

had probably a chapel and place of interment within the bounds of the burgh. In the Old Taxatio there is entered "Kinneff cum capella," and this *capella* is more likely to have been at Bervie than at Barras in the same parish. In other words, the cause of the disjunction of Bervie from Kinneff was, in all likelihood, not the mere extent of the parish, but the claims of Bervie as already possessing the population and ecclesiastical appliances without the parochial status. Of the priests, however, who served there in the pre-Reformation period we have no record whatever, and this chalice and paten were placed to honour the tomb of some priest now unknown, who rests from his labours, and to the world is nameless.

MONDAY, 11th June 1883.

ARTHUR MITCHELL, M.D., LL.D., Vice-President,  
in the Chair.

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

Rev. DONALDSON ROSE, Minister of the Free Church, Brechin.  
JAMES B. KERR, Banker, Kelso.

The following Donations to the Museum and Library were laid on the table, and thanks voted to the Donors :—

(1.) By GEORGE HAMILTON, Skene House.

Cup-shaped Stone, a circular Boulder of granite, flattish above and below,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter and 6 inches thick, with shallow cup-shaped hollows of about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter and 1 inch deep on its opposite surfaces, found in a Stone Circle at Skene, Aberdeenshire.

(2.) By J. H. RIVETT-CARNAC, C.I.E., &c., F.S.A. Scot.

Steel for flint, mounted in brass-bound leather case, with chatelaine of pins, ear and tooth-picks, pincers, &c., from Dakri in Kumaon, North-Western India.

String of thirty Beads of glass or stone; one flat Spindle-whorl of stone, pierced in the centre; two flat Spindle-whorls of stone, unpierced; one Spindle-whorl of burnt clay, in form of a truncated cone; one Bead of stone, unpierced. [See the subsequent Communication by Mr Rivett-Carnac.]

(3.) By the TRUSTEES OF THE INDIAN MUSEUM.

Catalogue and Handbook of the Archæological Collections in the India Museum. Part i. By John Anderson, M.D. Calcutta, 1883. 8vo.

(4.) By the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

Archæological Survey of Southern India. Lists of Remains in the Presidency of Madras. By Robert Sewell. Vol. i. Madras, 1882. 4to.

(5.) By HEW MORRISON, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

Guide to Sutherland and Caithness. 12mo. Edinburgh, 1883.

(6.) By the SENATUS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The Edinburgh University Calendar, 1883-84.

(7.) By LAUCHLAN MACKINNON, Elfordleigh, the Author.

Genealogical Account of the Family of Mackinnon. Privately Printed. 1882.

(8.) By D. DOUGLAS, 15 Castle Street, the Publisher.

Scotland in Pagan Times—The Iron Age. The Rhind Lectures in Archæology for 1881. By Joseph Anderson, LL.D. Edinburgh, 1883.

(9.) By the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, London.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London. (Second Series.) Vol. viii. Nos. 4-6; vol. ix. No. 1—Archæologia; vol. xlvii. part 1.

(10.) By the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Journal of the British Archæological Association. Vol. xxviii. parts 2-4, and vol. xxix. part 1.

(11.) By the ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The Archæological Journal. Nos. 154-157.

(12.) By the CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Archæologia Cambrensis. The Journal of the Cambrian Archæological Association. (Fourth Series.) Nos. 49-52.

(13.) By the ROYAL HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION  
OF IRELAND.

The Journal of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland. Nos. 50-53.

(14.) By the ROYAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN ANTIQUARIES, Copen-  
hagen.

Aarboger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed. 1882, parts 2-4, and 1883,  
part 1.

Memoires de La Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord. 1881.

(15.) By the ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE, &c., through Dr HANS  
HILDEBRAND, Royal Antiquary of Sweden.

Teckningar ur Svenska Statens Historiska Museum. Parts 1, 2.

Svenska Sigiler fran Medeltiden. Vol. i.

Anglo-Saxiska Mynt i Svenska Kongl. Myntkabinettet. Stockholm,  
1881.

Minnespenningar ofver Svenska Man och Qvinnor. Stockholm, 1860.

Sveriges Konungahusets Minnespenningar. Stockholm, 1874-75.

Antiquarisk Tidskrift for Sverige. Vols. iv., v., vi.

Kongl. Vitterhets Historie och Antiquitets Manadsblad. 1872-1881.

