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Illustrated catalogue of specimens from prehistoric interments found in the North-East of Scotland and preserved in the Anthropological Museum Marischal Collegue, University of Aberdeen

R.W. Reid

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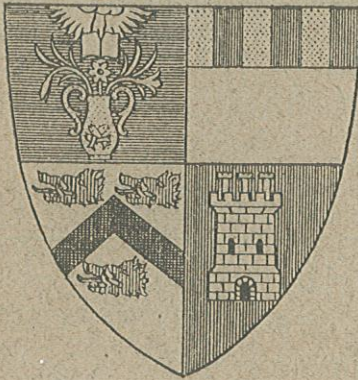
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With the Author's

Compliments

R. W. Reid



Don de M^r M. BOULE

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HUMAINE
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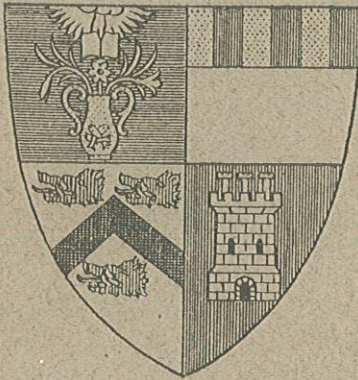
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF
SPECIMENS FROM PREHISTORIC
INTERMENTS FOUND IN THE
NORTH-EAST OF SCOTLAND.
X X ANTHROPOLOGICAL
MUSEUM, MARISCHAL COLLEGE
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ANTHROPOLOGICAL MUSEUM

MARISCHAL COLLEGE

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN

BY

R. W. REID, M.D., F.R.C.S.

REGIUS PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY, CURATOR OF THE MUSEUM



ABERDEEN

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1924

PREFACE.

THE collection of specimens from prehistoric interments found in the North-East of Scotland and contained in the Anthropological Museum of the University of Aberdeen are numerous and of great scientific interest, and afford a clue to the appearance and culture of people who inhabited that part of Scotland some 4000 years ago.

This catalogue has accordingly been prepared as an aid to the study of the specimens.

The Curator is indebted to John H. Mulligan, M.B., Ch.B., and Alexander Lyall, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., Assistants in the Anatomy Department of the University of Aberdeen, for their help in compiling the catalogue, to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland for the use of blocks used in illustrating the Kinneff and Catterline cist, and to Mr. Harrison Ball for preparing the map showing the sites of short stone cists and cinerary urn interments in the North-East of Scotland.

R. W. REID.

3rd July, 1924.

INTRODUCTION.

FROM time to time in recent years remains of human beings have been found scattered throughout the North-East of Scotland, the majority of which had been interred in rude stone coffins, ordinarily known as "short stone cists," while the rest, previously subjected to the action of fire, had been buried without any other form of protection or covering than that of vessels made of pottery usually called "cinerary urns."

The remains themselves, their manner of burial, and objects accompanying them, point to the fact that they belonged to a people of remote antiquity and of primitive culture.

The University of Aberdeen occupies a somewhat unique position in that it possesses a large collection representative of these prehistoric interments, which had been unearthed in the counties of Elgin, Aberdeen, and Kincardine.

SHORT STONE CIST INTERMENTS.

THE majority of the short stone cist interments were found irregularly distributed throughout the county of Aberdeen, the remainder having been discovered in Elginshire and Kincardineshire, as shown in accompanying map.

In no case did external marks or monuments show their position. They lay in slightly elevated parts of ground of a gravelly nature, and were never found in damp hollows.

The distance between the surface of the ground and the roofs of the cists which contained the human remains varied from six inches to two feet.

The cists were roughly rectangular, with their lengths greater than their breadths. Some had their longer measurements directed from east to west, others from north to south, while others lay from north-east to south-west.

As regards the capacity of the cists, the average inside dimensions were: length, 3 feet 8 inches; breadth, 2 feet; depth, 1 foot 8 inches.

The roofs, sides, and ends were composed of rough flattened stones, averaging 5 inches in thickness, and of a nature similar to that of the stones lying in the immediate vicinity of the parts of the county in which the cists lay. The edges of the stones which formed the walls and roofs of the cists were not regular in outline. They did not fit accurately, but showed signs that occasional attempts had been made to straighten them by chipping off the more prominent irregularities.

Each end of the several cists was formed by a single stone set upon its edge. The sides were usually made by two and occasionally by one stone placed in the same way. The roof or cover consisted of one main flat stone, which, in most cases, was of sufficient size to rest upon the walls of the cist. In a few cases

where it was too small to do this, the deficiency was made good by the insertion of one or two smaller cover stones. In one case



FIG. 1.—Catterline Cist with Skeleton and Urn *in situ*.

(Fig. 3) the roof consisted of three layers of stones, one of which showed well marked sculpturing and another a countersunk perforation. No indication of *systematic* packing of the joints

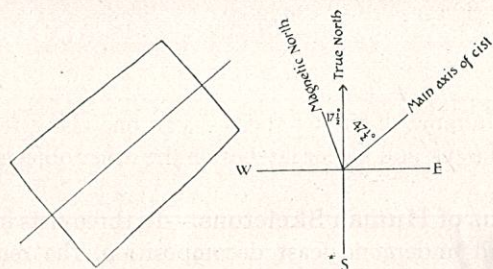


FIG. 2.—Orientation of the Catterline Cist.

between the stones by clay or other material was ever found. In some cases, however, there seemed to have been an attempt to cement the cover stones to the walls of the cists by the insertion

of small pieces of clay, but never to such an extent as to make a level bed for the cover of the cist to rest upon.

In the majority of cases the stratum upon which the cist rested formed its floor, but sometimes a layer of clay or pebbles was superimposed.

CONTENTS.—The contents of the cists were found to vary considerably. Remains of human skeletons were always present, and in most cases urns. More rarely implements of stone or bone were found. Three cists contained portions of hide, which, from the appearance of the hair attached to them, were probably

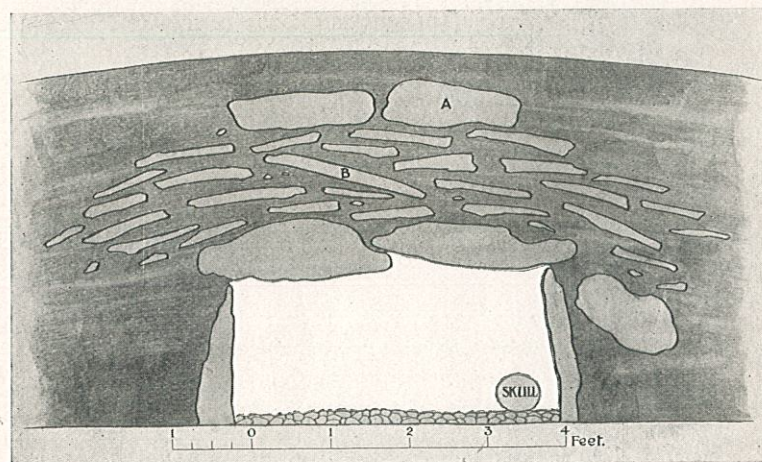


FIG. 3.—Section of the Catterline Cist: (A) sculptured stone; (B) perforated stone.

those of an animal of the ox species. In one cist a few bones of the limbs of a pig and a deer lay beside the other objects contained in the cist.

Remains of Human Skeletons.—In three cists in which the skeleton had undergone least decomposition, the remains were placed in a crouching position, and in such a way as to show that in one case (Fig. 4) the body had been laid upon its back, and in two others (Figs. 1 and 5) that it had been put upon its left side. In all three cases the knees were bent and the thighs rested upon the front of the trunk. In three cists the skull was seen

8 SPECIMENS FROM PREHISTORIC INTERMENTS

lying in the north-east corner of the cist (Figs. 1, 4 and 5), and in two others in the south-west.

After having examined the skeletal remains preserved in the University, and having taken into account the histories recorded in connection with the several "finds," it is apparent that each cist contained one individual only, except in one case where a child of from five to six years of age had been buried with an adult whose sex could not be determined on account of the

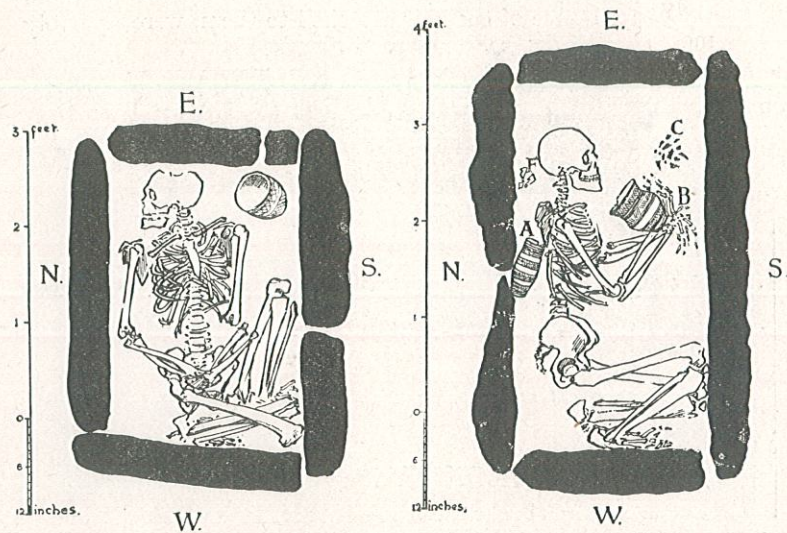


FIG. 4.—Short Cist at Blackhills, Tyrie.

