

ACQUISITION & DISPOSAL OF COLLECTIONS

Historic Scotland Operational Policy



1 INTRODUCTION¹

- 1.1 This operational policy statement regulates the acquisition and disposal by Historic Scotland of portable or semi-portable artefacts ('the collections'²). The adoption and implementation of this operational policy is a requirement under the Museums Libraries & Archives (MLA) Council's Museum Accreditation scheme.
- 1.2 All our operational policies are held under open review and subject to periodic revision in the light of experience gained during their implementation. Policy reviews are conducted at least every five years and any proposed revisions to this statement will be submitted to Historic Scotland's Senior Management Team ('the Board') for formal approval by (or before) the year 2013.
- 1.3 MLA Council will be notified of any changes to this operational policy and of any implications such changes may have on the future of our existing collections.
- 1.4 This statement supersedes all previous and existing practices and policies, formal and informal, relating to the acquisition and disposal of historic objects or archaeological artefacts by Historic Scotland.

1 Throughout this statement, the use of 'we', 'us' or 'our' means Historic Scotland.

2 A summary of the contents of the collections is provided in Appendix B of this document and definitions of terms used in inverted commas (e.g. 'the collections') are given in Appendix A.

Front cover main image: One of the original Stirling Heads, to be displayed at Stirling Castle.

Front cover inset: Detail from the Drosten Stone at St Vigeans Museum.

Below: Navigational octant on display at Trinity House Maritime Museum.



Jaco V. der
König.

Sechst. Ko.
Von Schottland.



Portrait of James VI as a boy,
attributed to Adrian Vanson,
on display at Edinburgh Castle.

2 ACQUISITION

2.1 Reasons for Acquisition

- 2.1.1 We have two reasons for making any acquisition – firstly, to display (by their return or retention) artefacts in their original context – the monument in our care from which they came or with which they are closely associated and, secondly, through the selective acquisition of artefacts, to aid our interpretation of such monuments to the public.
- 2.1.2 Most of our present collections were acquired over the past century or more as a consequence of archaeological monuments and historic buildings being taken into State care (as Properties in Care).
- 2.1.3 Largely these collections either consist of detached parts of such properties (e.g. *ex situ* architectural carved stones) or are contents either received with the acquisition of new Properties in Care or discovered on the site subsequently (e.g. during archaeological excavations).

2.2 Criteria for Acquisition

- 2.2.1 All acquisitions to our collections must meet one or more of the following criteria.

They must have:–

- a) been formerly part of the original fabric of a Property in Care; or
 - b) been discovered at a Property in Care, typically during archaeological or other activities on the site; or
 - c) an historical or other appropriate association with a Property in Care (other than those covered by a) and b) above); or
 - d) clear interpretative potential leading to improvements in the understanding, presentation and interpretation of a Property in Care to our visitors.
- 2.2.2 Acquisitions outwith these criteria will only be made under very exceptional circumstances, and then only after proper consideration by Historic Scotland's Senior Management Team taking full account of any other potentially interested parties.

2.3 Rules of Acquisition

- 2.3.1 We recognise that we have a duty of care towards our collections and that, in acquiring any new objects, we are responsible for ensuring that our standards of collections care, documentation and the uses to which we put our collections all meet the requirements of the MLA Accreditation Standard.

- 2.3.2 We will take full account of any limitations on our collecting that might arise due to such factors as staffing, storage or collections care. Where any potential acquisition might result in significant financial implications in respect of storage, conservation or display, the matter will be referred to the Board for decision.
- 2.3.3 We will exercise due diligence and take all reasonable steps to ensure that, however acquired, we have valid title to each new acquisition (see 2.3.8 below).
- 2.3.4 No item will be acquired that has been collected in, or exported from, its country of origin including the United Kingdom, or any intermediate country in which it may have been legally owned, in violation of that country's laws.
- 2.3.5 In accordance with the provisions of the UNESCO 1970 *Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property* (ratified by the United Kingdom with effect from 1 November 2002), we will not acquire any items shown to have been illicitly traded and we will follow the national guidance on the responsible acquisition of cultural property set out by the Department of Media and Sport in 2005.
- 2.3.6 We will normally accept donations or bequests only if offered without any restrictive conditions or entailments and provided that the items offered meet our acquisition criteria (see 2.2 above).
- 2.3.7 When an item is offered as a donation in good faith and the prospective donor is uncertain of the identity of the legal owner(s) and we are unable to find this out as a result of all reasonable efforts, we will accept the item (subject to 2.3.4 above) but will, at the same time, ensure that, in addition to our normal documentation, a permanent and detailed record is made of the circumstances and known facts relating to such donations.
- 2.3.8 The acquisition of biological or geological specimens lies outwith our normal collecting criteria. However, in the event of any such acquisitions being made (by whatever means), we will satisfy ourselves that they have not been collected, sold or otherwise transferred in contravention of any national or international wildlife protection or natural history conservation law or treaty of the United Kingdom or of any other country, except with the express consent of an appropriate outside authority.
- 2.3.9 We will not acquire any archaeological artefacts if we have any cause to be suspicious that the circumstances of their recovery may have involved a failure to follow the appropriate legal procedures.
- 2.3.10 We will follow the guidance set out by the Scottish Government in *Treasure Trove in Scotland – A Code of Practice* (published in December 2008) reporting new discoveries as appropriate and seeking from time to time to acquire artefacts by allocation.

