

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

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EIGHTY-FOURTH SESSION, 1863-64.  
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ANNIVERSARY MEETING, 30th November 1863.

JOSEPH ROBERTSON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Office-bearers of the Society for the ensuing Session were elected,
as follows:—

Patron.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

President.

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY, K.G.

Vice-Presidents.

COSMO INNES, Esq.
JOSEPH ROBERTSON, Esq.
Hon. Lord NEAVES.

Councillors.

GEORGE PATTON, Esq., } *Representing the*
FRANCIS ABBOTT, Esq., } *Board of Trustees.*
PROFESSOR JAMES Y. SIMPSON, M.D.
WILLIAM FORBES SKENE, Esq.

Professor WILLIAM STEVENSON, D.D.
 WILLIAM FORBES of Medwyn, Esq.
 ADAM SIM of Coulter, Esq.
 Rev. THOMAS M'LAUCHLAN.
 JAMES T. GIBSON CRAIG, Esq.

Secretaries.

JOHN STUART, Esq., General Register House.
 JOHN ALEXANDER SMITH, M.D.
 DAVID LAING, Esq., } *For Foreign*
 JOHN M. MITCHELL, Esq., } *Correspondence.*

Treasurer.

T. B. JOHNSTON, Esq., St Andrew Square.

Curators of the Museum.

JAMES DRUMMOND, Esq., R.S.A.
 ROBERT MERCER of Scotsbank, Esq.

Curator of Coins.

GEORGE SIM, Esq.

Librarian.

JOHN HILL BURTON, Esq.

Auditors.

GEORGE SETON, Esq.
 ALEXANDER BRYSON, Esq.

WILLIAM T. M'CULLOCH, *Keeper of the Museum.*
 ROBERT PAUL, *Assistant.*

On a ballot the following gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society:—

Sir ARCHIBALD EDMONSTONE, Bart., of Duntreath.
 Rev. FREDERICK GEORGE LEE, Aberdeen.
 JOHN GRIGOR, Esq., Nairn.
 EDWARD WISHART, Esq., Leith.
 ROBERT FRIER, Esq., Artist.
 DAVID BREMNER, Esq., Aberdeen.

Also

JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, Esq., London,
 as a Corresponding Member.

During the past session the Society has lost by decease six of the FELLOWS, and three of the HONORARY MEMBERS. In reading over the names, at the request of the Secretary, Mr LAING said, that he should not detain the meeting with many remarks :—

WILLIAM ALEXANDER ANTHONY ARCHIBALD, DUKE OF HAMILTON AND BRANDON, succeeded his father Alexander, tenth Duke, in 1852. He was admitted a Fellow of the Society in 1859, and had he been spared for a longer period, having only attained the age of 52, he would in all probability have taken a special interest in the Society's proceedings. It will be seen in the Part just completed (vol. iv. p. 501), that the excavations within Stone Circles, in the Island of Arran, were carried on not only with His Grace's permission, but were conducted at his expense. He inherited the unrivalled collection of works of art preserved in Hamilton Palace, enriched with those of his grandfather Mr Beckford. In the Archæological Exhibition at Edinburgh in 1859, he was a liberal contributor of various precious works of art, and the same liberality was displayed by His Grace in regard to the magnificent loan collection in the South Kensington Museum.

BERIAH BOTFIELD, Esq., of Norton Hall, Northamptonshire, and M.P. for the borough of Ludlow. He was born 5th March 1807, and succeeded his father in 1813. He received his classical education at Harrow, and became a gentleman commoner in Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1828. In early life he showed a disposition as a collector, for which he had ample means, having inherited a large property from his father, increased by the accession, at a later period, of estates in Shropshire, by the death of his two uncles.

The year after leaving Oxford, Mr Botfield made a tour in Scotland, of which his journal was printed for private circulation, under this title : "Journal of a Tour through the Highlands of Scotland in the Summer of 1829." Norton Hall, 1830. 12mo. Copies of this volume were presented by him in 1850 to the members of this Society. I may also notice, that, among other donations to this Society, he presented the models of Stonehenge and Abury, which are exhibited in the Museum.

Among other works which Mr Botfield printed for private circulation, some were connected with his own family. He published a volume entitled "Notes on the Cathedral Libraries of England." Royal 8vo.

London, 1849; being the result of personal observation. He also was at considerable expense in having separate and valuable works edited in his name as contributions to the Abbotsford, the Bannatyne, the Maitland, the Roxburghe, and the Spalding Clubs, of each of which he was a member.

Mr Botfield was a member of the Royal Society of London, and of all the principal societies, literary and scientific, in Great Britain.

In 1840, Mr Botfield was elected M.P. for Ludlow, and again in 1841. At the election in 1847, he contested the borough unsuccessfully; but his former constituents, in 1857, solicited him again to represent them in Parliament, and he sat for that borough during the rest of his life. He died at his residence in Grosvenor Square, London, 7th of August 1863, aged 56.¹

JAMES BURN, Esq., admitted a Member of the Society of Writers to the Signet in 1817; became a Fellow in 1821. He was thus among the oldest members on our list.

JAMES KEITH, M.D., was also elected a Fellow of the Antiquaries on the same day with Mr Burn in 1821; but like him, his professional engagements prevented him from taking any special interest in the Society's proceedings. He took his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1804, and was admitted a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1810. He was the nephew of Alexander Keith of Ravelstone, one of the early Members, and for a time a Vice-President of this Society.

