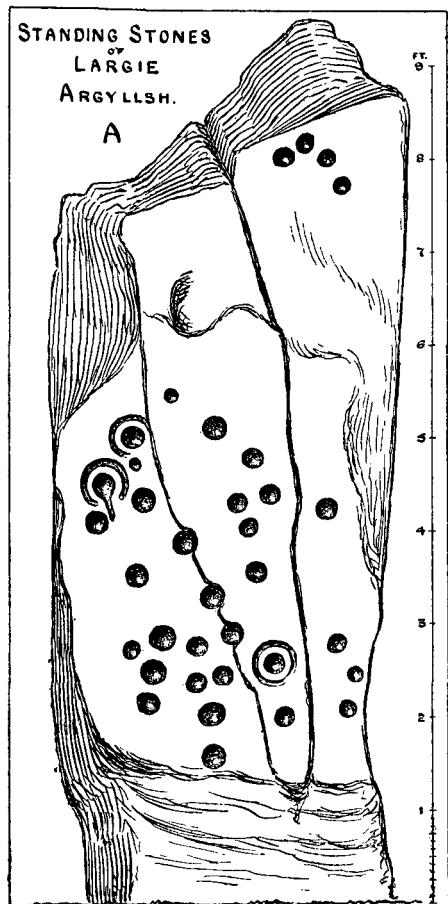


Fig. 32. At Largie.

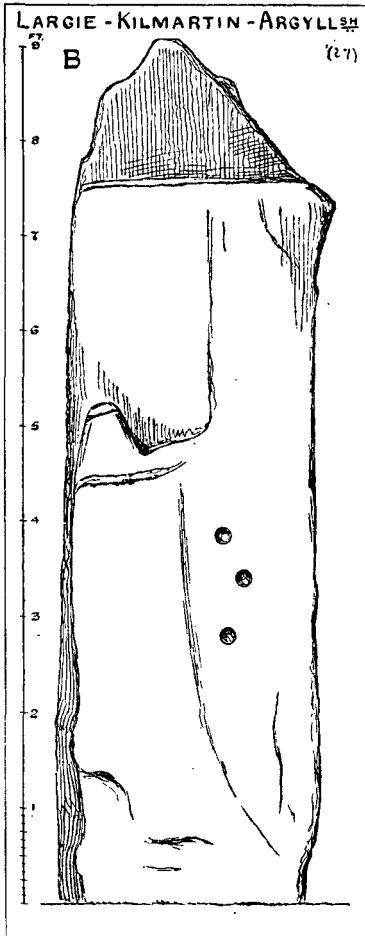


Fig. 33. At Largie.

and illustrated by Sir James Simpson. All that has been added in the present paper is a ground plan showing the arrangement of the stones.

VOL. XVI.

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*Standing Stones of Balameanoch, near Kilmartin, Argyllshire.*—The standing stones of Balameanoch are situated two miles south of Kilmartin, in a field on the west side of the road to Lochgilphead. They lie at a level of 92 feet above the sea, on the flat ground immediately at the foot of the hills which bound the valley of the Kilmartin Burn on the east side (see Ordnance Map One-inch Scale Sheet 36, Six-inch Sheet 149). The standing stones of Balameanoch are one mile south of those of Largie which have just been described. The stones are seven in number, and all of large size. They are disposed as shown in the ground plan (fig. 34), four of them being in a line pointing N.N.W., two others

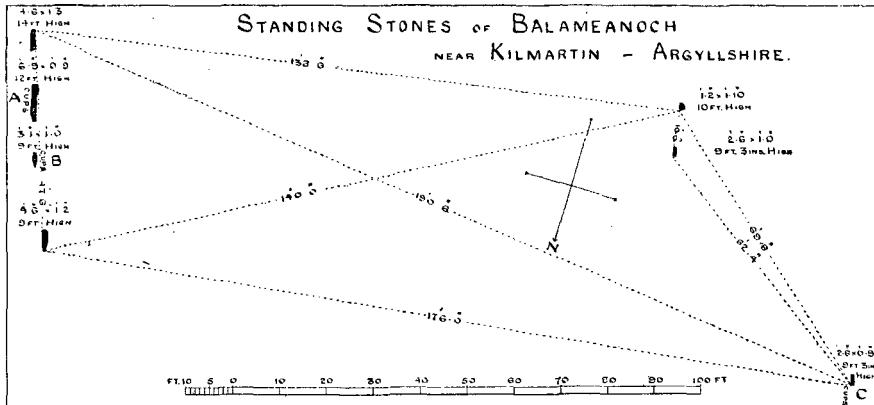


Fig. 34. Ground Plan of the Standing Stones at Balameanoch.

being 135 feet to the west, and the remaining one 176 feet to the west of the row of four, and 65 feet to the north-west of the group of two. The dimensions of the stones are as follows:—Beginning with the most southerly of the row of four the first measures 4 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 3 inches, and is 14 feet high; the second, marked A on plan, measures 6 feet 9 inches by 9 inches, and is 12 feet high; the third, marked B on plan, measures 3 feet by 1 foot and is 9 feet high; the fourth, and most northerly, measures 4 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 2 inches, and is 9 feet high. Of the outlying group of two to the westward, the southern stone measures

1 foot 10 inches by 1 foot 2 inches and is 10 feet high, whilst the northern stone measures 2 feet 6 inches by 1 foot, and is 9 feet 3 inches high. The isolated stone to the north-west, marked C on plan, measures

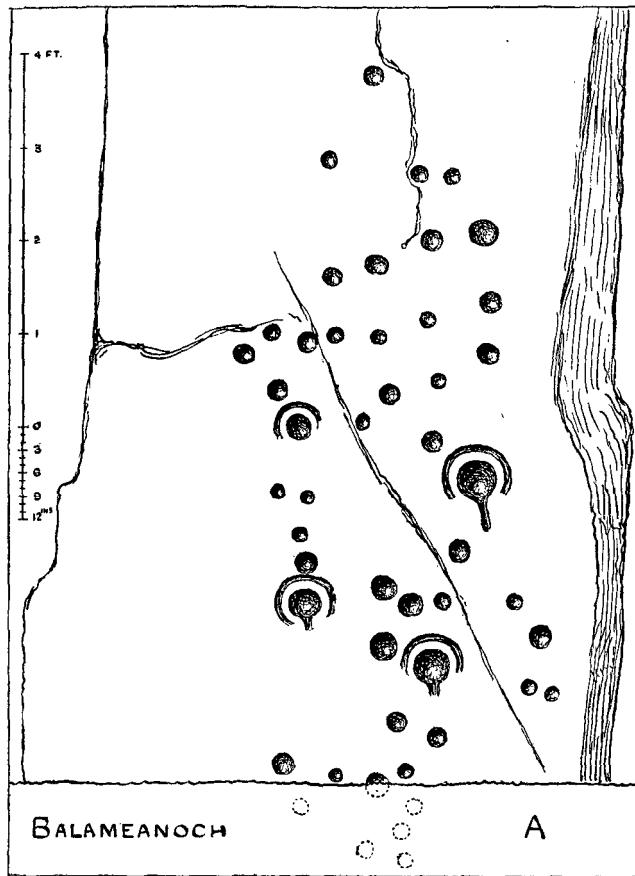


Fig. 35.

2 feet 6 inches by 9 inches, and is 9 feet 3 inches high. The distances between each of the stones composing the row of four, are 7 feet 2 inches,

7 feet 7 inches, and 13 feet 9 inches. The distance between each of the stones forming the group of two to the westward is 7 feet 6 inches. All

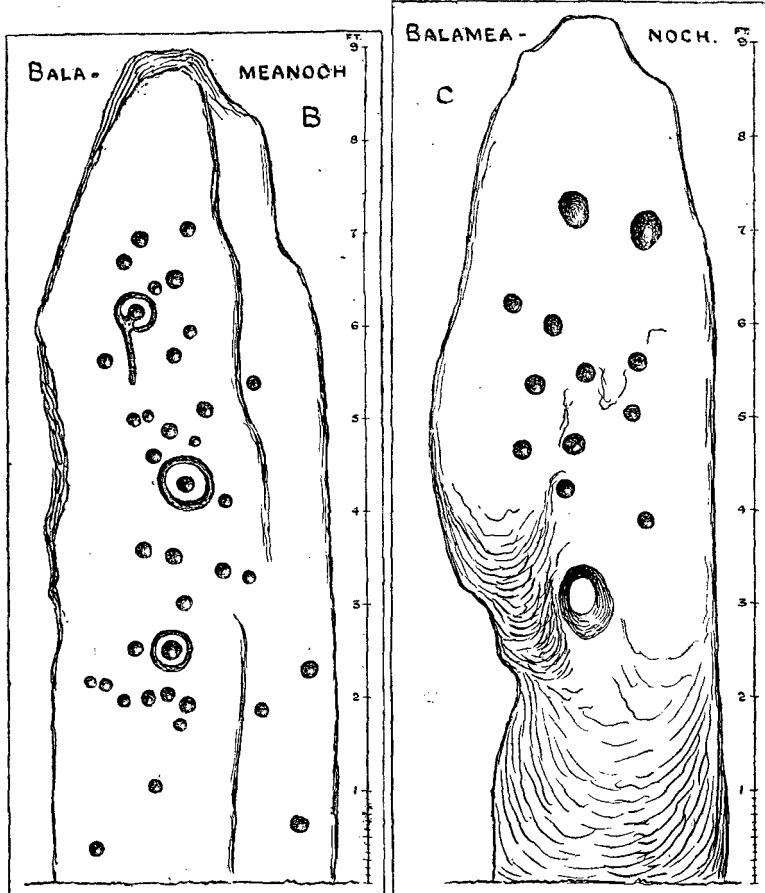


Fig. 36.