FIG. 5.—Short Cist at Whitestone, Skene: (A) and (B) urns; (C) pieces of charcoal; (F) flints.

disintegration of the bones, and in another where a child of about fourteen years of age had been interred with an adult male.

In so far as can be made out from the broken and otherwise imperfect condition of the specimens, the individuals interred had been adult males, with three exceptions, found in Foveran, Tyrie and Belhelvie, where the remains are those of adult females.

The height of the people is below that of the inhabitants of the

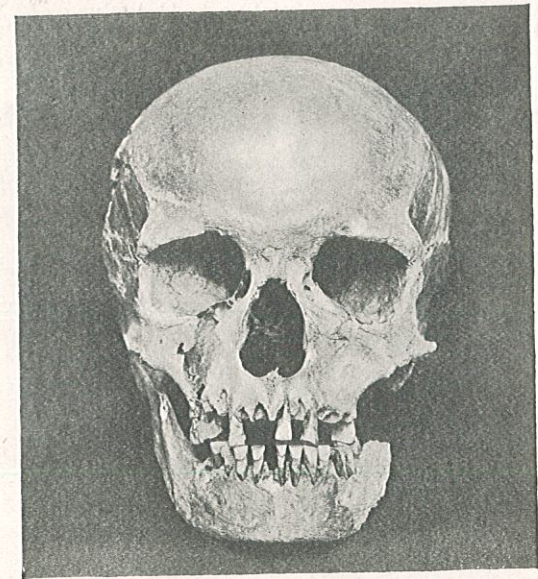


FIG. 6.—Skull from Cist at Mains of Leslie ($\frac{1}{3}$).

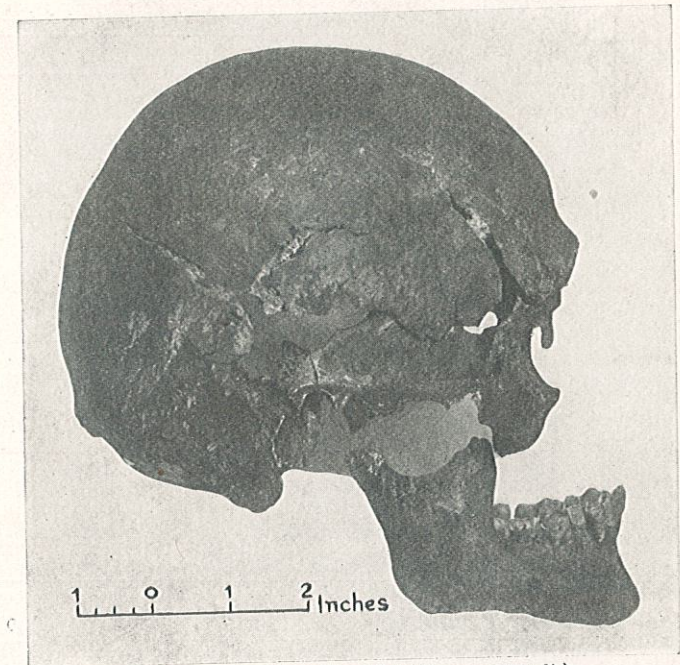


FIG. 7.—Skull from Catterline Cist (*Norma lateralis*).

county now-a-days, for, after applying certain definite anatomical rules to different parts of the skeleton, the average stature reaches 5 feet 4 inches.

From an intimate examination of the skull, a fairly good idea is obtained of the living head, and when the short cist skulls (Figs. 6 and 7) are subjected to such an inspection, it is evident

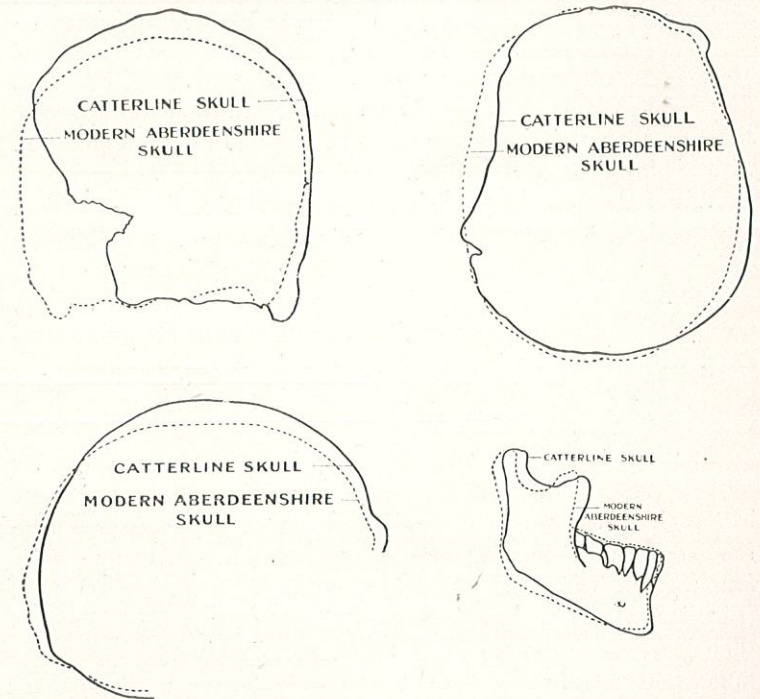


FIG. 8.—Outlines of Catterline Skull, superimposed on those of Aberdeenshire Skull (dotted lines).

that the persons who owned them must have had heads with capacities comparing favourably with those of present-day inhabitants of Scotland and of a very characteristic form (Fig. 8). They were round, with full foreheads and brow ridges not particularly raised. Their faces were broad and short, the sockets for the eyeballs narrowed from above downwards, the noses wide,

the jaws projecting no further forward than they do in present-day inhabitants, the cheek bones fairly prominent and the teeth healthy but in most cases worn down, in all probability by the use of coarse and gritty food.

The bones, especially those of the limbs, show that, while of low stature, the people had been active and muscular, and it is interesting to observe that the remains of their lower extremities present appearances which are visible in the inferior races of mankind of to-day, whose lower limbs are shaped in order to allow of firm grasping and rapid bare-footed movements. Some of these remains suggest also the idea that the individual may have assumed a squatting position when at rest and may have walked with his knees somewhat bent.

With the exception of a few traces of the effects of rheumatism in one spine, the remains of the skeletons show no signs of disease or injury.

Urns.—As has been mentioned already, rude vessels of clay, ordinarily spoken of as “urns,” were found in most cases associated with short cist interments. From the shapes which they present they are described as “drinking cups” and “food vessels.” (Figs. 9-12.)

In the cists of which the University has records, these vessels were present in thirteen cases—one vessel in each cist—except in the case of a cist in the parish of Skene, in which two were found, and a cist in the parish of Belhelvie, in which three were found. All, with one exception of the “food vessel” type (Fig. 12), are of the “drinking cup” variety; and, as regards their positions in the cists, they lay in immediate relation with the upper portions of the skeletons.

The urns are composed of a coarse clay, mixed with a sharp sandy, gritty material, and each one exhibits the effects of subjection to the action of fire. They are of a brownish colour, which varies in shade according to the nature of the clay which had been used. They are ornamented by bands and zigzag lines in such a way as to form herring-bone or other angular patterns (Figs. 9-12). Upon close inspection, these bands and lines are seen to consist of a series of impressions which had most probably been produced by some kind of stamp pressed upon the

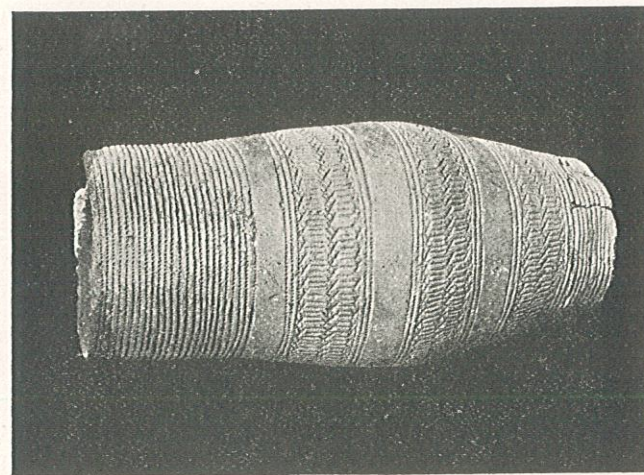


FIG. 10.—Urn from Cist at Whitestone, Skene (♯).



FIG. 9.—Urn from Cist at Whitestone, Skene (♯).

