

IV.

NOTES ON SCOTTISH COINS: (1) REX SCOTTORUM PENNIES OF DAVID II.; (2) EDINBURGH LIGHT GROATS OF ROBERT III.; (3) SOME JAMES II. GROATS OF THE THIRD VARIETY OF THE FLEUR-DE-LIS GROATS; AND (4) GILBERT KIRKWOOD'S MARK ON A GOLD COIN OF JAMES V. BY C. H. DAKERS, M.C., F.S.A.Scot.

(1) REX SCOTTORUM PENNIES OF DAVID II.

David II.'s first issue of pennies begins with a well-designed head and large lettering. Of this type I have found only one obverse die and two slightly different reverses, both of which read **REIX SCIO TOR VM +**, while a third has **RCIX** for **REIX** (B 231, 5). This lettering, as Burns remarks, is more akin in style to that on the John Baliol smooth surface pennies than to that on Robert I.'s coins.

The remaining five types of head are a series of caricatures, wizened or negroid in appearance. The lettering is smaller and the Lombardic **ℳ** is used.

Burns places second in the series his fig. 231, presumably because the Ferguslie Collection contained a specimen of this second head muled with the reverse of the first type. It appears to me, however, that it is likely that some of the last five types of head were issued simultaneously, as I have in my collection pennies with the heads as on Burns 234 and 236, also with the Roman **M** reverse from the same die as type one.

There is a variety of the reverse with **ℳ** in which two **T**'s appear in **Scottorum** and the **O** is omitted. Burns does not notice that the omission of a letter has been made necessary by the retention of the cross at the end of the legend. There is only one die of this style.

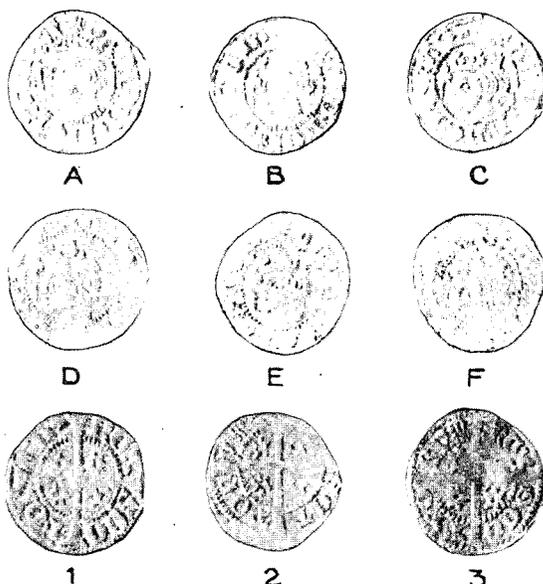
All the remaining reverses read **REIX SCIOTTORVM** without the terminal cross and are from several dies.

I have placed below an analysis of the interchanges of dies on known coins of this issue.

Obverses A	1st head.	Large lettering.		B 229 (one die)
B	2nd „	Small „		B 231 (two dies)
C	3rd „	„ „		B 234 (one die)

Obverses D 4th head. Small lettering. B 236 (several dies)
 E 5th " " " B 244 (" ")
 F 6th " " " B 235 (one die)

I have moved Burns 235 from its place as fourth head to sixth as it has no reverses but No. 3 and only a single obverse die. It would seem to be the last of the series.



Pennies (Sterlings) of David II.

A obverse.	First head.	Large lettering.	1. Reverse of A.	Large lettering.	M.
B "	Second head	} Small lettering.	2. "	SCIT ·· M	Small lettering.
C "	Third head		3. "	SCOTT ·· M.	" "
D "	Fourth head				
E "	Fifth head				
F "	Sixth head				

Reverses No. 1. REX SCIO TOR VM +. Large lettering (three dies)
 No. 2. REX SCIT TOR VM +. Small lettering (one die)
 No. 3. REX SCIO TTO RV M. " " (several dies)

A and No. 1.	Burns	229, 1
A " " 2.	"	230, 2
A " " 3.	"	230, 3
B " " 1.	"	231, 4, 5

B	and No. 2.	Author
B	„ „ 3.	Burns 232, 233
C	„ „ 1.	Author
C	„ „ 2.	Burns 234, 9
C	„ „ 3.	„ „ 234, 8
D	„ „ 1.	Author
D	„ „ 3.	Burns 236 ff.
E	„ „ 3.	„ „ 244 ff.
F	„ „ 3.	„ „ 235

The mules of D and No. 2, E and Nos. 1 and 2, are not known to me.