Fig. 37.

the stones are flat slabs of the slate of the district. The three cup-marked stones are indicated by the letters A, B and C on plan. A and B

are the two central stones the group of four, and C is the isolated stone to the north-west. On the east side of stone A (fig. 35) are carved fifty cups, varying in diameter from 2 to 5 inches, of these four are surrounded by single rings, and have radial grooves pointing downwards. On the west side of stone B (fig. 36) are thirty-eight cups, varying in diameter from 2 to 3 inches. Three of the cups are surrounded by a single ring, and one has a radial groove pointing downwards. Stone C (fig. 37) has on its eastern face twelve cups, varying in diameter from 2 to 5 inches. At a height of 3 feet from the ground is an artificial hole of oval shape splayed all round, and measuring 4 inches by 3 inches at the narrowest part, and 8½ inches by 6 inches at the widest; so that it is just large enough to put the hand through. This combination of a holed and cup-marked stone is very exceptional. About 30 yards to the east of the group of four stones is a sepulchral circle 17 feet in diameter, near a small stream. There is also, 150 yards to the south-west, a cairn 30 feet in diameter surrounded by a ditch 12 feet wide, and a mound outside. Within the cairn are two cists, a large one in the middle, and a small one at the side. The large cist is 8 feet long by 3 feet broad and 2 feet deep, and no account of its contents has been kept. The small cist measures 3 feet 3 inches long by 1 foot 8 inches wide, and is 1 foot 3 inches deep. It was opened by Canon Greenwell on the 15th of October 1865, and found to contain the broken remains of an urn of the "drinking cup" type.<sup>1</sup> A quarter of a mile to the north, in a fir wood, is a fine example of a chambered cairn. The cup-markings on the stones at Balameanoch are described and illustrated by Sir James Simpson,<sup>2</sup> and also by Dr. Stuart in his *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*.<sup>3</sup> In the present paper the ground plan of the stones is given for the first time.

*Sculptured Rock at Baluacraig near Kilmartin, Argyllshire.*—The sculptured rock of Baluacraig (fig. 38) is situated a mile and a half south of Kilmartin, at the foot of the hills forming the east side of the valley of the

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. vi. p. 349.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. vi., appendix, p. 35, and xviii.

<sup>3</sup> *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 67, and pl. cxix.

Kilmartin Burn, at a level of 100 feet above the sea (see Ordnance Map One-inch Scale Sheet 36, Six-inch Sheet 149). The sculptures are on a rock which juts out of the foot of the hill, 60 yards to the west of the road from Kilmartin to Lochgilphead, between Baluacraig and the Kilmartin Burn. The rock is of slate ground down and polished by glacial action. It lies just on the margin of the flat alluvial plane which forms the bottom of the valley. It is situated between the standing stones of

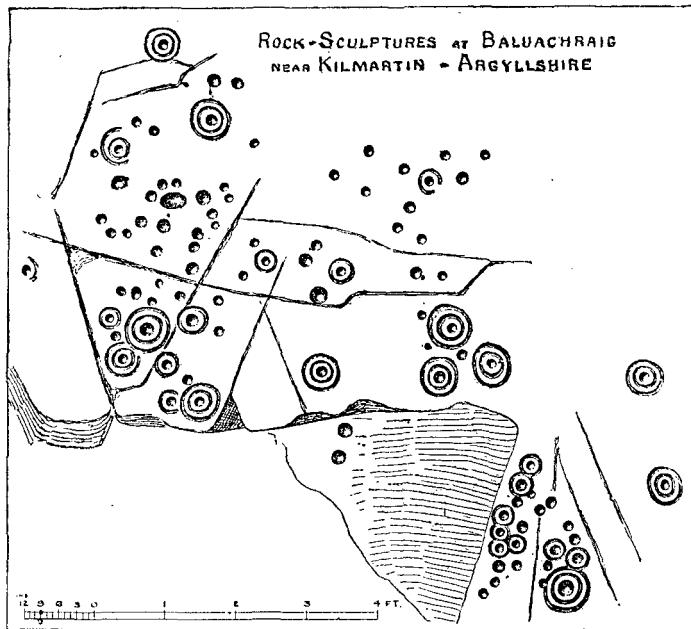


Fig. 38. At Baluacraig.

Largie and those of Balameanoch, being half a mile north of the latter, and only a short distance from the chambered cairn in the fir wood previously mentioned. The surface on which the principal sculptures exist measures 10 feet square, and within a radius of 12 yards are two or three isolated patches of rock with a few cups and rings. The

sculptures consist of a hundred cups, varying in diameter from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 inches, of which sixteen have single rings, and thirteen double rings.

I exposed several cups by removing the turf, and where this was done the cutting appeared as sharp as when it was first executed, especially in one case where there is a cup and an incomplete ring round it. I mention this to show that now and then the rings are left purposely unfinished, because sometimes rings appear incomplete on account of the rock being worn away at one place more than another.

The Baluacraig rock has not been previously described, and was pointed out to me by the Rev. R. J. Mapleton. If the whole rock was to be laid bare, probably several more sculptures would be unearthed.

There are several other sculptured rocks at Achnabreck and Cairnbaan, which are respectively two miles north of Lochgilphead and two and a half miles north-west of that place. Although these have been described, and small portions illustrated in Sir James Simpson's work, a complete survey of the whole has never been published. It would be very desirable to have the whole of the Achnabreck rock cleared of turf, and drawings or casts of it made.

*Cup-marked Stone near Glenelg, Inverness-shire.*—Glenelg is situated in Inverness-shire, on the east side of the Sound of Sleat, which separates the Island of Skye from the mainland of Scotland. Running eastward from Glenelg Bay are two parallel valleys, called respectively Glenmore and Glenbeg. The entrance to Glenbeg is a mile south from the Kirkton of Glenelg, and after proceeding two miles further up the valley along the northern bank of the river one arrives at the ruins of the well-known Brochs or so-called Pictish Towers.<sup>1</sup> The first of these, Castle Tellve, is built on the flat ground at the bottom of the valley between the road and the river. The second, Castle Troddan, is a third of a mile further east, on the hillside above the farm-house of Corrary. Half a mile to the east of this latter Broch, in a field between the road and the river, and at a height of 141 feet above the sea, is a cup-marked stone (see

<sup>1</sup> *Archæologia Scotica*, vol. v. pl. i. p. 194; and *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xii. pl. xix.

Ordnance Map One-inch Scale Sheet 72, Six-inch Sheet 48). I visited the spot in August 1881, and noticed the cup stone referred to lying on a heap of stones gathered off the field. While examining it Mr. Stewart of Correry, on whose farm the stone lies, came up and spoke to me about it. He told me the cup-marks were well known to the natives of the Glen, and that when he was a child he used to amuse himself by walking on the top of it with bare feet, and putting his toes into the holes. He said that the cups were known locally as "Fairies' Footmarks." Mr. Stewart added that the stone had been lying about uncared for in the field for a long time, and might get destroyed. I therefore suggested that it should

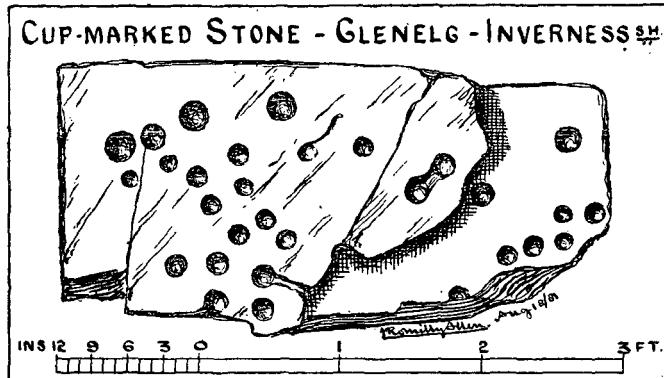


Fig. 39. At Glenelg.

be sent to the Museum of National Antiquities in Edinburgh, and put him in communication with Mr. Anderson, in order to effect this object. The result was that the local factor, whose permission had to be obtained before the stone could be removed, declined to allow it to be taken away, and had the gratification of seeing himself announced in the *Scotsman* shortly afterwards as its discoverer. It is almost useless to comment on the narrow-minded stupidity of the class of persons who allow a valuable relic of this kind to run every chance of being destroyed, and then, when attention is called to it, seize it and

prevent its being placed in the national collection, where alone it can become useful from a scientific point of view. The cup-marked stone in question (fig. 39) is a flat slab of slate 3 feet 9 inches long by 2 feet wide and 9 inches thick. Upon its upper surface are cut thirty very distinct cups, varying in diameter from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. In one case two cups are run into one by a connecting groove. Half a mile east of this cup-marked stone is another one a few hundred yards from the village of Balvraid, which is thus described by Sir James Simpson:—"Mr. Joass of Dingwall discovered, about half a mile from the well-known old Brochs of Glenelg, a stone covered with cup-markings, and represented in plate xiv. fig. 2. 'The stone, which measures above 6 feet in length, is,' he writes to me, 'lying on the ground. The markings I have sketched are quite distinct, but there are a great many more, particularly towards the left hand end, which are rather faint, and they appear to be disposed in rows with a certain degree of regularity.'"<sup>1</sup>

The present paper concludes with lists of the cup-marked stones known to exist in Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark; also tabular statements showing their geographical distribution, and the classes of monuments on which they occur, together with a complete list of the books and papers which have appeared from time to time upon the subject. The cup-marked stones of Germany are not included in the lists, as they have not been sufficiently examined and described to allow of any satisfactory conclusions being arrived at. My best thanks are due to Mr. Jolly of Inverness for the assistance he has kindly afforded me in preparing the list of the cup-marked stones in his neighbourhood.

The total number of stones in Great Britain is 348, and of these 128 are sepulchral. In France, Switzerland, and Scandinavia there is a total of 95, of which 21 are sepulchral.

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. vi., appendix, p. 59.