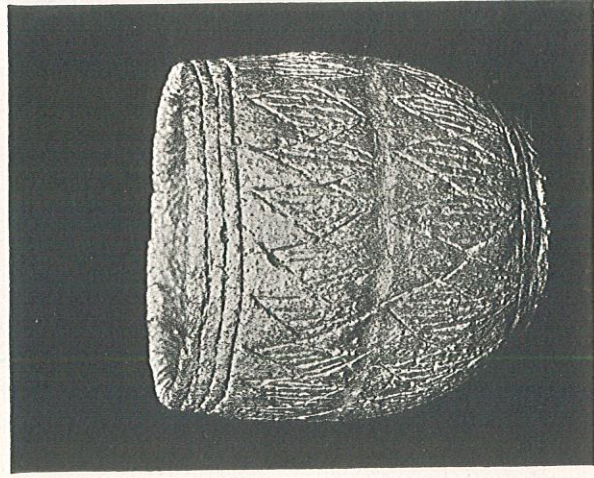


FIG. 12.—Urn from Cist at Blackhills, Tyrie (3).

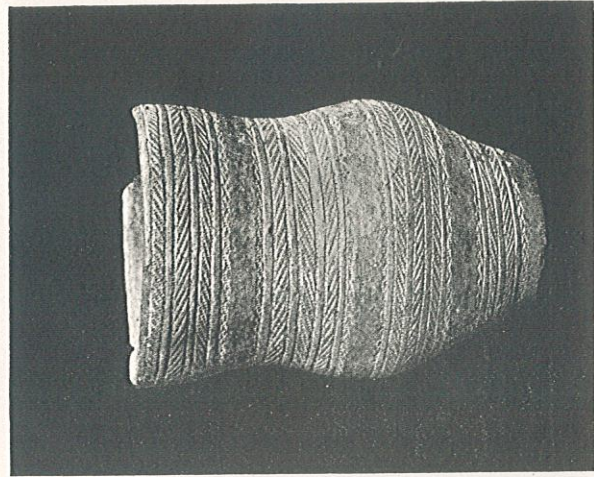


FIG. 11.—Urn from Cist at Tifty, Fyvie (3).

clay while it was soft. The ornamentation exists upon the outside of the vessels, rarely upon the edges of the lips, and still more rarely upon the inner surfaces of the lips.

Each drinking cup urn has got a slightly constricted neck and bulging body (Figs. 9-11). It varies from about 5 to 8 inches in height, and its breadth is always less than its height. The food vessel urn which was found in a cist at Blackhills, Tyrie, has no neck, and its breadth is a trifle greater than its height (Fig. 12).

Nothing beyond a small quantity of sand—which had no doubt gained admission by accident—was found in any of these vessels; and, as to their meaning, it can merely be suggested that they may have contained food or other nourishment for the deceased.

Stone Implements.—Stone implements are not much in



FIG. 13.—Flint Knife from Short Cist at Gateside of Scotstown. (Natural size.)

evidence among the objects in the University obtained from cists. They were associated with a few interments only and consisted of rudely chipped flakes of flint, barbed flint arrow heads, a small mica-schist axe head, a flint knife (Fig. 13), and an object in quartzite made from a sea-beach pebble (Fig. 14).

Ornaments.—The only example in the collection of any object which might be described as an ornament is a small bone ring which lay with small flint implements in a cist at Clinterty in the parish of Newhills, Aberdeenshire. Unfortunately, about one fourth of the circumference of the ring has been lost. Figs. 15 and 16 give a good idea of the appearance of the ring. Its inside diameter is a little over half an inch, and its outer surface is marked by three shallow grooves parallel with one another, and running all round the ring. At one part of the central groove there is an uprising of the bone through which a hole has been made, and which from its appearance indicates that it had been

drilled by working first from one side and then from the other. From the presence of this hole it may be inferred that the ring

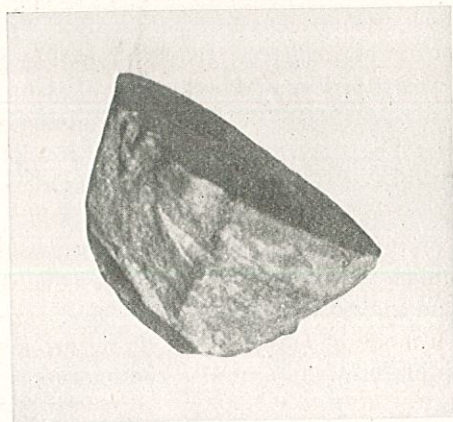


FIG. 14.—Object in quartzite from Short Cist at Catterline, Kinneff. (Natural size.)

was worn suspended from some part of the body as a charm or amulet.

Charcoal.—Small pieces of charcoal were found within all

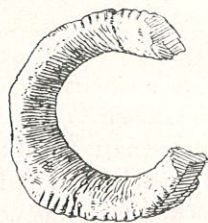


FIG. 15.—Bone Ring from the Clinterty Short Cist. Viewed from the side. (Natural size.)



FIG. 16.—Bone Ring from the Clinterty Short Cist. Viewed from above. (Natural size.)

the cists, and frequently in the soil immediately surrounding the outsides of the cists. Their presence leads to the supposition that fire must have entered into the funeral rites of these ancient people—not for the purpose of burning the bodies, as the bones

within the cists never show any sign of having been subjected to the action of fire—but for some other reason, such as an emblem of purification, or as a dispeller of evil spirits.

The method of interment by “inhumation” did not terminate abruptly but gradually merged into burial by “cremation.” A cist was exposed in Fyvie, Aberdeenshire, about a quarter of the size of those previously described, containing an urn of the drinking cup type (Fig. 11) along with ashes of bones lying loosely on the floor of the cist and not inside the urn. Another cist was found at Tyrie, Aberdeenshire, in which skeletal remains of an adult were found which had been subjected to the action of fire along with remains of a child which had not been burned. These interments are examples of a transitional stage towards a later mode of burial in which cremation was practised and the ashes placed within an urn.

CINERARY URN INTERMENTS.

In connection with these interments, vessels usually called “cinerary urns” were found. They are of a later date than either drinking cups or food vessels, and were used to hold the remains of the body after it had been cremated. They were unearthed in various parishes throughout Aberdeenshire, but as regards the actual situation in which they were discovered, information is available in two cases only. In one of these (Fig. 19) “the urn had been found in a circular hole measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter which had been made in the ground. A quantity of peat ashes indicated that cremation had taken place. The bottom on which the inverted urn had been placed was coated over with clay to the depth of 2 inches, and was covered with small flat stones. The bottom of the cavity on which the urn rested was 2 feet 5 inches from the surface. The bones found in the urn were much broken up.”* In the other case the urn (Fig. 20) was found embedded in a gravelly mound inverted over pieces of charcoal and calcined bones which lay on a bed of small

* “Transactions of the British Association for the Advancement of Science,” 1885.

stones. In no case is there a history of there having been any mark or other indication on the surface of the ground to indicate the position of the interments.

The urns are unglazed and are larger than those associated with short stone cists. They are also more fragile as their pottery is badly fired and of a coarser nature.

In most cases the shape is approximately that of two truncated cones united at their bases. The cone entering into the formation of the mouth constitutes the smaller part of the urn, and in one specimen it forms a ridge overlapping the basal portion of the lower cone. (Figs. 17, 18, 19, 20.)

The ornamentation, which is confined to the upper parts of the urns, consists of horizontal and wavy ridges, and of horizontal, vertical, and oblique, incised lines. Circular indentations, each about a quarter of an inch in diameter, are thickly scattered over the inner surface of one specimen to form a broad band just below the mouth (Fig. 20). In another case the ornamentation had evidently been produced by the pressure of a twisted cord placed on the lip of the urn when the clay was soft.

The urns contained calcined human bones, with which were associated, in one case, pieces of charcoal and, in another, pieces of peat and charcoal. A fine specimen of a flint "spear-head" was found in an urn along with bones, and in another case two halves of a finely modelled axe-hammer (Fig. 21) in very soft sandstone lay in the ground in close proximity to the outside of the inverted urn (Fig. 18), one half on each of opposite sides of the urn.

Frequently associated with cinerary interments are vessels usually known by the name of "incense-cups." These are sometimes found within the cinerary urns. The term "incense-cup" is purely conjectural as the exact use to which these vessels were put has not been determined. The specimen (Fig. 22) belonging to the University of Aberdeen seems as if it was capable of being suspended by a cord lying in a groove surrounding its body and held in position by the groove being converted into a short tunnel on two opposite sides of the vessel.



FIG. 17.—Cinerary Urn from Tarland, Aberdeenshire ($\frac{1}{2}$).



FIG. 18.—Cinerary Urn from Strichen, Aberdeenshire ($\frac{1}{2}$).



FIG. 19.—Cinerary Urn from Fyvie, Aberdeenshire ($\frac{1}{2}$).



FIG. 20.—Cinerary Urn from Skene, Aberdeenshire ($\frac{1}{2}$).



FIG. 21.—Axe-hammer, in sandstone, from Cinerary Interment, Strichen (b).
(Two portions of axe-hammer united artificially after removal from ground.)



FIG. 22.—Incense Cup from Hill of Keir, Skene, Aberdeenshire.
(Natural size.)

CONCLUSION.

A careful examination of the collection of prehistoric interments from the North East of Scotland belonging to the University of Aberdeen affords ground for the belief that the individuals of the race which they represent were much smaller in stature than the inhabitants of the present-day belonging to the same district of Scotland. They were a broad-headed and broad-faced, and, in so far as the bones show, a healthy and active people.