(2) EDINBURGH LIGHT GROATS OF ROBERT III.

Very little appears to be known of the light issue of groats struck at Edinburgh at the end of the reign of Robert III. Edinburgh mint is generally regarded as a common one, but in fact only four coins of the light issue struck there were known to Burns as against eight Dumbarton groats. Again, in the Catalogue of the National Museum there are two Dumbarton groats but no Edinburgh specimen at all. Of Aberdeen Burns quotes three specimens, and in the National Museum Collection there is one. An explanation of the rareness of these groats may be that the Fortrose hoard contained none and must have been buried before their issue.

The Edinburgh groats are peculiar in that the faces are all put in with the worn-out punches of the "aquiline face" groats, whereas the Dumbarton and Aberdeen coins appear each to have a new head of their own. The issue as a whole is not attractive, as the coins are usually ill-struck and in poor condition.

Burns states (vol. i. p. 324): "The points of the tressure are ornamented with a single pellet instead of by triple pellets or by trefoils." This only holds good in some cases, and there is also a wider range in the number of the arcs in the tressure than the eight or twelve observed by Burns. The number of varieties would, in fact, make it appear that there were subdivisions in the issue.

Burns's fig. 417 illustrates the coin No. 50 in the Ferguslie Collection, but there is no illustration of 50*a*, which has the same obverse (with a pellet-pointed tressure of twelve arcs) with a different reverse. It is stated to be in the Guthrie Lornie Collection. I have a specimen which is probably from the same reverse die which reads:

+ D[NS - | MS + LIBE | R[TOR : | M[ESD[

(5) O. Nine arcs round the bust, pellet-pointed. Quatrefoil on breast.

+ RO(BEIR)TVS ‡ DEI (I G)RΛ(CIΛ) ‡ REX ‡ SCI
 R. + D ···· ··EICITOR M S ···· IB(EIR)ΛT
 VILL ΛEID IΛB VRGh
 (Weight 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains)

There are also two unpublished specimens of this coinage in the collection of Dr James Davidson, who has kindly allowed me to include them in this paper.

The first resembles Burns's fig. 417.

(6) O. Tressure of eleven arcs single pellet-pointed round bust.

+ ROBERTVS DEI GRΛ REX SCIOTOR
 R. + D I S P T EICITOR ···· I I B EIRΛTO
 VILL ΛEID IΛBV RGh
 (Weight 29 grains)

The second has double pellet stops as on the Dumbarton groats (figs. 412 and 413).

(7) O. Tressure of nine arcs round bust pointed with three pellets as (4) above.

+ ROBERTVS : DEI : GRΛCIΛ : REX SCIO
 R. + D I S : (P) T EICITO R M S ‡ (L) I B EIRTO
 VILL ΛEID IΛBV RGh
 (Weight 27·6 grains)

Several of these coins appear to have been struck on clipped flans of earlier groats.

(3) SOME JAMES II. GROATS OF THE THIRD VARIETY OF THE FLEUR-DE-LIS GROATS.

Burns illustrates (figs. 496B and 497) two groats of James II. with the sceptre to the King's left, both from the same obverse die. The former is in the British Museum and the latter in the Kermack Ford Collection. He states that he publishes them for the first time and that both so far as known are unique.

I have in my collection four groats from this obverse die each with a different reverse. They are as follows:—

(1) From the same dies both sides as the British Museum specimen with the $\text{I}\bar{\Lambda}\text{C}\text{I}\text{O}\text{B}\text{V}\text{S}$ inscription on the reverse.