JOHN SMELLIE, Esq., admitted in 1846. I had occasion to notice his decease at a recent meeting in connection with the donation of the existing portion of his Grandfather's Correspondence. I have merely to add, that he relinquished the long-established business of printers, a few years after his father's death in 1849.

The last to be mentioned is JAMES CRAWFORD, Esq., Junior, Writer to the Signet, in 1833. He only joined our Society so recently as 1861. As Depute-Clerk to the Free Church his recent loss has been much and justly lamented. He was a most amiable man, and took a special interest in works of early English literature.

¹ The Secretary has since been informed that Mr Botfield has bequeathed a small sum of money to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, as marking his appreciation of its labours.

As Foreign Secretary, Mr LAING said, that he considered it as part of his duty to notice in a more particular manner the decease of Foreign HONORARY MEMBERS; and accordingly made the following communication respecting two recent vacancies :—

FREDERICK THE SEVENTH, KING OF DENMARK, who died at the age of 55, succeeded his father in 1849. I need not say that his death is likely to be productive of serious political consequences throughout Europe. His loss as a zealous archæologist will be deeply felt, more especially in Copenhagen, where he was accustomed for the last twenty years to preside at the annual meeting of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, while, as President of the Society, he afforded liberal encouragement for carrying on their investigations, which have proved so eminently successful for enriching their great national museums. While Crown Prince, the late King visited Scotland in 1844, and found his way to the Society's Museum, under the guidance of my colleague, Mr J. M. Mitchell, inspecting the articles in the Museum with more than ordinary interest. Upon his return to Denmark he transmitted, as a donation to the Society, the various stone implements, &c., which are exhibited in one of the cases in the Museum.

In the person of Professor PETER ANDREAS MUNCH, I have to lament the loss of a dear personal friend, cut off in the prime of life, while engaged in many important undertakings. Having seen no particular account of him in any obituary in the English journals, I may be excused in attempting to furnish a detailed notice. For some of the information I am indebted to a number of the *Illustreret Tidende*, printed at Copenhagen, 10th August 1862, which contains an excellent woodcut portrait, along with a biographical sketch till that date. Professor P. A. MUNCH was born at Christiania, in Norway, on the 15th December 1810. His father, Edward Munch, who died in 1847, was Stiftsprovst or Dean of the Cathedral in that city. After completing his studies in law, he commenced his researches, which were very productive in their results regarding the history and antiquities of the northern countries. In 1835, the "Storting" having voted a sum of money for collecting and publishing the old Norwegian Laws, along with Professor Keyser, young Munch spent

two years in Copenhagen and Stockholm. He was appointed, in 1841, Professor of History in the university of his native place, and soon after commenced a series of publications of great importance. In preparing his large map of Norway he had previously made an extensive tour through that country; and afterwards visited France and other countries to prosecute his various historical investigations.

In the autumn of 1849, Professor Munch came to Scotland. I was then about to make a short visit to Iona, and as this fell within his own plans, he readily agreed to a proposal to accompany me. From some pencil jottings, I find we left Edinburgh on the 20th September by railway for Glasgow. The following day we took the steamer to Oban, sailing through the Kyles of Bute and the Crinan Canal, and visiting Dunstaffnage Castle. Next morning the Dolphin steamer carried us along the coast of Mull, and the weather being favourable, we landed at Staffa, and on reaching Iona, we left the steamer on its return to Oban. Taking up our abode in the schoolmaster's house, we immediately commenced to explore the monuments in this far-famed island. I prepared a joint-communication connected with our visit to Iona, which was read at a meeting of the Society in December 1849, Professor Munch being present; but this was before the publication of the "Proceedings" had been commenced, and it remained unprinted. On returning to Oban by the steamer, we enjoyed another opportunity of revisiting the marvellous caves of Staffa; and during this pleasant excursion I had occasion to admire a kind of intuitive knowledge displayed by the learned Professor of the islands and other localities on the West coast. He then proceeded northwards to visit the Orkney Islands, but returned and spent about three months in Edinburgh. In his letters he often expressed the great delight he felt during his residence in this place, and his longing desires again to revisit Edinburgh, or even to take up his permanent residence here.

After some interruption in our correspondence, which left me uncertain regarding his plans, I set out on an excursion to Scandinavia, in August 1858, cherishing the hope of renewing our personal intercourse in his native place. I should have, indeed, been greatly disappointed, on reaching Christiania, had I not previously learned at Copenhagen that he had passed through that city on his way to Italy. In the view of com-

pleting his great work, the "History of Norway," he had obtained three years' leave of absence from the Norwegian Government, with an annual allowance to enable him to prosecute his researches in foreign libraries and in record offices. At Rome, in December 1858, he took up, as it were, his residence, in the midst of the secret archives of the Vatican, having succeeded, as he said, "beyond all expectation," in obtaining free access to that collection. Here, by the liberal and friendly permission of the principal keeper, Pater Theiner, for weeks and months Munch devoted his time to the examination of public documents there preserved. In the Proceedings, vol. iii. p. 454, along with a communication sent to the Society respecting an old historical document (a treaty between the English and Scots, A.D. 1322-23), I gave an extract from his letter, dated Rome, 29th June 1859, containing an interesting account of the formidable task which he had undertaken in examining and transcribing important documents from the secret archives of the Vatican. I wished much for an opportunity to have benefited by the privilege he enjoyed, by accepting an invitation to visit Rome during his residence there, but this I could not accomplish. In the meanwhile Professor Munch continued his incessant labours amidst this overwhelming mass of documents and registers, serving as he said, to illustrate the history of almost every European country from the middle of the thirteenth century, or prior to the Reformation. His knowledge of languages, his familiarity with old writings (which he could copy in facsimile with wonderful exactness), and, above all, his extraordinary memory, and intense application, were fully required for the prosecution of this task.