## LIST OF CUP-MARKED STONES IN SCOTLAND.

Place.	Class of Monument.	Where Described.	Volume.	Page.	Ord. Map.
<b>SUTHERLANDSHIRE.</b>					
Dornoch Links,	Cist cover,	Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.,	7	270	94
Carn Liath,	Stone in Broch,	Archæologia Scotica,	5	105	103
Cinn Trolla,	" "	" "	5	102	103
<b>ROSS-SHIRE.</b>					
Torrn Dubh,	Slab near cairn,	Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.,	6	419	94
Bakerhill,	Cist cover,	Simpson,	...	29	83
<b>INVERNESS-SHIRE.</b>					
Dunlichity,	Rock surface,	Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.,	16	...	83
Glenelg,	2 boulders,	"	16	...	71
Moniack Castle,	2 stones in rockery,	"	16	...	83
Bunchrew,	1 boulder,	"	16	...	83
Gask,	1 "	"	16	...	84
Culburnie,	2 "	"	16	...	83
Kiltarility,	1 "	"	16	...	83
Culnakirk,	1 "	"	16	...	73
Gartarlie Burn,	1 "	"	16	...	83
Rivulich,	Stone in dyke,	"	16	...	83
Croy,	1 boulder,	"	16	...	84
Urechany,	1 "	"	16	...	83
Arisaig,	3 "	"	16	...	61
Gask Farm,	3 stones of circle,	"	16	...	84
Tordarroch,	1 "	"	16	...	84
Culnakirk,	1 "	"	16	...	73
Bruiach,	2 "	"	16	...	83
Corriemony,	2 stones round cairn,	"	16	...	73
Culburnie,	4 "	"	16	...	83
Dunlichity Churchyard,	1 grave slab, "	"	16	...	83
Daviot	2 "	"	16	...	84
Farmaway	Grave slab,	"	16	...	83
Kirkhill	" "	"	16	...	83
Glenconvith	" "	"	16	...	83
Kiltarility	" "	"	16	...	83
Killianan	Basin stone,	"	16	...	83
Dunlichity	" "	"	16	...	83
Dalcross Castle,	" "	"	16	...	84
Dalarossie Churchyard,	" "	"	16	...	83
Corriemony	" "	"	16	...	73

Place.	Class of Monument.	Where Described.	Volume.	Page.	Ord. Map.
<b>NAIRNSHIRE.</b>					
Cantraybruiach,	Boulder,	Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.,	16	...	84
Little Urchany Wester	Stone built into wall,	" "	16	...	84
Clava,	9 stones dug up or built into walls,	" "	16	...	84
Broomtown (now at Cawdor),	1 stone of circle,	" "	16	...	84
Clava,	4 stones of circle,	" "	16	...	84
"	7 stones round cairns,	" "	16	...	84
Ferintosh,	5 stones in chambered cairns,	" "	16	...	84
Barevan Churchyard,	1 stone of circle round cairn,	" "	16	...	93
Braceclich	12 grave slabs,	" "	16	...	84
"	5 "	" "	16	...	84
<b>ELGINSHIRE.</b>					
Califer Hill,	Rock surface,	" Nature," June 10/80,	22	...	85
Carden Moor,	" "	" "	...	...	95
Roseisle Hill,	" "	Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.,	10	643	95
Laggan,	Boulder,"	Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.,	10	643	74
<b>BANFFSHIRE.</b>					
Rothiemay,	2 stones of circle,	Simpson,	...	13	86
Thorax,	1 "	"	...	14	86
Bankhead,	1 "	"	...	14	96
<b>ABERDEENSHIRE.</b>					
Surdarg (now at Buncrrew, Inverness),	2 stones,	Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.,	16	...	76
Migvie,	Slab,	Simpson,	...	61	76
Greenloan,	Stone in cairn,	Proc. Soc. Ant. Lond.,	2nd ser.	257	...
Clova,	2 stones of weem,	Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.,	12	356	76
<b>FORFARSHIRE.</b>					
Arbiriot,	Boulder,	Simpson,	...	61	57
Tealing Hill,	"	Jour. Brit. A. A.,	37	259	48
Dunnichen,		Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.,	16	...	57
Welton,	Small slab,	Simpson,	...	30	57
Pitscandly,		"	...	61	57
Tealing,	3 " small "slabs,	Jour. Brit. A. A.,	37	254	48
Reswallie,	5 "	Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.,	16	...	57
Balkemback,	1 stone of circle,	Jour. Brit. A. A.,	37	260	48
Auchterhouse,	2 boulders on standing stone,	" "	37	260	48

Place.	Class of Monument.	Where Described.	Volume.	Page.	Ord. Map.
<b>FORFARSHIRE—contd.</b>					
Nether Turin, . . .	Standing stone, . . .	Simpson, . . .	... 15	57	
Laws, . . .	Stone on fort, . . .	"	... 43	49	
White Caterthun, . . .	"	MacLagan's Hill Forts,	... 21	57	
Letham Grange, . . .	Stone built" into weem,	Simpson, . . .	... 41	57	
Ruthven, . . .	"	"	... 42	56	
Tealing, . . .	2 stones of weem,"	Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot., 10	287	48	
<b>PERTHSHIRE.</b>					
Cragantol, . . .	Rock surface, . . .	Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot., 16	...	47	
Cargill, . . .	4 boulders, . . .	Simpson, . . .	... 59	48	
Inchture, . . .	1 "	"	... 61	48	
Murthly Farm, . . .	4 "	Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.,	16	...	55
Killin, . . .	1 "	"	16	...	46
Laighwood, . . .	1 "	Found by Dr Rattray, not described,	...	...	56
Kincairney, . . .	1	Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot., 15	86	56	
Glenelvine, . . .	1 stone of circle,	Simpson, . . .	... 15	48	
Moncrieffe, . . .	1 "	"	... 15	48	
Monzie Castle, . . .	4 "	Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.,	16	...	47
East Cult, . . .	Standing stone,	"	15	83	48
Glenballoch, . . .	" "	"	15	87	56
Glenhead Farm, . . .	" "	"	16	...	39
Belmont Castle, . . .	" "	Simpson, . . .	... 33	56	
Pitfour Castle, . . .	" "	Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot., 16	...	48	
<b>ARGYLLSHIRE.</b>					
Cairnbaan, . . .	3 rock surfaces,	Simpson, . . .	... 54	36	
Achnabreac, . . .	4 " "	"	... 55	36	
Poltalloch, . . .	1 " "	"	... 58	36	
Tyness, . . .	1 " "	"	... 58	36	
Balnachraig, . . .	1 " "	Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot., 16	...	36	
Largie, . . .	2 standing stones,	Simpson, . . .	... 34	36	
Balameanoch, . . .	3 " "	"	... 35	36	
Kilmichael-Glassary, . . .	1 " "	"	... 37	36	
Cairnbaan,	End stone of cist,	"	... 29	36	
<b>FIFESHIRE.</b>					
Lochmalony, . . .	Boulder,	Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot., 10	642	48	
Torry, . . .	1 stone of circle,	Simpson, . . .	... 36	40	
<b>STIRLINGSHIRE.</b>					
Torwood, . . .	2 stones in broch,	Simpson, . . .	... 42	31	

Place.	Class of Monument.	Where Described.	Volume.	Page.	Ord. Map.
<b>LINLITHGOWSHIRE.</b>					
Craigie Wood, Caerlourie,	Cist cover, " . . . . .	Simpson, " . . . . .	... ... ...	28 28 32	32
<b>EDINBURGHSHIRE.</b>					
Ratho, Ratho, Colinton,	7 rock surfaces, Boulder, Standing stone,	Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot., Simpson, " . . . . .	10 ... ... ...	141 21 32	32
<b>HADDINGTONSHIRE.</b>					
Dunbar,	Standing stone,	Simpson,	... ...	33	33
<b>BERWICKSHIRE.</b>					
Harefauld,	On stone fort,	Simpson,	... ...	47	25
<b>AYRSHIRE.</b>					
Coilsfield, Lochlee,	Cist cover, 2 stones in crannog,	Simpson, Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.,	... 13	27 210	14 14
<b>WIGTOWNSHIRE.</b>					
Whirlpool,	Standing stone,	Simpson,	... ...	33	3
<b>KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.</b>					
High Arvie, High Auchinlary,	Rock surface, Slab,	Simpson, " . . . . .	... ... ...	47 30	9 4
<b>DUMFRIESSHIRE.</b>					
Holywood, Graystone,	3 stones of circle Standing stone	Simpson, " . . . . .	... ... ...	15 23	9 9
<b>LANARKSHIRE.</b>					
Carnwath,	Cist cover,	Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.,	10	62	23

Place.	Class of Monument.	Where Described.	Volume.	Page.	Ord. Map.
<b>PEEBLESHIRE.</b>					
La Mancha, . . .	Slab, . . . .	Simpson, . . .	...	62	24
<b>SELKIRKSHIRE.</b>					
Shaws Farm, . . .	Stone in cairn, . . .	Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.,	8	253	15
Annan Street, . . .	Cist cover, . . .	Wilson's Prehist. Ann.,	1	482	24
		Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.,	4	526	...
<b>ROXBURGHSHIRE.</b>					
Jedburgh, . . .	Slab, . . . .	Simpson, . . .	...	62	17
<b>ORKNEY.</b>					
Eday, . . .	Built into broch, . . .	Simpson, . . .	...	39	...
Papa Westray, . . .	" " . . .	" . . .	...	39	...
Frith, . . .	" " . . .	" . . .	...	40	...
Pickaquoy, . . .	Built into weem, . . .	" . . .	...	40	...
<b>HEBRIDES.</b>					
Benbecula, . . .	Slab, . . . .	Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.,	8	285	...
Ardvoran, . . .	Stone at priest's well, . . .	" "	16	...	...

## LIST OF CUP-MARKED STONES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Place.	Class of Monument.	Where Described.	Volume.	Page.	Ord. Map.
<b>NORTHUMBERLAND.</b>					
Hunter's Moor, . . .	2 rock surfaces, . . .	Tate's Sculptured Rocks,	...	12	110 S.W.
High Chesters, . . .	1 " " . . .	" " "	...	13	110 S.E.
Harelaw, . . .	5 " " . . .	" " "	...	14	110 S.E.
Horton, . . .	5 " " . . .	" " "	...	14	110 S.E.
Dod Law, . . .	Several rock surfaces, . . .	" " "	...	15	110 S.E.
Gled Law, . . .	7 rock surfaces, . . .	" " "	...	16	110 S.E.
Devil's Cave, . . .	1 " " . . .	" " "	...	17	110 S.E.