(2) A variety of the reverse on the last, reading:

R. + $\text{I}\bar{\Lambda}\text{C}\text{I}\text{O}^\circ \text{BVSD}\text{EI}^\circ \text{IGR}\bar{\Lambda}\text{C}\text{I}^\circ \text{I}\bar{\Lambda}\text{R}\text{E}\text{X}^\circ$
 $\text{VIL}^\circ \text{L}\bar{\Lambda}\text{E}\text{ID} \text{I II B} \text{VRG} \text{✠}$

(3) A variety of Burns's fig. 497, reading:

R. $\text{DIIS}^\circ (\text{O}\text{P}\text{TE})\text{CITO} \text{RMS}\bar{\text{I}}\text{L} \text{IBER}\bar{\Lambda}^\circ$
 $\text{VILL} \bar{\Lambda}\text{E}\text{DI} \text{II BV}^\circ \text{RG}\text{h}^\circ$

(4) From the same dies as Burns's fig. 497, but showing that the correct reading should end $\text{LIBER}\bar{\Lambda}$, not $\text{LIBE}\bar{\Lambda}$.

Another new variety not in Burns, which has a tressure of eight arcs and sceptre as usual to the King's right, reads:

O. + $\text{I}\bar{\Lambda}\text{C}\text{I}\text{O}\text{B}\text{V}\text{S} \text{✠} \text{DEI} \text{✠} \text{GR}\bar{\Lambda}\text{C}\text{I}\bar{\Lambda} \text{R}\text{E}\text{X} \text{SCIOTO}$

R. Lis 1st and 3rd quarters and annulet on the centre of the cross.

$\text{✠} \text{DIISP} \text{TEICOR}^\circ \text{MS} \dots \text{ER}\bar{\Lambda}\text{TOR}$
 $\text{VILL}^\circ \bar{\Lambda}\text{E}\text{DI} \text{II BV}^\circ \text{G}\text{h}^\circ +$

The crown initial mark on the reverse is used only at Stirling (Burns, fig. 503A, B), and the obverse with the large lis stops is from the same die as Burns's fig. 503 of Stirling, so it would appear that on the closing of the Stirling mint (which did not strike groats of the next two varieties) the dies were returned to Edinburgh and used there with an altered reverse. Burns makes no mention of any groat with an annulet on the centre of the reverse cross, but annulets were the "difference" added by James II. to his father's Great Seal.

From the Walters Sale, 1932, came (lot 637) an unpublished groat with the obverse initial mark a large crown. There are nine arcs in the tressure.

O. $\text{✠} \text{I}\bar{\Lambda}\text{C}\text{I}\text{O}\text{B}\text{V}\text{S} \text{DEI} \text{GR}\bar{\Lambda}\text{C}\text{I}\bar{\Lambda} \text{R}\text{E}\text{X} \text{SCIOTOR}$

R. Lis 1st and 3rd quarters.

+ $\text{DIIS}^\circ \text{P} \text{TEICITOR} \text{MS}^\circ \text{I}^\circ \text{II} \text{BER}\bar{\Lambda}\text{T}^\circ$
 $\text{✠} \text{VIL}^\circ \text{L}\bar{\Lambda}\text{E}^\circ \text{DI II B} \text{VRG}\text{h}(\text{✠})$

This type was not known to Burns.

Another groat which appears to be unpublished has on the obverse

a very narrow bust which fits into one arc of the tressure of nine arcs. The sceptre is longer than usual and the sidelocks are very small. The inscriptions are:

O. + IACIOBVS ° DEI ° GRΛ ° REX ° SCIORVM ♣ °

R. Lis 1st and 3rd quarters.

+ DH S ° P TACITOR MS + LI BERΛTO
VILL ΛEDI ° HBV ° RGh (♣) °

All the groats figured by Burns read GRΛCIΛ in full, and whereas the unbarred ll formed of two l's is characteristic of the issue (Burns, p. 63), this coin has the H's barred. Burns figures two demies (figs. 498 and 499) with barred H's, but the plates do not bear out this point and the H's on them are, in fact, unbarred. There is another specimen of this last groat in the collection of Dr James Davidson.

(4) GILBERT KIRKWOOD'S MARK ON A GOLD COIN OF JAMES V.

In the *Proceedings of the Society*, 1934-5, p. 11, fig. 2, there is an enlarged reproduction of the marks on the Communion Cup of the Kirk of Dalry, Ayrshire. One of these marks is a peculiarly shaped shield containing the letters G K in monogram. This mark is stated to be that of Gilbert Kirkwood, who was deacon 1623-5.