(16.) By the SWEDISH SOCIETY OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHY.

Ymer, Tidskrift utgiven af Svenska Sällskapet for Anthropologi och Geografi. 1882-83.

(17.) By the NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The Numismatic Chronicle and Journal of the Numismatic Society. 1882, parts 2, 3, 4, and 1883, part 1.

(18.) By Rev. BEAVER H. BLACKER, M.A., the Editor.

Gloucestershire Notes and Queries. July 1882 to January 1883.

(19.) By the ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. Vol. xii.

(20.) By JAMES B. KERR, F.S.A. Scot., Kelso.

Manuscript in the handwriting of Sir Walter Scott, apparently a rough draft:—

V E R S E S

WRITTEN

BY

THE COUNTESS OF WOLLENLUSS

*Reques(t)<sup>1</sup> a Russian Lady*

“Lady they say thy native land  
 Unlike this clime of fruit and flowers<sup>2</sup>  
 Loves like the minstrels northern strain  
 The sterner share of natures powers  
 Even Beautys powers of Empery  
 Decay in the decaying bowers<sup>3</sup>  
 Untill even you may set<sup>4</sup> a task  
 Too heavy for the poet's powers

<sup>1</sup> The *t* is wanting.

<sup>2</sup> Originally written, “clime of fruit flowers and.”

<sup>3</sup> “sun” obliterated before bowers.”

<sup>4</sup> The word “set” is twice written.

"Mortals in vain—so says the Text  
 Seek grapes from briars from thistles corn  
 Say can fair Wollenluss expect  
 Fruit from a withered Scottish thorn  
 Time once there was alas but now  
 That time returns not now again  
 The shades upon the Dial cast  
~~Indelibly~~<sup>1</sup>  
 Proceed but pass not back again

"Yet in this land of lengthened day  
 Where April wear the autumns hue<sup>2</sup>  
 Awakened by the genial ray  
 Thoughts of past visions strive to blow  
 The blood grows<sup>3</sup> warm the nerves expand  
 The stiffened fingers take the pen  
 And"

Mr Kerr has communicated some notes regarding this manuscript to the *Proceedings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club* for 1879. From these notes it appears that the MS. was obtained in 1878 from the niece of John Nicholson, the faithful valet of Sir Walter Scott, who died at Kelso in 1841. It seems to be the rough draft of some verses written at Rome in April 1832, when Sir Walter was very infirm. In Lockhart's *Life* it is mentioned that when at Rome, a lady had requested him to do something which was disagreeable to him. He was asked whether he had consented. His answer was "Yes—why, as I am now good for nothing else, I think it as well to be good-natured." Perhaps this anecdote may refer to the Countess of Wolkonsky. In the grounds of the villa Wolkonsky at Rome there is a monument erected to Sir Walter Scott's memory. It is a pillar, about 3 feet high, with a broken top, and bearing the inscription—

<sup>1</sup> The line beginning with "Indelibly" obliterated was not completed, and the following line substituted.

<sup>2</sup> This line was originally "When April wear autumnal wreath," and "hue" is altered from "glow."

<sup>3</sup> Originally "glows."

A Walter Scott  
 La douce lampe  
 De nos veilles  
 S'est éteinte.

The Countess Wolkonsky belonged to a well-known family of Polish extraction, and though the reading of the MS. is certainly "the Countess Wollenluss," it seems probable that Sir Walter, in his extreme illness and weakness, had mistaken or half-forgotten the name.

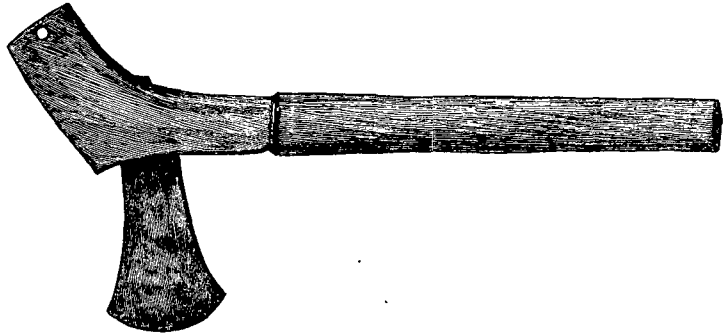
### LIST OF PURCHASES

Acquired by the Purchase Committee for the Museum and Library,  
*30th November 1882 to 2nd June 1883.*

