

III.

ACCOUNT OF A MANUSCRIPT OF THE ELEVENTH CENTURY BY
MARIANUS OF RATISBON. BY THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP ALEXANDER
P. FORBES, D.C.L.

By the courtesy of the Rev. Father Anselm Robertson, the last of the Scottish Benedictines of Ratisbon, I am able to give an account of a curious MS., written by the founder of the monastery, Marianus of Ratisbon, and finished by his disciple Johannes.

It has been in the possession of the monastery for eight hundred years, with the exception noted below, and has been brought to Scotland on the occasion of its suppression by the Bavarian government.

A learned paper by Dr Reeves, read on April 9, 1860, before the Royal

Irish Academy, and published in the Proceedings of the Academy, vol. vii. pp. 290-301, has introduced Marianus to the knowledge of English readers.

Quoting from the *Vita Mariani*, published by the Bollandists in the "Acta Sanctorum," Febr., tom. ii. pp. 365-372, Dr Reeves gives an account of the foundation of the Scottish monastery of Weich. Sanct. Peter at Ratisbon, in the year 1076, and specially mentions the industry and skill of this monk as a scribe. "Such," says the memoir, "was the grace of writing which Divine Providence bestowed on the blessed Marianus, that he wrote many and lengthy volumes with a rapid pen, both in the Upper and Lower Monasteries. For, to speak the truth, without any colouring of language, among all the acts which Divine Providence designed to perform through this same man, I deem this most worthy of praise and admiration, that the holy man wrote from beginning to end, with his own hand, the Old and New Testaments, with explanatory comments on the same books, and that, not once or twice, but over and over again, with a view to the eternal reward; all the while clad in sorry garb, living on slender diet, attended and aided by his brethren both in the Upper and Lower Monasteries, who prepared the membranes for his use. Besides, he also wrote many smaller books and Manual Psalters for distressed widows, and poor clerics of the same city, towards the health of his soul, without any prospect of earthly gain."

Dr Reeves goes on to mention three of the transcripts of this pious man.

1. A Psalter, with a commentary, preserved in the Neiderminster at Ratisbon, described by Aventinus in the "Annales Boiorum," p. 554, ed. 1554.

2. "Liber Mariani genere Scoti excerptus de Evangelistarum voluminibus sive doctoribus," now preserved in the British Museum. (Cotton. Tiberius, E. iv. 26. foll. 162-178.) It was damaged by the disastrous fire in 1731; but has lately been repaired.

3. A copy of the Epistles of St Paul, with an interlinear gloss, apparently by Marianus himself, and a copious marginal commentary, consisting of extracts from the Fathers and theological writers popular in his day, preserved in the Imperial Library at Vienna. This MS., as I am informed by F. Anselm, the monks of St James' have been searching

for for more than two hundred years. It is specially valuable as giving the Gaelic name of the scribe, Muiredach Mac Robertaig; by the Irish interpreted M'Ruertie or Magroertie, and modernised into O'Rafferty and M'Grotty.

The interesting volume which I proceed to describe consists of a series of ascetic treatises, well known to all mediæval students, and all of which have been printed more than once. They are as follows:—

CODICES QUOS CONTINET ISTUD VOLUMINE.

1. Dicta Basilii Magni ad Exhortandos Monachos.
2. B. Effraim, lib. vii. 1^{mus}. est de Judicio Dei, et Resurrectione, &c.
3. S. Cesarii Homiliæ ix. ad Monachos.
4. Autperti Presbyteri libellus de Conflictu Virtutum et Vitiorum: D. Augustino vulgò ascriptus. (It is to be found in the sixth vol. of the Benedictine edition of that Father, with a short and interesting admonitio prefixed to it, attributing it to Ambrosius Autpertus, Abbas S^{ti} Vincentii ad Vulturnum in Benevento.)
5. Isidori Hispalensis Synonyma duobus libris distincta.
6. Alcuini Sermo de Virtutibus.
7. Martini cujusdam ad Mironem Regem libellus de IV. Virtutibus. (Of this Mr Coxe of the Bodleian says, "Martinus (Damianus) de iv Virtt. occurs often with the letters of Seneca and St Paul.")
8. Smaragdi Abbatis libellus Diadema Monachorum nominatus. (It is to be found in the 16th volume of the "Bibliotheca Maxima Patrum.")

