

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

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NINETIETH SESSION, 1869-70.

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ANNIVERSARY MEETING, *St Andrew's Day*, 30th November 1869.

DAVID LAING, Esq., LL.D., Foreign Secretary, in the Chair.

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

*Patron.*

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

*President.*

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY,  
K.G.

*Vice-Presidents.*

HONOURABLE LORD NEAVES, LL.D.  
DAVID MILNE HOME, Esq.  
FRANCIS ABBOTT, Esq.

*Councillors.*

Right Hon. EARL of DALHOUSIE, K.T. } *Representing the Board*  
JAMES T. GIBSON-CRAIG, Esq. } *of Trustees.*  
Colonel JONATHAN FORBES LESLIE.

CHARLES E. DALRYMPLE, Esq.  
 Professor SIR JAMES Y. SIMPSON, Bart., M.D.  
 ARTHUR MITCHELL, Esq., M.D.  
 Sir J. NOEL PATON, Knt., R.S.A.  
 Professor TURNER.  
 JAMES D. MARWICK, Esq., City Clerk.

*Secretaries.*

JOHN STUART, Esq., LL.D., General Register House.  
 JOHN ALEXANDER SMITH, Esq., M.D.  
 DAVID LAING, Esq., LL.D., for Foreign Correspondence.

*Treasurer.*

THOMAS B. JOHNSTON, Esq., 4 St Andrew Square.

*Curators of the Museum.*

JAMES DRUMMOND, Esq., R.S.A.  
 ROBERT CARFRAE, Esq.

*Curator of Coins.*

GEORGE SIM, Esq.

*Librarian.*

DAVID DOUGLAS, Esq.

*Auditors.*

ROBERT HUTCHISON, Esq.  
 JOHN MACMILLAN, Esq., A.M.

*Publishers.*

Messrs EDMONSTON & DOUGLAS.

*Keeper of the Museum.*

JOSEPH ANDERSON.

*Assistant Keeper of the Museum.*

GEORGE HASTIE.

The CHAIRMAN announced that the following Members of the Society had died during the year :—

*Honorary Members.*

Sir CHARLES GEORGE YOUNG, F.S.A., Garter-King-at-Arms,	Elected 1849
JAMES HENTHORN TODD, D.D., Trinity College, Dublin,	1864

*Fellows.*

	Elected
PHILIP BARRINGTON AINSLIE, Esq., Guildford, . . . .	1828
DONALD CRAIG, Esq., General Register House, . . . .	1866
ROBERT CLARK, Esq., Drummond Place, . . . . .	1866
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL of Monzie, Esq. . . . .	1852
J. G. HEDDLE of Melsetter, Esq., Orkney, . . . . .	1868
JOHN HAY of Letham, Esq., Forfarshire, . . . . .	1868
GEORGE VERE IRVING of Newton, Esq., Lanarkshire, . . . .	1862
Right Hon. GEORGE PATTON, Lord Justice-Clerk, . . . .	1850
ALEXANDER WHYTE, Esq., Queensferry, . . . . .	1866

On the recommendation of the Council,

JOHN HENRY PARKER, Esq., F.S.A. Oxford, and  
M. FRANCISQUE MICHEL, Paris,

were unanimously elected Honorary Members.

The following Gentlemen were balloted for, and admitted Fellows :—

WALTER DICKSON, Esq., M.D.

THOMAS C. ARCHER, Esq., Director of the Edinburgh Museum of  
Science and Art.

JOHN DICK, Esq. of Craigengelt, Stirling.

Rev. THOMAS GREENBURY, Leeds.

JAMES WINGATE, Esq., Insurance Broker, Limehouse.

ALEXANDER H. CHALMERS, Esq., W.S., Aberdeen.

HENRY WRIGHT, Esq., Publisher, London.

Mr STUART, Secretary, read the following Annual Report, to be laid, as usual, before the Board of Trustees, for transmission to the Right Hon. the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury :—

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND FOR  
THE YEAR ENDING 30TH NOVEMBER 1869.

