

David Laing's critical descriptions and illustrations of the invaluable relic of Scottish art which originally formed the altar-piece of the church founded by the Queen of James II. I shall be gratified if the materials now contributed in illustration of the building which that fine diptych once adorned, can be turned to account in perpetuating some imperfect memorial of the vanished Chantry of Mary of Gueldres.

MONDAY, 11th February 1884.

STAIR AGNEW, Esq., in the Chair.

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

JOHN INGRAM, Mitchell Library, Glasgow.

CECIL WHITE, 25 Drummond Place.

CHARLES J. GUTHRIE, Advocate, 54 Northumberland Street.

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

(1) By MARY, Lady RUTHVEN, Winton Castle.

An extensive and varied Collection of Antiquities, found during a lengthened residence in Greece and Italy, and long preserved in Winton Castle, comprising—

I. VASES, &c.

A large and valuable collection of Greek Pottery, including—

One hundred and seventy Vases (*Lecythis*), with tall cylindrical body, rising from a short narrow foot-stalk, and surmounted by a long narrow neck, with a single side-handle attached. They are mostly painted with figure-subjects, either faintly outlined in red on a white ground, or coloured black with white flesh-tints on a reddish ground. They vary in size from 12 to 4 inches in height.

Fifty-four Vases, the body shorter, more globular, and without foot-

stalk, but with similarly formed necks and side handles, mostly painted in red on a black ground.

Sixty-six wide-mouthed Cups or Vases (*Canthari, Crateres, Cyclices, &c.*), some beautifully painted, others plain, mostly with one or two side handles.

Seventy-seven shallow, saucer-shaped or can-shaped Vessels, some with covers.

Forty-eight jug-shaped and jar-shaped Vessels (*Amphoræ, Hydriæ, Oenochoi*), mostly with one or two side handles, some beautifully painted.

Fourteen Vases, phial-shaped, some finely painted.

Seventeen phial-shaped Vases of glass.

Eight elongated Vases of alabaster, the largest reaching to 16 inches in length.

Twenty Figures and portions of Figures in terra-cotta, mostly representations of a female seated on a chair.

Thirteen figures of Animals in terra-cotta, extremely rude, mostly painted.

Large globular Vase, the neck surrounded with a painted border of laurel or olive leaves. This vase contained the cremated remains of a Greek burial.

II. BRONZES, &c.

Bronze Palstave, 7 inches in length, 3 inches across the cutting face, the butt extending an inch beyond the flanges, which are oval-shaped and slightly bent over, probably Eastern European.

Socketed Celt of bronze, 6 inches in length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the cutting face, the socket quadrangular, 1 inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, reaching only to the upper part of the blade, which is thin and elongated, and furnished with hooks instead of loops on either side.

Flanged Celt of bronze, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, 1 inch wide at the butt, and of nearly equal width throughout, but widening to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the semicircular cutting edge; the flanges slightly projecting, and continued almost to base of the implement.

Flanged Celt of bronze, 5 inches in length, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch wide at the

butt, and of the same width for 2 inches, beyond which the flanges cease, and the blade gradually expands to a width of $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch.

Bronze Spear-head, socketed, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, the blade leaf-shaped, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, the socket 2 inches, with rivet holes in the plane of the blade about an inch from the base of the socket.

Four dentated Rings of bronze, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter and 1 inch wide, each with six rows of three projecting teeth; probably for arming the end of a staff or baton.

Stamp of bronze, 2 inches by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, with a loop handle at the back, and bearing in relief the words VENATI NIGIDI.

Stamp of bronze, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, with a loop handle at the back, and bearing the word CASSIORVM.

Two socketed Arrow-heads of bronze—one triangular, flat, and slightly barbed, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length; the other triply winged, 1 inch in length.

Small quadrangular Bell of bronze, 2 inches in height, with iron loops inside for suspending the tongue.

Five Spindle-whorls of lead, from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter; two ornamented.

One small Key of bronze, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length; and six Ring Keys of bronze, made to be worn as finger-rings.

