

consists mainly of lines of punctulations closely set together, three of them running horizontally under the narrow rim of the vessel, then a band of short vertical lines under which there are more horizontal lines and finally diagonal lines which run quite to the base. It seems likely that these were produced by a pointed or comb-like instrument when the clay was soft. The ware is of a light brown colour, coarse and friable, and showing signs of having been baked by fire. The vessel has a flat base. (B in plate 6). The flint knife is 3 inches long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 inch broad, tapering slightly to a blunt point and triangular in section, one of the three surfaces being patinated. The edge of the knife is approximately straight and is sharp. (A in plate 6).

This is probably one of numerous such Bronze Age burial cists which exist on the Island of Bute. In a paper by Professor Bryce, published in the Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries in 1903-04, some are referred to, the most notable being that which was found by the late Marquis of Bute within the Mount Stuart grounds. The cist there contained a skeleton, an unbroken urn and a necklace of jet beads, the two latter being preserved in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries in Edinburgh.

A few years ago while digging was going on in the late Sheriff Martin's garden at Craigmore, the Sheriff found an urn in fairly good condition which he presented to our Museum. It is of similar character to the fragments from Kilmichael, but is undecorated.

STONE MOULD FROM KINGARTH.

During the summer of 1930 Mr Archibald Macintyre, ploughman at Langalchorad Farm, Kingarth, gave me a stone which he had turned up in the field immediately to the north of the farm. The stone, which is of hard schistose material, is roughly oval in shape, and measures 3 inches long, 2 inches broad, and about one $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thick. It presents an upper and lower smooth surface, and in one of those surfaces is a carefully chiselled mould which can hardly be meant for any other purpose than receiving and giving an impression to some easily fusible metal like bronze. The mould is a circular depression $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, gradually deepening to $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, and decorated with concentric lines until at the deepest part there is a small circle of 7 round hollows with a larger one in the centre, making in a positive casting a central boss with seven smaller ones surrounding it. The circular lines are intersected by radiating ones which thus divide the whole surface into a series of wedge shaped portions.

A plasticene impression shows quite an artistic convex object which might have served for a brooch or a large button.

The isolated nature of the find makes its date and origin somewhat conjectural, but on showing it to Dr. L. A. Waddell, who is an acknowledged authority on ancient impressions and seals, he expressed the opinion that "the design with central boss and rays passing through concentric rings and circles, resembles generally bronze shields of mediaeval 'Celtic period.'"

The stone has been placed in the Museum. The illustration of it with plasticene impression is to be found on plate 7.