Appendix to Observations on Vitrified Forts.

17. Dun Evan, north-east of Inverness.
18. Dun Daviot, south-east of Inverness.
19. Dun le Chatti, near Church of Duncally.
20. Dun Ardail, near General's Hut.
21. Tor Doim, 3 miles south from Fort Augustus.
22. Dun Dhaingall, near Ben Nevis.
23. Arasaid, se.
24. Dun Fion, west of Inverness.
25. Castle Sperin, do.
27. Dun an-Avor, near Dingwall.
29. Ord of Kessock, north of Moray Firth.
30. Sutors of Cromarty; (2 vitrified sites said to be in Cromarty.)
31. Dun Croicht, Sutherland.
32. Island in Loch Sunart.
33. Island in Loch T取消us (This Loch is connected with Loch Sunart).
34. Dun Mac Sniochain.
35. Dun Creich, Sutherland.
36. Island in Loch Tekness.
37. Dunskeig Hill, parish of Kilcalmonell.
38. Bay of Carradale.
39. Dun Gall.
40. Kyles of Bute.
41. Cowdenknows, Berwicksire.
42. Anworth.
43. The Most of the Mark.
44. Castle Gower, in Bute.
45. Galloway.

It was not before this sheet was in a corrected state, ready for the press, that I received the Heidelberg new journal entitled the "Jahrbuch fur Mineralogie, Geognosie," &c. conducted by Messrs Von Leonhard and Bronn, in the first number of which is an essay by the first-named gentleman upon the vitrified forts of Scotland. The scientific professor has reposed upon the theory of Williams, as revived by Dr Macculloch, which I believe, is the only one known to continental geologists. I am sorry that I am precluded, by the greatest part of my Dissertation being already printed off, from noticing the curious observations of the writer on the effects of the artificial heat thus induced, when compared with the result of volcanic energy upon rocks of similar character. The resemblance, to which I have myself many years since adverted in various papers which I have read on vitrified forts, is often very striking; and when I proceed to explain some of my illustrations in detail, a suitable opportunity will recur to me to notice the valuable remarks of M. Von Leonhard.

XII.—Collections relative to Vitrified Sites.—To be continued in the succeeding Parts of the Society's Transactions.

[Read at various Meetings of the Society.]

It is known to many members of the Society, that much of my preceding Dissertation was originally intended as an introduction to a detailed description of all or most of the vitrified forts of Scotland, and that as I was apprehensive that the length to which the treatise might extend would be found incompatible with its appearance in the Society's Transactions, it was possible that I might print the whole at my private charge, in a distinct volume. Unforeseen events, however, interrupted my investigations long before they had arrived at an unreasonable extent.

In the course of fulfilling the object I had in view, I was honoured by Sir George Mackenzie, and Mr George Anderson, Secretary to the Northern Institution of Inverness, with excellent descriptive accounts of many vitrified forts (as they are named), which had been examined by them, for which I cannot too highly express my grateful acknowledgments.

These documents I would now transfer as a portion of the Society's Transactions, having been read, as I received them, at various meetings during the time I held the office of Secretary. My own illustrations will be offered when a future Fasciculus is printed; and as I am on the eve of setting out for a summer's excursion to the more unfrequented parts of Scotland, I hope to make some little addition to my collections.

In my Essay (page 173) I have stated my reasons for the expectation that vitrified sites ought to be expected in Norway. As the establishment of such a fact would throw no inconsiderable light upon the history of Scottish vitrification, I would suggest to our Secretary, Mr Donald Gregory, to omit no opportunity, in his official capacity, to ascertain among our learned Scandinavian correspondents this doubtful point. But I need make no appeal to this gentleman's activity and discernment, of which the Society for more than two sessions has had the most gratifying proofs.

S. HIBBERT.

 Manor Place, Edinburgh, April 31, 1831.