Place.	Class of Monument.	Where Described.	Volume.	Page.	Ord. Map.
<b>NORTHUMBERLAND— continued.</b>					
Weetwood Bank,	8 rock surfaces,	Tate's Sculptured Rocks,	...	19	110 S.E.
Charlton Moor,	1 " "	"	...	25	109 N.W.
Lordenshaw's Camp,	1 " "	Greenwell's Brit. Bar- rows,	...	430	109 S.W.
Routing Lynn,	Rock surface, inside camp,	Tate's Sculptured Rocks,	...	10	110 S.W.
Chatton Law,	" " near camp,	" "	...	21	110 S.E.
Old Berwick,	" " "	" "	...	22	109 N.W.
Beanley Moor,	" " "	" "	...	25	109 N.W.
Ford West Field,	Cist cover,	" "	...	13	110 S.W.
Black Hedon,	Urn cover,	" "	...	27	105 N.W.
Ingoe,	"	"	...	27	105 N.W.
Kirkwhelpington,	"	Greenwell's Brit. Bar- rows,	...	433	105 N.W.
<b>CUMBERLAND.</b>					
Salkeld,	1 stone of circle,	Simpson,	...	17	102 N.W.
Maughanby,	2 "	"	...	18	102 N.W.
Lacra,	Standing stone,	J. Cumb. & West. A.S.,	1872	278	96 S.W.
Aspatria,	Cist Cover,	Fergusson's Rude Stone Monuments,	...	157	101 N.W.
<b>WESTMORELAND.</b>					
Shap,	2 standing stones,	Simpson,	...	20	102 S.W.
<b>LANCASHIRE.</b>					
Calderstones,	5 stones of circle,	Simpson,	...	16	80 N.W.
<b>YORKSHIRE.</b>					
Robin Hood's Bay,	Rock surface,	Simpson,	...	51	95 N.W.
Ilkley Moor,	2 rock surfaces,	Jour. Brit. A. A.,	35	13	92 S.E.
" "	23 boulders,	" "	35	18	92 S.E.
Pickering,	Stone in cairn,	Bateman's Ten Years' Diggings,	36	413	
Wykeham Moor,	" "	Greenwell's Brit. Bar- rows,	38	156	
Hackness,	" "	Jour. Brit. A. A.,	...	213	...
Ravenhill,	4 stones,	" "	6	1	95 N.W.
Cloughton Moor,	Stone of cist,	Simpson,	6	2	95 N.W.
			...	27	95 N.W.

Place.	Class of Monument.	Where Described.	Volume.	Page.	Ord. Map.
<b>STAFFORDSHIRE.</b>					
Thorswood,	Stone in cairn,	Bateman's Ten Years' Diggings,	...	172	...
<b>DERBYSHIRE.</b>					
Elkstone,	Stone in cairn,	Bateman's Ten Years' Diggings,	...	172	...
Sheen,	Stone in cairn,	"	...	178	61 S.E.
High Hucklow,	Urn cover,	Simpson, "	...	62	...
<b>DORSETSHIRE.</b>					
Came Down,	2 urn covers,	Simpson,	...	31	17
<b>CORNWALL.</b>					
Sancreed,	Stone, near Fort,	Simpson,	...	52	33
<b>ISLE OF MAN.</b>					
Kirk Braddan, Chapel of St. Bridget,	Rock surface, near Fort, Stone in wall of chapel,	Simpson, Illustration (French Journal),	...	53	100
Glen Darragh,	Stone in wall of field,	" Mar. 17/77,	...	...	100
St. Patrick's Chair, Oatlands,	Slab, Stone of circle,	Simpson, "	...	19	100
<b>CHANNEL ISLANDS.</b>					
St. Michel du Valle, Guernsey, Lancresse, Guernsey,	Standing stone, Cromlech,	Simpson, "	...	23	...
<b>CAERNARVONSHIRE.</b>					
Clynnog Fawr,	Cromlech,	Simpson,	...	22	75 N.W.
<b>MERIONETHSHIRE.</b>					
Llanbedr	Stone, near Fort	Simpson,	...	52	75 S.E.

## LIST OF CUP-MARKED STONES IN IRELAND.

Place.	Class of Monument.	Where Described.	Volume.	Page.	Ord. Map.
COUNTY LONDONDERRY.					
Muff, . . .	Standing stone, . . .	Jour. A. A. of Ireland,	1876	283	11
COUNTY TYRONE.					
Knockmany, ...	Chambered cairn, . . .	Jour. A. A. of Ireland,	1876	95	46
Drumnakilly, . . .	3 cover stones of urns, . . .	" "	1872	510	34
COUNTY FERMANAGH.					
Aughaglack, . . .	Rock surface, . . .	Jour. A. A. of Ireland,	1874	456	44
Ryfad, . . .	5 boulders, . . .	" "	1874	453	44
Pubble, . . .	1	" "	1874	465	45
Garrison, . . .	Standing stone, . . .	" "	1874	448	...
Drumlion, . . .	Cromlech, "	" "	1874	449	45
Clochtogle, . . .	Cromlech, "	" "	1874	450	45
Cavancarragh, . . .	Slab on cairn, . . .	" "	1876	283	45
Castle Archdall, . . .	5 stones of chambered cairn, . . .	" "	1881	588	32
COUNTY SLIGO.					
Clover Hill, . . .	3 stones of chambered cairn, . . .	Jour. A. A. of Ireland,	1881	552	55
COUNTY MAYO.					
St Patrick's Chair, . . .	2 stones on cairn, . . .	Proc. R. I. A.,	1879	17	84
COUNTY MEATH.					
Rathkenny, . . .	Cromlech, . . .	Proc. R. I. A.,	1871	72	91
Sieve-na-Calliagh, . . .	Chambered cairns, . . .	Jour. A. A. of Ireland,	1865	384	90
COUNTY DUBLIN.					
St Kevin's Ballyman, . . .	Stone built into church, . . .	Jour. A. A. of Ireland,	1869	440	121
Dalkey Churchyard, . . .	Grave slab, . . .	" "	1870	209	112
Croagh "	" . . .	" "	1876	290	112
Rathmichael "	" . . .	" "	1876	290	121
Tallaght "	" . . .	" "	1876	294	112

Place.	Class of Monument.	Where Described.	Volume.	Page.	Ord. Map.
COUNTY WICKLOW.					
Killegar Churchyard,	Grave slab, . . . .	Jour. A. A. of Ireland, 1869	441	121	
KING'S COUNTY.					
Clonsinlough,	Boulder, . . . .	Jour. A. A. of Ireland, 1865	361	108	
COUNTY CORK.					
Ballybann,	Rock surface, . . . .	Jour. A. A. of Ireland, 1868	91	99	
COUNTY KERRY.					
Staigue Bridge, Ballyasare Bridge,	Rock surface, . . . .	Jour. A. A. of Ireland, 1876	284	191	
Staigue Bridge, Aghacarribre,	Boulder, " . . . .	" "	287	172	
Gowlane,	3 boulders . . . .	" "	289	191	
Tullakeel,	" . . . .	" "	287	172	
			288	...	
			288	91	

## LIST OF CUP-MARKED STONES IN FRANCE.

Place.	Class of Monument.	Where Described.	Volume.	Page.
FINISTERRE.				
St Urnel, . .	Standing stone, . . . .	Materiaux, &c., . . . .	1881	64
MORBIHAN.				
Port Haliguen, Pleucadeuc,	Rock surface, . . . .	Lukis' Chambered Barrows, "The Builder" May 13, 1876	...	29
Beaumer,	Boulder, . . . .	Lukis,	...	21
Erdeven,	Fallen Menhir, . . . .	" . . . .	...	28
Pierres Plates,	Dolmen, . . . .	" . . . .	...	15
Lochperec,	" . . . .	" . . . .	...	15
Plouharnel,	" . . . .	" . . . .	...	23

Place.	Class of Monument.	Where Described.	Volume.	Page.
MORBIHAN— <i>continued.</i>				
Renusto, . . .	Dolmen, . . . . .	Lukis, . . . . .	... 23	
Kluderier, . . .	" Chambered cairn, . . . . .	" . . . . .	... 25	
Kervarez, . . .	" " . . . . .	" . . . . .	... 12	
Mount St. Michel, . . .	" " . . . . .	" . . . . .	... 20	
LOIRE INFÉRIEURE.				
Mané Scoul, . . .	Dolmen, . . . . .	Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot., . . .	14	146
Butte d' Herman, . . .	" . . . . .	" "	14	146
EURE.				
Dampmesnil, . . .	Dolmen, . . . . .	Matériaux, &c., . . .	1880	453
AIN.				
Thoës, . . . .	Boulder, . . . . .	Matériaux, &c., . . .	1878	280
HAUTE SAVOIE.				
Publier, . . . .	Boulder, . . . . .	E. Desor Forêt Vierge, &c., . . .	203	
Epeneuz, . . . .	" . . . . .	" "	203	
Drance Valley, . . . .	" . . . . .	" "	203	
LOZÈRE.				
Chirac, . . . .	Rock surface, . . . . .	Matériaux, &c., . . .	1879	97
HAUTES PYRÉNÉES.				
Luchon, . . . .	Boulder, . . . . .	Matériaux, . . . . .	1878	254

## LIST OF CUP-MARKED STONES IN SWITZERLAND.

Place.	Class of Monument.					Where Described.		Volume.	Page.
<b>AARGAU.</b>									
Windisch, . . .	Boulder,	.	.	.	.	Proc. Zürich Ant. Soc., . . .	.	17	15
<b>ZÜRICH.</b>									
Wetswyl, . . .	Boulder,	.	.	.	.	Proc. Zürich Ant. Soc., . . .	.	17	55
Bertschikon, . . .	"	.	.	.	.	" "	.	17	55
<b>THURGAU.</b>									
Mannenbach, . . .	Boulder,	.	.	.	.	Anzeiger, &c., . . .	.	1873	421
<b>ST GALL.</b>									
Mels, . . . .	Rock surface,	.	.	.	.	Anzeiger, &c., . . .	.	1874	552
<b>SOLEURE.</b>									
Grenchen, . . .	Boulder,	.	.	.	.	Proc. Zürich Ant. Soc., . . .	.	17	56
<b>LUCERNE.</b>									
Uttenberg, . . .	Boulder,	.	.	.	.	Anzeiger, &c., . . .	.	1873	419
<b>BERNE.</b>									
Luterholtz, . . .	Boulder,	.	.	.	.	Proc. Zürich Ant. Soc., . . .	.	17	57
Bienne, . . .	"	.	.	.	.	" "	.	17	57
Utzigen, . . .	"	.	.	.	.	Anzeiger, &c., "	.	1878	825
<b>NEUCHATEL.</b>									
Landeron, . . .	Boulder,	.	.	.	.	Anzeiger, &c., . . .	.	1879	903
Neuchâtel, . . .	"	.	.	.	.	" "	.	1881	160
Saint Aubin, . . .	"	.	.	.	.	Paul Vionnet,	.	..	18
Vernéaz, . . .	"	.	.	.	.	"	.	..	18
Corcelles, . . .	Standing stone,	.	.	.	.	"	.	..	25