The period of his leave of absence having expired, Professor Munch left Rome on the 8th of May 1861, and, after a very rapid journey, he arrived at Christiania on the 17th of that month. The death of his friend, the State Archivist Lange, having left this office vacant, it was conferred on Professor Munch.

About the same time, as a national distinction, he was made a Knight of the Northern Star, as in 1857 he had received the Order as a Knight of St Olave. In a letter written from Christiania, 21st September 1861, he mentions that he had left his wife and family in Italy, partly on account of his wife's health, in a pleasant place of residence at Castel

Gandolfo, and he says, "I am sorry that I could not postpone my return till I got them all along with me; it was impossible, things here requiring my presence. But it is my intention, which I hope being able to carry into effect, to return to Rome perhaps even in the course of the winter, and to stay there till next spring, in order then to return with them all."

In May following, he sent me his *carte de visite* portrait, and says, "being prevented from giving my excuses verbally, and presenting myself humbly *coram vobis*, I venture to do so *in effigie*, as the lawyers say, sending hereby enclosed my *photogramme*, which, according to proper judges here, is exceedingly well done, and leaving nothing to desire." In the same letter he says, "For almost a year I have had so much to do that my whole life during that time has been more like a dream than anything else, especially as I have been constantly necessitated to encroach terribly upon the hours generally appropriated to sleep, and feeling therefore myself always exceedingly weary and nervous. The climate has also contributed its part to make me feel indisposed and sore. I feel that our Norwegian winter cannot at all agree with my constitution, now so long accustomed to the delicious air of beautiful ever-to-be-regretted Italy."

Another letter from Christiania, June 7th 1862, was delivered to me by his "friend and cousin, Mr A. Munch, our celebrated poet." A part of this letter, the latest, I think, of his kind-hearted communications, may be quoted: "I need not (he says) speak a word for himself, but I anticipate with pleasure his telling you and Miss L. *viva voce* of me and my pursuits, thereby remembering you both, perhaps, more vividly than by means of letters, of your humble servant, who always am looking forward to the day, as one of the happiest in his life, when he can contrive to visit 'Auld Reekie' again, and frequent the old familiar haunts." This expectation, however, was never to be realised.

It was not till last spring that he was enabled to set out on his second journey for Italy. I only learned incidentally from Copenhagen that he was again on his way south; and I fully expected he would have realised his intention to revisit Edinburgh when he returned with his family. I have seen no account of the immediate cause of his death at Rome, or even the precise date when it happened; but I may obtain such particulars from Christiania in time to be added to this commu-

nication. There is little doubt he had overtaxed his strength by such incessant application.

It is superfluous to say that Professor Munch was a distinguished scholar and profound linguist. He spoke and wrote English with great ease and correctness. Neither shall I attempt to specify the numerous works which he published. In connection with Runic literature, and the ancient Northern languages, some of the Icelandic Sagas, and the Laws of Norway, his name will always be honourably remembered. His "Historisk Geographisk Beskrivelse over Kongeriget Norge i Middelalderen" (Historical and Geographical Description of the Northern Kingdom in the Middle Ages), 1847, is full of valuable information; and his large map of Norway is a noble specimen of topographical skill. But his great work, and the one by which he will be best remembered, is "Det Norske-Folks Historie," or History of the People of the North, commenced in 1853, and carried on in successive volumes to the sixth. In this country the members of this Society have but too good reason to lament the loss of Professor Munch, as he had made large collections, to illustrate the early history and topography of Scotland; and, in particular, it is matter of deep regret that his long-cherished plan of publishing the "Orkneyinga Saga," with a translation and notes, should have been frustrated.

Since the above communication was read to the Society, a circular letter has been received, announcing Professor Munch's death, from Professor Holst, secretary of the Royal University of Norway, and one of our Corresponding Members. It is in French, and a copy of it is here subjoined:—

"SÉCRÉTARIAT DE L'UNIVERSITÉ ROYALE DE NORVÈGE,
ce 24 Juin 1863.

"L'UNIVERSITÉ ROYALE DE NORVÈGE a l'honneur de vous informer de la perte qu'elle vient de faire en la personne de Mr. P. A. MUNCH.

"Mr. Munch, que la voix du peuple a proclamé l'Historien National de la Norvège, est né à Christiania le 15 Décembre 1810. Son père, Edouard Munch, Ministre Protestant, lui fit faire ses premières études classiques à l'école de Skien et l'envoya plus tard étudier le droit à