Two plain Rings of bronze; two Rings, ornamented with protuberances round the circumference; three circular Links of a Chain, formed of rods of bronze or brass tapering to the extremities, which are twisted together; and portion of an attached Chain of wire worked like a curb-chain.

Six bow-shaped Fibulæ of bronze, and one shield-shaped Fibula with enamels of blue and yellow.

Three Strigils in bronze, broken.

Two pairs of Pincettes, a globular headed Hair-Pin, two Styli, a small Spoon, and a Handle of an implement of caryatid shape.

Armlet of bronze, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, formed of a tapering rod bent back on itself, and carried round in the double to a circular form, the ends terminating in twisted wires.

Solid Ring of bronze, 2 inches diameter, the ends overlapping, and ornamented with groups of parallel lines in relief and diagonal lines incised.

Nine circular Mirrors of bronze, some with portions of the handles attached.

Two looped Side Handles of a vase or vessel of bronze, finely ornamented.

Circular Base of a vase or vessel of bronze, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter, and Portions of two other vases of bronze.

Two circular Weighing-Scales of bronze, 3 inches diameter, each with four loops for suspension.

Two small Statuettes of bronze on oval base—an infant seated on a tortoise and another pushing him off.

Small Statuette of bronze—an infant standing on a tortoise.

Three Statuettes of bronze, of male figures—one helmeted, and partly gilt; one nude, the left hand broken off; and one partly draped, the left hand behind the back, the right extended.

Two Hands of bronze statuettes, broken.

Finger of a bronze statue, life size.

Head of a Leopard, head of an Eagle, and head of a Ram in bronze.

Miniature bronze Lamp, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length.

Eight small figures of Animals, in bronze.

III. COINS AND TOKENS.

The following enumeration of the Coins and Tokens is abstracted from the MS. list prepared by Mr George Sim, *Curator of Coins*. To describe each coin separately would fill a large volume, they are therefore merely named and enumerated:—

GREEK GOLD.—Macedonia. Philip II. Stater 1.

GREEK SILVER.—Gallia—Massilia 2. Italia—Campania—Cales 2, Cumæ 2, Neapolis 31, Roma 3, Suessa 2; Apulia—Arpi 1; Calabria—Tarentum 63; Lucania—Heraclea 24; Metapontum 24, Posidonia 11, Sybaris 2, Thurium 24, Velia 30; Bruttium—in genere 1, Caulonia 4, Crotona 18, Locri Epizephirii 1, Rhegium 7, Terina 10. Sicilia—Agrigentum 4, Gelas 1, Himera 2, Panormus 3, Syracuse 10. Thracia—King Lysimachus 2, Thasos 1, Cherronesus 1. Illyricum—Dyrrachium 1. Macedonia—Amphipolis 1, Bottiæa (very rare) 1, Eion 1, Neapolis 2, King Philip II. 2, Alexander III. 3, Philip III. 1, Antigonus Gonatas

1, under Rome 1st Province 1. Thessalia—*in genere* 1, Larissa 1. Epirus—*in genere* 1, King Pyrrhus 1, Coreyra 1. Acarnania—Argos—Amphilochium 1, Leucas 1. Aetolia (with head of Atalanta) 1. Locris—Locri Opuntii 8. Phocis 3. Bœotia 3. Attica—Athenæ 27, Megara 1, Ægina 8. Achaia—Corinthus 6, Sicyon 8. Laconia—Lacedæmon 1. Argolis—Argos 3. Arcadia—Megalopolis 1, Stymphalus (very rare) 1, Tegea 1. Eubœa Insula—*in genere* 1, Chalcis 1. Pontus—King Mithridates VI. (tetradrachm, fine and rare) 1. Bithynia—Chalcedon (very rare) 1. Mysia—Lampsacus 3, Pergamos 1. Lesbos—Mytilene 1. Ionia—Colophon 1; Miletus 1. Caria—Calyrna (insula), Cos (insula) 1, Rhodus (insula) 2. Lycia—Massicytes 1. Cilicia—Celenderis 2. Syria—King Antiochus III. 1, Antiochus XI. 2. Africa—Cyrene 1. Egypt (King Ptolemy), tetradrachm 1. Uncertain 19.—Total 421.