Place.	Class of Monument.	Where Described.	Volume.	Page.
<b>VAUD.</b>				
Wood of Tattes, . . .	Boulder, . . . . .	Paul Vionnet, . . . . .	...	9
Schacrau, . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	10
Pesay, . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	11
Wood of Cabrol, . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	11
Outard, . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	12
Ursins Farm, . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	13
Toleure . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	14
Saint Livres, . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	14
Mont la Ville, . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	14
On the Suchet, . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	10
Vernand Sur Romanel, . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	19
Lapraz, . . .	Stone of circle, . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	22
<b>VALAIS.</b>				
St Luc, . . .	Rock surface, . . . . .	Paul Vionnet, . . . . .	...	20
Ayer, . . .	Boulder, . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	21
Valerie, . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	21
Raron, . . .	" . . . . .	Anzeiger, &c., . . . . .	1873	400
Val de Bagnes, . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	1881	1

## LIST OF CUP-MARKED STONES IN NORWAY, SWEDEN, AND DENMARK.

Place.	Class of Monument.	Where Described.	Volume.	Page.
<b>SWEDEN.</b>				
<b>JEMTLAND.</b>				
Glösebäcken, . . .	Rock surface, . . . . .	Holmberg, . . . . .	...	138
Thorhamn, . . .	" " . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	139
<b>VERMLAND.</b>				
Näs, . . .	Rock surface, . . . . .	Holmberg, . . . . .	...	135
Eskilsäters, . . .	" " . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	135

Place.	Class of Monument.	Where Described.	Volume.	Page.
<b>DALSLAND.</b>				
Tössbo, . . .	Rock surface, . . .	Holmberg, . . .	... 135	
Tisselkogs, . . .	" "	"	... 135	
<b>BOHUSLAN.</b>				
Hogdals, . . .	Rock surface, . . .	Holmberg, .. *	... 83	
Skee, . . .	" "	" ..	... 85	
Näsinge, . . .	" "	" ..	... 89	
Tanums, . . .	" "	" ..	... 99	
Quille, ..	" "	" ..	... 120	
Bottna, . . .	" "	" ..	... 120	
Brastads, . . .	" "	" ..	... 125	
Lyse, . . .	" "	" ..	... 133	
Foss, . . .	" "	" ..	... 134	
Tegneby, . . .	" "	Stockholm Congress,	1	454
Backa, . . .	" "	" ..	1	466
Lökberget . . .	" "	" ..	1	467
<b>HALLAND.</b>				
(Place not given), . . .	Boulder, . . .	Stockholm Congress,	1	487
Asige Moor, . . .	Standing stone, . . .	Simpson, . . .	..	71
<b>WESTERGOTLAND.</b>				
Falköping, . . .	Boulder, . . .	Simpson, . . .	... 71	
<b>ÖSTERGOTLAND.</b>				
Ostra Enely, . . .	Rock surface, . . .	Holmberg, . . .	... 136	
Borgs, . . .	" "	" ..	... 137	
Rystads, . . .	" "	" ..	... 137	
Ekensberg, . . .	" "	Stockholm Congress,	1	468
<b>SKÄNE.</b>				
Simris, . . .	Four rock surfaces, . . .	Stockholm Congress,	1	476
Krapperup, . . .	Slab, . . .	" ..	1	470
Fasmorup, . . .	Cromlech, . . .	" ..	1	157
Wallfara, . . .	Stone in cairn, . . .	Simpson, . . .	..	71
Simris, . . .	Cist cover, . . .	Stockholm Congress,	1	480

Place.	Class of Monument.	Where Described.	Volume.	Page.
NORWAY.				
Smaalene, . . .	Rock surface, . . . . .	Stockholm Congress, .	1	469
DENMARK.				
Broholm, . . .	Two boulders, . . . . .	F. Schested's Broholm, .	...	278
Landerslev, . . .	Cromlech, . . . . .	M. Soc. Ant. du Nord, .	1877	334
Ravnkilde, . . .	Standing stone, . . . . .	" "	...	336
Herrestrup, . . .	Chambered cairn, . . . . .	" "	...	339
Inglestrup, . . .	Stone "in cairn," . . . . .	" "	...	339
Borrely, . . .	" "	" "	...	335
Risby, . . .	" "	" "	...	335

## TABLES SHOWING GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CUP-MARKED STONES.

## I. GREAT BRITAIN.

SCOTLAND.	COUNTIES.	Rock Surfaces.	Boulders.	Sepulchral Remains.		Military Structures.	Domestic Structures.	Christian Structures.	Totals.
				Stone Circles, Menhirs, and Cromlechs.	Cairns, Covers of Cists and Urns.				
Caithness,	.	1	17	7	6	1	1	12	3
Sutherland,	.	1	11	5	13	1	1	17	2
Ross,	.	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	43
Inverness,	.	1	11	11	1	1	1	1	46
Nairn,	.	10	...	6	1	1	1	1	4
Elgin,	.	3	...	1	1	1	1	1	4
Banff,	.	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	6
Aberdeen,	.	13	4	1	2	2	2	2	23
Kincardine,	.	12	11	1	1	4	4	4	24
Forfar,	.	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	17
Perth,	.	10	...	1	1	2	2	2	2
Argyll,	.	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bute,	.	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fife,	.	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kinross,	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clackmannan,	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dumbarton,	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stirling,	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Linlithgow,	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Edinburgh,	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Haddington,	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Berwick,	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Renfrew,	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ayr,	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wigtown,	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kirkcudbright,	.	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	2
Dumfries,	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lanark,	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Peebles,	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Selkirk,	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Roxburgh,	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shetland,	.	18	62	45	22	8	7	3	...
Orkney,	.	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	4
Hebrides,	.	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	2
Totals,	.	18	62	45	22	8	7	3	30
								Grand Total,	204

IRELAND.				Rock Surfaces.		Boulders.		Stone Circles, Menhirs, and Cromlechs.		Cairns.		Covers of Cists and Urns.		Grave Slabs.		Totals.	
COUNTIES.																	
County Londonderry, . . . . .																	
", Tyrone, . . . . .																	14
", Fermanagh, . . . . .					1												14
", Sligo, . . . . .																	3
", Mayo, . . . . .																	2
", Meath, . . . . .																	2
", Dublin, . . . . .																	5
", Wicklow, . . . . .																	1
King's County, . . . . .																	1
County Cork, . . . . .						1											1
", Kerry, . . . . .						2											8
Totals, . . . . .				4	13			5	11		3	6					...
Grand Total, . . . . .																	42

## II. FRANCE.

DEPARTMENTS.		Rock Surfaces.	Boulders.	Standing Stones and Dolmens.	Chambered Cairns.	Totals.
Finisterre,	.	1				1
Morbihan,	.			6		11
Loire Inferieure,	.					1
Eure,	.					1
Ain,	.	1				1
Haute Savoie,	.	1				1
Lozère,	.					1
Hauts Pynénées,	.					1
Totals,	.	2	10	7	2	...
			Grand Total,	.	.	21

## III. SWITZERLAND.

CANTONS.		Rock Surfaces.	Boulders.	Stone Circles and Menhirs.	Totals.
Aargau,	.	1	1		1
Zürich,	.		2		2
Thurgau,	.		1		1
St Gall,	.	1	1		2
Soleure,	.		3		3
Lucerne,	.		4		4
Berne,	.		11		11
Nençhâtel,	.		1		1
Vaud,	.		4		4
Valais,	.	1			1
Totals,	.	2	28	2	32
			Grand Total,	.	32

## IV. SCANDINAVIA.

COUNTRIES AND PROVINCES.	Rock Surfaces.	Boulders.	Standing Stones and Cromlechs.	Cairns.	Cist Covers.	Totals.
NORWAY,	1	...	...	...	...	1
SWEDEN—						
Jemtland,	2	...	...	...	...	2
Vermaland,	2	...	...	...	...	2
Dalsland,	2	...	...	...	...	2
Bohuslan,	12	...	...	...	...	12
Halland,	1	1	1	...	...	2
Vestergotland,	1	...	...	...	...	1
Ostergotland,	4	...	...	...	...	4
Skåne,	4	1	1	1	1	8
DENMARK,	...	2	2	4	...	8
Totals,	27	5	4	5	1	42
			Grand Total,	.	.	

## LIST OF BOOKS AND PAPERS RELATING TO CUP-MARKED STONES.

## SCOTLAND.

- Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Edinburgh.
- Vol. II. p. 56. Description of Antiquities in Orkney, with Drawings. By Geo. Petrie.
- Vol. II. p. 187. Notice of Sculptured Stone Monuments in Forfarshire. By Andrew Jervise.
- Vol. III. p. 440. Reference Notes to Plan of Ancient Remains on the Laws, Forfarshire. By Jas. Neish.
- Vol. IV. p. 185. Donation of Cup-Marked Slab, found in a "Pict's House," Eday, Orkney. By Robt. J. Hebdon.
- Vol. IV. p. 526. On the Annan Street Stone. By Dr. John Alex. Smith.
- Vol. VI. p. 259. Notes on an Ancient Building at Tapock, in the Torwood, Parish of Dunipace, Stirling. By Colonel Joseph Dundas.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland—*continued.*

- Vol. VI. p. 336. Account of Excavations in Cairns near Crinan. By the Rev. Wm. Greenwell.
- Vol. VI. p. 418. Notice of Cists containing Urns and Burned Bones at Torran Dubh, near Tain. By the Rev. Jas. Joass.
- Vol. VI. Appendix. On Ancient Sculpturings of Cups and Concentric Rings, &c. By Professor J. Y. Simpson, M.D.
- Vol. VII. p. 270. Note of a Cist with a Cup-Marked Cover, found in a Mound on the Links of Dornoch. By Lawson Tait.
- Vol. VII. p. 524. Notes of Early Remains on the Farm of Knaughland, Rothiemay. By James Hunter.
- Vol. VIII. p. 276. Notice of Sculptured Stone at Benbecula, &c. By Alex. A. Carmichael.
- Vol. VIII. p. 353. Notice of the Opening of a Burial Cairn at Shaws, Selkirkshire. By Dr. Jas. Brydon.
- Vol. IX. p. 39. Cup-Marked Stone on Glenhead Farm, near Doune. By Miss Maclagan.
- Vol. X. p. 62. Notice of a Sculptured Stone Cist-lid and Clay Urn found in Carnwath Moor. By D. R. Rankin.
- Vol. X. p. 141. Notes on Rock Sculpturings of Cups and Concentric Rings, and the "Witch's Stone" on Tormain Hill, &c. By Dr. J. Alex. Smith.
- Vol. X. p. 642. Vacation Notes in Cromar and Strathspey. By Dr. Arthur Mitchell.
- Vol. X. p. 287. Notice regarding a "Pict's House" and other Antiquities in the Parish of Tealing, Forfarshire. By Andrew Jervise.
- Vol. XI. p. 146. Notes on Cup-Markings and Incised Sculpturings near Guerande, Brittany. By James Miln.
- Vol. XI. p. 265. Notice of Sculptured Rocks and Boulders in America. By Dr. Daniel Wilson.
- Vol. XII. p. 356. Notes of the Opening of Two Eirde-Houses at Clova, Kildrummy. Aberdeenshire, &c. By Hugh Gordon Lumsden.
- Vol. XIII. p. 210. Cup Stones from Lochlee Crancog. By Dr. Robt. Munro.
- Vol. XV. p. 82. Notice of Three Cup-Marked Stones, and the Discovery of an Urn, in Perthshire. By J. Romilly Allen.