l'Université de Christiania. Le jeune Munch attira bientôt l'attention publique par une remarquable intelligence, une imagination vive et une mémoire prodigieuse. Il abandonna le droit pour les études historiques et fut nommé professeur d'histoire à l'âge de 31 ans, le 16 Octobre 1841. Il s'était voué dès lors exclusivement à l'histoire de son pays, dont les monuments se retrouvent presque aussi nombreux hors de la Norvège que dans ses limites actuelles. Ses recherches le menèrent successivement en Suède, en Angleterre, en Irlande et en Normandie, où il séjourna à différentes époques. Peu à peu son nom acquit une célébrité Européenne et il fut élu membre de plusieurs sociétés savantes étrangères. En 1857 le Storthing lui ayant accordé une subvention pour faire à Rome des recherches sur l'histoire ancienne des Scandinaves, il consacra plusieurs années à remplir cette mission dans les archives du Vatican. Il se livra à ces études, qui eussent effrayé une énergie moins persévérante, avec une sagacité qui n'est égalée que par l'étrange hardiesse de ses conclusions. Les siècles ne réussaient à lui cacher aucun de leurs secrets et ses vues profondes dans l'obscurité des tems passés le mettaient à même d'éclairer de la lumière d'hypothèses étincilantes le chaos de nos origines. N'est ce pas l'hypothèse seule qui peut ouvrir à l'histoire les voies que la critique débayera plus tard ?

“ Mr. Munch est auteur d'une foule d'écrits historiques, géographiques, philologiques et politiques. Mais sa grande oeuvre, son titre spécial à la gloire en même tems qu'à l'éternelle reconnaissance de sa patrie, est son histoire de Norvège (*Det Norske Folks Historie*), oeuvre remarquable de science et de critique, par laquelle il a rendu aux Norvégiens leurs origines nationales. Malheureusement ce monument, élevé par un esprit d'élite à l'honneur d'un peuple autrefois puissant et dont les annales se confondent au moyen âge avec celles de la plupart des grandes Nations Européennes, est resté inachevé. La mort a arrêté ce livre au moment de l'Union de Calmar (1397); Mr. Munch a été subitement frappé à Rome, le 25 Mai dernier, à l'âge de 52 ans; il laissé une veuve éplorée, un fils et quatre filles.

CHR. HOLST.”

There has also appeared another publication under this title, “ PETER ANDREAS MUNCH. Bed Paul Botten Hansen. Christiania: Chr. Tonsbergs Forlag, 1863,” 8vo, pp. xxxviii. This tract gives a detailed account

of Professor Munch's life and writings. I avail myself of the information it conveys to give a few extracts, translated, chiefly in regard to his decease; and the notice of his funeral in the Protestant burying-ground at Rome, in the "Prati del Popolo Romano," so well known by the striking and picturesque sepulchre of Caius Cestius, which is never seen without admiration, although time has somewhat changed the colour and defaced the polish of the original marble pyramid. It is a spot hallowed by many associations.

"Professor MUNCH reached home shortly after the death of his friend Christian Lange, Archivarius of the State; and, in order to assist him in his economical position, the Government constituted him, in October that year, to be Archivarius of the State, and to edit the manuscripts relating to the history of Norway from the earliest times, which Lange had in progress. He commenced the continuation of the history directly from the time when his had ceased. In order to obtain such information as might be found in the archives at Stockholm, he made two journeys thither. On the last journey, about Christmas 1862, he suffered much, both from the advanced season of the year, and from his horse having run away at an uninhabited place, which obliged him to walk a long distance in snow and mud before he could find shelter. Already, in 1859-60, the Government had proposed to the Storting an increased salary for him as Historian of the country, or as extraordinary professor, that he might be enabled to devote himself exclusively to literary works concerning the History of the North, and particularly his native country. But 'Stortinget,' or Parliament, with a regard to the budget, being more than usually unwilling to grant any new salaries, refused the proposition; and Munch still remained as University tutor, while every freedom regarding his duties was now, as before, allowed him. A similar proposal to the Storting of 1862-63 was also refused, but his salary was increased to 1500 sp.d. (species dollars), by which he obtained an addition of 300 sp.d to his salary as professor. As far as the opinion went, that he should be free from his employment at the University, the Storting made no formal resolution, as it did not grant a salary for a substitute.

"The nearly incessant pressure in regard to pecuniary matters under which Munch had laboured, had, however, since his arrival from Rome (in

spite of his family's stay in that expensive city), on the whole improved, and in consequence thereof, as also of his increased salary, he could look forward to a brighter economical future. It was, therefore, with double satisfaction that he was enabled to proceed to Rome on the Easter evening 1863, in order to fetch his family, to whom he clung with so much tenderness and love. But *alás!* it was not granted to him to accompany his beloved ones back, and to behold with them their home and country. He travelled by Copenhagen and Germany, partly by rail. On the journey across the Alps, he was exposed to more intense cold weather than he was prepared to resist; and when he reached Venice he continued to suffer from the severity of the cold. After his arrival to the bosom of his family at Rome, he was still suffering from its effects, when he was suddenly attacked by an inexplicable illness, from which, however, he had so much recovered, that he believed all danger to be past.