There is an interesting gold coin in the National Collection which is illustrated by Burns (fig. 725). The coin is a reproduction in gold, probably a cast, of a VILLĀ ° EDINBRVGh × silver groat of James V. Burns says of it: "The supposed pattern Ryal, Lindsay, Pl. xiii., fig. 38, formerly in the Advocates', now in the S.S.A. Collection, is simply an impression in gold of the groat No. 24. The letters G K behind the head—not C K as represented by Lindsay—have been punched in subsequently." He does not, however, tell us to whom these initials belong. On examination of the coin in question it is clear that the stamp is identical with that on the Dalry Cup. Lindsay gives the weight of the coin as 279 grains, but in the Catalogue of the National Collection (fig. 98) it is given as 235 grains. The average weight of the ordinary silver groat is about 41 grains.

It is difficult to explain why this coin was made, unless for use as a pendant, and even more difficult to explain why, having been made, it should be defaced by the mark of Gilbert Kirkwood, who flourished in the next century.

MONDAY, 14th February 1938.

THOMAS YULE, W.S., Vice-President, in the Chair.

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

- Colonel H. C. AGNEW, Bonjedward House, Jedburgh.
 JOHN HOPE CAMPBELL, W.S., 31 Moray Place, Edinburgh, 3.
 The Rt. Hon. T. M. COOPER, K.C., M.P., The Lord Advocate, 7 Abercromby Place, Edinburgh, 3.
 THOMAS TORRANCE CROSGROVE, Southlands, 28 Midlothian Drive, Shawlands, Glasgow.
 Professor J. DUNCAN MACKIE, M.C., M.A., 9 The College, The University, Glasgow.
 Miss JUDITH D. GUILLUM SCOTT, Honorary Secretary of the Southern Provincial Committee of the Central Council for Care of Churches, 94A Cromwell Road, South Kensington, London, S.W. 7.
 W. S. KENNEDY SMITH, D.A., Ayr Academy, Ayr.
 FRANCIS G. SUTHERLAND, W.S., 2 Arboretum Road, Edinburgh, 4.
 WILLIAM JAMES STIRLING WALKER, Ph.D. (Edin.), A.H.-W.C., F.I.C., F.R.S.E., c/o Mrs Harrison, 64 Sandtoft Road, Charlton, London, S.E. 7.

The Chairman made reference to the gift by Her Majesty Queen Mary of a Bronze Medal commemorating the visit of George IV. to Edinburgh in 1822. A special vote of thanks was accorded to Her Majesty.

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

(1) By HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY.

Bronze Medal commemorating the visit of George IV. to Edinburgh in 1822. The medal has been cut and formed into a case which contains the chronology of the sovereigns of England from William the Conqueror to Edward V.

(2) By ANGUS GRAHAM, F.S.A.Scot.

Perforated Stone, flat, pear-shaped, measuring $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches by $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, the hole countersunk from both sides. From the Ellon district, Aberdeenshire.

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

Bronze Pin, and fragments of Clay Vessels. From Berie Sands, Valtos, Lewis. (*Proceedings*, vol. lxxi, pp. 293 and 295).

A Collection of Flint Implements, Palæolithic and Neolithic, from various localities in England and France:—

Five early Clactonian Flakes from Iver, Bucks.

Four Levallois Flakes (surface finds) from near Fismes, Marne.

Eleven Moustero-Aurignacian Cores and Implements from Chez Pouret, La Pigeonie, Brive-la-Gaillarde (Corrize).

Five Solutrean Cores from Champs Blanc.

Six Languedocian Flakes and Flake Implements from Saint Char, Haute Garonne.

Four Picks, two Cores, and five Flakes, Montmorencian (early Neolithic), from Forêt de Montmorency, Piscop, Seine-et-Oise.

Three Flint Scrapers, measuring $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch by $\frac{9}{32}$ inch, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch by $1\frac{9}{32}$ inch by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, and $1\frac{27}{32}$ inch by $1\frac{7}{16}$ inch by $\frac{15}{32}$ inch, from Burnham, Bucks.