Their teeth indicate that their food had been coarse and many times gritty, and the presence of the bones of a pig and of a deer in one of the cists shows that these animals were associated with them, and may have formed one of their sources of food supply. The ornamentation of the urns and bone ring points to a certain degree of culture, while the probable wearing of the ring as a charm and the use of fire in connection with their funeral rites, as well as the presence of urns and other objects in the graves, lead to the supposition that they were a superstitious people. Their implements and weapons were for the most part of the rudest kind. The flints, in many cases no more than mere flakes, may have been used to tip the shafts of wooden arrows and spears, or to act as scrapers in the dressing of skins. Some, however, particularly those in association with the cinerary urn interments show a distinct advance in workmanship.

When these people lived is a matter of *mere conjecture*. It is impossible at present to come to any definite conclusion, but most anthropologists agree in thinking that it was about the middle or perhaps the earlier part of the second millenium B.C.

Their original home is veiled in obscurity, but there is evidence to show that it was probably in Western Asia, north-east of the Caspian Sea.

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIMENS.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF SHORT STONE CIST INTERMENTS.

(SEE MAP SHOWING SITES.)

County.	No. of Cists.	Locality.	When found.	No. in Catalogue.
Elginshire	1	Kinloss (contents of cist)	1913	21
	1	Auchlin, Aberdour (contents of cist)	1904	18
Aberdeenshire	1	Boyndlie, Tyrie (A) (contents of cist)	1872	16
	1	Boyndlie, Tyrie (B) (contents of cist)	1872	17
"	1	Blackhill, Tyrie (contents of cist)	1905	15
"	1	Tyrie (contents of cist)	1908	13
"	1	Strichen (urn only)	1866	27
"	1	Tifty, Fyvie,, "	1905	26
"	1	Hillhead, Ellon (contents of cist)	1913	8
"	1	Foveran (contents of cist)	1869	22
"	1	Keir, Belhelvie (contents of cist)	1915	5
"	1	Scotstown, Old Machar (cist and contents)	1907	2
"	1	Persley Quarry, Old Machar (contents of cist)	1868	12
"	1	Straloch, Newmachar (urn only)	1866	33
"	1	Parkhill, Newmachar (contents of cist)	1867	4
"	1	Parkhill, Newmachar (contents of cist)	1881	14
"	1	Elrick, Newhills (urn only)	1850	29
"	1	Stoneywood, Newhills (contents of cist)	1866	9
"	1	Stoneywood, Newhills (urn only)	1802	25
"	1	Clinterty, Newhills (contents of cist)	1897	10
"	1	Broomend, Kintore (hair only)	1866	23
"	1	Whitestone, Skene (contents of cist)	1905	3

(26)

County.	No. of Cists.	Locality.	When found.	No. in Catalogue.
Aberdeenshire	1	Leslie (contents of cist)	1906	6
"	1	Craig, Auchindoir (urn only)	—	32
"	1	Ord, Auchindoir (contents of cist)	1856	7
"	1	Avondow, Milltimber (urn only)	—	30
"	1	Unknown (urn only)	—	31
Kincardineshire	1	Ardoe, Banchory-Devenick (contents of cist)	1871	19
"	1	Banchory Ternan (urn only)	—	24
"	1	Balbridie, Durriss (contents of cist)	1893	20
"	1	Pityot, Fetteresso (contents of cist)	1865	11
"	1	Kinneff (urn only)	1875	28
"	1	Upper Mains of Catterline, Kinneff and Catterline (cist and contents)	1923	1

ABBREVIATIONS.

C., circumference.	Ni., nasal index.
L., length.	Ow., orbital width.
B., breadth.	Oh., orbital height.
Bi., index of breadth or cephalic index.	Oi., orbital index.
H., height.	Bi.St., bistephanic breadth.
Hi., index of height.	Bi.Z., bizygomatic breadth.
Aur.h., auricular height.	NA., naso-alveolar length.
AHi., index of auricular height.	Fi., facial index.
BN., basinasal length.	Bi.G., bigonial breadth.
BA., basialveolar length.	Pal.Max.L., palato-maxillary length.
Al., alveolar index.	Pl., palatal index.
AN., auriculo nasal length.	AL., alveolar length.
AA., auriculo alveolar length.	Di., dental index.
Nh., nasal height.	Ca., capacity.
Nw., nasal width.	

1. **Short Stone Cist and Contents.**—*Cist* is of an elongated form and quadrilateral in shape. The end slabs are vertical and parallel; the side slabs converge towards the north-east end. The roof consisted of many slabs arranged in three layers (Fig. 3). The two stones of the upper layer bear scorings caused by the plough-share and harrow. The under surface of the stone which lay towards the north-east had been moulded and scratched by glacial action, and bears rude sculpturing which had evidently been exposed to atmospheric weathering before the stone was utilised to help to form the roof of the cist (Figs. 3, 23).



FIG. 23.—Under-surface of Cover Stone of Catterline Cist, showing Sculpturing.

A stone of the middle layer showed an artificial perforation countersunk on both sides (Figs. 3, 24). All the stones are of local origin, from a belt of lower old red sandstone which can be

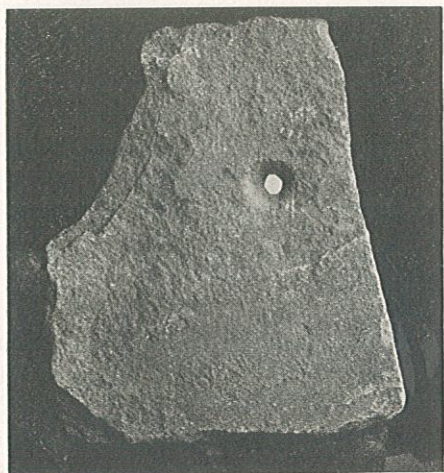


FIG. 24.—Cover Stone of Catterline Cist, with countersunk perforation.

traced along the slopes of St. John's Hill about a mile distant from the mound which contained the cist. The pebbles in the floor of the cist are similar to those found at present on the beach about a mile distant from the site of the cist. Length 48 inches (122 cms.), breadth 31 inches (79 cms.), depth 30 inches (76 cms.). *Contents of Cist*:—Human skeleton (incomplete), adult male,



FIG. 25.—Urn from Catterline Cist.

age over 40 years, height about 5 feet 10 inches; skull (incomplete), left half of vault base and facial bones absent, L. 184, Bi. 85 (approx.), Ow. 39, Oh. 36, Oi. 92.3; mandible well developed and chin prominent, containing all teeth, well preserved and ground flat; two cervical, six thoracic, and five lumbar vertebrae; left innominate bone almost complete, large and powerful; portions of right hip bone; approximate pelvic

measurements: transverse 118, conjugate 110, oblique 117, pelvic index 93.2; portions of body of sternum; right first and twelfth ribs; upper eleven left ribs; right clavicle, L. 167, left clavicle minus acromial end; both humeri large powerful bones, coronoid fossa not perforated, right, L. 351, left, L. 347, angle of torsion, 19°; right radius, L. 273, left radius incomplete; portions of both ulnae, carpals, metacarpals, and phalanges; left femur large, powerful, complete, L. 515, platymeric index 66.25, pilasteric index 113; right femur fragmentary; right tibia, L. 477, platycnemic index 60.7; parts of shaft of left tibia; complete left fibula, L. 414; left patella, showing area for attachment of powerful extensor muscles of thigh; astragalus and os calcis of right foot; tarsals, metatarsals and three phalanges of left foot; the trochlear surfaces project in a slightly pointed fashion upon the necks of both astragali.

Urn, incomplete, of low brimmed type of drinking cup, with a distinct neck about the junction of its upper and lower three-fourths, H. 191, diam. of brim 184, diam. of neck 165, diam. of bulge 178, diam. of base 95; four bands of ornamentation pass horizontally round the vessel separated by unornamented areas, the pattern consisting of horizontal, vertical, and cross-hatched lines.

Implement of quartzite, conical in shape.

Cist was found in the parish of Kinneff and Catterline, Kincardineshire. *Presented to the University of Aberdeen by David Milne, Esq., Mains of Catterline, Kinneff, 1923.* See "Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland," Vol. X, Fifth Series, Session, 1923-24 (pp. 27-40).

2. **Short Stone Cist and Contents** (Fig. 26).—*Cist* is roughly rectangular in form, consisting of two vertical end slabs, one of granite rock and one of gneiss, and vertical sides in four thick slabs, two granite, one sandstone and one gneiss. The roof is formed of one large slab, 15 inches (381 mm.) thick. The floor is covered with gravel upon which is placed a number of water-worn stones. The long axis of the cist was north-east and south-west. Length 60 inches (1524 mm.), breadth 31 inches (788 mm.), depth 18 inches (458 mm.).