“On the 23d of May, he wrote to one of his relations at Christiania, in these terms:—‘I became ill on Tuesday morning last week, just as I was dressing myself in order to hurry to breakfast, and afterwards to the Vatican. Except some cold, I felt myself quite well, when, by suddenly coughing, somewhat severely, I experienced a violent, and at the same time indescribable, pain in the head, so that I nearly lost my senses. But, as it were, in one moment this pain entered down the neck to the sides, back, legs, and to the foot-soles, so that I sunk down, and was compelled to lie on the floor for some minutes without being able to move, until I was dragged to bed again, and undressed; after which I remained lying with severe pains, which only gradually and slowly ceased after nine days. I was compelled to use cold bandages on the head, partly with ice, and several kinds of medicine. I cannot recollect to have suffered such a painful illness; although that one in 1855 was much more dangerous, it was not united with so much bodily suffering. The doctors do not yet agree whether it was the effect of a sun-stroke, which had attacked the brain, and thereby affected the nervous system, or if it was the effect of over-work during the winter, united with anxiety of the mind, together with the sudden change from cold to the already powerful heat here; or, if it is a rheumatical affection, which has attacked the system of muscles and nerves, and from thence affected the brain. The

best is, that there neither has been, nor is there any danger. I have as yet much pain in my limbs, and am so weak that I can hardly walk, and am only able to sit up for a few hours every day (and, as you may judge from the writing, I have written this in bed); but I appear, however, to make a good progress towards health, so that I may be on my legs again about the middle of next week, and perform such small things as are needful for our departure. *But I must, alas! give up any more work at the Vatican.* The doctors forbid that absolutely; it would attack me too much. It has been a great consolation to me to have my dear ones about me, and also to receive so many proofs of our friends' love and sympathy."

"Professor Munch had fixed their journey from Rome to take place on the 3d of June; but two days after the above letter was written he was cut off by an attack of apoplexy. He was buried on the 27th of May, 1863, towards sunset, in the Protestant church-yard, near the foot of Cestius's Pyramid, opposite the Aurelian town-wall. Doctors D. L. Dietrichson and Gregorovius made Orations. Pastor Golz, the Protestant minister to the Prussian embassy in Rome, performed the ceremonies. The news of his death reached his native country the next day by telegraph, and caused, as one may say, a truly National mourning. The sudden news of his death appeared so much heavier, as Munch had not reached an advanced age, and was apparently of good health, so that his native country, might have expected still greater results from his labours, in the union of great learning and research, combined with mental power. . . . The sympathy on his death pronounced itself in several ways. As soon as the news of his death arrived, the 'Storthing' granted his Widow an annual extraordinary pension of 300 species dollars, and granted also the necessary sum (1050 s.p.) for the return of his family from Rome. A national subscription, with men of all ranks at the head, was opened, in order to obtain a pension, which shall bear Munch's name, of which the interest shall first go to his children, and afterwards as stipends for students, particularly to those who devote themselves to the same pursuits in which the deceased so greatly distinguished himself. The academical youth likewise placed themselves at the head of a subscription to obtain a portrait, to be placed in the collection of portraits of distinguished Professors of the University."

Respecting the late A. HENRY RHIND, Esq., elected a Fellow in 1853, and an Honorary Member in 1857, Mr STUART read a Memoir, with extracts from his correspondence, giving various details of Mr Rhind's labours in Archæology, and of his various bequests to the Society. This Memoir the meeting authorised to be printed for separate publication; and on the suggestion of Mr Stuart, it was remitted to the Council to take such measures as they might think best for procuring an engraved portrait or bust of the late Mr Rhind.¹

Extracts from Mr Rhind's Settlement, relative to the bequest of his Library to the Society, and copyright of his work, "Thebes, its Tombs and their Tenants," will be inserted in the Memoir, along with those relative to the foundation of a Professorship of Archæology, and also to a sum to be spent on Excavations in the North of Scotland.

The Treasurer read a statement regarding the income and expenditure for the past year, from which it appeared that the affairs of the Society continued to prosper.

At the request of Mr Drummond, one of the Curators, it was remitted to the Council to define the special duties of the Curators of the Museum, and also of the Keeper.

The following Report was read by the SECRETARY, for the approval of the Society, previous to its being laid as usual before the Board of Trustees, for transmission to the Right Honourable the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury:—

REPORT to the Honourable Board of Trustees for Manufactures, &c., in Scotland (read and approved by the Anniversary Meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland on the 30th day of November 1863).

THE number of visitors to the Museum during the year ending 31st October was 91,366. Of that number, 9118 entered between the hours

¹ This has since been printed in a separate form for the Members, as a "MEMOIR OF ALEXANDER HENRY RHIND, of Sibster. By JOHN STUART, Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland." 1864, 4to, pp. 57. With a Portrait from a photograph taken in 1860. It may be bound up with the Proceedings, at the end of the present volume.

of seven and nine o'clock on Saturday evenings, and 1874 paid sixpence each, the admission fee charged on Thursdays and Fridays. The total number of visitors during the previous year was 72,367—the additional number for the year just ended being 18,999.

Donations have been received from 128 donors, who have contributed 301 articles of antiquity, besides 140 coins, and 104 volumes of books and pamphlets, exclusive of the very valuable library of nearly 1500 volumes bequeathed by the late Mr A. HENRY RHIND, of Sibster, but which, for want of book-shelves, will not be available for some months to come.

The largest increase in any of the divisions of the collection, has been in the department of "Early Remains," the donations to which include many Sepulchral Urns, Stone and Bronze Weapons, &c. &c. Those most worthy of notice are the remains found in excavating in Orkney, presented by James Farrer, Esq., M.P.; the Stone and Bronze Weapons presented by William Forbes, Esq., of Medwyn; the Stone Implements from Abbeville, presented by John Evans, Esq., London; the collection of Stone and Bronze Weapons found in Scotland, and also an extensive series of Stone Weapons and fragments of urns found in mounds in Canada and other parts of North America, presented by Daniel Wilson, LL.D., Professor of English Literature in Queen's College, Toronto.