GREEK COPPER.—Hispania—Bætica 1, Ebusus Insula 1. Gallia—Massilia 3, Gaulish Chiefs 3. Italia—Sammium—Æsernia 4; Campania—Campani 1, Cales 5, Capua 5, Neapolis 32, Nuceria 3, Suessa 6, Roma 5; Apulia—Arpi 11, Barium 1, Cœlium 1, Luceria 6, Salapia 1, Teate 6; Calabria—Brundisium 9, Graii (Gallipolis) 1, Orra 8, Tarentum 4; Lucania—Heraclea 6, Metapontum 7, Posidonia 2, Paestum 10, Siris 1, Thurium 2, Velia 4; Bruttium—*in genere* 19, Crotona 2, Locri—Epizephirii &c. 10, Rhegium 15, Valentia 2; Italia Superior—Ravenna 1. Sicilia—Ætna 2, Agrigentum 10, Caena 3, Catania 3, Centuripæ 7, Gelas 4, Hybla Magna 2, Lilybaeum 3, Menaenum 2, Messina 7, Mamertini 7, Panormus (several periods) 33, Selinus (very rare) 1, Syracuse 59, Tauromenium 11; Syracusan Tyrants, Agathocles 7, Hiero II. 12, Phintias 4. Islands of Melita and Gaulos 15; Lipara 1. Chersonesus Taurica, Panticapæum 1. Thracia—Abdera 3, Maronea 5, Mesembria 1, Chersonesus-Thracia, Lysimachia 1. Illyricum—Apollonia 2, Dyrrachium 2, Ballaeus, King of Illyricum 3. Macedonia—*in genere* (Roman period) 2, Amphipolis 5, Edessa (Severus Alexander) 1. Neapolis 1, Pella 2; Macedonian Kings—Amyntas II. 1; Perdicas III. 2; Philip II. 1; Alexander III. 9; Philip III. 3; Interregnum 1; Cassander 2; Philip IV. and V. 3; Alexander IV. 1; Antigonus I. and II. 7; Demetrius II. 1; Perseus, 1. Thessalia—*in genere* 7, Larissa 3,

Epirus—*in genere* 11, Ambracia 2, Oricus (very rare) 1, Coreyra Insula 12. Acarnania—Leucas 2, Oeniadæ 5, Actolia—*in genere* 5. Phocis—*in genere* 15, Boeotia—*in genere* 21, Tanagra (Commodus) 1, Thespiæ 5, Attica—Athenæ (Greek and Roman periods) 91, Eleusis 6, Megara 19. Pagæ (Aurelius) 1, Salamis 1, Ægina Insula 5. Achaia—Achaian League 1, Corinthus (Greek and Roman periods) 54, Patrae (Colonial, Augustus) 1, Sicyon 22. Elis (various) 5, Same (in Cephellenia Insula, rare) 1, Zacynthus Insula 2. Messenia—*in genere* 2. Laconia—Lacedæmon 9. Argolis—Argos 5, Epidaurus 3, Hermione (Aurelius) 1, Arcadia—*in genere* 3, Tegea 3. Creta Insula—Arsinoe 2, Cydonia 2. Euboea Insula—*in genere* 4, Chalcis 7, Eretria 2, Histiae 5. Insulæ Ægæi Maris—Ceos *in genere* Carthea and Julis 10, Myconos 2, Tenos 1. Pontus—Amisus 3. Paphlagonia—Sinope 1. Bithynia—King Prusias, 2. Mysia—Cyzicus 2, Parium 1, Pergamus 24, King Philetairus 4. Troas and Alexandria—Troas 8, Ilium 1. Æolis—Cyme 8, Elæa 4, Myrrhina 1, Pitane 2; Lesbos Insula, Eresus 1, Mytilene 6. Ionia—Ephesus 3, Erythrae 3, Miletus 11, Priene 1, Smyrna 2, Chios Insula 2. Caria—Halicarnassus 1, Mylasa 2, Cos Insula 1, Rhodus Insula 5, Camira in Rhodes (very rare) 1. Pamphylia, Side 1. Cilicia, Tarsus 1. Lydia, Tralles 1. Cappadocia, Cæsarea 1. Syria—Antioch 6; Kings, Antiochus uncertain 3, Achæus (very rare) 1. Phœnice—Sidon 2, Aradus Insula &c., 8. Judæa, Gaza 2, Jerusalem (Augustus) 1. Cyrenaica, Cyrene 3. Syrtica, Oea (Livia or Julia) 1. Egypt (various, with head of Jupiter Ammon, &c.) 20, Antony and Cleopatra 1, various Roman Emperors 14, Antinous Medallion (fine but not ancient) 1. False tetradrachm of Alexander the Great 1. Undeciphered coins 270; discarded as useless 265. Total, 1515.