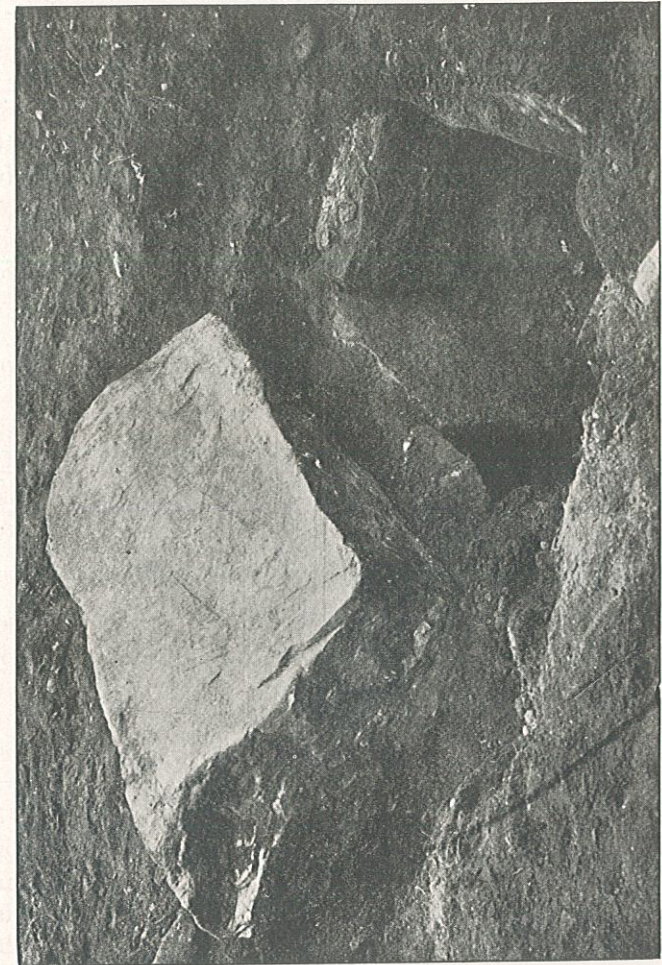


FIG. 26.—Cist at Gateside of Scotstown, Old Machar, Aberdeenshire. The cover stone has been thrown over, and one of the stones from the left wall is seen lying on the floor of the cist. Cist, with contents, displayed in vestibule of Anatomy Department, University of Aberdeen.

Contents of Cist :—Human skeleton (incomplete), adult ; portions of shafts of femora and humeri ; lower articular end of right humerus ; fragments of upper and lower ends of tibia and of left os calcis and astragalus ; enamel crowns of four molar and two bicuspid teeth ; and unfinished flint knife with rough edges and several pieces of slate, mica-schist, and charcoal.

Cist was found by Mr. Hanton, in a field at Gateside, in the parish of Old Machar, Aberdeenshire, 1907.
Presented by William Bean Moir, Esq., of Scotstown, Aberdeenshire, to the Anatomy Department, University of Aberdeen, April, 1907.

3. **Short Stone Cist, Contents of.**—Human skeleton, adult male, skull, L. 179, H. 134, Hi. 74.9, BN. 97, BA. 99, Ai. 102, AN. 112, AA. 118, Nh. 48, Nw. 21.5, Ni. 44.8, Ow. 40, Oh. 32, Oi. 80.0, Pal.Max.L. 56, Pal.Max.B. 62, Pi. 110, AL. 41, Di. 44 (mesodont).

Left half of skull absent ; nasal cavity asymmetrical ; teeth in very good condition and all present except central incisors ; palatal arch high ; sutures partly consolidated ; right half of mandible minus condyle, angle acute and mental tuberosity well marked ; portions of ribs ; both pubic arches with portions of acetabula ; head of femur, shafts and lower extremities of both femora, pisasteric index, right 118, left 115 ; left patella ; head of right tibia ; left scaphoid ; lower ends of right and left humeri ; right radius, L. 235 ; lower end of left radius and portions of both ulnae.

Pieces of charcoal, flint scraper, and flint flakes.

Urn, imperfect, of drinking cup type, in brown clay, H. 168, diam. 147, diam. of brim 153, diam. of neck 133, decorated with six horizontal bands of continuous lines, between which are a criss-cross pattern, alternate blocks of oblique lines, and double rows of chevron work.

Urn, tall and narrow, in brown clay, H. 205, diam. 101, diam. of brim 83, decorated with a broad collar of twenty-four stamped lines, with three bands of vertical, oblique, and horizontal lines and an angular figure-of-eight pattern also a band of horizontal lines near the base.

Cist found at Whitestone, Skene, Aberdeenshire. *Presented to the Anatomy Department, University of Aberdeen, 1905.*

4. **Short Stone Cist, Contents of.**—Human skeleton, adult male, age 60 (circ.); skull almost complete, zygomatic arches absent, sutures partly consolidated; Wormian bones from asterion to asterion along lambdoidal suture and very prominent squama of occipital bone, C. 525, L. 180, B. 153, Bi. 85, H. 135, Hi. 75, Aur.h. 132, AHi. 73.3, BN. 104, BA. 98, Ai. 94.2, AN. 110, Nh. 48, Nw. 23, Ni. 48, Oh. 33, Ow. 41, Oi. 80.5, Bi.St. 115; atlas and axis incomplete; 4 cervical vertebrae; 12 dorsal vertebrae, and 5 lumbar vertebrae; first segment of sacrum; manubrium and body of sternum, length of body 100; 24 ribs, first right rib well preserved; right half of ossified thyroid cartilage and body of hyoid bone; left ilium with part of os pubis and acetabulum; right femur, upper extremity detached but present, muscular markings strong, fragment measures 387, platymeric index, 69.7, pilasteric index, 108; shaft of left femur; right tibia lower extremity absent, measuring 325, index of flattening, 63; shaft of left tibia; right patella; right fibula, L. 327; part of astragalus; both clavicles and glenoid fossa of scapula incomplete; right humerus, L. 318, angle of torsion, 9°; shaft of left humerus; upper end wanting; phalanges.

Urn of tall drinking-cup type, in clay, H. 179, diam. of brim 142, diam. of neck 118, diam. of body 141, diam. of base 81. The lip is everted. Decoration consists of three broad bands of stamped lines with intervening plain areas. In the upper band are two girdles of criss-crossing. In the middle band are two ceintures of double interrupted lines. In the lower decorative area is a girdle of short perpendicular lines. A mass of brown, hairy-like material is also present, possibly remains of the skin of an ox.

The cist was discovered at Parkhill, Aberdeenshire, in 1867. *Presented to the Anatomy Department, University of Aberdeen.*

5. **Short Stone Cist, Contents of.**—Human skeleton, young adult female, incomplete; skull well preserved, left temporal bone, zygoma and portions of left parietal and occipital bone

broken away, sutures not consolidated, cusps of teeth still prominent, third right molar is erupting; L. 177, H. 133, Hi. 75.4, AN. 104, BN. 98, Nh. 53, Nw. 24, Ni. 45.3, Ow. 36, Oh. 32, Oi. 88.9; four thoracic vertebrae; one complete and two fragmentary lumbar vertebrae; left first rib; fragments of other six ribs; sacrum incomplete; left hip bone complete and showing epiphysis of crest; right hip bone less complete; glenoid fossa and acromion of left scapula; head of humerus fragmentary; shaft of right humerus and portion of shaft of left; portions of both ulnae and one radius; part of shaft of left femur; upper end of left tibia; portion of shaft of fibula; two metacarpals and one phalanx.

Urn, complete, of tall drinking-cup type, in fine clay, H. 181, diam. of lip 143, diam. of neck 121, diam. of body 136, diam. of base 78; decoration is very ornate, consisting of four broad horizontal bands of geometrical designs, separated by plain areas; the upper broad band consists of stamped horizontal lines, alternating with bands of oblique double stamped impressions; the second decorative area has wavy hatched figures between horizontal lines; stamped oblique impressions recur in the next area; at the base is a band of criss-crossing.

Portion of urn of low drinking cup type, decorated with deeply stamped bands of horizontal lines; round the body is a band of cross hatching, H. 134, diam. of base 78.

Fragment of large urn of tall drinking cup type in red clay, H. 197, diam. of lip 163, diam. of body 162, diam. of base 82; decoration is extremely ornate; the lip is enhanced with a band of perpendicular lines edged with wavy and horizontal lines; round the body is a pattern consisting of blocks of hatching and cross hatching and of plain areas; encircling the base is a band of horizontal lines.

Cist was found at the farm of Keir, Belhelvie, Aberdeenshire, May, 1915. *Presented by Major Harry T. Lumsden, Royal Flying Corps, Balmedie, Aberdeenshire, to the Anthropological Museum, University of Aberdeen, May, 1915.*

6. **Short Stone Cist, Contents of.**—Human skeleton, adult male, age about 40 years, height calculated 5 feet 3 inches

(161 cms.); skull, C. 522, L. 177, B. 154, Bi. 87.0, H. 136, Hi. 76.8, Ah. 128, AHi. 72.3, BN. 97, BA. 94, Ai. 96.9, AN. 107, AA. 112, Nh. 48, Nw. 26, Ni. 54.1, Ow. 40, Oh. 30, Oi. 75, Bi.St. 118, NA. 62, Pal.Max.L. 48, Pal.Max.B. 62, Pi. 129, Al. 40, Di. 41.2; major portion of mandible with incisors canines and left molars present, mental tubercle not prominent, angle of jaw measures 120°; atlas, axis, 4 cervical, six thoracic and two lumbar vertebrae, all fragmentary; fragments of ribs, both clavicles and heads of both scapulae; shaft and head of right humerus; decayed shaft of left humerus measures 306; fragments of ulna, radius, and phalanges; pelvis almost complete, muscular attachments slightly marked; measurements of pelvis:—interspinous 221, transverse 117, oblique 112, conjugate 112, pelvic index 95.7; left femur complete, oblique length 415, vertical length 423, platymeric index 80, pilasteric index 112; head and lower end of right femur; shaft of left tibia and head of right tibia; complete left astragalus; left os calcis.