A cast of the Stone at Newton, Aberdeenshire, with two inscriptions, one of them in doubtful characters, and the other in Oghams; cast of a Sculptured Cross at Campbeltown; two Bronze Shields found some years ago near Kelso; with other objects of interest, have been added to the Museum by purchase, from funds arising from the admission fees; W. F. Skene, Esq., contributing a share of the expense of the Newton Stone.

The Romano-British section has been enriched by a Bronze Patella, Fibulæ, &c., presented by the Right Hon. the Earl of Stair.

The Middle-age division has been largely contributed to; the donations are all of considerable interest, although no single donation calls for particular notice. This remark applies also to the series of Egyptian, Greek, Etruscan, and Roman Antiquities.

The large collection of Arrows, Clubs, and Spears, some with stone heads, from the South Sea Islands, presented by Professor J. Y. Simpson, and the collection of Skulls, Pottery, Woven Fabrics, &c., found in

tombs of the Inca and Yunga races in Peru, presented by Dr Archibald Smith, are particularly interesting.

To the cabinet of coins and medals have been added several new specimens and varieties of coins, and some medals of national interest.

The Library has been increased by many volumes of proceedings of several learned Societies, not only in Britain, but on the Continent, and in America. The Council of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland liberally encouraging the exchange of transactions between kindred bodies and themselves.

During the past year, a considerable portion of the collection of Antiquities was re-arranged; corresponding numbers to those in the catalogue have been affixed to each article, and the Catalogue has been published.

The ancient British and Anglo-Saxon Coins have been arranged, and considerable progress has been made by Mr George Sim, the Curator of Coins, in the classification of the valuable Greek and Roman series.

Annexed is a table showing the number of visitors during each month of the year, showing also the number of visitors on the Saturday evenings.

	Week Day.	Sat. Evening.	Total.
1862. December,	6,832	514	7,346
1863. January, .	15,570	878	16,448
... February, .	3,796	772	4,568
... March, .	7,085	712	7,797
... April, .	3,107	466	3,573
... May, .	5,536	553	6,089
... June, .	5,996	619	6,615
... July, .	8,891	1,144	10,035
... August, .	11,962	1,315	13,277
... September,	8,444	1,086	9,530
... October, .	5,029	1,059	6,088
... November,*
* (Shut for Cleaning).	82,248	9,118	91,366

Thanks were voted to JAMES T. GIBSON CRAIG, Esq., the retiring VICE-PRESIDENT, and to the Chairman.

MONDAY, 14th December 1863.

THE HON. LORD NEAVES, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following Gentlemen were balloted for and elected Fellows of the Society :—

REV. JAMES BECK, M.A., Rector of Parham, Sussex.
 GEORGE BURNETT, Esq., Advocate, Lyon Depute.
 GEORGE E. SWITHINBANK, Accountant, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 REV. JOHN ROBIN, Minister of Burntisland.

The following Donations were presented to the Museum and Library, and the thanks of the Meeting voted to the respective Donors :—

(1.) By the PRINCESS MARIE, Duchess of HAMILTON and BRANDON.

Large Cinerary Urn, of the usual type, with broad projecting band or lip round the mouth, a small portion of which only remains. It measures 12 inches high; 11 inches across the mouth; and at the base 4 inches. The urn, besides ashes, contained calcined oval-shaped chips or flakes of flint, which show a pure white fracture, and appear to have been burnt with the human remains; it was found at Ballymichael, in the Island of Arran.

Bowl-shaped Urn or Drinking Cup, of reddish clay, covered with a lozenge-shaped pattern of crossing lines, each line being formed of a series of small indentations, apparently made by a stamp. It measures 5 inches in height, 6 inches across the mouth, and 3 inches at the base, and was found in a field behind Whitehouse, near Lamlash, in the Island of Arran.

(2.) By CHARLES S. TEMPLE, Esq., Udny, Aberdeenshire.

Four stemmed and barbed Arrow Heads, one broken; twelve leaf-shaped Arrow Heads, of red and light-coloured flint, varying in size, from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length. Two Spear or large Arrow Heads, one 2 inches, the other 4 inches in length, of grey flint; various Flint Flakes or chips of dark grey and red-coloured flint. Dark-coloured Stone Celt, 7 inches long; Whetstone, measuring 6 inches in length, tapering towards the

ends ; and small Stone Cup, measuring 3 inches in diameter. Found at various times at Cloisterseat, Udney, Aberdeenshire.

Small portions of a rude, coarse Urn, calcined bones, wood charcoal, &c. &c. ; found in an underground chamber at Bogfechil, in the parish of Udney. (See Communication, p. 195.)

Small portions of a Clay Vessel, with wood charcoal, and chips of flint, pebbles, &c. ; found in 1850 in an underground chamber on the farm of Mill of Tory, parish of Udney.

Small straight and tapering Drinking-Horn, with a dog-call or whistle at its pointed extremity, dug, in 1844, out of the ruins of Waterton Castle, Ellon, Aberdeenshire.

Brass Belt Keeper ; small Steel Box for flint and tinder, with letter D inlaid on the top ; pair of Iron Scissors, with large looped handles ; Brass Boss ; Pair of Spectacles, the eyes being set in horn, and the frames of iron, &c. &c. Collected in the district of Udney.

(3.) By WILLIAM FORBES, of Medwyn, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

Leaf-shaped Spear or Arrow Head, of light-coloured flint, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long ; found at Slipperfield, Peeblesshire.

Iron Dagger Blade, 5 inches long, ornamented with engraved interlaced pattern, with screw for fixing into handle ; found when ploughing in a field close to the Roman camp, at Walston, West Linton.