During the Session 1868-69, the Museum has been open continuously from the 26th December 1868, and has been visited by 104,183 persons, as shown in the following table :—

Month.	Day Visitors.	Saturday Evenings.	Total.
From 26th December, . . . .	6,727	Shut.	6,727
January, . . . . .	18,215	1,190	19,405
February, . . . . .	3,197	740	3,937
March, . . . . .	4,551	950	5,501
April, . . . . .	3,013	653	3,666
May, . . . . .	6,294	926	7,200
June, . . . . .	7,433	552	7,985
July, . . . . .	13,893	1,283	15,176
August, . . . . .	17,463	1,094	18,557
September, . . . . .	8,447	1,284	9,731
October, . . . . .	5,087	1,191	6,278
November (Shut), . . . . .	...	...	...
Total, . . . . .	94,320	9,863	104,183

The Museum having been closed for alterations in the premises during the immediately preceding Session of 1867-68, the numbers for the Session 1866-67 must be taken for the purpose of comparison. It is gratifying to find that there has been a large increase in the number of visitors during the past Session, as will be seen by the following :—

Date.	Day Visitors.	Saturday Evenings.	Total.
26th Dec. 1868 to 30th Nov. } 1869, . . . . .	94,320	9,863	104,183
30th Nov. 1866 to 30th Nov. } 1867, . . . . .	73,372	6,564	79,936
Increase, . . . . .	20,948	3,299	24,247

The Donations to the Museum during the year have included upwards of 120 objects of antiquity, and a considerable number of coins and medals. Among these donations are the large sculptured stone tablet from the termination of the Roman wall at Bridgeness on the Forth, presented by Henry Cadell, Esq.; a series of flint weapons and animal

remains from the caverns of Dordogne, by M. Lartet; and the curious gold ornament found in a cist at Orton, on the Spey, by A. Walker, Esq., Aberdeen.

Among the objects added to the Museum by purchase during the year are a large assortment of weapons, &c., from Australia and the South Sea Islands, and a number of Highland antiquities, comprising some fine specimens of shields, ornamented powder-horns, and objects of historical and artistic interest.

The most extensive addition made to the Museum during the year has been the fine series of casts from antique ivories, deposited for exhibition by the Royal Scottish Academy.

The donations to the Library include upwards of 100 volumes of books and pamphlets, among which are the continuation of the series of the "Public Records," from the Right Honourable the Master of the Rolls; a MS. copy of the Gospels in the ancient Ethiopic character, from a church near Addigerat, in Abyssinia, presented along with a Manual of Prayers in a portable leather case, and a Roll on parchment (probably a "charm"), also in the Ethiopic character, and a MS. copy of the Koran in Arabic, by Captain M'Inroy; a large collection of photographs of Indian temples and views of sculptures, by Dr Hunter of Madras; and five portfolios of drawings and plans of ancient buildings, chapels, brochs, &c., in Orkney and Shetland, by Sir H. Dryden, Bart.

The Report was approved of, and directed to be laid, as usual, before the Board of Trustees for transmission to the Right Hon. the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury.

The Chairman called the attention of the Meeting to a proposed addition to the Rules of the Society, of which, as prescribed, due intimation had been transmitted to the Members, as follows:—

*Notice of Motion.*

"At a Meeting of the Council of the Society, held on the 23d day of December 1868, Mr C. E. Dalrymple brought under the notice of the Society the circumstance that several Archæological Societies in England

admitted Ladies as Members, and suggested, for the consideration of the Council, whether or not it would be desirable to admit Lady Associates to the Society. After considerable discussion, it was agreed to bring Mr Dalrymple's suggestion before the next meeting of the Society.

"1869. Jan. 13.—Notice of a proposed new Law was submitted by Mr Stuart, Secretary, for the admission of twenty-five Ladies as Honorary Members of the Society, to be elected by the Council.

"In accordance with following Bye-law, the Motion is now inserted in the Billet for the information of the Members, and will be discussed at the next Annual Meeting :—

#### VI.—BYE-LAWS.

"2. Every new Law, or proposal for altering Laws already established, shall be intimated to all the Members at least three months before the General Meeting at which it is to be determined on."

After fully considering the proposed motion, the Meeting unanimously resolved, "That a limited number of Ladies be admitted as Associates of the Society ; at no time to exceed twenty-five in number ; to be elected by the Council, and to be designated 'Lady Associates,'" and it was remitted to the Council to adjust any necessary arrangements regarding the form and terms of admission.

The Chairman, as one of the Joint-Editors of the Society's "Proceedings," announced that Vol. VIII. Part I., containing the papers read during the last session, of which an early copy was upon the table, would speedily be ready for distribution to the Fellows ; and the concluding Part of the previous volume was also in progress.