The codex is of parchment, 10½ inches long by 7¾ inches broad. There are 141 folia. There is very little decoration on the initial letters, which are coloured with vermilion only. The sheepskin is in many places pierced with holes, most of which have been filled in with patches neatly sewn in with horsehair. The horsehair is as strong and as crisp to the touch to-day as it was on the feast of St Martin and Udabrick, that is, July 4, in the year 1080. It is not in the original binding. The present binding is of strong oak, backed with white vellum; stamped on the back is, "Autographum Beati Mariani Scoti." Within is—"Liber Monasterii divi Jacobi Scotorum Ratisponensis quem conuentus fecit denuo ligari (anno Domini 1524)." Then in the same hand as the

last—" . . . facito aliquid agis ut semper te diabolus inveniat occupatum."

And below, in a hand of the sixteenth century, "Volumen hoc manu Beati patris Mariani conscriptum magna veneratione ideo habendum censeo, quod precipius nostratum in hac urbe Marianus monasticen coluerit. Fundator dictus et a Patribus nostris Sanctus quoque appellatus." In the margin, "In Necrologio ad 9 Cal. Maii." Then follows a list in the same hand of the contents. On the other board there is scribbled "Jesu . . . Jesu Maria;" and in a sixteenth century hand the important information,— "I am ane guid writar, and I (if I) had ane guid pen." At the bottom, "miseri hominis anima requiescat in pace."

On the first page of the manuscript itself is, "Ex libris. Monasterii S. Jacobi Scotorum Ratisbonæ redemit ex alienis manibus, post centum circiter annos, Bernardus Baillie Abbas. an. 1737." Bernard Baillie was Lord Abbot of St James', and died in 1743. Below there are traces of an erasure.

The first thing to be noted is the existence of certain inscriptions at the bottom of the pages, which are generally pious invocations of saints, suggesting probably the day or rather night on which the particular passage was transcribed. The greater part of them are in Latin, but some are in Gaelic. By the aid of the Rev. Dr Reeves I am enabled to give their interpretation. His communication is as follows:—

"I am unable to say why Marianus so often commemorates St Gervasius and Protasius. I know of no local veneration of them in Ireland. There must have been some special connection between the 19th of June and some event in the history of Marianus.

"The entries which you sent me resemble those which are found in the St Gall Irish MSS., mentioned in the Preface of Zeuss's 'Grammatica Celtica,' and those which are noticed in my paper on Marianus of Ratisbon.

"Your notes are as follow:—

and

The intercession of Gervasius and Protasius on their festival to-day to
 Fol. 41. Impeðe zepuapı ı Ppocarı aya peil mðiu pöp
 with the God of mercy (or forgiveness).
 [or ppi] ðia in ðilzuð

et

Intercessio Gervasii and Protasii in eorum festo hac nocte ad apud
 Fol. 48. Impebe zepuapɿ ɿ Ppocapɿ aɿa ɿeil in noct ɿop [or ɿɿu]
 Deum ɿŋs misericordiæ ut nostri misereatur.
 dia in dilzud diapɿoze.

et

Intercessio Gervasii and Protasii in suo festo hodie ad apud
 Fol. 59. Impebe zepuapɿ ɿ Ppocapɿ aɿa ɿeil inɿiu ɿop [or ɿɿu]
 Deum ɿŋs misericordiæ.
 dia in dilzud

vigilia festi Petri et Pauli in nocte super dominicum eorum
 Fol. 65. uɿgila ɿeli Petapɿ ocuɿ Poil in noct ɿop ɿomnach a
 intercessio apud Deum ɿŋs misericordiæ ut nostri misereatur.
 nɿmpebe ɿop [or ɿɿu] Dia in dilzud diapɿoze.

Tertia Julii hodie in die Lunæ.
 Fol. 122. Tɿɿɿia Iuil inɿiu ɿop luan anno Dom. 1080.

Impebe may perhaps be better rendered *supplicatio*."

Here follow the Latin inscriptions:—

Fol. 11. S. Barnaba apostole pro misero Mariano intercede.