Two Flint Scrapers, measuring $1\frac{31}{32}$ inch by $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch by $\frac{11}{32}$ inch, and $2\frac{7}{32}$ inches by $1\frac{21}{32}$ inch by $\frac{7}{16}$ inch, from Lakenheath, Suffolk.

Scraper of Flint with light grey patination, measuring $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch by $1\frac{7}{16}$ inch by $\frac{11}{32}$ inch, from Caterham, Surrey.

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

Rudely made Needle of Lead, measuring $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, found beside the wall on the seaward side of the Cairn at Rowiegar, Rousay, Orkney.

Various relics from Orkney: (1) Circular Bowat Candle Lantern of iron, with windows of sheet mica; (2) old hollow ground Razor with tortoiseshell handle, in a wooden case; (3) Crimping machine of iron; (4) Wooden Panel with Arms of George III.; (5) Snuff Quern, the upper stone being roughly circular and measuring $8\frac{5}{8}$ inches by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in cross diameters, the lower stone irregularly shaped and measuring $16\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length, $10\frac{7}{8}$ inches across the perforation, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness; (6) carved Stone, grooved longitudinally, believed to have been a stand for holding culverin balls (fig. 1), measuring 5 feet $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height at one end and $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches at the other.

Silver Ornaments from the Hoard found at Skail, Orkney (fig. 2), in 1858: (1) Neck Ring, $4\frac{7}{16}$ inches in diameter, formed of three intertwined rods; (2) penannular Armlet, $2\frac{31}{32}$ inches in greatest external

diameter, made of a solid rod of silver, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick; (3) flattened Band of Silver, pointed at both ends, $8\frac{9}{16}$ inches in length; (4) Pin, $7\frac{7}{8}$ inches

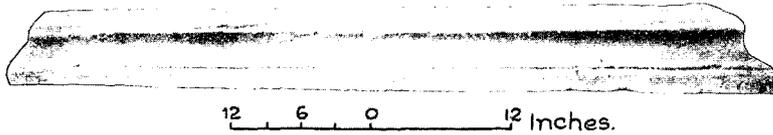


Fig. 1. Carved Stone from Orkney, believed to have been a stand for holding culverin balls.



Fig. 2. Silver Ornaments from Skaill. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

long, the head rectangular and pierced by a small hole, probably for a ring, the upper half of the shank rounded, the lower flattened, drawing gradually down to a point.

(5) By Mrs ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, late of Easter Warriston.
Congreve Wooden Match-box.

(6) By Miss MORHAM, 17 Mansionhouse Road, Edinburgh.
Map of Prince Charles Edward's Itinerary in 1745-46, printed on
linen. The map is of Great Britain, with part of the north of France.

(7) By Sir ARTHUR H. GRANT, Bart., of Monymusk.
Fragments of the upper portion of a vessel of dark reddish clay,
probably a cinerary urn. The vessel appears to have been of the
bucket type, as there is no indication of an overhanging rim. From
Monymusk, Aberdeenshire.

(8) By T. A. WALLACE, 6 Allan Terrace, Dalkeith.
Fragment of a Cauldron of Bronze, found 3 feet below the surface
at Woodburn Housing Estate, Dalkeith.

(9) By JAMES S. RICHARDSON, F.S.A.Scot.
Three-pronged Fish Spear of iron.

(10) By Rev. DOUGLAS G. BARRON, O.B.E., V.D., D.D., F.S.A.Scot.
Flint-lock Spring Gun for use against poachers. The gun measures
1 foot 8 inches in total length, and is made of wood and iron. The
name SEARLES is stamped on the lock. From Stirling.

(11) By Miss CHRISTIE of Cowden, F.S.A.Scot.
Hand Yarn Winder and a Bobbin Yarn Winder in teak frame.

(12) By Mrs NEWTON of Rahoy.
Relics from the Vitrified Fort at Rahoy, Morvern, Argyll. (See
previous communication by Professor Childe and Mr Thorneycroft.)

(13) By WALLACE THORNEYCROFT, F.S.A.Scot.
Specimens of Vitrification produced experimentally at Rahoy Fort,
Morvern, Argyll, and at Plean Colliery, Stirlingshire.