On the motion of Mr Stuart, a vote of thanks was given to Mr Laing and Dr Smith, the Joint-Editors of the "Proceedings."

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the Meeting adjourned.

MONDAY, 13th December 1869.

FRANCIS ABBOTT, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following Gentleman was balloted for, and elected a Fellow of the Society :—

JOHN GEORGE SINCLAIR COGHILL, M.D., F.R.C.P.E.

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

(1.) By DANIEL WILSON, LL.D., Hon. Mem. S.A. Scot., University College, Toronto.

A large folio volume, containing engravings, sketches, &c., entitled "Memorials of Auld Reekie." It bears the following inscription :—

"This volume of drawings, engravings, maps, and other illustrations of Old Edinburgh and Leith, including sketches and the wood-engravers' proofs of cuts, executed for the 'Memorials of Edinburgh in the Olden Time,' is presented to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, by Daniel Wilson, Hon. Mem. Soc. Antiq. Scot., in kindly memory of cherished friendships formed among its Members, and as some record of curious features of the Scottish Capital worth remembering, among things now past, or rapidly passing away.

"UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO,  
CANADA, 15th April 1869."

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

Large Urn of steatitic stone, with its contents of burnt bones, from a tumulus in Stronsay, Orkney.

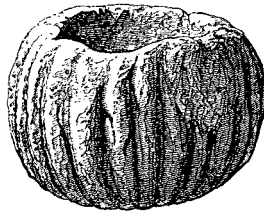
Large Urn of the same, oval-shaped, from the same tumulus.

Portion of Urn of red sandstone, also from the same tumulus.

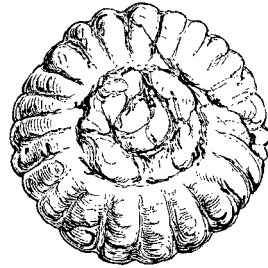
The largest of these three urns, which is slightly oval in the mouth, measures  $20\frac{3}{4}$  inches in the largest diameter, and 18 inches in the least, and is 17 inches deep inside. (See subsequent Communication by Mr Petrie.)

(3.) By Mr DAVID COGHILL, Wick, through Mr JOSEPH ANDERSON.

A Globular Cup of hard coarse-grained sandstone, vertically ribbed or fluted on the outside. It is  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches high, and measures  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches across the flat of the bottom, and the same across the mouth, from outside to outside, bulging in the middle to a diameter of  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches. The cavity, which is circular in outline and rounded at the bottom, is  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter, and 2 inches deep in the centre. The cup is ribbed vertically by flutings half an inch wide, the hollows between the ridges being fully a quarter of an inch deep; and the bottom is ornamented with a rude pattern somewhat like the calyx of a flower.



1.



2.

1. Stone Cup found in a Cairn at Breckigo, Caithness.
2. Under side of Cup, showing rudely incised pattern.

It was found about twenty years ago in what seems to have been a long cairn at Breckigo, Thrumster, Caithness. Near it was also found one of the round stone balls, about 3 inches in diameter, so commonly found in the brochs of the district; and a finely polished hammer of grey granite, which was found in the same cairn, is still preserved at Thrumster House. The hammer and the cup were figured by Mr A. H. Rhind, in the "Ulster Journal of Archaeology" (vol. ii. p. 107), where, however, it is described as "a cup or small vase of thick rough-grained pottery, presenting the peculiarity of fluted sides." (See the preceding woodcuts.)



- (4.) By ALEXANDER HAY BORTHWICK, Esq., St Dunstan's, Melrose, through Dr J. A. SMITH, Sec. S.A. Scot.

A Circular Bead of blue glass, three-fourths of an inch in diameter, from an ancient circular structure at Mosspebble, Dumfriesshire.

- (5.) By JOHN HILSON, Esq., Bongate Wool Mills, Jedburgh.