- 2.3.11 We do not normally purchase (or sell) archaeological artefacts. Such objects discovered at Properties in Care during archaeological activities are routinely reported to the Crown, who typically donates them subsequently to us. We may occasionally retain such finds for permanent display at their sites of origin – our Properties in Care. However, in most cases, we prefer to donate such finds to appropriate local museums, from whom we may subsequently seek loans of selected items for display.
- 2.3.12 It is not our normal practice to acquire items for the collections by purchase (our preferred methods being by donation or loan). The Board will approve all significant purchases (in excess of £25,000). Lesser purchases (below £25,000) may be approved by individual Board Directors who, having given general approval, may delegate responsibility for specific acquisitions to the Collections Manager or another. Neither the Collections Manager nor any other person acting alone may purchase items for the collections without due authorisation.
- 2.3.13 Every loan will be covered by a current, written loan agreement, signed by both parties, detailing the agreed terms and conditions of loan. Typically, the maximum duration of any inward (or outward) loan is three years prior to review, renewal or return.

Human Remains

- 2.3.14 We do not collect anatomical specimens but we do periodically hold (for purposes of post-excavation analysis and study) archaeological human remains recovered from fieldwork funded by us.
- 2.3.15 Our current approach to such remains is set out in Historic Scotland's operational policy '*The Treatment of Human Remains in Archaeology*' (published in 1994).
- 2.3.16 We also take full cognisance of the guidelines set out in '*Guidance for the Care of Human Remains in Scottish Museums*' (published by Museums Galleries Scotland in 2008).



Above: Human remains found in the army kitchens at Stirling Castle.

Spoliation

- 2.3.17 Although our collecting criteria (see 2.2 above) largely excludes such acquisitions, we acknowledge the statement of principles set out in '*Spoliation of Works of Art during the Nazi, Holocaust and World War II period*' (published by the Museums & Galleries Commission in 1999) and we will adopt and use them under appropriate circumstances.

Repatriation & Restitution

2.3.18 Our acquisition policy is restricted to Scotland and Scottish material. We are unlikely to be asked to repatriate any of our collections and we will not normally seek to repatriate Scottish objects from abroad unless they fall clearly within our acquisition criteria (see 2.2 above).

Management of archives

2.3.19 We hold a substantial photographic archive largely relating to our Properties in Care and other related printed ephemera. We will be guided by the '*Code of Practice on Archives for Museums and Galleries in the United Kingdom*' (published by the Museums & Galleries Commission in 2002 (3rd ed.))

2.3.20 In keeping with Government practice, all Historic Scotland's official files selected for long-term retention are lodged with the National Archive of Scotland.

2.3.21 All project-based archives (e.g. archaeological excavation records and related documents) are deposited with the National Monuments Record (NMR) of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS)

2.4 Collecting Areas

2.4.1 Our Properties in Care cover the broad span of Scottish prehistory and history from the Neolithic to the late 20th century and our collections reflect a similar chronological range. A detailed breakdown of our collections is provided in the Survey of the Collections below (see Appendix B).

2.4.2 Our geographical collecting areas are restricted to our Properties in Care and their immediate environs (typically within the area designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument).

2.4.3 Although our Properties in Care are located within the declared collecting areas of many different museums, we seek to work closely and harmoniously with each of these museums to ensure that items of mutual interests are held in the most appropriate place (see 2.3.7 above).

2.4.4 In addition, we seek to collect purposively and selectively any item(s) formerly from or associated with our Properties in Care but now elsewhere.

2.4.5 Furthermore, we may also from time to time seek to acquire for the purposes of interpretative display examples of specific items either known or believed to have been present at a Property in Care during some period of its history.

2.4.6 Acquisitions not covered by this policy will only be made in very exceptional circumstances and only then after we have given proper consideration to the interests of other museums.

The medieval siege cannon Mons Meg at Edinburgh Castle.



3 DISPOSAL

Introduction

Historic Scotland's collections are held by us on behalf of the Scottish Ministers. All items, once acquired and registered into the collections, are therefore held in public trust and are considered inalienable. There is a strong presumption against the disposal of any items from our collections except in the most exceptional of circumstances. This statement and associated procedures cover the limited circumstances in which disposal may take place and how this will be done.

N.B. Although the general principles outlined in this document apply, this statement does not cover procedures relating to recently-excavated archaeological artefacts. These matters are covered by Scottish Treasure Trove law and we adhere strictly to the code of practice set out by the Scottish Government (see 2.3.10 above) and follow its associated procedural guidelines *Criteria for Allocation and the Allocation Process* (published in 1999).