Fol. 23. S. Vite pro misero Mariano intercede.

Fol. 49. Ad collationem hanc orationem prætermitte.

Fol. 55. Ad collationem prætermitte hanc orationem.

Fol. 56. Sit nomen Domini benedictum ex hoc nunc et usque in sæculum. A quo est omne datum optimum et omne donum perfectum. Domine miserere miseri scriptoris, suis fratribus peregrinis, hec dicta scribentis, causa tui amoris.

Fol. 68. Kal Julii. (*lege* Iulii) in nocte. . . .

Fol. 84. See Martine et Udalice indulgentiam nobis miseris adquirete.

Fol. 96. Sancte Kiliane pro misero Mariano intercede.

Fol. 106. Translatio S. Benedicti est hac Sabbati nocte Anno Domini. MLXXX. Mariani miseri Domine miserere.

Fol. 109. On erasure, illegible (probatio).

Fol. 122. Sit nomen Dñi benedictum a quo omne datum optimum et omne donum perfectum. Dñe miserere miseri scriptoris, qui hec scripsit suis fratribus peregrinis. Tertio Idus Iuil (*lege* Iulii) iɿio ɿop luan, &c. (see before). . . . Anno Domini MLXXX.

Fol. 136. Domine Jesu Christe propter tuam magnam misericordiam misero Joanni propitius esto.

Fol. 137. Sit nomen Dni. &c. Sanctissima Maria et Sancti Dei omnes pro misero Johanne apud Dominum nostrum Jesum Christum intercedite, ut sua ei demittantur peccata.

Below are some erasures hopelessly illegible. The last page is a treatise on the text "Dixit Dominus ad Abraham egredere de terra tua," &c. The author of the note in the hand of the sixteenth century that gives the text at the beginning, says, "Authorem hujus commentationis B. V. N. Marianum ideo facio, quod eam ipse scripsit peregrinis nobis accommodatam, neque alium auctorem cognosco." On the verso of this page there is a great deal of erasure.

It is followed by a part of the office, "In Cœna Domini ad Mandatum," consisting of the 13th to 17th chapters of St John, beginning, "Ante diem autem festum paschæ," ending "dilexisti in ipsis sit et ego in ipsis."

This extract is from the Latin Vulgate, although here and there some of the words are transposed. The sections do not entirely correspond with the present division of chapters.

Immediately after this, at fol. 141, there is a gift of certain properties, dated, "Tertia Kalendas Aprilis hodie in quinta feria A.D. millesimo octagesimo tertio, mee autem peregrinationes pene septimo, et hujus loci habitationis ab Scottis octavo. Regnante quarto Henrico. Miseri Johannis anima requiescat in Dei Pace Amen."

In the hand of the sixteenth century, there follows this note,—“Ex hoc, 50 annis vetustius D. Petri prioratum, hoc S. Jacobi Monasterio deduces, si secundum indubitatas has rationes, ex subductis 8 annis 1076 primum incolatur a Scottis D. Petri annum 1128 fundati S. Jacobi annum conferas.”

The document is as follows:—

“Cunctis fidelibus notum fore cupimus, quod domina Luikardis advocatissa, mater Friderici Ratisponensis advocati vineam unam in villa que dicitur Rinnebach, et tres particulas vinearum que unam perficiunt vineam in eadem villa cum omni terticea que vinitoribus eorum vinearum debetur, curtim etiam et duos piscatores in villa que dicitur Frishaim Bernoldum videlicet et Hinricum duos Germanos dimidiam etiam huvam

que septuaginta denarios annuatim persolvit in villa que dicitur Braitin-
felt Hainricum vinitorem pelliparium Sivgerum pro remedio anime sue
et parentum suorum Deo et S. Petro extra muros Ratispone et Scotis
ibidem [com]morantibus contulit, Cujus rei testes sunt Rodigerus prepo-
situs. Conradus trusarius. Karolus Gdno. villicus. Rotlib pistor.
Adalbrech Berhtolt carpentarius. Gerloch de S. Petro. Rodolf van
Snaithart. et plures alii.