(14) By the Most Hon. The MARQUESS OF LOTHIAN, C.H.
Large Cinerary Urn with overhanging rim and constricted neck.
The base is wanting and the urn has been partly made up. It is made

of a light reddish clay, and now measures 1 foot $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in height, the original height being probably about 1 foot 8 inches. The external diameter at the mouth is 1 foot 3 inches, at the lower part of the rim 1 foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and at the bulge 1 foot $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches. The lip is slightly bevelled downwards towards the inside, and the rim is decorated with inverted triangles hatched horizontally and obliquely alternately. Encircling the

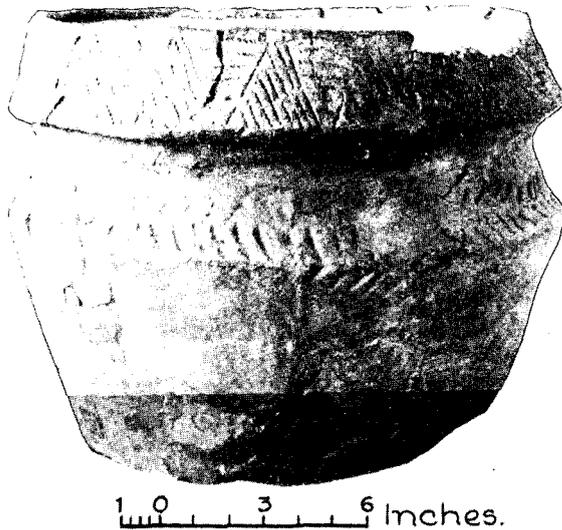


Fig. 3. Cinerary Urn from Monteviot, Roxburghshire.

urn at the bulge is an irregular chevron design, with some of the chevrons facing one way and some another. Found near Monteviot, Roxburghshire, by Dr Phene, F.S.A., in 1871.

(15) By CHARLES E. WHITELAW, F.S.A.Scot.

Heavy Musket or Wall Gun. The barrel, the only original piece, dates from about 1640. The Musket is 5 feet $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, with an octagonal muzzle, slightly bell-mouthed, and a raised back sight cut with a sighting notch. It probably came from Aberdeenshire.

(16) By J. GRAHAM CALLANDER, LL.D., F.S.A.Scot., Director of the Museum.

Stone Axe, dark green schist, finely polished, measuring $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch

in length, $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch in breadth, and $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in thickness, from Ak Serai.

Stone Axe, olivine basalt, measuring $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch in length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in breadth, and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in thickness, from Kazilene, Isauria, Taurus Mountains, purchased by the donor from the finders in Asia Minor, in 1907 (see *Proceedings*, vol. xlii, p. 222, figs. 1 and 2).

Axe of greenstone, measuring $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch in length, 1 inch in breadth and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness, from the Axylon.

Bronze Spear-head with a broad flat tang and slight flanges, believed to be unique, the point and tang imperfect, measuring 5 inches in length, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in breadth, from Ak Serai on the eastern boundary of the Axylon, Asia Minor.

Glass Bead, inlaid with wavy lines of yellow, white, and brown, measuring $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{9}{32}$ inch in thickness; oval Bead of dark coloured glass, with two bands of light colour encircling it crosswise, measuring $\frac{9}{16}$ inch by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{5}{16}$ inch; and circular Bead of blue glass, with a decorative inlay of three sets of concentric circles in yellow, blue, and white, measuring $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{9}{32}$ inch in thickness. All from Kara Kuyu, Pisidia, Asia Minor.

Wooden case for a Jew's Harp, rudely cut out of the solid, measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. The initials A. G. are cut on the lid, and on various parts of the body I. G. four times and the date 1781. On the pillar end there is criss-cross ornament. Bought in Aberdeen by the donor.

(17) By the Town Council of Bonnyrigg and Lasswade, through R. MONCRIEFF, Secretary, Board of Trustees, National Galleries of Scotland.