3.1 Reasons for Disposal

- 3.1.1 Items may be removed from the collections that are too badly damaged or deteriorated to be of any further use.
- 3.1.2 Duplicate items or those whose provenance has been lost may be disposed of (typically by transfer of ownership to an accredited (or registered) museum) if, by doing so, the curatorial care of the collections is maintained or improved. Such items (particularly items without provenance) fall outwith our acquisition policy and have reduced relevance under our site interpretation policy.
- 3.1.3 Other items (not covered by 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 above) considered to be of limited or no interpretative value and to be more appropriately placed elsewhere may also be disposed of typically by transfer of ownership to an accredited (or registered) museum.
- 3.1.2 It is not our policy to offer items from our collections for sale whether as a means of disposal or for the purposes of raising funds. Our motivation for disposal is not principally financial. We seek to ensure that all items that we dispose of are retained within the public domain. Our normal and preferred method of disposal is by donation to an accredited (or registered) museum.

3.2 Authority for Disposal

- 3.2.1 The Board will be responsible for and must authorise all disposals from the collections, acting on the advice of the Collections Unit. No single member of the Collections Unit or any other person acting alone may authorise the disposal of items from the collections.

3.2.2 The Board may, under specific circumstances, give general approval to dispose and give delegated authority to the Head of Collections to act on its behalf and to take appropriate action.

3.2.3 Without prejudice to the Board's final decision, the Head of Collections (or others acting on his behalf), prior to making any recommendations on disposal to the Board, may make initial contact with possible recipients and conduct preliminary enquiries as to their suitability and interest in accepting any transfers.

3.3 Disposal of Purchases, Donations and Bequests

3.3.1 If we intend to dispose of any items acquired by purchase with funding from a source outwith the Scottish Government (e.g. a grant or charitable donation), we will take all reasonable steps to identify the original source and to inform them of our intentions and to fulfil any conditions attached to the original grant or donation.

3.3.2 We will not dispose of any donated or bequeathed items without first taking all reasonable steps to contact the original donor (or their family) and inform them of our intentions. If their consent is withheld, we will normally ask the donor to accept the return of the item(s).

3.3.3 If a donor both withholds their consent to the proposed disposal method and refuses to accept the return of items, or if all reasonable efforts fail to trace the donor or any immediate family, then the Board will not consider itself bound by the requirements of 3.3.1 above.

3.4 Disposal by Exchange

3.4.1 We will not dispose of items by exchange.

3.5 Disposal by Sale

3.5.1 We do not dispose of items by sale except under exceptional circumstances.

3.6 Disposal by Donation

3.6.1 This is our normal and preferred method of disposal.

3.6.2 We offer items to accredited (or registered) museums in Scotland

3.7 Disposal by Destruction

3.7.1 This method of disposal is only used under the most exceptional of circumstances when all other options have been exhausted or the item can no longer be preserved safely.

3.7.2 We will ensure that, once authorised, all disposals by destruction are carried out in an effective and thorough manner with due regard to any legal requirements or constraints.

3.8 Disposal Procedure

- 3.8.1 We will ensure that all disposals from our collections are conducted in an open manner and that the decision-making process is transparent and open to scrutiny.
- 3.8.2 When a disposal (by all means other than destruction) has been agreed and authorised by the Board, the items will be offered, typically as a donation (or exceptionally as a loan), to an accredited (or registered) Scottish museum.
- 3.8.3 A member of the Collections Unit will normally attempt to identify a specific museum (typically the one nearest to the Property in Care from which the items came) to which items may be offered. If this is not possible, details of the intended disposal will be publicised through Museums Galleries Scotland and potential recipients will be given 6 weeks from the date of the announcement to respond.
- 3.8.4 If more than one museum responds, they will be encouraged to reach an agreement between themselves. If this cannot be done, the Board will choose the recipient museum on advice from the Head of Collections.
- 3.8.5 Typically, by long-standing arrangement, if no local museum seeks to acquire item(s) from Properties in Care, the National Museums of Scotland will accept them as items from monuments of national importance. However, exceptionally, if no responses are received and the National Museums of Scotland are unwilling to accept the item(s), the Board may at its discretion donate the items to an organisation other than an accredited (or registered) museum. Donations to an individual may be made only under exceptional circumstances.
- 3.8.6 If all other avenues for disposal have been exhausted, the Board may exceptionally authorise the destruction of items.

3.9 Procedures following Disposal

- 3.9.1 Full records will be kept of all disposal decisions and of the item(s) involved in accordance with SPECTRUM procedures on deaccession and disposal.
- 3.9.2 All documentation (including photographic records) associated with items disposed of by whatever means (other than destruction) will be passed onto the recipient within one month.



Clockwise from top left: Mortar at Fort George; detail from portrait of Peter Wood the whaler by Sir Henry Raeburn, also at Trinity House; teapot at Arnol blackhouse; early-medieval comb found at Jedburgh Abbey.

Appendix A

Definitions

“The Board” – Historic Scotland’s Senior Management Team is the governing body for the agency. Meetings are attended by the group directors and chaired by the Director and Chief Executive who is accountable to the Scottish Ministers for the operation and performance of the agency.