On the reverse of the last page is a long list of names:—

“ Henricus dux Bawarie—Luitkarth advocatissa
frat nr
Salemon dux de Boemia [a hopeless erasure] Wernhart van f . . .
filius Bernoldi
Odalricus Odalricus . Chuno Hirmgar Mafrû Maetilt
de oreigne de ayel marberg de Naburch
Almannus Walt. Margareta Conrat Hadlhalt Adalbrech
de mimbore [Cisila Judita Cuonrat
Rueger Asbrect. Luibinc unillibire Maethilt Gisila Heinrich Iudita
Bartho Comes et filius ejus Hermannus et Gerdrut et Hildigart
file Steph. de Campo
Et Helena Sophia filie ejus Henricus Diebold Vihi Linta besra
Sigibld Cuinnec Rudeger prb. Verislaus rex mobnanna Tomel
Ricart
Friderun. Hainrich Rudeger rect. ru Tietrich Adalbert
Godbold. Rudiger Wesel [erasure] Adalbert Matdelt Cuano
Judita Hainrich. Alstein Burchard Hizele Hebernolt
Eppo. Adalbrech Dragbod Luitbold Helica Diamot
Ricart
Hildegait. Bertolt. Husman Adalbrech Herlog Martin
fidelis sine fil
Eggebrecht Megihart Hermricus Maria Diamot Herburgt
Otto. Hainrich Bertoldus Laurentius Macdilt Judita
Kadloch. Herbrech Titus. sil in 7 tibi est Benedicta Macdilt Judita
Regin Hirmgar
Adalben Livi mulier nondum ne Michul Geldrut Sicilt
Winniger Herchinbold me Fridrath Vulberg Helica
Cuonrad Woppo Ruodalf Bernait Duta

(3.) By JAMES FARRER, Esq., M.P., Hon. Mem. S.A. Scot.

Oval-shaped piece of Sandstone, 5 inches in its greatest diameter, and 2 inches in thickness, rudely hollowed on each side, with a small perforation through its centre.

Fragments of reddish Pottery, apparently the remains of small bowl-shaped vessels.

Rounded piece of Clay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, with a hole through the centre; probably a whorl for the distaff.

Double-edged small-toothed Comb of bone, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, with separate longitudinal bar of bone along its centre, attached by pins of iron, the corresponding bar on the opposite side is wanting.

Flat portion of Bone, measuring $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, showing marks of cutting along its edge, and pierced with three holes, each $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of an inch in diameter; apparently a portion of the rib of a whale.

Two portions of the Antlers of a Red Deer, cut transversely across, the one $4\frac{1}{2}$ and the other $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length.

Canine Tooth or Tusk, of a Boar.

These articles were all found in the course of digging in the ruins of an old house in the parish of Deerness, Orkney.

(4.) By GEORGE PETRIE, Esq., Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot.

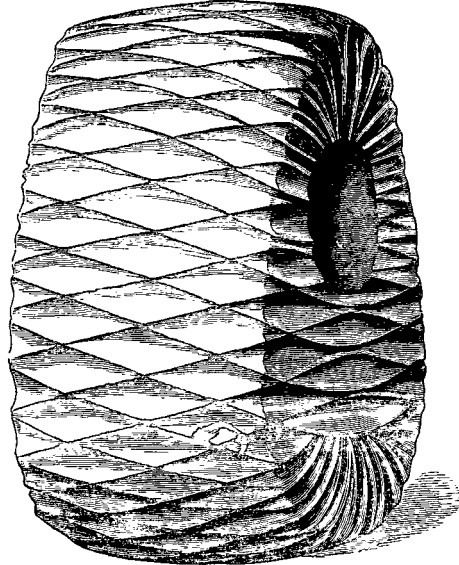
Block of irregularly-squared Sandstone, 17 inches in length by 10 inches in breadth, and 7 inches in thickness, with a volute or spiral, incised on its largest extremity, found in Orkney.

Square-shaped Sandstone, 8 inches in diameter, with a cup-shaped depression $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and 2 inches in depth, cut on its upper surface. It was found in a mound of stones and rubbish near the Church of Deerness, Orkney.

(5.) By the Rev. EDWARD LOWRY BARNWELL, Ruthin, N. Wales,
Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot.