(4.) By R. P. SCOTT, Esq., Liberton Tower.

Portion of the Shaft of a Sculptured Cross of Sandstone, measuring 2 feet 4 inches in length, 14 inches in breadth, and 6 inches in thickness ; it is covered on all sides with interlaced knot work.

(5.) By JOHN EVANS, Esq., F.S.A., Hemel-Hempstead, Herts.

Eight Implements or Weapons of Flint, varying in size from 3 to 6 inches in length, and in character, from a rudely chipped, to a leaf-shaped celt ; found in beds of gravel, which contained remains of the mammoth and other extinct animals ; at Saint Acheul, Amiens, France.

(6.) By WALTER BERRY, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., Danish Consul-General, Leith.

Flint Spear Head or Dagger, measuring $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $1\frac{1}{2}$ at its greatest breadth ; and a Celt or Chisel, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across face ; of grey flint. Found in a tomb in the Island of Moen, in Denmark.

(7.) By M. FRÉDÉRIC TROYON, Lausanne, Cor. Mem. S.A. Scot.

Portion of an Oak Pile, torn up, by the donor, from a depth of 12 feet, on the piled site of Morges, in the Lake Lemman, Switzerland. This pile, assigned by the donor to the age of bronze, is now worn to a sharp point by age and the action of the water; and is believed to have been originally more than 20 feet in length. See "*Habitations Lacustres, par F. Troyon.* 8vo. Lausanne, 1860."

Portion of a Vessel of coarse pottery, picked up in the Lake of Neuchatel, and a portion of a large pot-shaped Vessel, of grey earthenware, from a piled site at Hermance, in the Lake Lemman, Switzerland. The first portion of pottery is assigned by the donor to the age of stone, and the latter to the age of bronze.

(8.) By Sir ARCHIBALD EDMONSTONE, of Duntreath, Bart., F.S.A. Scot.

Wax Tablet, with hieroglyphics, apparently ancient, brought by the donor from Thebes in 1819.

Portion of limestone, showing wall painting, a red ground with lozenge pattern in white and green; from the tomb of the kings at Thebes.

Small Bronze Three-edged Arrow Head, from Thebes.

Bronze Fibula, of the cruciform-shaped type, 1½ inches in length.

Bronze Ornament, 3½ inches long and 1 inch broad, with pattern of leaves in blue and white enamel; Small Female Head in bronze; Double Hook for waist-belt, ornamented with blue enamel, the ends terminating in heads of animals; brought by the donor from Italy.

Spade-like Implement of black oak, with pointed blade, the handle measures 3 feet 7 inches, the blade 10 inches, its greatest breadth being 5 inches across. It was found in an old coal mine near Glasgow. (See the annexed woodcut.)

(9.) By the Right Hon. The EARL of STAIR, F.S.A. Scot.

Small Pot or Patella, of yellowish bronze, with a handle springing from



Spade.

the upper edge, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and pierced at its further extremity by a three-lobed opening. The bottom is ornamented by three projecting rings, and measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across; its diameter at the mouth is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches (see Plate V. fig. 1). A Bronze Penannular Ring Brooch, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, ornamented at the extremities with moveable pin (fig. 2); also a small Three-looped Buckle (fig. 3); found near the Roman Camp at Longfaugh, in the parish of Crichton, Mid-Lothian. This donation was formerly exhibited to a meeting of the Society, held in March 1856, and was accompanied by a note giving an account of their discovery. (See Proceedings, vol. ii. p. 237.)

(10.) By JAMES COWAN, Esq.

Shuttle-shaped Stone of quartz, 3 inches long, and a rounded piece of quartz.

Two Table Men, or Beads, and a large Stone Bead.

Oval-shaped Stone, probably used for sinking a net, &c.; found in the "Giant's Grave," at Mandal, Norway.

(11.) By GEORGE SIM, Esq., Curator of Coins, S.A. Scot.

Four farthings of King John (Irish).

(12.) By JAMES DRUMMOND, Esq., Curator, S.A. Scot.

Silver Edinburgh Token, 1811.

(13.) By DAVID LAING, Esq., F.S.A. Scot. (the Editor).

Diary of Alexander Brodie of Brodie, 1652-1680, and of his son James Brodie of Brodie, 1680-1685, consisting of extracts from existing manuscripts, and a republication of the volume published at Edinburgh in the year 1740. 4to. Aberdeen, Spalding Club, 1863.