“Collections” – any item entered in Historic Scotland’s Collections database, whether as gift or purchase, together with any item not entered in the database, but in the possession of Historic Scotland at 1 July 1999, which was donated or purchased with the intention that it should become part of the collections.

“Head of Collections” – the senior professional officer responsible to Historic Scotland’s Board for setting and maintaining appropriate professional standards in the care and maintenance of Historic Scotland’s collections.

“Collections Registrar” – the professional officer responsible for movement control (including loans administration) and documentation of Historic Scotland’s collections to the appropriate SPECTRUM standards.

“Collections Manager” – the professional officer responsible for the day-to-day care of specific collections within defined geographical regions. Currently we have two Collections Managers – one covering Properties in Care in the north and central west of Scotland and the other, Properties in Care in the south and central east of Scotland.



Above: Sign found at Stanley Mills.

Whaling harpoon on display at Trinity House.



Appendix B

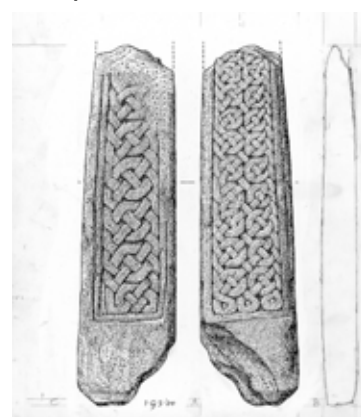
SURVEY OF THE COLLECTIONS

1.1 Introduction

Historic Scotland's registered collections are recorded on a centrally held computerised collections database maintained by the Collections Registrar. This survey is a 'snapshot' based on an analysis of data held on that database in April 2009. Although new records are actively being created (notably as a result of our carved stone inventory programme) and existing ones updated, the statistics given below are a good indication of the current character and management status of our collections.

1.2 Location

The vast majority of Historic Scotland's collections are held (whether on public display or in store) at its Properties in Care throughout Scotland. The nature and size of these site-specific collections varies but, at the time of this survey, portable or semi-portable artefacts were recorded as being present at 114 of Historic Scotland's 345 Properties in Care. In addition, parts of several collections (not normally exceeding 10% of the entire collection) may be located in our Edinburgh-based stores awaiting study, further documentation, or re-display or may be undergoing conservation treatment at either Historic Scotland Conservation Centre or another conservation laboratory or workshop. All movements are logged and tracked using both the collections database and paper records.



Above: Drawings of a medieval cross-slab at Whithorn Priory.

1.3 Management Status

Historic Scotland's Collections Unit is actively engaged in a programme to ensure that all registered objects in the collection are marked with their accession numbers.

Photography is an important aid to visual recognition particularly when dealing with large numbers of similar objects (e.g. architectural carved stone fragments) in the collections. At present, approximately 42% of the collection has been photographed and linked to the database. As basic record photography continues, the focus of effort continues to improve our library holding of high quality images of the most significant pieces in the collection. The Photographic Unit currently undertakes this work.

Our intention is to provide wider public and research access to our collections through direct links via our website, Properties in Care microsites, Historic Scotland's PICTION image library and collaborative projects such as SCRAN and the Public Catalogue Foundation. The acquisition of high quality digital images will be a key element in this proposed new initiative.

1.4 Summary of Collection

The collections documented on the Collections Database break down as follows:

Classification	Subcategories	Total	%	Loans
Architectural		13053	56.16%	19
Carved Stones	(6705)			
Other building components	(5742)			
Crosses, Funerary & Sculptural stones	(606)			
Archaeology		3374	14.52%	285
Militaria		2923	12.58%	722
Arms & Armour	(1738)			
Other Militaria	(1185)			
Social, Industrial & Maritime History		2513	10.81%	182
Social History	(1421)			
Industrial	(735)			
Maritime	(357)			
Books, Archives & Photographs		684	2.94%	25
Fine & Decorative Art		475	1.93%	56
Fine Art	(437)			
Decorative Art	(38)			
Numismatics		347	2.94%	19
Other		173	0.63%	15
Replicas & Models	(108)			
Ceremonial & Regalia	(38)			
Natural History	(26)			
Ethnography	(1)			
Total		23542	100.00%	1323

85% of the registered collections are 'owned' by Historic Scotland i.e. held in public trust on behalf of the Scottish Ministers. 5.61% (1323 items) of the documented collections are on loan to Historic Scotland. The Seafield Collection, given to the nation in lieu of death duties in 1978, makes up 7.93% (1866 items) of the documented collection.

Approximately 2% of the registered collections have been given to us as donations or bequests.

1.5 Architectural

1.5.1 Architectural Carved Stone

Sub-categories

Arch springer, Column capital, Corbel, Window tracery, Voussoir, etc.