Beautifully sculptured Hammer Head of pale flint or chalcedony, 3 inches in length by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in depth, and the same in thickness across the middle; it is perforated toward one extremity by a circular aperture $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of an inch in diameter. The hammer is figured of the

original size in the annexed drawing, for the use of which the Society is also indebted to Mr Barnwell. Mr Barnwell supplies the following notes respecting its discovery, &c. :—



Stone Hammer Head found near Corwen, N. Wales (full size).

“About twenty-five years ago, a man stubbing up a wood at Maysmore, near Corwen, found the hammer, which is made of the hardest chalcedony, none of which exists within many miles of the district.

“The enormous amount of labour that must have been bestowed on cutting and polishing would indicate that it was not intended for ordinary use as a common hammer. Various suggestions have been made. Some have considered it as the war implement of a distinguished chief; others, that it was intended for sacrificial or other religious purpose, or as a badge of high office. Others again have conjectured that it may have

been used as a counterpoise, or as a lamp. It is too large and heavy to have formed the central bead of a necklace, as has also been suggested.

“Whether it has been worked with metal tools or not is uncertain; but probably with the latter, owing to the hardness of the stone. The hole seems to be very *slightly* converging at each aperture, so slightly as to present a very faint appearance of such converging. How the polishing also has been effected is uncertain, as the ordinary method of friction would have been difficult, from the nature of the pattern.”

(6.) By the DIRECTORS of the EDINBURGH ACADEMY, through JOHN M. BALFOUR, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

Roman Altar of White Marble, with moulded panel and niche in front, which contains a bust of a youth in high relief, and below is the following inscription :—

DIS · MANIBVS
C · IVLIO · RVFO · VIX · ANN · XVIII · M · VI
PIENTISSIMO
PARENTES · ARAM · POSVERVNT

The altar measures 29 inches in height by 21½ inches in width, and has been cut vertically through the centre, showing, from this cause, only a portion of a patera, &c. on the sides. The back part is wanting.

This altar has been for a considerable time in the possession of the Directors of the Edinburgh Academy, but its history is not known.

(7.) By Brigadier-General J. H. LEFROY, R.A.

Cast, in plaster, of the Royal Arms of Scotland, taken from a gun in the Museum of Artillery, in the Rotunda, Woolwich, which is described in the catalogue of the collection as “A brass minion of the time of Charles II., A.D. 1676,” richly ornamented. On the first reinforce the words “IN DEFENCE,” underneath them a crown, with the Royal Arms and supporters, and the motto “HONI SOIT,” &c., in a scroll round it. In a second scroll underneath, “DIEU ET MON DROIT.” The dolphins, representing two fish, are handsome. Length of gun, 6 feet 6 inches; calibre, 3·44 in.; weight, 9 cwt. 44 lbs. Then the inscription, “CAROLUS SECUNDUS DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ HIBERNIÆ ET GALLIÆ REX 1676.” On the base ring, “JOHANNES OUDEROGGE ME FECIT ROTERODAMI.”

Official Catalogue of the Museum of Artillery in the Rotunda,

Woolwich. By Brigadier-General J. H. Lefroy, R.A. 12mo. Lond. 1864.

(8.) By D. H. ROBERTSON, M.D., F.S.A. Scot.

Iron Chain and Pot Hooks, from Macnab's Inn, Lochard, the original of the Hostelry of the "Clachan" of Aberfoyle of Sir Walter Scott's Rob Roy.

(9.) By Professor J. Y. SIMPSON, M.D., V.P.S.A. Scot.

Large and beautifully Sculptured Marble or Alabaster Slab from Nineveh, measuring 8 feet square by 6 inches in thickness. It displays the figure of a king performing a religious ceremony, attended by a Eunuch. There is an inscription in cuneiform characters on the lower portion of the slab. (See Communication, and Translation of the Inscription by H. Fox Talbot, Esq., at a subsequent meeting of the Society.)

(10.) By M. A. BERGSÓE, Copenhagen.

Grey-coloured Flint Dagger or Knife, with handle, measuring 7 inches in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch at the widest part of the blade.

(11.) By ALEXANDER AUCHIE, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

Two Photographs, one of the Parthenon, the other of the Temple of Theseus, 15 by 11 inches, procured at Athens by the donor.