EARLY ROMAN COINS.—Quadrans (*obv.* horse to left, *rev.* a wheel with dots within the spokes) 1; do. (*obv.* and *rev.* a wild boar) 1; Sextans (*obv.* a clamshell, *rev.* a caduceus) 1; Sextans of Luceria (*obv.* and *rev.* a knuckle bone) 1; various of later periods 19. Total 23.

Roman Consular Denarii 3; First Brass 96; Second Brass 152; Third Brass 145; discarded and false 20. Total 416.

Byzantine Coins 12; Leaden Seals and Tokens with Byzantine inscriptions 21; Mediæval Bracteates 3.

Foreign Coins, chiefly silver—Turkish, 107; other European States 157; English and Copper Tokens 684; Foreign Copper, 127. Gross total of Coins and Tokens, 3487.

[A special vote of thanks was given to Lady Ruthven for this very important donation of such an extensive and valuable collection. The coins and tokens form in themselves a collection of great importance and interest. The Bronzes include a number of mirrors of early Greek type, and a considerable variety of other objects not previously represented in the Society's collection. The terra-cotta figures are for the most part archaic in type, including a number of painted figures of horses, &c., which present a suggestive resemblance to some of those recovered from the excavations at Mycenæ and the ruins in the Troad by Dr Schliemann. The vases are mostly from early Greek tombs, and have therefore a peculiar interest in an anthropological sense, as well as a special value in connection with the illustration of the early history of art and culture in Eastern Europe. Among them there are several very rare examples of the archaic style of ornamentation, in which the whole vase is covered with chequers, meanders, and plain bars, or decorated in bands with repetitions of the figure of an animal drawn with a brush in a brownish-black on a reddish or reddish-yellow ground. Many others are in the transitional style, with figures of men as well as animals, the figure still arranged in bands; the human forms tall, thin, and angular, the beards and noses pointed, the expression grotesque, and the whole figure coloured black. The finer styles, of the best period of the art, are also represented by many excellent examples, and through this magnificent donation the Scottish National Museum now possesses a typical series of painted Grecian vases second in importance and interest only to that of the British Museum.]

(2) By Rev. R. HERBERT STORY, D.D., F.S.A. Scot., Rosneath.

Silver-mounted Punch Spoon, of a single piece of wood, with oval bowl $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in depth, the handle 4 inches in length, and terminating in a curve like that of a shepherd's crook, the front ornamented with incised diagonal lines. Dr Story

furnishes the following particulars regarding it:—"This punch spoon was bought at a sale at 'Tait's' in Hanover Street, for the sum of five shillings, some thirty years ago. Whose the sale was I have no recollection. The spoon struck my youthful fancy, and as it was going cheap, I became the purchaser. The silver plate on the inside of the bowl bears the inscription—'Neil Gow's Punch Spoon. Presented by his daughter Mrs M'Donald, to her son-in-law David Foggo.' On the bottom of the bowl, outside, there is a Queen Anne's shilling; on the stem a silver band, apparently for the purpose of covering a crack or fracture, and nearer the end of the stem, where it is curved back like a shepherd's crook, there is another and smaller circlet of silver, with the inscription, 'Edinburgh, 14 August 1810.' The occasion of this date I do not know. Neil Gow died on 1st March 1807, and was survived by two sons and one daughter, the donor of this spoon. Of her history I know nothing."