Properties in Care (with collections under this category)

Aberdour Castle	Edzell Castle	Linlithgow Palace
Arbroath Abbey	Eileach-an-Naoimh	Meikle
Ardchattan Priory	Elgin Cathedral	Melrose Abbey
Balvaird Castle	Fort Charlotte	Restenneth Priory
Beaulieu Priory	Fortrose Cathedral	Ruthwell Church
Blackness Castle	Glasgow Cathedral	Seton Collegiate Church
Bothwell Castle	Glenluce Abbey	Skelmorlie Aisle
Broch of Gurness	Hailes Castle	Skipness Palace
Broch of Birsay	Holyrood Abbey	Smailholm Tower
Caerlaverock Castle	Huntly Castle	Spynie Palace
Cambuskenneth Abbey	Inchcolm Abbey	St Andrews Cathedral
Castle Semple Collegiate Church	Inchmahome Priory	St Blane's Chapel
Craignethan Castle	Iona Abbey & Nunnery	St Clement's Church
Crossraguel Abbey	Jedburgh Abbey	St Machar's Cathedral
Deer Abbey	Iona Abbey	St Mary's Chapel
Dirleton Castle	Keills Chapel	St Serf's Priory
Dryburgh Abbey	Kelso Abbey	St Triduana's Chapel
Dumbarton Castle	Kildalton	St Vigean's
Dunblane Cathedral	Kildrummy Castle	Stirling Castle
Dundrennan Abbey	Kilmartin Church	Sweetheart Abbey
Dunfermline Abbey	Kilmory Chapel	Urquhart Castle
Dunkeld Cathedral	Kinneil House	Whithorn Priory
Dunstaffnage Castle & Chapel	Kirkmadrine Church	
Edinburgh Castle	Lincluden Collegiate Church	
	Lindsay Burial Aisle	

Donors

Dr W McD Selby (Whithorn Priory, 1923) – a cross slab found locally at Elrig Farm;

Lenders

St Leonard’s School, St Andrews (St Andrews Cathedral)

Borrowers

The National Museums of Scotland (Jedburgh Abbey);

1.5.2 Other Building Components

Sub-categories

Detached building components (e.g. brick; wood; tiles; plaster; window glass, slate; etc.); furnishings & fittings (ex situ) (e.g. doors, fireplaces, gates, etc.).

Properties in Care (with collections under this category)

Arbroath Abbey	Edinburgh Castle	Linlithgow Palace
Glasgow Cathedral (Munich Glass collection)	Fort George	Melrose Abbey
Direlton Castle	Edzell Castle	Rowallan Castle
Dumbarton Castle	Huntley Castle	
	Inchcolm Abbey	

Donors

None

Lenders

None

Borrowers

None

1.5.3 Crosses, Funerary & Sculptural Stones

Sub-categories

Crosses, funerary effigies, heraldic panels, inscribed stones, sculptural stones (including Pictish and Early Christian)



Right: The Monreith Cross at Whithorn Priory.

Properties in Care (with collections under this category)

Ardchattan Priory	Huntly Castle	St Machar's Cathedral
Arbroath Abbey	Inchcolm Abbey (Pictish)	St Serf's Priory (Pictish & Early Christian)
Broch of Gurness (Pictish)	Inchmahome Priory	St Vigean's (Early Christian & Pictish)
Dumbarton Castle	Iona Abbey (Early Christian)	Seton Collegiate Church
Deer Abbey	Jedburgh Abbey	Skara Brae
Dundrennan Abbey	Kilmartin Churchyard & Church	Sweetheart Abbey
Dunfermline Abbey and Palace	Lincluden Collegiate Church	Whithorn Priory (Early Christian)
Dunkeld Cathedral (Pictish)	Linlithgow Palace	
Edzell Castle	Meikle (Pictish & Early Christian)	
Elgin Cathedral (including Pictish)	Melrose Abbey	
Fortrose Cathedral	St Andrews Cathedral (Pictish & Early Christian)	

Donors

None

Lenders

Rothsay Museum, Bute (St Blane's Chapel)

MUSA (Museum of St Andrews University)

Borrowers

None



Right: Startled stag carved on a Pictish stone at St Vigean's Museum.

1.6 Archaeology

Sub-categories

Typically by material(s) (e.g. bone, glass, horn, leather, iron, copper alloy, pottery, stone, wood, etc) and by functional groups (e.g. brooch, comb, coin, knife, pounder, etc.) where identified.

Properties in Care (with collections under this category)

Arbroath Abbey	Glenluce Abbey	Smailholm Tower
Broch of Gurness	Jarlshof	St Andrews Cathedral
Brough of Birsay	Jedburgh Abbey	Stirling Castle
Cadzow Castle	Kildrummy Castle	Tantallon Castle
Caerlaverock Castle	Linlithgow Palace	Whithorn Priory
Dirleton Castle	Melrose Abbey	
Edinburgh Castle	Skara Brae	

Donors

Mr B S Cunliffe, Newton Stewart (Whithorn Priory, 1923) – 33 items including polished stone axes, stone pounders, whetstones, spindle whorls, jet armlet cores – all found locally;

Dr J S Richardson, former Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments (Whithorn Priory) – 9 potsherds;

Dr J H Douglas (Whithorn Priory) – an incised pebble used as a pivot stone;

Mr J M Alves (Whithorn Priory) – a stone spindle whorl;