(12.) By ALEX. JEFFREY, F.S.A. Scot. (the Author).

The History and Antiquities of Roxburgh and Adjacent Districts, from the most remote period to the present time. 4 vols. post 8vo. Edinburgh, 1864. (With maps and plates.)

(13.) By the ASSOCIATED SOCIETIES.

Reports and Papers read at the Meetings of the Architectural Societies of the County of York, Diocese of Lincoln, Archdeaconry of Northampton, County of Bedford, Diocese of Worcester, and County of Leicester, during the year 1863. Vol. vii. part 1. 8vo. Lincoln, 1864.

(14.) By M. C. JONES, Esq.; F.S.A. Scot. (the Author).

Reminiscences connected with Old Oak Panelling now at Gungrog. 8vo (pp. 40). Welshpool, 1864.

Notes respecting the Family of Waldo. 8vo (pp. 46). 1864.

(15.) By the SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, Washington, U.S. America. Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1862. 8vo. Washington, 1863.

Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. xiii. 4to. Washington, 1864.

Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. Vol. v. 8vo. Washington, 1864.

There was exhibited to the Meeting—



Fig. 3.

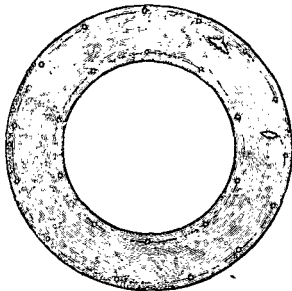


Fig. 1.

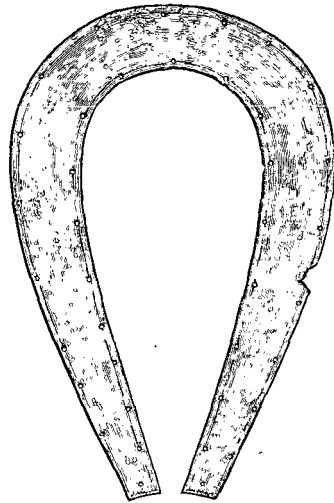


Fig. 2.

Bronze Ornaments, found in a bog at Benibhrea, in Lochaber, Inverness-shire.

(1.) By CLUNY MACPHERSON of Cluny, Esq., through JOHN STUART, Esq., Sec. S.A. Scot.

Three Bronze Ornaments: one, a belt of bronze of a circular shape (fig. 1); another, a horse-shoe-shaped-belt (fig. 2); and the third, a cup-

shaped ornament (fig. 3). They were found together under 6 feet of moss on the hill of Benibhreaë, in Lochaber, and are well shown in the accompanying woodcuts. Also,

An Engraved Copper Plate for printing paper money, found some years ago near the west end of Loch Laggan, Inverness-shire.

The Bronze Ornaments referred to above consist: First, of a circular piece or band of bronze plate (fig. 1), measuring 13 inches across its greatest diameter, in the centre of which is an aperture 8 inches in diameter. Traces of a minute vandyke pattern remain along its outer edge. Second, of a horse-shoe shaped plate of bronze (fig. 2), measuring in its greatest length 2 feet 1 inch; the greatest breadth of the belt or plate is at the top or head of the horse shoe, where it measures $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches across, and from this part it tapers to the lower extremities, which are $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in breadth, and are ornamented by a small vandyke pattern; they are cut in a slightly sloping direction from within outwards, and when placed against the circumference of the circular part are found exactly to coincide. Third, an oblong cup-shaped ornament (fig. 3), 8 inches in its greatest length, by 4 inches in breadth, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in depth.

It has been supposed that the horse-shoe ornament was placed above the circular plate, and both formed the ornaments of an oblong-shaped shield of wood; the cup-shaped portion being the oblong boss of the shield, which was probably placed in the open part of the horse-shoe plate.

The Plate of Engraved Copper also exhibited measures 9 inches square, and on it are engraved various small oblong Notes, showing they were probably intended to have formed Paper Money for the use of the army of Prince Charles Edward Stuart. The Notes are for various small sums of one penny, twopence, threepence, and sixpence. The plate is supposed to have been lost in the flight after the battle of Culloden, in the year 1746. It is believed to have been engraved by Sir Robert Strange, who was with the army. An impression taken from the plate itself is given in Plate V.