Irregular granite pebbles from the cist; urn, imperfect, of tall drinking cup type, in red clay, H. 182, diam. of lip 143, diam. of neck 128; urn is decorated with horizontal bands of stamped lines, limiting bands of decoration in chevrons, herring-bone, and oblique-lined patterns.

The cist was found at Mains of Leslie, Aberdeenshire, November, 1906. *Presented by Charles E. N. Leith-Hay, Esq., Leith-Hall, Aberdeenshire, to the Anatomy Department, University of Aberdeen, 1906.*

7. Short Stone Cist, Contents of.—Human skeleton, adult male, age about 50 years, height about 5 feet 6 inches (168 cms.); skull, sutures consolidated, tendency in parietals to keeling; C. 494, L. 167, B. 142, Bi. 85, H. 136, Hi. 81.4, Aur.h. 127, AHi. 76, BN. 100, BA. 97, Ai. 97, AN. 111, AA. 118, Nh. 50, Nw. 24, Ni. 48, Ow. 40, Oh. 31, Oi. 77.5, NA. 67, Bi.St. 108, Ca. 1350 (approx.); mandible broad, acute, and slightly everted; four incomplete cervical vertebrae; three complete thoracic vertebrae and one complete lumbar; three pieces of the sacrum; sixth left rib; right humerus, L. 322, angle of torsion 19°; left humerus, L. 323; right radius, L. 240,

left radius, L. 241, radio humeral index 75; right ulna, L. 271; portion of left ulna; right femur, vertical length 459, oblique length 456, platymeric index 79, pilasteric index 108; left femur, vertical length 467, oblique 463, platymeric index 77, pilasteric index 108; right tibia, L. 356, index of flattening 74; left tibia, L. 354, index of flattening 73; right fibula, L. 340; left fibula, L. 344; right os calcis; right scaphoid.

Urn, of tall drinking-cup type, in clay, H. 200, diam. of lip 150, diam. of neck 127, diam. of body 154, diam. of base 98, decorated with four broad bands of stamped impressions and stamped horizontal lines separated by three plain areas.

Cist was found at Ord, Auchindoir, Aberdeenshire, in 1856. *Presented by the Rev. William Reid, Auchindoir, Aberdeenshire, to the Anatomy Department, University of Aberdeen.*

8. Short Stone Cist, Contents of.—Human skeleton, age about 50 years, adult male, incomplete; skull, occipital bone, right temporal bone, and the whole of the base of the skull, the face fairly complete. AN. 113, AA. 124, Nh. 60, Nw. 30, Ni. 50, Ow. 44, Oh. 35, Oi. 79.5, Bi.St. 120, NA. 72, BiZ. 150, Fi. 48.8, Pal.Max.L. 53, Pal.Max.B. 62, Pi. 117; palate low and broad, and teeth well preserved and ground flat; portion of right side of mandible; shaft of right femur, pilasteric index 114; portion of shafts of left femur and left tibia.

Skeleton of young person about 14 years of age, incomplete; portions of calvaria and right side of mandible showing second molar tooth erupting; shafts of femora and tibia with epiphyses detached.

Round water-worn pebble about the size of a duck's egg; well shaped flint knife; a fir cone; urn, imperfect, of the drinking cup type in red clay, waisted in the upper third, H. 170, D. 150, decorated with horizontal stamped lines, between which are stamped herring-bone crossed and wavy lined patterns.

Cist was found at Hillhead, Ellon, Aberdeenshire, June, 1913. *Presented by Alfred H. Reid, Esq., Hillhead, Ellon, Aberdeenshire, to the Anatomy Department, University of Aberdeen, 1913.*

9. Short Stone Cist, Contents of.—Human skeleton,

38 SPECIMENS FROM PREHISTORIC INTERMENTS

adult male, incomplete, age about 40 years, height 5 feet 3 inches (161 cms.); skull, L. 168, H. 134, Hi. 79.8, Aur.h. 129, AHi. 76.8, BN. 94, BA. 87, Ai. 92.6, AN. 107, AA. 107, Nh. 46, Nw. 25, Ni. 54.3, Ow. 39, Oh. 30, Oi. 76.9, Pal.Max.L. 49, Pal.Max.B. 62, Pi. 127; right half of skull absent, sutures partly consolidated; Wormian bones are present at right and left asteria; left half of mandible carrying first, second, and third molar teeth; angle of jaw obtuse, the coronoid process small, and mental tuberosity present; portion of right side of mandible; two lumbar vertebrae, fragmentary; portion of sacrum and fragments of pelvic girdle; part of body of sternum; head of right and portion of left scapulae; portion of left clavicle; right humerus fragmentary; left humerus, L. 297, coronoid fossa not perforated, angle of torsion 12° ; right radius, L. 228; left radius, L. 222; portion of left ulna; left femur, oblique length 420, vertical length 423, platymeric index 86.3, pilasteric index 100; right femur fragmentary, pilasteric index 100; fragments of tibiae and left fibula.

Urn, imperfect, of low drinking cup type, H. 140, diam. of lip 132, diam. of body 126, decorated with horizontal, plain and wavy stamped lines.

Cist was found at Stoneywood, Aberdeenshire, in 1866.

Presented to the Anatomy Department, University of Aberdeen.

10 (G.C. 233*). **Short Stone Cist, Contents of (Fig. 27).**—Human skeleton, adult male, incomplete, age over 60 years, height about 5 feet 3 inches (161 cms.); skull, incomplete, L. 179, H. 140, Hi. 78.2, Aur.h. 119, AHi. 66.5, BN. 97; left half of cranium and facial bones absent; fragments of maxilla and sphenoid exist detached; mandible strong, angle acute and everted, containing canine and bicuspid tooth; atlas and axis; four cervical vertebrae, two thoracic and one lumbar, fragmentary; sacrum almost complete and portions of pelvic bones; eleven ribs, fragmentary; part of manubrium sterni; right clavicle, L. 155, and sternal end of left clavicle; right scapula fairly complete; right humerus, L. 320, angle of torsion 9° ,

* Note: G. C.—General Catalogue, Anthropological Museum, University of Aberdeen, 1912.



FIG. 27.—Contents of Short Stone Cist from Clinterty, Newhills, Aberdeenshire.

coronoid fossa not perforated, deltoid tuberosity well marked; right humerus minus upper extremity; right radius, L. 225; right ulna incomplete; left radius markedly convex outwards and backwards, with prominent tubercle for insertion of supinator longus; left ulna, L. 254; carpal bones, first metacarpal and phalanges; right femur, L. 422, shows small third trochanter, platymeric index 73, pilasteric index 120; left femur, platymeric index 73, pilasteric index 111; left patella; fragment of right tibia; fragment of extremely small right fibula; upper fragment of left tibia, platycnemic index 73.7.

Urn of tall drinking-cup type in brown clay, H. 198, diam. of lip 135, diam. of neck 120, diam. of body, 139, diam. of base, 83; decoration consists of herring-bone work round the lip, limited below by four horizontal stamped lines and a wavy line; round the body is an ornate band limited by wavy lines and containing horizontal stamped lines and oblique stamped impressions; a broad decorative area at the base consists of wavy lines, horizontal lines, criss-crossing, and stamped oblique lines. Axe-head, imperfect, in mica-schist; knife; five scrapers and two barbed arrow-heads in flint; crystal of topaz; ring, imperfect, and (?) needle in bone.

Cist was found at Clinterty, Newhills, Aberdeenshire, 1897.

Skeleton, urn and ring presented by John Godsmann, Esq., Clinterty, Newhills, Aberdeenshire, to the Anatomy Department, University of Aberdeen, 1897. Other objects purchased for Wilson Collection, Anthropological Museum, University of Aberdeen, 1910.

11. **Short Stone Cist, Contents of.**—Part of human calvaria; urn of drinking-cup type in red clay interspersed with gritty sand and particles of mica, ornamented with bands of discontinuous horizontal lines bounding two bands of herring-bone pattern and two rows of crosses, H. 168, diam., 135.

Cist was found in a stone cairn or tumulus at Pityot, in the parish of Fetteresso, Kincardineshire, in 1865.

Presented to the Anatomy Department, University of Aberdeen.

12. **Short Stone Cist, Contents of.**—Human skeleton, adult male, age about 60 years; skull, L. 185, H. 146, Hi. 78.9,

Aur.h. 129, AHi. 69·7, BN. 97, BA. 89, Ai. 91·8, AN. 112, AA. 111, Nh. 48, Nw. 24, Ni. 50, Ow. 43, Oh. 34, Oi. 79·1, Bi.G. 109; mandible almost complete, seven teeth; atlas, axis, and other four cervical vertebrae; hyoid bone and portions of ossified thyroid cartilage; clavicle, L. 14·15; portions of shafts of both femora, platymeric index 96·2, pilasteric index 116; shaft of left tibia; index of flattening 63; left patella.