Mr J Pirie (Whithorn Priory) – 14 items including stone spindle whorls, flints, whetstones, line sinkers and fragments of jet armlets – all found locally;

Mrs Stewart (Whithorn Priory) – jet spindle whorl found locally;

Mrs Hugh Richardson (Whithorn Priory) – stone line sinker found locally

The Rev. R S G Anderson (Whithorn Priory, 1927) – 24 items including a cross slab, stone hammers, weights, discs, spindle whorls – all found locally – and a flint arrowhead from Torrs, Glenluce Sands and a pivot stone from Cornwall Port, Mochram;

The Rev. J G Scoular (Whithorn Priory) – a stone line sinker found locally;

Mr S T Morrison (Whithorn Priory) – a pivot stone found locally;

Mr W J Rowe (Whithorn Priory) – a stone line sinker and spindle whorl found locally;

Mr A Nicholson (Whithorn Priory) – an incised stone found locally.

Lenders

The National Museums of Scotland (Bonawe Iron Furnace, Dirleton Castle, Jedburgh Abbey, Tantallon Castle, Skara Brae);

Tankerness House Museum, Orkney (Skara Brae, 1998);

Orkney Natural History Society (Skara Brae, 1998) – Neolithic bone necklace

Borrowers

The National Museums of Scotland (Glenluce 1998) – medieval waterpipes (displayed in Museum of Scotland);

1.7 Militaria

1.7.1 Arms & Armament

Sub-categories

Armour, Artillery, Edged weapons, Firearms, Polearms, etc.

Properties in Care (with collections under this category)

Bonawe Iron Furnace	Fort George	Rothesay Castle
Dumbarton Castle	Fort Charlotte	Stirling Castle
Dunstaffnage Castle	Hackness Battery	Tantallon Castle
Edinburgh Castle	Linlithgow Palace	

Donors

The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland ('Mons Meg', Edinburgh Castle 1919);

Mr I Huntington (Bonawe Iron Furnace, 1978) – cast iron cannonball made at the Furnace;

Mr Muirhead Moffat (Dumbarton Castle) – two-handed sword;

Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's) Regiment (Dumbarton Castle)
– 25 polearms

Lenders

National Museums of Scotland, Scottish United Services Museum (Fort George 1978)

– 'The Seafield Collection' – a large collection of C18th arms (muskets, swords, pikes, etc.) and military accoutrements (knapsacks, ammunition pouches, caps and regimental drum), formerly owned by the Dowager Duchess of Seafield, whose ancestor Sir James Grant, as Lord Lieutenant of Invernessshire in the 1780's, raise and equipped a private militia – the Strathspey Fencibles. The collection was given to the nation in lieu of death duties in 1978 and has been displayed at the Fort since that date. On long loan (10 years renewable)

The Royal Armouries (Edinburgh Castle, Stirling Castle, Dumbarton Castle)

Borrowers

National Trust for Scotland (Culloden Centre)



Above: Row of 18th-century muskets: part of the Seafield Collection on display at Fort George.

1.7.2 Other Militaria

Sub-categories

Badges, Buttons, Batons, etc.

Properties in Care (with collections under this category)

Arbroath Abbey	Dumbarton Castle	Fort George
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Donors

None

Lenders

The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Regimental Museum (Dumbarton Castle)

Borrowers

None

1.8 Social, Industrial and Maritime History

1.8.1. Social History

Sub-categories

Domestic, Personal, Leisure & Recreation, Ecclesiastical, Furniture, Clocks & Scientific Instruments, Musical Instruments & Accessories, Engineering & Machinery, Trade & Industry, Weights & Measures, Maritime.

Properties in Care (with collections under this category)

Arbroath Abbey	Dumbarton Castle	New Abbey Corn Mill
Arnol Blackhouse	Edinburgh Castle	Smailholm Tower
Blackness Castle	Fort George	St Andrews Cathedral
Bonawe Iron Furnace	Hackness Battery	Stanley Mills
Caerlaverock Castle	Kinnaird Head Lighthouse	Stirling Castle
Dallas Dhu Distillery	Linlithgow Palace	Trinity House
Doone Castle	Melrose Abbey	

1.8.2 Industrial History

Properties in Care (with collections under this category)

Biggar Gasworks	Dallas Dhu Distillery	Stanley Mills
Bonawe Iron Furnace	New Abbey Corn Mill	Tormiston Mill

1.8.3 Maritime History

Properties in Care (with collections under this category)

Kinnaird Head Lighthouse

Trinity House

Donors

Mrs Kate Gairns (Stanley Mills)

Mr I Huntingdon (Bonawe Iron Furnace, 1982)

Miss Macdonald (Arbroath Abbey, 1938) – ‘The Macdonald Collection’ 293 items;

Lenders

The Blair Charitable Trust (Edinburgh Castle)

Mr Alasdair Murrie

Museum on the Mound (Edinburgh Castle)

Perth Museum & Art Gallery (Edinburgh Castle)

The Trustees of the National Museums of Scotland
(Edinburgh Castle, New Abbey Corn Mill)

The Royal Collections Trust (Edinburgh Castle)