## ENGLAND.

The Ancient British Sculptured Rocks of Northumberland and the Eastern Borders with Notices of the Remains associated with these Sculptures. By George Tate, F.G.S., Alnwick, 1865.

Incised Markings on Stone, found in the Counties of Northumberland, Argyleshire, and other places, from drawings made in the years 1863 and 1864, by the direction of His Grace the late Algernon, Duke of Northumberland, K.G. London (printed for private circulation), 1869.

British Barrows. By William Greenwell. Oxford, 1877. Pp. 7, 341, 342, 343, 402, 422, 430, 433.

Ten Years' Diggings in Celtic and Saxon Grave Hills in the Counties of Derby, Stafford, and York, from 1848 to 1858. By Thomas Bateman. London, 1861. Pp. 172, 178, 213.

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The Journal of the British Archaeological Association.

Vol. VI. p. 1. Report on Excavations in Barrows in Yorkshire. By Mr. J. Tissinan.

Vol. XVI. p. 101. On the Rock-Basins of Dartmoor, and some British Remains in England. By Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson.

Vol. XXXV. p. 15. The Prehistoric Rock-Sculptures of Ilkley. By J. Romilly Allen.

Vol. XXXVII. p. 254. Notice of Prehistoric Remains near Tealing, in Forfarshire, By J. Romilly Allen.

XXXVIII. p. 156. Notice of Sculptured Rocks near Ilkley. By J. Romilly Allen.

#### WALES AND ISLE OF MAN.

*Archæologia Cambrensis*.

Vol. for 1866, p. 306. Stone Circle with Cup-Markings on Mule Hill, Isle of Man.

Vol. for 1867, p. 150. Cup-Marked Cromlech at Clynnog Farm, Caernarvonshire. Paper by Rev. E. L. Barnwell.

Vol. for 1867, p. 155. Spiral-Markings at Lanbedr, Merionethshire.

#### IRELAND.

Journal of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland, originally founded as the Kilkenny Archæological Society. Dublin.

1865, p. 354. On a Boulder with Presumed Pagan Carvings at Clonfinlough, King's Co. By the Rev. James Graves.

1865, p. 379. Remarks on a Carved Rock at Ryefield, Co. Cavan. By G. V. Du Noyer.

1868, p. 91. Notice of Rock-Carvings in Co. Cork. By Robt. Day, jun.

1869, p. 439. Account of Incised Stones in the Counties of Dublin and Wicklow. By Thos. Drew, architect.

1870, p. 209. Note on some Incised Stones at Dalkey and Tullagh, Co. Dublin. By Dr. J. A. Purfey Colles.

1872-73, p. 499. On a Pagan Cemetery at Drumnakilly, near Omagh, Co. Tyrone. By W. F. Wakeman.

1874-75, p. 445. On Certain Markings on Rocks, Pillar Stones, and other Monuments, observed chiefly in the Co. Fermanagh. By W. F. Wakeman.

1876-78, p. 95. The Megalithic Sepulchral Chamber of Knockmany, Co. Tyrone. By W. F. Wakeman.

1876-78, p. 283. On Cup and Circle Sculptures, as occurring in Ireland. By the Rev. Jas. Graves.

1876-78, p. 499. On Certain Lines of Stones and other Antiquities at Cavancarragh, Co. Fermanagh. By W. F. Wakeman.

1881, p. 538. On several Sepulchral Scribings and Rock-Markings, found in the North-West of Ireland, with suggestions for their Classification. By W. F. Wakeman.

Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy. Dublin.

1871-72, p. 72. On the Identification of the Cemetery at Lough-Crew, Co. Meath, and the Discovery of the Tomb of Ollamh Fodhla. By E. A. Conwell.

1879, p. 17. On Inscribed Stones, Co. Mayo. By G. H. Kinahan.

#### FRANCE.

Matériaux pour l'histoire primitive et naturelle de l'homme : Revue mensuelle illustrée, dirigée par M. Emile Cartailhac. Toulouse.

1878, p. 246. Edouard Piette et Julien Sacaze ; Les monuments de la montagne d'Espiaup (Pyrénées).

1878, p. 257. E. Desor : Les pierres à écuelles.

1878, p. 277. J. Mestorf : Pierres à écuelles sur des murs d'églises, à propos de la notice de M. Desor.

1878, p. 280. A. Falsan : De la présence de quelques pierres à écuelles dans la région moyenne du bassin du Rhône.

1879, p. 97. Louis de Malafosse : Les rochers à bassins et les roches à fossettes de la Lozère.

1880, p. 453. Le Vicomte de Pulligny : L'art préhistorique dans l'ouest et notamment en Haute-Normandie.

1881, p. 49. P. du Chatellier : Fouilles aux pieds des Menhirs du canton de Pont l'Abbé (Finistère).

Bulletins de la Société d'Anthropologie de Paris. Paris.

1878, p. 317. Veckenstedt : Les ruelles et écuelles dans les pierres d'Église.

1879, p. 164. Le culte des pierres dans les Pyrénées (pays de Luchon) par M. Julien Sacaze.

1879, p. 415. Sur les marmites des géants et les pierres à écuelles.

Guide to the Chambered Barrows, &c., of South Brittany. By W. C. Lukis, F.S.A. Ripon, 1875.

#### SWITZERLAND.

Anzeiger für Schweizerische Alterthumskunde. Zürich.

1873, p. 400. Der heidnische Bühl bei Raron Ct. Wallis.

1873, p. 419. Schalenstein bei Luzern.

1873, p. 421. Steindenkmal am Untersee.

1874, p. 552. Steindenkmal im Weisstannental (Kanton St Gallen).

1874, p. 554. Schalensteine bei Biel.

1878, p. 825. Der Schalenstein von Utzigen.

1879, p. 903. La pierre à écuelles des Prises.

1879, p. 904. Schalenstein bei Ilanz.

1880, p. 1. Schalenstein im Bagnetal (Wallis).

1881, p. 157. Menhirs et pierres à écuelles de la côte occidentale du lac de Neuchâtel.

Mittheilungen der Antiquarischen Gesellschaft in Zurich.

Band 14 (1861-1863), Heft 6. Pfahlbauten (Fünfter Bericht) Ferd. Keller.

Band 17 (1870), Heft 3. Die Zeichen-oder Schalensteine der Schweiz.

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Les monuments préhistoriques de la Suisse occidentale et de la Savoie. Par Paul Vionnet. Lausanne, 1872.

#### DENMARK AND SWEDEN.

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1877, p. 330. Notice sur les pierres sculptées du Danemark. Par Henny Petersen.  
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Försök till förklaringar öfver Hällristningar. Af C. G. Brunius. Lund, 1868.  
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Skandinaviens Hällristningar: Arkeologisk Afhandling af Axel Em. Holmberg. Stockholm, 1848.

Congrès International D'Anthropologie et D'Archéologie Préhistoriques. Compte Rendu de la 7<sup>e</sup> Session. Stockholm, 1874, Vol. 1, pp. 157 and 453 to 487.

#### INDIA.

Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Calcutta.

1877, vol. 46, p. 1. Rough Notes on some Ancient Sculpturings on Rocks in Kamáon, similar to those found on Monoliths and Rocks in Europe. By J. H. Rivett-Carnac, C.S.

1879, vol. 48, p. 1. Prehistoric Remains in Central India, by J. H. Rivett-Carnac.

MONDAY, 13th March 1882.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF STAIR, Vice-President, in the Chair.

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

JAMES BLACKWOOD, Gillsburn, Kilmarnock.

WILLIAM HAY, Architect, 17 Hill Street.

WILLIAM MACKAY, Solicitor, Inverness,  
R. W. R. MACKENZIE, Stormontfield, Perth.

PETER STURROCK, Provost of Kilmarnock.

The following Donations to the Museum and Library were laid on the table, and thanks voted to the Donors :—

(1.) By the LORDS COMMISSIONERS of Her Majesty's Treasury, through JOHN J. REID, Esquire, Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer in Exchequer for Scotland.

1. Three-legged Pot of Brass,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches high and 7 inches wide at the mouth, found at Montraive, and about 2000 of the Silver Coins found in it.

2. Mass of Silver Coins and Ornaments, a small Cross and Brooches, rusted together, found in taking down an old house in Dumfries in 1878.

3. Small Silver Seal bearing a stag's head, underneath a rabbit, and the inscription S. NICOLAI DE GALWAY, found at Dumfries in 1878, and several of the Coins found with it.

4. Thirty Silver Coins, and pieces of the Jar in which they were found, at Giffnock, near Glasgow, in 1879.

5. Brass Ewer, with 518 of the Silver Coins found in it, at Fortrose, in 1879.

6. Brass three-legged Pot, with a Silver Brooch or Buckle, part of another, and 157 of the Silver Coins found in the Pot, at Langhope, Roxburghshire.

7. Twenty-nine Gold Coins, found at Wick, Caithness.

8. Thirty-five Gold and seventy-one Silver Coins found at Over Black

Craigs, New Cumnock, Ayrshire. [For details of these hoards, see the subsequent paper by Mr George Sim, Curator of Coins.]

(2.) By Mrs WHITE, of Netherurd House, Dolphinton.