- (3) By Rev. J. COLLINGWOOD BRUCE, LL.D., D.C.L., Hon. Mem. S.A. Scot.

Portion of wooden Pile from the site of the Roman Bridge at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The timber framework, of which these piles formed a part, was found resting on the natural bed of the river, below the foundations of the subsequent bridges. [See a Monograph on "The Three Bridges, Roman, Mediæval and Modern, over the Tyne at Newcastle," by Rev. J. C. Bruce, LL.D., D.C.L., &c., and *Archæologia Æliana*, vol. x. pp. 1-11.]

- (4) By the Right Hon. THE EARL OF SOUTHESK, K.T., F.S.A. Scot.

Snuff-Mull of horn, spiral, silver-mounted, and the lid set with a Scotch pebble.

- (5) By J. H. RIVETT-CARNAC, F.S.A. Scot.

Mason-Marks on Old Buildings in the North-West Provinces of India. 8vo, 8 pp.

Spindle Whorls and Votive Seals, found in Buddhist Ruins in the North-West Provinces of India. 8vo, 12 pp., 4 plates.

On Coins of the Sunga Dynasty. 8vo, 4 pp., 3 plates.

On Coins of the Sunga Dynasty. 8vo, 8 pp., 1 plate.

(6) By Surgeon-Major G. BIDIE, Madras.

The Pagoda or Varaha Coins of Southern India. With 3 plates. 8vo.

(7) By EDWIN A. BARBER, A.M., West Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.

Catalogue of the Collection of Tobacco Pipes in the Pennsylvania Museum. 8vo. pp. 13.

Catlinite: Its antiquity as a material for Tobacco Pipes. 8vo. pp. 5.

(8) By Miss MILLAR, Home Park, Aberdour.

"The Edinburgh Evening Courant," Nov. 18, 1745. No. 7697.

(9) By DAVID MURRAY, M.A., F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

The York Buildings Company. A Chapter in Scottish History. 8vo.

(10) By Lieut-Gen. A. PITT-RIVERS, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

On the Development and Distribution of Primitive Locks and Keys. 4to. London, 1883.

(11) By JAMES ROBB, the Author.

Guide to Haddington The Royal Burgh Past and Present. 12mo. Haddington, 1883.

(12) By ALEXANDER MAXWELL, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

The History of Old Dundee. Narrated out of the Town Council Register. With additions from contemporary Annals. 4to. Edinburgh and Dundee, 1883.

There were also exhibited:—

(1) By JAMES M. STRACHAN, M.A., St Andrews.

Bronze Spear-head, 10 inches in length, and Socketed Gouge, 3 inches in length, found at Torran, near Ford, Loch Awe. [See the subsequent Communication by Mr Strachan.]

(2) By HENRY BRUCE of Ederline, F.S.A. Scot.

Bronze Spear-head, 12 inches in length, found at Torran, near Ford, Loch Awe. [See the subsequent Communication by Mr Strachan.]

(3) By the ALLOA ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, through Rev. A. W. C. HALLEN, F.S.A. Scot.

Bronze Sword found at Cambuskenneth, Stirlingshire. Mr Hallen supplies the following account of the circumstances in which it was found:—"About the year 1832 or 1833 Mr William Dawson discovered the sword, in the lowering of the floor of an old weaving-shop at Cambuskenneth village. It was found buried in the clay about 2 feet down. It was originally in a very much better state of preservation than it is now, as it has been very often used in splitting wood, which accounts for the damaged condition of the edges. Till within the last three months it has lain about the rafters of the buildings; but has now been presented to the Alloa Archæological Society."

The following Communications were read:—