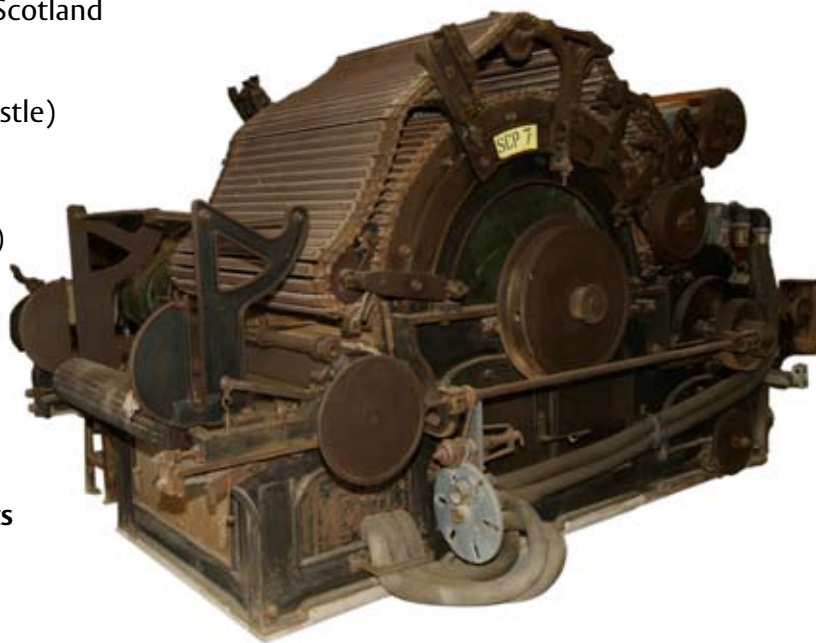
Royal Armouries

Royal Bank of Scotland (Edinburgh Castle)

Borrowers

None

Below: One of four 1950s cotton-carding machines still in place at Stanley Mills.



1.9 Archives

1.9.1 Books, Photographs & Documents

Sub-categories

Seals, Charters, Deeds, Ledgers, etc.

Properties in Care (with collections under this category)

Arbroath Abbey

Iona Abbey

Serf’s Prioory

Bonawe Iron Furnace

Kinnaird Head

Stirling Castle

Dumbarton Castle

Kinneil House

Trinity House

Edinburgh Castle

Melrose Abbey

Whithorn Prioory

Elgin Cathedral

St Andrews Cathedral

Fort George

Stanley Mills

Donors

None

Lenders

None

Borrowers

Museum of Scottish Lighthouses – under management agreement for curation of content of Kinnaird Head Lighthouse

1.10 Numismatics

Sub-categories

Communion tokens; counters; coins & banknotes; medals, trade tokens.

Properties in Care (with collections under this category)

Arbroath Abbey (Macdonald Collection)	Fort George Inchcolm Abbey	St Andrews Cathedral Stanley Mills
Caerlaverock Castle	Kisimul Castle	Trinity House
Direlton Castle	Linlithgow Palace	Whithorn Priory
Dumbarton Castle	Melrose Abbey	Donors
Edinburgh Castle	Smailholm Tower	

Mr J C McKinnell (Whithorn Priory) – 2 communion tokens from Whithorn;

Mr J Pirie (Whithorn Priory) – 5 items; a Roman coin and 4 communion tokens from Whithorn and Glasserton;

The Rev J G Scoular (Whithorn Priory) – 4 communion tokens from Glasserton;

Mrs Hope Henderson (Whithorn Priory) – 8 communion tokens from Glasserton, Kirkmabreck, Mochrum, Stranraer, Whithorn and Wigtown;

Mrs Murray (Whithorn Priory) – 2 communion tokens from Edinburgh and Kirkinner;

Mr W McGowan (Whithorn Priory) – 49 communion tokens from Sorbie and Whithorn

Lenders

None

Borrowers

None

1.11 Fine & Decorative Art

Sub-categories

By media (e.g. oil paintings, watercolours, engravings, charcoal, pen & ink, etc.)

1.11.1 Fine Art

Properties in Care (with collections under this category)

Arbroath Abbey	Edinburgh Castle	Trinity House
Dumbarton Castle	Melrose Abbey	

1.11.2 Decorative Art

Properties in Care (with collections under this category)

Arbroath Abbey	Edinburgh Castle	Trinity House
Dumbarton Castle	Melrose Abbey	

1.11.3 Textiles

Properties in Care (with collections under this category)

Stirling Castle	Smailholm Castle
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Donors

The Saltire Society (Smailholm Tower)

Lenders

ADR Wright (Stirling Castle)

Biggar Museum Trust (Biggar Gasworks)

Earl of Mar and Kellie (Edinburgh Castle)

Huw Dalrymple (Edinburgh Castle)

Inverclyde Council (Newark Castle)

James N. Madison (Edinburgh Castle)

Moffat Scott (Arbroath Abbey)

Royal Scottish Academy (Stirling Castle)

Scottish National Portrait Gallery (Edinburgh Castle)

The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Regimental Museum

The Royal Collection Trust (Edinburgh Castle)

The Royal Hospital Chelsea (Edinburgh Castle)

The Trustees of the National Museums of Scotland (Edinburgh Castle)

Borrowers

The National Galleries of Scotland (Duff House)



Above: Embossed fragment of a leather mitt found at Caerlaverock Castle.