The large and valuable collection which belonged to the late Adam Sim of Culter Mains, F.S.A. Scot., comprising :—

1. Fifteen polished stone Celts from Lanarkshire, viz.—(1) of clay-stone,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  by  $2\frac{5}{8}$  inches, oval in the cross section, one edge flattened, the butt broken, (2) of porphyritic stone,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  by 4 inches, oval in cross section, butt slightly broken, and (3) of greenstone  $4\frac{1}{2}$  by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, oval in cross section, from Culter; (4) of claystone,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  by  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches, from Hartree; (5) of felstone,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  by  $2\frac{3}{8}$  from Winter Muir, Biggar; (6) of felstone, 4 by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches, from Biggar Shiels; (7) of felstone,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, broken at edge, from East Mains; (8) of greenstone,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  by 3 inches, and (9) of felstone,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  by  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches, from St John's Kirk, Roberton; (10) of clay-stone,  $4\frac{3}{8}$  by 2 inches, and (11) of claystone,  $4\frac{3}{8}$  by  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches, from Kilbucho; (12) of claystone,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches, (13) of felstone,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  by  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches, (14) of felstone,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  by  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches, and (15) of felstone,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  by 3 inches, from Covington.

2. Nine polished stone Celts, from  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, localities unknown.

3. Wedge-shaped Axe-Head of greenstone,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, 4 inches in breadth, and  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches in thickness, perforated by a hole for the handle, found at Aikbrae, near Culter.

4. Eight flat Celts of Bronze, viz. (1) found near Biggar,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length by 3 inches across the cutting face; (2) found at Culter,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length by  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches across the cutting face; (3) 6 inches in length by 4 inches across the cutting face, thin and wasted; (4)  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length by  $3\frac{1}{4}$  across the cutting face, thick, and straight across the butt; (5) 5 inches in length by  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches across the cutting face, the butt rounded and pierced with a small hole; (6) 4 inches in length by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches across the cutting face, the edge imperfect, and the butt broken; (7)  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length by  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches across the face, with very slight flanges; (8)  $3\frac{1}{2}$

inches in length by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches across the face, with rudimentary flanges, and the cutting edge expanding semicircularly.

5. Thirteen flanged Celts or Palstaves, viz. (1)  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches across the cutting face, and having a loop at one side, found at Aikbrae; (2)  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches across the face, the flanges developed into triangular wing-like projections and hammered over on the shaft, found at Kerswell, parish of Carnwath; (3)  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches across the face, having slight flanges and stop-ridge, battered and broken at the top; (4)  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches across the face, with flanges and well-marked stop-ridge; (5)  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches across the face, having slight flanges and stop-ridge, and a circular cavity in the middle of one side, found in Peeblesshire; (6)  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length by 2 inches across the face, the flanges developed into triangular projections, and having a slight stop-ridge; (7)  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length by 2 inches across the face, with well-marked flanges carried round the base of the shaft, the upper part broken; (8)  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length by  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches across the face, slender and thin in the blade, with slight flanges and stop-ridge; (9)  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length by 2 inches across the face, with flanges and stop-ridge; (10)  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length by 2 inches across the face, with flanges and stop-ridge; (11) 4 inches in length by 2 inches across the face, the flanges carried round the base of the shaft; (12)  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length by  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches across the face, the flanges carried round the base of the shaft, the upper part broken; (13) broken fragment of the blade of a large palstave, with side loop and ornament of three ribs meeting in a point below the stop-ridge.

6. Nine socketed Celts, viz., (1)  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches across the cutting face, and with loop at the side, and three parallel ribs down the middle of the face, found at Hangingshaw, parish of Culter; (2) 5 inches in length by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches across the face, with loop at the side, and ornamented with three raised parallel lines ending in circles, one down the middle and one down each side of the two faces of the instrument; (3)  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches across the cutting face, with loop at the side, and ornamented by three raised parallel lines, one down the middle

and one down each side of the two faces of the instrument ; (4)  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by 2 inches across the face, with loop at the side, and one raised rib round the collar ; (5) 3 inches in length by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  across the face, plain, with loop, upper part broken at one side ; (6) 3 inches in length by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches across the face, plain, with loop ; (7)  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length by 2 inches across the face, plain, the upper part of the side broken ; (8)  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length by  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches across the face, with loop and three ribs round the collar ; (9)  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches across the face, with loop at the side, and ornamented by three raised ribs in the middle of each face ; (10)  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches across the face, plain, with loop at the side.

7. Five bronze Spear-Heads, viz., (1)  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, with loops on the socket, and ornamented with bands of parallel lines, found at Douglas ; (2) 5 inches in length, broken at the point, locality unknown ; (3)  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length, with rivet-holes in the socket, found in the parish of Lanark ; (4)  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length, socket wanting, locality unknown ; (5)  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length, with loops at the base of the blade, said to have been found in a cairn in the parish of Crawford, with the clay urn of drinking cup type and bronze ring, to be subsequently described.

8. Two bronze leaf-shaped Swords, one 23 inches in length, the other  $20\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, localities unknown.

9. Four broken portions of the Blades of bronze Swords or Daggers.

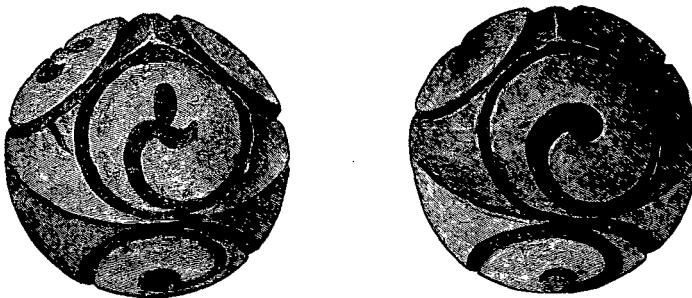
10. Eight Sepulchral clay Urns, viz., (1) urn of "drinking cup" type, 6 inches high and  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches diameter, and a bronze ring  $12\frac{3}{4}$  inches diameter, found with it in a cairn in the parish of Crawford, Lanarkshire ; (2) of "food-vessel" type,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  inches high, found under a small cairn at Dechmounthill, parish of Cambuslang, Lanarkshire ; (3) of "food-vessel" type,  $4\frac{5}{8}$  inches high and 6 inches diameter, found under a tumulus at Rachan, near Biggar, Lanarkshire ; (4) fragment of one side of a cinerary Urn, about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter, ornamented with impressed markings, locality unknown, from Lanarkshire ; (5) small Urn of incense-cup type, imperfect,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches high by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter, with two holes in one side and ornamented with a pattern of incised lines on the bottom, found

at Culter ; (6) small cup-shaped Urn of reddish coloured clay,  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches high by  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches diameter, ornamented with incised lines and punctulations ; (7) fragments of a small cup-shaped Urn, found under a tumulus at Cauldchapel, parish of Lamington ; (8) small vessel of dark-coloured clay, probably a fabrication.

11. Two stone Cups, one of steatite,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter, with handle, found in excavating the area of a circular structure of uncemented stones (probably a broch) near Killilan, in Lochalsh, Rossshire ; the other of hornblendic schist,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches diameter.

12. One stone Ball of greenstone  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches diameter, with six slightly projecting circular facets, found near Biggar.

13. Ball of bronze,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, found at Walston, Lanarkshire. The two hemispheres are of different colour, the metal of the one being a



Bronze Ball found at Walston. (Actual size.)

light yellow and the other a dark copper colour. Each hemisphere has three circular discs, formed by incised spirals, the first convolution being almost circular, and then running with a much quicker curve to the centre. In the light-coloured hemisphere the spirals have a peculiar termination, closely resembling the zoomorphic endings of the spiral scrolls of the early Celtic manuscripts. In the dark-coloured hemisphere they terminate in circular endings. No similar example is known.

14. Three Arrow-Heads of flint, with barbs and stem, from Lanarkshire, viz., (1) of black flint,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches in length, the point broken; (2) of brownish flint,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length, point, stem, and barbs broken; (3) of greyish flint,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, barbs broken.
15. Two worked Flakes of flint, 2 inches and  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length, from Lanarkshire.
16. Eleven stone Whorls, from 2 inches to  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch diameter, from Lanarkshire.
17. Ring of Cannel Coal,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch diameter, locality unknown, but probably from Lanarkshire.
18. Three amber Beads, viz., (1) oval, 1 inch in length and  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch in its transverse diameter, (2) circular,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch diameter, (3) circular,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch diameter, localities unknown, but probably from Lanarkshire.
19. Large Bead of amber,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches diameter,  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch in thickness, found on Bizziberry Hill, parish of Biggar.
20. Oblong cylindrical Bead of jet  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in length,  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch diameter, found on Bizziberry Hill, parish of Biggar.
21. Oblongoval Stone of rock crystal,  $1\frac{5}{8}$  inch in length,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inches in width, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in height, in a setting of brass, with a loop at one end for suspension. A memorandum accompanying it, in Mr. Sim's hand, states that it was purchased at Oban on 6th June 1851, from Duncan White, jeweller there, and that it was believed to be an amulet or charm stone. The memorandum also states, that it had been twenty years in Mr. White's possession, and during that time he had met with nothing similar, except a very fine one set in silver and encased with other red stones, for which he wanted a large sum.
22. Six oblong Beads of jet and three of amber, varying from  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch to an inch in length, perforated at right angles to the long diameter, and in shape mostly resembling stone hammers in miniature. They were found in a tumulus in Lanarkshire.
23. Nine Beads of coloured or variegated glass, from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch diameter, found in various places in the neighbourhood of Culter.
24. Two bronze Rings or Bracelets, 3 inches diameter, smooth on the

inside, the outside ribbed transversely, locality unknown, but probably from France.

25. Bronze Armlet,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter, formed of a wire  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch diameter, bent upon itself in the centre, and then coiled round so as to make one complete circle and about three-fourths of another. The locality is unknown, but probably from France.

26. One twisted Torc of bronze, formed by wires spirally twisted and the ends recurved. It measures  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. The locality is unknown, but probably from the Continent.

27. Four plain bronze Rings, each 1 inch in diameter, from the collection of the late Mr. Leckie of Paisley. Locality unknown.

28. Part of a bronze Bridle, being the cheek-piece, with tag for a strap.

29. Small figure of a Bull in bronze, 2 inches in length and 1 inch in height, said to have been found on the farm of Bank, near Carnwath, Lanarkshire.