A Rubbing Stone of sandstone, found below a number of stone cists at Murray's Green, near Jedburgh Abbey. It is an irregularly shaped block of sandstone, about 16 inches by 14, and 6 inches thick, hollowed on the upper surface by use, apparently as a grain rubber. In one corner a hole, 2 inches in diameter, is bored through the stone. Mr Hilson, in a note accompanying the donation, says, "It was dug out from below the ancient graveyard of stone cists underlying Murray's Green, near the Abbey, Jedburgh. By some this burial-place is regarded as the original Anglo-Saxon cemetery pertaining to the older structure or religious house which King David's monastery supplanted. The discovery of such a primitive domestic implement under the graves suggests a more ancient date than Anglo-Saxon times, and this seems confirmed by the conditions of sepulture being somewhat unusual. The bones are packed in with short sandstone flags, and the bodies do not seem to have been doubled up, but broken up, as the flags are too short for a doubled-up interment. Sun-baked urns have also been found on this spot."

- (6.) By the Rev. W. ROSS, F.S.A. Scot., Rothesay.

A small Nugget of Native Gold, from Kildonan, Sutherlandshire.

- (7.) By J. B. MACKAY, Esq., St Louis, U.S.A.

A Ten Cent Note of the newly issued fractional currency of the United States.

- (8.) By R. B. ARMSTRONG, Esq., Dublin.

Five Rubbings from sculptured monumental stones in Liddesdale:—

No. 1 is a large cross, about 8 feet high, bearing the inscription I. H. S., and below that the initials M. A. and A. A. ; under these, on the shaft of the cross, a two-handed sword, with guard curving towards blade.

No. 2. A fragment of a flat ornamental tombstone at Ettleton, also showing a two-handed sword, with guard curving towards blade.

No. 3. A large tombstone, nearly 8 feet long by 4 feet broad, bearing round the border the following inscription :—

HEIR · LYES · ANE · WORTHIE · PERSON · CALIT · WILLIAM · ARM-  
STRANG · OF · SARK · WHO · DIED · THE · 18TH · DAY · OF · JUNE · 1658  
ÆTATIS · SUAE · 56.

In the centre of the stone there is the following :—

JENOT · JOHNSTOUN · RELEK · TO · THE · SED · DESISED · PERSN · HETH  
PUT · UP · THIS · MONAMENTE · IN · ANNO · DOMO · 1660.

MAN · IS · GRASS · TO · GRAVE · HE · FLIES ·  
GRASS · DECAYS · AND · MAN · HE · DIES ·  
GRASS · RETURNS · AND · MAN · DOES · RISE ·  
YET · FEW . . . . THE · PRISE.

Below the inscription on a panel are two shields, the one—that of Armstrong—to the right, bearing three pales, and, for a crest, an arm from the shoulder with a sword; the other displays three cushions across the head of the shield, below these a saltire, and under it a human heart; the arms of the two families. Beneath these a skull, hour-glass, and cross-bones, and the words MEMENTO MORA.

Two other rubbings are of coats of arms from the towers of Mangerton and Whithaugh.

No. 4. The Mangerton one is dated 1583 over the shield. The blazon here, for Armstrong, is a chevron between three lozenges in the centre of the dexter side of the shield, and a sword, point upwards, on the sinister side. On either side of the shield are the initials S. A. and F. F.

No. 5. The Whithaugh stone is much more rudely carved and considerably defaced. The chevron and lozenges are on the upper half of the shield, and the sword below them on the sinister side, the remaining space being occupied by the apparent date M559 (1559?), and some illegible letters. Over the shield is the inscription, BIGIT BE ARMSTRONG.

These stones are referred to as follows in a letter from the Donor accompanying the donation :—

“The large cross with the letters I. H. S., &c., stands at Milnholm, in Liddesdale, parish of Castletown, Roxburghshire, and is half-way between

the tower of Mangerton and the churchyard of Ettleton. It is supposed to have been erected on the spot where the remains of one of the Lairds of Mangerton, who was murdered by the Lord of Liddesdale, rested before they were removed for interment to Ettleton. Two incorrect illustrations of it have been published—the one by Sir John Sinclair, Bart., in the ‘Old Statistical Account,’ and the other by W. Scott of New Castleton, in a little book called ‘Border Exploits;’ and in both books the traditions concerning it are to be found. It is also mentioned in Chambers’s ‘Picture of Scotland,’ Chalmers’ ‘Caledonia,’ &c. Some years ago an addition was added to the head of the cross, bearing arms which I do not think were used in Scotland before the middle of the seventeenth century. I think the letters on the cross were renewed at the same time, or rather the face of the upper portion of the cross was cut away, so as to leave the letters raised. I am anxious to know the probable date of the cross (Chalmers refers it to the thirteenth century), and whether the monumental stone at Ettleton is of the same date, and also what the letters M. A. A. A. could possibly stand for.