1.12 Other Categories

Sub-categories

Replicas & Models, Ceremonial & Regalia, Natural History & Ethnography

Properties in Care (with collections under this category)

Arnol Blackhouse	Fort George	Threave Castle
Bonawe Iron Furnace	Jedburgh Abbey	Urquhart Castle
Broch of Gurness	Rothesay Castle	Whithorn Priory
Cardoness Castle	Skara Brae	
Edinburgh Castle	Smailholm Tower	

1.12.1 Ceremonial

Sub-categories

Regalia

Properties in Care (with collections under this category)

Edinburgh Castle	Trinity House
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1.12.2 Replicas and Models

Properties in Care (with collections under this category)

Edinburgh Castle	Rothesay Castle
Fort George	Skara Brae

1.12.3 Natural History

Properties in Care (with collections under this category)

Arbroath Abbey	Dumbarton Castle	Trinity House
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1.12.3 Ethnography

Properties in Care (with collections under this category)

Dumbarton Castle

Donors

None

Lenders

Bute Estates (Rothesay Castle)

Below: Military uniform on display at Dumbarton Castle.



Summary of collections at Properties in Care

Region/Site	No. of Objects
South Region	
Biggar Gasworks	67
Blackness Castle	43
Bothwell Castle	75
Cadzow Castle	60
Caerlaverock Castle	609
Cardoness Castle	1
Castle Semple Collegiate Church	2
Craigmillar Castle	15
Crookston Castle	1
Dirleton Castle	136
Dryburgh Abbey	323
Dundrennan Abbey	1013
Dunglass Collegiate Church	14
Glasgow Cathedral	2218
Glenluce Abbey	260
Hailes Castle	11
Hermitage Castle	27
Jedburgh Abbey	1036
Kelso Abbey	7
Kirkmadrine Church	7
Lincluden Collegiate Church	4
Linlithgow Palace	1164
Melrose Abbey	3734
New Abbey Mill	53
Ruthwell Church	1
Seton Collegiate Church	50
Skelmorlie Aisle	2
Smailholm Tower	142
St Bride's Chapel, Douglas	26
Sweetheart Abbey	92
Tantallon Castle	181
Torphichen Preceptory	33
Whithorn Priory Museum	461
Central Region	
Aberdour Castle	66
Arbroath Abbey	827
Ardchattan Priory	16
Argyll's Lodging	1
Bonawe Iron Furnace	108
Broughty Castle	3
Cambuskenneth Abbey	102
Claypotts Castle	2
Craignethan Castle	171
Crossraguel Abbey	172
Doune Castle	25

Region/Site	No. of Objects
Dumbarton Castle	486
Dunblane Cathedral	32
Dunfermline Abbey and Palace	145
Dunkeld Cathedral	23
Dunstaffnage Castle	12
Edzell Castle	71
Eileach-an-Naoimh	1
Elcho Castle	4
Inchcolm Abbey	41
Inch Kenneth Chapel	10
Inchmahome Priory	17
Iona Abbey	275
Keills Chapel	37
Kildalton, Islay	1
Kilmartin Churchyard & Church	33
Kilmory Chapel	41
Kinneil House	13
Lindsay Burial Aisle	6
Lochranza Castle	1
Meikle	35
Newark Castle	20
Restenneth Priory	11
Rothsay Castle	7
Rowallan Castle	21
Skipness Castle	1
St Andrews Cathedral	503
St Blane's Church	1
St Mary's Chapel, Rothsay	3
St Serf's Priory	8
St Vigean's	42
Stanley Mills	529
Stirling Castle	631
North Region	
Arnol	186
Beaulieu Priory	15
Bishop's and Earl's Palace	1
Broch Of Gurness	59
Brough Of Birsay	95
Castle of Old Wick	7
Clickimin Broch	9
Corgarff Castle	2
Dallas Dhu Distillery	26
Deer Abbey	15
Duff House	16
Elgin Cathedral	622
Fort Charlotte	6

Region/Site	No. of Objects
Fort George	2388
Fortrose Cathedral	28
Hackness Battery	3
Huntly Castle	91
Jarlshof	84
Kildrummy Castle	63
Kinkell Church	1
Kinnaird Head	214
Kisimul Castle	13
Ring of Brodgar	1
Skara Brae	275
Spynie Palace	131
St Clement's Church, Rodel	8
St Machar's Cathedral	32
St Peter's Kirk, Duffus	40
Threave Castle	1
Tolquhon Castle	24
Tormiston Mill	33
Urquhart Castle	247
Edinburgh	
Edinburgh Castle	755
Holyrood Abbey	26
Holyrood Park	2
Palace of Holyroodhouse	6
St Triduana's Chapel	48
Trinity House	1050