One arrow head and one knife in flint.

Urn, imperfect, of short drinking cup type, in red clay, H. 157, diam. of lip 142, diam. of neck 119, diam. of base 80, ornamented with triple band of stamped lines, the upper band consisting of chevron marks and hatching, the middle and lower bands of horizontal lines with bands of herring-bone pattern.

Cist was found in Persley Quarry, Old Machar, Aberdeenshire, in 1868. *Presented to the Anatomy Department, University of Aberdeen.*

13. Short Stone Cist, Contents of.—Human skeleton, adult male, imperfect, age about 60 years, height about 5 feet 3 inches (161 cms.); right half of cranium, sutures joined in inner aspect, L. 189; left petrous bone with fragments of sphenoid and malar bones; six thoracic vertebrae and five lumbar vertebrae (fragmentary); upper portion of scapula; right hip bone large, powerful and almost complete; left pubic bone and left ilium and left ischial tuberosity; shaft and upper end of right femur with powerful muscular markings, platymeric index 92·6, pilasteric index 111; upper end of left femur with head complete; shaft of right tibia and portion of shaft of left; right tibia measures 347, index of flattening 64·5; complete left astragalus and fragment of right astragalus and portion of left os calcis; fragments of ribs; shaft of right humerus with lower end intact, coronoid fossa not perforated; fragment measures 304; fragments of radius and ulnae; fragments of tarsal bones, metacarpals, metatarsals, and phalanges.

Cist was found at Tyrie, Aberdeenshire, 1908. *Presented to the Anatomy Department, University of Aberdeen.*

14. Short Stone Cist, Contents of.—Human skeleton, adult male, incomplete, height 5 feet 7 inches (171 cms.); calvaria, L. 181, facial bones and base of skull detached; left petrous

bone and fragments of mandible and nasal conchae; sixteen vertebrae, fragmentary; portions of ribs, manubrium sterni and gladiolus sterni; pelvis fragmentary, approx. measurements, inter-cristal 292, interspinous 253, conjugate 126, oblique 119; both femora large powerful bones; right femur covered with brown fibrous material; measurements of left femur, vertical length 475, oblique length 461, platymeric index 75, pilasteric index 107; vertical length of right femur 464; shaft of left tibia, index of flattening 66, and lower part of right tibia; shaft of left fibula and lower part of right fibula; fragments of heads of both tibiae; first left metatarsal bone, right astragalus, right os calcis fragmentary; both scaphoid bones of tarsus; fragments of metatarsals; head and part of blade of right scapula; right clavicle incomplete, and sternal end of left clavicle; shaft and lower extremity of left humerus, coronoid fossa not perforated; right humerus minus tuberosities and outer part of head, L. 330; head and upper part of shaft of both radii, upper ends and upper part of shaft of both ulnae; fragments of metacarpals and phalanges.

Four rough pebbles; a metacarpal bone of wild pig; femur of young deer.

Cist was found at Parkhill, Aberdeenshire, in 1881. *Presented by James Ferguson, Esq., Kinnmundy, Aberdeenshire, to the Anatomy Department, University of Aberdeen.*

15. Short Stone Cist, Contents of.—Incomplete skeleton of adult male, about 5 feet 4 inches (164 cms.) in height, age about 60 years; skull of a chalky colour; the greater part of the frontal bone, both zygomatic arches, squamosal portion of left temporal bone, right parietal bone and a portion of the left maxilla absent; L. 173, H. 139, Hi. 80·3, BN. 100, BA. 95, Ai. 95, AN. 104, AA. 106, Nh. 50, Nw. 23, Ni. 46, Ow. 44, Oh. 35, Oi. 79·5, NA. 67, Pal.Max.L. 54, Pal.Max.B. 50, Pi. 108, Bi.G. 99; mandible almost complete with well-marked sub-maxillary fossae; atlas and four other cervical vertebrae; twelve thoracic vertebrae and five lumbar vertebrae (fragmentary); fragments of ribs; portion of left ilium and fragments of ischial bones; right femur (fragmentary) strongly marked; fragment measures 438; head and upper part of shaft of left

femur with well-marked gluteal ridge; platymeric index, right 74.3, left 80; pilasteric index, right 107, left 105; right tibia and fibula; deep grooves for tibialis anticus and posticus muscles on tibia; fragment of shaft of left tibia and fibula, index of flattening of tibia, right 65, left 74; left astragalus, left os calcis; right astragalus, right os calcis; the upper articular surface on left astragalus is carried well on to the neck of the bone; right and left scaphoid bones, left cuboid and three left cuneiform bones; metatarsals; heads of both scapulae; right clavicle, L. 155, left fragmentary; shafts and lower ends of both radii and of left ulna; left scaphoid, pisiform, trapezium, trapezoid and unciform; right trapezium and unciform; all metacarpals except fifth right; phalanges.

Cist contained also a mass of brown fibrous material and an urn which is not in the possession of the University of Aberdeen.

Cist was found in gravel bank on the farm of Blackhill, Tyrie, Aberdeenshire, by Mr. Milne, in 1905. *Presented by Lord Saltoun, Philorth House, Fraserburgh, to the Anatomy Department, University of Aberdeen, 1905.*

16. Short Stone Cist, Contents of.—Human skeleton, adult female, incomplete, age over 60 years, height about 5 feet 2 inches (157 cms.); left half of cranium, L. 170, H. 126, Hi. 74.1, BN. 97, BA. 93, Ai. 95.9, Nh. 49, Nw. 26, Ni. 53.1, Ow. 50, Oh. 33, Oi. 66, NA. 68; portion of left half of mandible containing one molar tooth; head and acromion process of right scapula; head of left humerus; left femur, vertical length 433, oblique length 428, platymeric index 72, pilasteric index 104; head and shaft of left tibia, index of flattening 65.7.

Cist was found at Boyndlie, Tyrie, Aberdeenshire, 1872. *Presented to the Anatomy Department, University of Aberdeen.*

17. Short Stone Cist, Contents of.—Human skull, imperfect, adult male, age over 60 years, C. (approx.) 532, L. 184, B. (approx.) 144, Bi. 78.3, H. 143, Hi. 77.7, Aur.h. 129, AHi. 70.1, BN. 105, BA. 94, Ai. 89.5, AN. 111, AA. 114, Nh. 52, Nw. 26, Ni. 50, Ow. 39, Oh. 30, Oi. 76.9, Bi.St. 128, NA. 72, NM. 118, Bi.Z. (approx.) 134, Fi. 53,

Bi.G. 109, Pal.Max.L. 48, Pal.Max.B. 64, Pi. 133, AL. 37, Di. 36, Ca. (approx.) 1530.

Cist was found at Boyndlie, Tyrie, Aberdeenshire, 1872. *Presented to the Anatomy Department, University of Aberdeen.*

18. Short Stone Cist, Contents of.—Broken and partially calcined human bones; remains of a child's skeleton unburned and pieces of charcoal.

Cist was found on the farm of Auchlin, Aberdour, Aberdeenshire, by Mr. Fowlie, in 1904. *Presented by Alexander Dingwall Fordyce, Esq., Brucklay Castle, Aberdeenshire, to the Anatomy Department, University of Aberdeen, 1905.*

19. Short Stone Cist, Contents of.—Human calvaria, age calculated 50 years, with two interparietal bones and a Wormian bone at right pterion, L. 183, B. 152, Bi. 83.5.

Cist was found at Ardoe, Kincardineshire, 1872. *Presented to the Anatomy Department, University of Aberdeen.*

20. Three Short Stone Cists, Contents of.—Portions of human skeletons, comprising petrous portion of right temporal bone, body of sphenoid with right petrous bone attached; part of body of mandible, with mental tubercle prominent, and containing both lateral incisors, right canine, all the bicuspid teeth and two right molars; fragments of shafts of femora, humerus, and ulna, with portions of ribs; one flint implement and several pieces of charcoal.

Cists were found at Balbridie, Durriss, Kincardineshire, 1893. *Presented by Mr. James Smith, Crathes, Kincardineshire, to the Anatomy Department, University of Aberdeen.*

21. Short Stone Cist, Contents of.—Adult human skeleton, much disintegrated, embedded in gritty sand and including remains of mandible and teeth, atlas, parts of innominate bones and portions of limb bones.

Cist was found at Kinloss, Elginshire, 1913. *Presented to the Anatomy Department, University of Aberdeen.*

22. Short Stone Cist, Contents of.—Human skeleton,

adult female, age about 40 years, height about 5 feet (153 cms.); calvaria, C. 467, L. 172, B. 135, Bi. 78.5, AN. 98, Bi.St. 117; four vertebrae; fragments of ribs, scapulae, tarsals, metatarsals; pelvic girdle of which the right anterior wall is absent; inter-cristal diam. 240, interspinous diam. 210, conjugate diam. 114, transverse diam. 124, oblique diam. 126, pelvic index 92; left femur, vertical, L. 415, oblique, L. 408, platymeric index 75, pilasteric index 100; right femur, with head and neck eroded, platymeric index 66, pilasteric index 100; right and left tibiae, L. 330, index of flattening, right 80, left 87; portion of fibula; right and left astragali; right and left calcanei and scaphoid; left humerus, L. 305, angle of torsion 14°, right humerus incomplete; right radius, L. 228; left radius incomplete; radio-humeral index 75; right ulna, L. 251, left ulna incomplete.