30. Small harp-shaped Fibula of bronze, 2 inches in length, said to have been found on the farm of Bank, near Carnwath, along with the figure of a bull previously described.

31. Three harp-shaped Fibulæ of bronze, varying from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length, localities unknown, but probably from the Continent.

32. One bow-shaped Fibula of bronze,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length, with recurved zoomorphic ending, and the spiral twists of the pin incomplete, locality unknown, but probably from the Continent.

33. One bow-shaped fibula of bronze,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, the pin entire, locality unknown.

34. One bow-shaped Fibula of bronze,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length, swelling in the middle of the curve. The inner side has been cut open, and there is inserted in the centre of the expanded part a casting in bronze or brass from an intaglio of a human head in high relief. A modern pin is also added.

35. Bow-shaped and cruciform Fibula of Bronze,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length, the transverse portion ending in knobs, of which one is wanting, locality unknown, but probably from the Continent.

36. Four dentated bronze Rings, from 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, probably used as the armatures of an offensive implement used like a mace. Their localities are unknown.

37. One penannular Brooch, formed of a bronze wire  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick, with recurved ends terminating in knobs. The pin, which is looped on the wire, does not extend beyond the width of the brooch.

Locality unknown, but probably from the Continent.

38. Small flat circular Brooch of Scottish form,  $1\frac{7}{8}$  inch diameter. The pin and part of the flattened ring of the brooch are wanting.

39. Three small penannular Brooches of bronze or brass, from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{5}{8}$  inches diameter, with zoomorphic endings and rudely incised ornament, presenting somewhat the appearance of inscriptions. Localities unknown, but probably from Southern Europe.

40. Three semicircular fragments of Rings or Fibulæ of bronze, from 1 to 2 inches diameter.

41. Bronze Pin, 4 inches in length, with a ring  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch diameter in the head of the pin. Locality unknown, but probably from Lanarkshire (see woodcut).

42. Scottish Key of brass,  $3\frac{3}{8}$  inches in length, with pipe and wards and open bow handle, found at Boghall Castle.

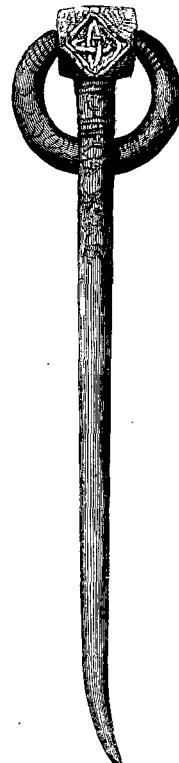
43. Ancient Key of brass, 3 inches in length, with flat handle, pierced by a hole for suspension, short pipe and double wards, and having four pins projecting from one side of the wards.

44. Small brass Lock of a box or casket,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch square.

45. Five fragments of bone Pins, the largest 4 inches in length. Bronze Pin, 4 inches in length. (Actual size.)

46. Three small tobacco Pipes, from Covington Tower.

47. One iron tobacco Pipe, 4 inches in length, probably from Ireland.



48. Lion-shaped Ewer of brass, 12 inches in length and  $14\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, the handle formed in the similitude of an animal, and a stag's head protruding from the breast, between the horns of which is a round opening as if for a spigot, the perforation of which seems not to have been

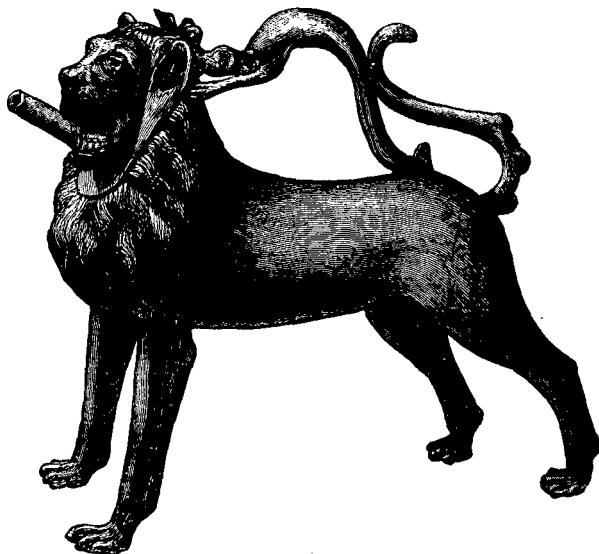


Lion Ewer of Brass,  $14\frac{1}{2}$  inches high.

completed. It has a small square aperture closed by a lid, moving on a hinge, on the top of the head.

49. Lion-shaped Ewer of brass, 11 inches in length and  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, the handle formed in the similitude of an animal as in the last example, but treated with more conventionality. The spout protrudes from the mouth of the lion, and there is a small square opening closed by a lid with a hinge on the top of the head.

These Ewers were exhibited to the Society at the meeting of December 9, 1878, and are described and figured with others of the same character in the *Proceedings* of that date (New Series, vol. i. pp. 52, 53).



Lion Ewer of Brass,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches high.

50. Three small circular cast Bells, viz., (1)  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches high,  $3\frac{5}{8}$  diameter at the mouth, with a border of *fleurs de lis*, and the handle formed of two small figures, back to back; (2)  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches high and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter at the mouth, bearing the inscription IOHANNES AFINEA 1554 ME FECIT; said to have been found in Kirkwall Cathedral; (3) small plain Bell, 2 inches high and 2 inches in diameter, from the collection of the late Mr Leckie, Paisley; (4) Burmese Bell,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, 3 inches diameter at the mouth.

51. Small iron Bell,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, somewhat quadrangular in shape,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches by 1 inch at the top and  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches by  $1\frac{1}{4}$  at the mouth, said to

have been found in Perthshire, without specification of locality. It differs from the ecclesiastical bells in being flatter and more clumsily made, in having the loop handle of iron placed transversely instead of longitudinally on the top, and in the absence of any traces of a coating of bronze.

52. Seven three-legged Cooking Pots of brass, from 11 inches high and  $9\frac{1}{2}$  across the mouth to 6 inches in height and 5 inches across the mouth, said to have been found in different parts of Lanarkshire.

53. Four tripod Ewers of brass, with handle and spout, from 10 inches in height.

54. Flagon or Jug of brass, with loop handle, found near Walston, Lanarkshire.

55. Small circular Highland Brooch in silver,  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches diameter, ornamented with scrolls and triangles of hatched lines, much worn. On the back are the initials A M G.

56. Circular Highland Brooch in silver and niello, 3 inches diameter, with engraved circles of chequered spaces and foliaceous scrolls, the circles surrounded by bands of niello, and the interspaces between the circles filled with the usual anchor-like device. On the back are incised the initials D M'K and M M'D, and the date 1777.

57. Circular Highland Brooch in silver and niello,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches diameter, ornamented with four circles of engraved geometrical patterns, and having engraved foliaceous scrolls in the interspaces between the circles. Each of the circles is surrounded by a narrow band in niello, and in the interspaces are the usual anchor-like devices. On the back are incised the initials H M'P, and the date 1766.

58. Circular Highland Brooch of brass,  $3\frac{7}{8}$  inches diameter, engraved with a running pattern of foliaceous scroll-work. The back of the brooch is divided by incised lines into spaces, forming the device of a six-rayed star.

59. Circular Highland Brooch of brass,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches diameter, ornamented with patterns of interlaced work, and circles filled with geometric patterns, much defaced.

60. Cast in brass of large circular Highland Brooch, 6 inches diameter,

ornamented with circles filled with interlaced work, and the interspaces with engraved foliaceous patterns. Each circle is surrounded by a border of pierced circular holes about  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch diameter and nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch apart, and a quartette of larger pierced circles is placed in the centres of the interspaces. The brooch also has borders of similar pierced work.

61. Small circular concave Brooch of brass,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter, ornamented with engraved foliage and fret.

62. Flat Highland Powder Horn,  $9\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length, engraved on one side in alternate bands of geometrical and interlaced ornament, and having on the upper part the initials D M'C, and the date 1682. The reverse side of the horn has a band of oblique lines, a band of chequered ornament, and a circle with a hexafoil enclosed.

63. Two Highland Pistols of steel, with ram's horn butts, the stock inlaid with scroll-work in silver. One bears the name of the maker, Alexander Campbell, probably one of the Campbells, who were makers of pistols at Doune towards the end of the last century. The other bears on a silver oval inlaid in the butt of the stock the motto **ALTERA MERCES** round a device consisting apparently of a shepherd's crook supported by crossed staves.

64. Highland Dirk, the handle carved with interlaced work, the blade refurbished, length of blade 13 inches, of handle  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches. The dirk has a leather sheath, brass-mounted, and with side-sheaths for knife and fork, the handles of which are also carved with interlaced work, and mounted with brass.

65. Seven basket-hilted Swords, one with an Andrea Ferrara blade.

66. Two two-handed Swords, 3 feet 4 inches in length.

67. Eight Swords of various character.

68. Two Indian and two other Daggers.

69. One Battle-Axe, one Halbard, and twelve Pike-Heads.

70. One Flint-lock Musket, two Horse Pistols, two Gauntlets, one Shield.

71. One set of Branks, one pair of Thumbikins, two pairs of Fetter-locks, and three pairs of Fetters.

72. Two carved Distaffs, three Spindles and Whorls, a Hand-Reel and Rippling Comb.
73. Three Bridle-Bits (two broken), six Spurs, one brass Stirrup and two of iron, seven Horse Shoes, one Pillion.
74. Three Buckles, two Keys, and twelve miscellaneous Articles of bronze or brass.
75. Two Walking-Sticks (one stated to have been Alexander Selkirk's); one brass Tobacco-box.
76. Three Snuff-boxes, one ivory Box, and carved ivory Nutmeg Grater.
77. Two Seals, four Knives, and a pair of Spectacles.
78. Six Padlocks, two Door Locks, three large old Keys.
79. One iron Door Rasp, two Thumb Snecks, and the Hinge of the Gate of the Nether Bow Port, Edinburgh.
80. One Mason's Iron, one Hammer, one Hammer Adze, three Axes of iron, one Candle-bracket, one Apprentice's Lantern.
81. Two Scottish Dishes, one brass Dish, three pewter Dishes, two pewter Flagons, one small earthenware Can.
82. One carved Chair, one three-legged Stool, one carved pair of Bellows, and two Clocks.