1. Bronze Palstave or Winged Celt, found at Drumfad, Blackford, Perthshire,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches across the cutting face, the extremities of the wings slightly bent over the shaft.
2. Old Scotch Lock and Key.
3. Flat Highland Powder-horn,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, and 4 inches wide at the base, ornamented with circles of interlaced work and geometrical patterns, and having the initials D. M. and the date 1669.
4. Carved Ivory Comb, double-edged, the centre ornamented with a pattern of foliaceous scrolls, stated to have been found near the ruins of the Nunnery, North Berwick.
5. Wrought iron Toaster, from Inverkeithing.
6. Large Highland Powder-horn, 17 inches by  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches, plain.
7. Quaich of Bell-metal, the bottom enclosing a coin of James VII.
8. Variegated Bead of serpentine,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter, found in the river Lyon, near Fortingall.
9. Wrought iron Finial, from an old house in Blyth's Close, Edinburgh.
10. Polished Stone Celt,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length by  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches across the cutting face, from High Slock, Kirkmaiden; and twenty Arrow-heads of flint, from Glenluce, Wigtownshire.

11. Carved Highland Powder-horn, 15 inches by  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches, with pewter mounting of the mouth, and the initials D. G. and the date 1680.
12. Wooden Case, carved and inscribed with couplets, of the seventeenth century.
13. Polished Celt,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches across the cutting face, from Harrow Hope, near Stobo, Peeblesshire.
14. Two Sepulchral Urns, one cinerary, 9 inches high and 7 inches diameter, the other of food-vessel type,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches high by  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches diameter, both found near Drumshargard, Cambuslang, Lanarkshire.
15. Two Carved Oak Panels, with dragonesque ornamentation.
16. Penannular Gold Armlet (broken), found in the Western Isles.
17. Four polished Stone Celts, viz., of sandstone,  $9\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length by 3 inches across the cutting face, from Corennie, Cluny; of sandstone,  $8\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length by 3 inches across the cutting face, from Corse, Coull; of gneiss,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length by  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches across the cutting face, from Williamston, Kincardine O'Neill; of gneiss,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by 3 inches across the cutting face, from Hill of Mortlach, Lumphanan, Aberdeenshire.
18. Bronze Palstave or Winged Celt, 6 inches long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches across the cutting face, found near Peterhead.
19. Twelve Arrow-heads of Flint, from Aberdeenshire.
20. Wrought iron Toaster, from Dunfermline.
21. Three basket-hilted Broadswords.
22. Small Sepulchral Urn,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches high by  $4\frac{5}{8}$  inches diameter, found at Yetholm.
23. Arrow-head of Flint, from Jedburgh, and Whetstone, from Lammermuir.
24. Large wedge-shaped Hammer of greenstone,  $9\frac{1}{4}$  inches by 4 inches, perforated, found near Roslin.
25. Polished Stone Celt,  $5\frac{3}{8}$  inches in length by 3 inches across the cutting face, found at the Loch of Menteth.
26. Flint Arrow-head, found at Doune, Perthshire.

27. Five Spears, and iron Hatchet (of the form of the Bronze flat Celt) in its handle, probably from the Fan tribes of the Gaboon, West Africa. The implement is shown in the annexed woodcut.



Iron Hatchet in its handle (18¼ inches in length).

28. Collection of 2750 objects, chiefly in Flint, Bronze, or Brass, including Arrow-heads, Knives, Scrapers, &c., of Flint, and Brooches, Needles, Pins, Buckles, Fasteners, &c., of Bronze or Brass, found in the Sands of Culbin and Findhorn, Morayshire.
29. Boutell's Christian Monuments, 1854; Boutell's Monumental Brasses and Slabs, 1847; Missale Drummondense. Edited by the late Rev. G. H. FORBES. 1881.