(See "Note of a Copper Plate and Bronze Ornaments," by Mr John Stuart).

(2.) By ARTHUR MITCHELL, M.D., Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot.

Stone Mould, in two portions, for casting spear-heads. Also,

Another Stone Mould, in two portions, for spear-heads, both sides being cut for moulds). They were found while breaking up old land, near Campbelton, in Kintyre, Argyleshire, along with them on the same spot were found two stone celts (Plate VI. figs. 4, 5).

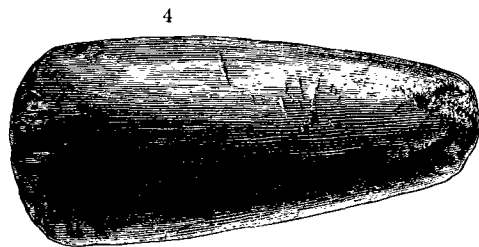
The first of these moulds is of dark-coloured stone (serpentine), and is for casting spear-heads, with open loop at the neck (Plate VI. fig. 3). It measures 7 inches in length by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in breadth.

The second stone mould, also of a dark-coloured serpentine, is cut on both sides so as to form moulds for two spear-heads (Plate VI. figs. 1, 2) the one, of a ruder character, being on the opposite sides of the stones. It measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by 2 inches at one end, tapering to 1 inch at the other. The two sides of this mould are not alike, as in the one first described; in this case one side has the shape of the spear-head deeply cut into the stone, so as to include the whole thickness of the edge of the spear, and the other side has simply the mid-rib alone cut on it, and the rest of that side of the mould is gently bevelled towards the edges, the result of which simple plan is, that when the two sides are laid together, a perfect mould is made, the two sides of the casting being almost exactly alike—and the spear-head is perfect in both its sides; less labour being thus required in forming an outline exactly alike on both sides of the stone mould, and the result being equally satisfactory.

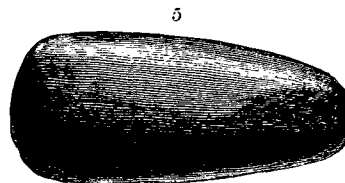
The Stone Celts (figs. 4, 5) found along with the mould are formed of a dark-coloured compact clay iron-stone; they are polished to a smooth surface, and measure respectively—the one, 7 inches long by 3 across the face; the other, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The moulds are well shown in the accompanying Plate VI. figs. 1, 2, 3, drawn to half their size; and the celts to one-third of their size (figs. 4, 5).

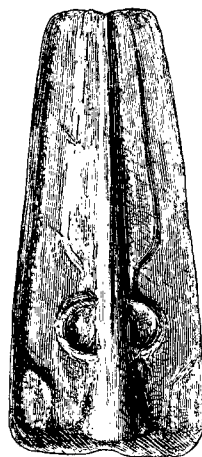
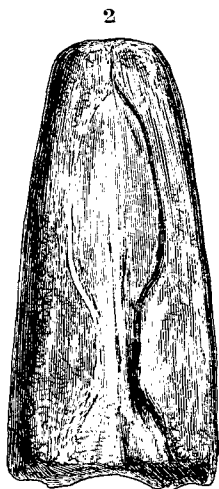
The following Communications were read :—



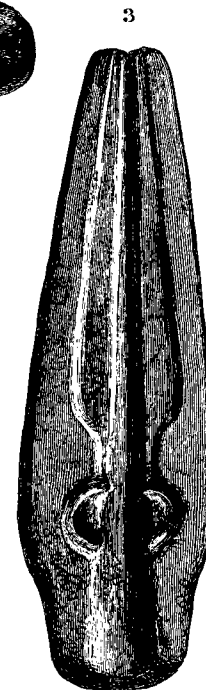
6½ inches in length.



5½ inches in length.



4½ inches in length.



7 inches in length.

TWO STONE MOULDS FOR SPEAR HEADS, &c., AND TWO STONE CELTS, ALL FOUND TOGETHER NEAR CAMPBELTOWN, ARGYLESIRE.

1. Mould.

2. Reverse of one of the halves of No. 1.

3. Half of the larger Mould.

4, 5. Celts.