(14.) By the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

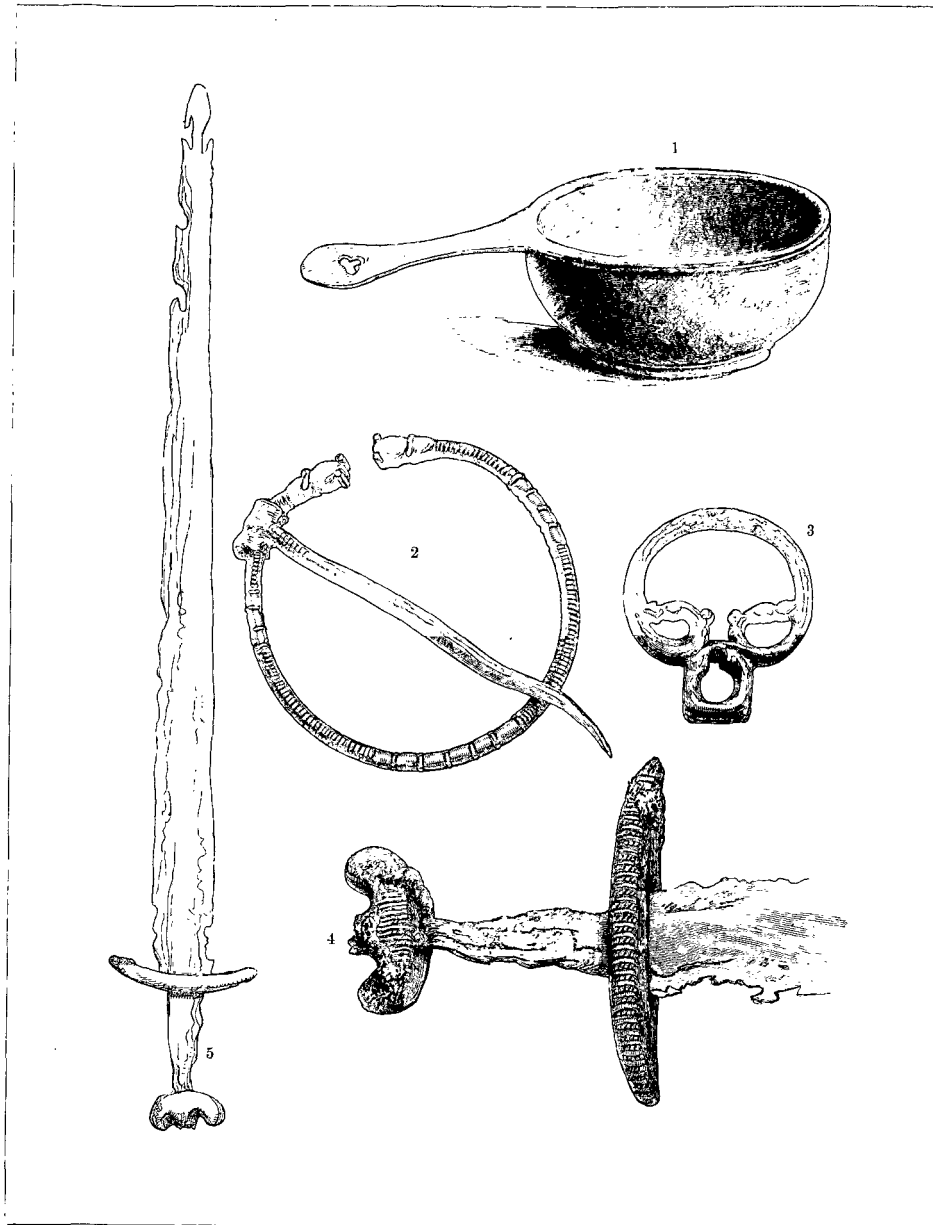
Archæologia; or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity. Vol. xxxix. part 1. 4to. Lond. 1863.

(15.) By PROFESSOR FREDERIK SCHIERN (the Author).

James Hepburn, Jarl af Bothwell, hans Anholdelse i Norge og Faengselsliv i Danmark. En historisk Undersogelse af F. Frederik Schiern. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1863.

(16.) By C. ROACH SMITH, Esq., Cor. Mem. S.A. Scot. (the Author).

On the Scarcity of Home-Grown Fruits in Great Britain, with remedial suggestions. 8vo. (pp. 14.) Liverpool, 1863.



BRONZE PATELLA, BROOCH, AND BUCKLE, FOUND AT LONGFAUGH, NEAR CRICHTON, MID-LOTHIAN.

Fig. 1. Diameter of Patella, 5 inches.
Including handle, 9½ inches.

Fig. 2. Diameter of Brooch, 2½ inches.
Fig. 3. Diameter of Buckle, 1¼ inch.

SWORD, WITH HANDLE AND CROSS-GUARD, FOUND NEAR GORTONS, ELGIN.

Fig. 4. Handle of Sword, 4 inches; Cross-guard, 5 inches. | Fig. 5. Length of Sword, with handle, 36 inches.

(17.) By the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF ZÜRICH.

Urkundenbuch der Abtei Sanct Gallen. Auf Veranstaltung der Antiquarischen Gesellschaft in Zürich bearbeitet von Hermann Wartmann. Theil I. Jahr 700-840. 4to. Zürich, 1863.

There was exhibited to the meeting a Silver Tankard, formed apparently of silver coins, it belonged to the King of Denmark and Norway, and is now the property of James Cowan, Esq., who also furnished the following notice :—

"The Silver Tankard, now exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries, was bought by me in Norway this summer. It belonged formerly to the King of Denmark and Norway, and was in the royal palace of Aasgardsted in Norway. Upon the junction of Norway and Sweden in 1818, it was handed over to Charles XIV. (Bernadotte), as King of Norway. It was given by him to Mr Christie, the president of the Storting or Norwegian House of Commons, Mr Christie having been one of the chief instruments in having the junction of the kingdoms voted in the Storting. It was bought by me from Mr Christie's son, who is at present collector of Customs at Bergen. The tankard was used, I suppose, at the meetings of the Knights of the Elephant, which is the oldest order in Denmark.¹ The coins appear to date from 1505 to 1647, but some of them are evidently older; one is a medal struck in honour of Gustavus Adolphus, on the occasion of the battle of Leipzig. It weighs nine pounds of silver."

The following Communications were read :—