Cist was found at Foveran, Aberdeenshire, in 1869. *Presented to the Anatomy Department, University of Aberdeen.*

23 (G.C. 233*). **Hair** from wrapping of bodies found in the cist, Broomend, Kintore, Aberdeenshire, 1866.

Presented by Miss Helen Forbes, Aberdeen, 1917.

24 (G.C. 229*). **Urn**, of low drinking cup type, in red clay, H. 175, diam. of lip 165, diam. of neck 145, diam. of body 165, diam. of base 95. Decorated with four bands of stamped impressions, with three intervening plain areas. The upper two bands consist of horizontal ridges, plain and dentate alternately, the third area contains two bands of short perpendicular lines, the lowest area shows a band of criss-crossing.

Found at Banchory-Ternan, Kincardineshire.

25 (G.C. 230*). **Urn**, of low drinking cup type, in pale clay, H. 143, diam. of lip 121, diam. of neck 118, diam. of body 133, diam. of base 74. Decorations are irregular and consist of bands of horizontal stamped lines, with intervening areas of perpendicular and oblique stamped lines.

Found at Stonywood, Aberdeenshire, 1802.

26 (G.C. 231*). **Urn**, of tall drinking cup type, in red clay,

* Note: G.C.—General Catalogue, Anthropological Museum, University of Aberdeen, 1912.

H. 158, diam. of lip 105, diam. of neck 94, diam. of body 121, diam. of base 66. Decorated with four regularly marked areas of stamped horizontal and oblique lines, separated by three plain areas. A small belt of criss-crossing bounds each decorative area (Fig. 11).

Found at Tifty, Fyvie, Aberdeenshire, 1905.

27 (G.C. 232*). **Urn**, incomplete, of drinking cup type, in clay, diam. of body 128, diam. of base 86. Decoration is simple, consisting of horizontal stamped lines, with bands of chevrons above and below. Four blocks of chevrons and three blocks of perpendicular lines are seen below the bulge.

Found in parish of Strichen, Aberdeenshire, 1866.

28. **Urn**, incomplete, of low drinking cup type, in brown clay, H. 158, diam. of lip 136, diam. of neck 119, diam. of body 134, diam. of base 83. Decorated with three bands of horizontal stamped lines with five bands of chevrons. At the lip is a band of short oblique lines.

Found in parish of Kinneff and Catterline, Kincardineshire, 1875.

29. **Urn**, drinking cup type, in clay, H. 141, diam. of lip 120, diam. of neck 97, diam. of base 79. Decorated with three bands of stamped horizontal lines, criss-crossing and herring-bone patterns separated by two plain horizontal areas. Part of body repaired after discovery.

Found on farm near Hill of Elrick, Newhills, Aberdeenshire, 1850. *Presented by Dr. A. Rudolf Galloway, Aberdeen, 1924.*

30. **Urn**, incomplete, of tall drinking cup type, in red clay, H. 212, diam. of lip 156, diam. of neck 134, diam. of body 147, diam. of base 94. The lip is decorated with horizontal bands of stamped lines and two bands of chevrons. Round the body is a belt of deep chevrons with a band of criss-crossing below.

Found at Avondow, Milltimber, Aberdeenshire.

31 (G.C. 234*). **Urn**, of food vessel type, in brown clay, H. 140, diam. of lip 150, diam. of neck 148, diam. of body 150, diam.

* Note: G.C.—General Catalogue, Anthropological Museum, University of Aberdeen, 1912.

of base 91. Decorated with bands of rough horizontal stamped lines round body and lip, with three bands of oblique stamped impressions about the neck.

Found in Aberdeenshire (exact locality unknown).

32. **Urn**, incomplete, of food vessel type, in dark clay, H. 90, diam. of lip 120, diam. of body 125. Decorated with stamped markings arranged in irregular areas round the lip. There are several long incised marks on the body of the urn.

Found near Craig Castle, Aberdeenshire.

33 (G.C. 235*). **Urn**, of food vessel type, in clay, H. 126, diam. of lip 142, diam. of body 156, diam. of base 94. Decorated with irregular horizontal incised lines and with three bands consisting of short perpendicular incised lines.

Found at Straloch, Aberdeenshire, 1866. *Presented by Mr. James Smith, Marischal College, Aberdeen, 1906.*

CINERARY INTERMENTS.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CINERARY URN INTERMENTS.

(SEE MAP SHOWING SITES.)

County.	No. of Urns.	Locality.	When found.	No. in Catalogue.
Aberdeenshire	1	Strichen (urn with contents)	1866	34
"	1	" " "	1866	39
"	1	Belhelvie " " "	—	36
"	1	Fyvie " " "	—	38
"	1	Logie-Durno, Chapel of Garioch (urn only)	—	35
"	1	Tarland (urn with contents)	—	37
"	1	Skene " " "	—	40
"	1	Hill of Keir, Skene (incense cup with ammonite) and arrow-head	1899	41

34 (G.C. 239*). **Urn**, cinerary, imperfect, in clay, diam. of lip 166, diam. of body 176. Decorated with a broad band of herring-bone pattern round the neck, bounded above and below

* Note: G.C.—General Catalogue, Anthropological Museum, University of Aberdeen, 1912.

by two bands of horizontal stamped lines. *Contents*:—fragments of calcined bones.

Found in parish of Strichen, Aberdeenshire, 1866.

35 (G.C. 240*). **Urn**, cinerary, fragment of, in red clay, H. 120, B. 203, T. 25.

Found at Logie-Durno, in the parish of Chapel of Garioch, Aberdeenshire. *Presented by Mr. James Smith, Marischal College, Aberdeen, 1907.*

36 (G.C. 238*). **Urn**, cinerary, imperfect, in unglazed red clay. Lip and upper part of body extant, H. 245, D. 315. Decoration, moulded ridge encircling neck 7.5 cm. from brim. *Contents*:—Fragments of urn and calcined bone.

Found in parish of Belhelvie, Aberdeenshire.

37. **Urn**, cinerary, in clay, roughly conical in shape, with a bulge at the junction of neck and body, H. 306, diam. of lip 265, diam. of body 302, diam. of base 140. Decorated with two encircling ridges and with a zig-zag pattern made by the impression of a twisted (?) thong round the neck and brim. *Contents*:—Calcined bones and a flint spear-head, L. 57, B. 30 (Fig. 17).

Found in the parish of Tarland, Aberdeenshire.

38. **Urn**, cinerary, in clay, H. 370, D. 306, diam. of base 180, decorated with one prominent ridge at junction of neck and body with a constricted band immediately below it. *Contents*:—Calcined human bones of adult, among which can be identified the alveolar margin of superior maxilla, the condyle of jaw and several phalanges; charcoal found with bones; also peat, which lay immediately outside the urn, and clay on which the urn rested (Fig. 19).

Found in parish of Fyvie, Aberdeenshire.

39 (G.C. 237*). **Urn**, cinerary, in brown clay, conical in form, with three ridges round body, H. 278, diam. of brim 271, diam. of body 276, diam. of base 97. *Contents*:—Fragments of calcined bones (Fig. 18).

Found in parish of Strichen, Aberdeenshire, May, 1866. *Presented by Dr. Gavin, Strichen, Aberdeenshire.*

* Note: G.C.—General Catalogue, Anthropological Museum, University of Aberdeen, 1912.

50 SPECIMENS FROM PREHISTORIC INTERMENTS

40. **Urn**, cinerary, in red clay, conical in form, with constricted neck, H. 444, D. 410. Decorated with raised wavy ridge and a hatched pattern round the neck, and with numerous punched out depressions inside the brim. *Contents*:—Calcined bones and pieces of charcoal (Fig. 20).

Found in parish of Skene, Aberdeenshire.

41 (G.C. 228 *). **Incense Cup** in clay, H. 46, diam. of body 67, diam. of base 37. There is a horizontal groove about 3 mm. ($\frac{1}{8}$ in.) in breadth round the widest part of the body which is converted into a short tunnel on one side of the cup. There are markings on the opposite side which indicate that the groove had been also converted into a tunnel there. The sides of the cup are decorated externally with incised herring-bone markings both above and below the groove. The cup was discovered on the surface of the ground with an ammonite inside it and with a flint arrow-head lying near by.

Found on Hill of Keir, Skene, Aberdeenshire, 1899.

Presented by Rev. Robert Robertson, Skene, Aberdeenshire
1901.

* Note: G.C.—General Catalogue, Anthropological Museum, University of Aberdeen, 1912.

CENTIMETRE INCH

10 MILLIMETRES



SCALE OF COMPARISON OF BRITISH AND FRENCH LINEAL MEASURES.

In this catalogue the French system of measurement is adopted.
All lineal measurements, unless otherwise stated, are recorded in millimetres.