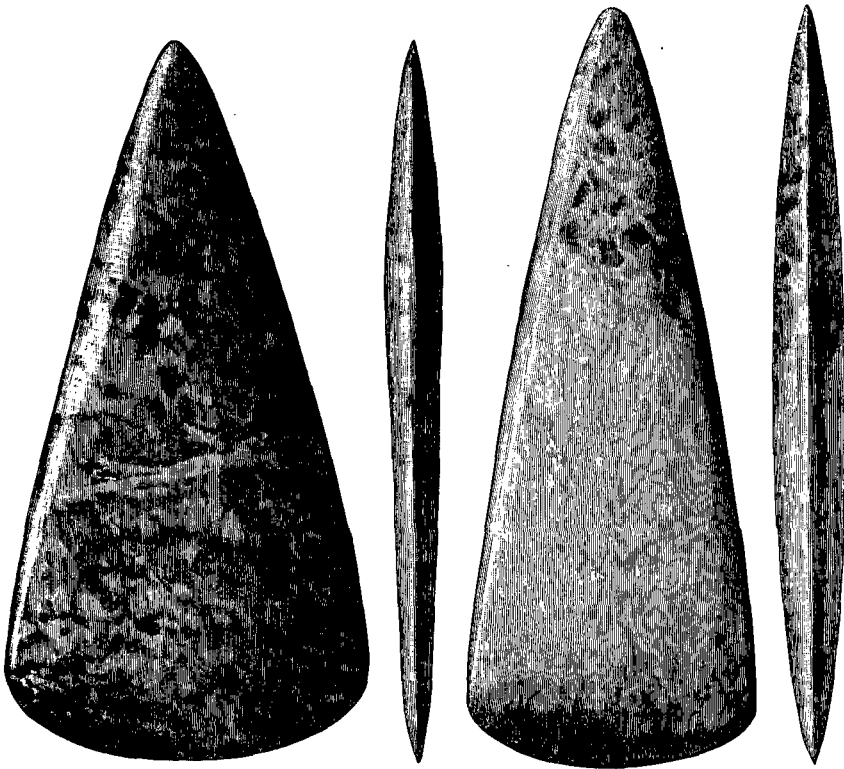
There were also exhibited:—

- (1.) By ARCHIBALD STAVERT, of Hoscote.

A finely polished Celt or Axe-head of aventurine quartz, recently ploughed up on the farm of Cunzierton, near Jedburgh. It is 7½ inches in length, 3¾ inches in greatest breadth across the cutting face, tapering regularly to the butt. It is remarkable for its thinness in proportion to its width, the greatest thickness at about one-fourth of its length from the butt being only about ⅝ inch. In form it closely resembles a speci-



men in the Museum, found on the banks of the Ericht, in the parish of Rattray, Perthshire, and presented by Robert Herdman, R.S.A., F.S.A. Scot., in 1873. The Perthshire specimen is also composed of a somewhat similar material, though not so fine and transparent in texture and highly



Celt of Avanturine, ploughed up at Cunzierton, Roxburghshire ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length).

Celt of Jadeite, found on the banks of the Ericht (8 inches in length).

polished. It measures 8 inches in length by 3 inches in greatest breadth, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in greatest thickness. Another example of similar material and the same triangular form, but flattened on one side to a more adze-

like shape,  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length, 3 inches in greatest breadth, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in its greatest thickness, is also in the Museum. It was found near Glenluce, Wigtownshire, and was presented by Rev. George Wilson, Glenluce, Corr. Mem. R.S.A., in 1871. There is also a portion of a similar specimen from Castle Douglas, Kirkeudbrightshire, presented in 1782.

(2.) By ALEXANDER HUTCHESON, Architect, F.S.A. Scot.

Two Earthenware Jars, taken from the walls of an old house in Dundee. [See the subsequent Communication by Mr Hutcheson.]

(3.) By Dr BLAIR, Tayport, through ALEXANDER HUTCHESON, F.S.A. Scot.

Urn of "Drinking-cup" type, found at Tents Muir, near Leuchars, Fife.



Urn found at Tents Muir, near Leuchars (5 inches high).

This urn, which was found in fragments in a hollow between the sand-

hills, and has been reconstructed by Dr Blair, is 5 inches high and 5 inches diameter at the mouth, the diameter of the base being  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches. It belongs to the type of tall narrow sepulchral vessel, with thin everted lip and bulging sides, commonly known as "Drinking Cups," to distinguish them from the wider and more bowl-shaped variety with thick lip, commonly known as "food vessels," both of which are found with unburnt bodies. Its ornamentation consists of impressions like those of a twisted cord of two strands wound spirally round the vessel from bottom to brim. A triple band of the same markings surrounds the inside of the rim.