Food-vessel Urn of the Bronze Age (fig. 4), the clay well fired and reddish, height $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, diameter at mouth $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, at base $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the lip 1 inch in breadth, concave, and sloping inwards; there are four lines of impressions, three having been made with a pointed knife, and the bottom one with a blunt point. The whole of the exterior is decorated with impressed lines, which encircle the urn. The lines are irregularly placed, and have been made with a round-ended instrument. About $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the bottom the decoration consists of vertical lines of impressions made with a blunt-edged tool. Found at a depth of 6 feet, in making a hole for a flagpole on the top of Dobbie's Knowe, Bonnyrigg, 1937.

The following Purchases for the Museum were intimated:—

Fifty-four Bookbinders' Tools.

Stone for making Henching Balls, measuring $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, with hole, 4 inches in diameter at the top, tapering to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Perforated Stone Hammer with rounded ends, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches in width, and $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in thickness at the broad end, and $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch in width and $1\frac{7}{32}$ inch in thickness at the narrow end. The perforation, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in diameter, is placed near the small end. Found at Westhill, Culloden.

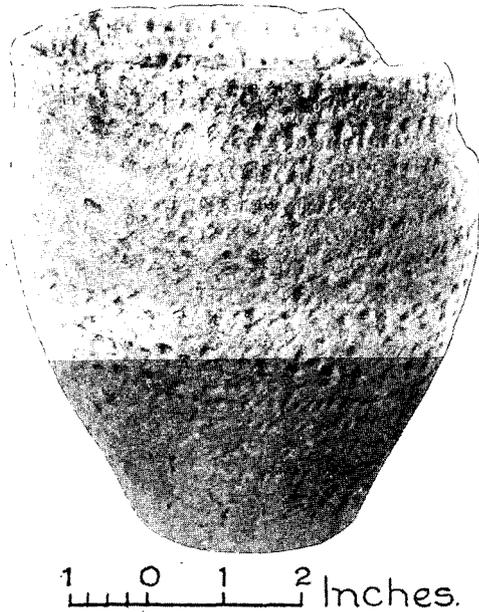


Fig. 4. Food-vessel from Dobbie's Knowe, Bonnyrigg.

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

(1) By HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Calendar of State Papers. Domestic Series, William III., 1st April 1700—8th March 1702. London, 1937.

Calendar of the Close Rolls. Henry VI. Vol. iii. 1435–1441. London, 1937.

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

The Book. Vol. ii., part iv. 1937.

(3) By THE DIRECTOR.

Bulletin of the Russell-Cotes Art Gallery and Museum. Vol. xvi. December 1937.

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

The Medals of the Northumbrian Bag-Pipes. Gateshead-on-Tyne, 1938.

(5) By Professor T. CALLANDER.

La Société Guernesiaise. Report and Transactions, 1936. Guernsey, 1937.

(6) By Sir GEORGE MACDONALD, K.C.B., LL.D., President.

Proceedings of the Devon Archæological Exploration Society, 1936. Vol. ii., part 4.

Ein Dakisches Relief aus der Dakenburg von Gradistea—Muncelului—Alex. Ferenczi—Deva. 1937.

Die Haupttypen der Kaiserzeitlichen Fibeln in Pannonien. By Ilona Kovrig. Budapest, 1937.

(7) By Miss V. C. C. COLLUM, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

Iron Hammer from the Déhus Megalithic Chambered Mound. Vale Parish. Reprint from Transactions of La Société Guernesiaise, 1936.

(8) By J. A. STEERS, M.A., Dean of St Catherine's College, Cambridge, the Author.

The Culbin Sands and Burghead Bay. Reprinted from *The Geographical Journal*, vol. xc., No. 6. December 1937.

(9) By JOHN MOWAT, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

Old Caithness Maps and Map Makers. Reprinted from *John O' Groat Journal*. Wick, 1938.

(10) By Hr. Professor Dr phil. HAAKON SHETELIG, Hon.F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

Islands Graver og Oldsaker fra Vikingstiden. Reprinted from *Saertrykk av Viking*, 1937.

(11) By J. GRAHAM CALLANDER, LL.D., F.S.A.Scot., Director of the Museum.

Der Dolmen bei Langen Kr. Lehe. By Hugo Mötelfindt. Reprinted from *Jahrbuch der Männer vom Morgenstern*. 1913-1914.

The following Communications were read:—