“With regard to the stones at Mangerton and Whithaugh, the former is mentioned in Sir W. Scott’s ‘Minstrelsy of the Border;’ but the latter, which is both older and in better preservation, is known to comparatively few people. The arms on these stones differ from those given in any of the numerous books of heraldry that I have consulted, and there was no record at the Herald’s Office of such arms having been at any time used by the Lairds of Mangerton and Whithaugh, when I drew the attention of the Lord Lion to the stones some years since. The sword appears to have been a family badge; I cannot otherwise account for its appearing on the shields. The stones must have been carved to mark the time of the repairing of the towers, probably after their destruction during one of the inroads of the English, or as likely by order of the king or governor of Scotland, a not unfrequent way of punishing the proprietors when they could not be apprehended. Thus, in consequence of the frequent inroads made by the clans of Liddesdale in 1543 to prevent the proposed marriage of Edward VI. and Mary Queen of Scots, we learn that Sir Raulf Eure, keeper of Tyndale, entered Liddesdale, where he burned Mangerton and many other places.<sup>1</sup> Again, in 1569, in con-

<sup>1</sup> State Papers. Henry VIII. vol. v. p. 292.

sequence of the disorderly state of the Borders, the Regent Murray, accompanied by a large force of cavalry, marched through Liddesdale, but failing to secure the persons of the Lairds of Mangerton and Whithaugh, who, we are told, 'keepit themselves in sic manner that he gat nane thereof,' he was forced to retire, after having burned and reft their residences and a number of other strongholds.<sup>1</sup> At a later period, October 10, 1592, when James VI. had marched to the Borders to 'raise the houses of Mangerton, Whithaugh, and others,'<sup>2</sup> we find Bowes writing to Lord Burleigh, to tell him that, 'as he distrusts that some of the houses will be holden against him,' the king had requested him 'to write to Mr Richard Lowther that one of the cannons at Carlisle' might 'be placed in readiness, and delivered to him, with sufficient planks of oak for the carriage thereof by sledges, &c. ;'<sup>3</sup> but I presume these places were spared at this time, for we learn that the offending Borderers had submitted, and given hostages for their good behaviour.<sup>4</sup> I do not know any other mention of these towers, but the proprietors figure only too frequently during the sixteenth century as the heads of the most disorderly clan on the frontier. The stone at Sark shows the arms that were used by the Armstrongs during the seventeenth century; the Lairds of Mangerton and Whithaugh also adopted them. There is an incorrect illustration of the stone in the second edition of 'Border Exploits,' and the author mentions it as having been erected to the memory of a celebrated moss-trooper, called Kinmont Willie, which the date proves to be impossible. It may probably have been erected in memory of one of that person's descendants (probably a grandson), as his residence was Morton Tower or Kinmont, but is now called Sark. The place is on the Sark Water, in the parish of Canonbie, Dumfries."

(9.) By the Author, THEODORE AUFRECHT, Professor of Sanskrit, Edinburgh University, F.S.A. Scot., &c.

Catalogue of the Sanscrit MSS. in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge. London, 1869. Svo.

<sup>1</sup> Diurnal of Remarkable Occurrents; History of James VI.; Crawford's Memoirs: Chambers's Domestic Annals, vol. i.

<sup>2</sup> State Papers of Scotland, MS., vol. xlix. No. 29.

<sup>3</sup> State Papers of Scotland, MS., vol. xlix. No. 31.

<sup>4</sup> State Papers of Scotland, MS., vol. xlix. No. 33.

(10.) By the Author, Col. JAMES A. ROBERTSON, F.S.A. Scot.  
The Gaelic Topography of Scotland. Edinburgh, 1869. Post 8vo.

(11.) By the ORDNANCE SURVEY OFFICE.

Notes on the Great Pyramid of Egypt, and the Cubits used in its Design. By Col. Sir H. James, R.E., F.R.S., &c., Director-General of the Ordnance Survey. 4to, pp. 13, plates.

(12.) By the Hon. the MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

Public Record Series. Ten Volumes, viz. :—

Chronica Rogeri de Hoveden. Vol. II.

Polychronicon Ranulphi Higden. Vol. II.

Gesta Abbatum Monasterii S. Albani. Vol. III.

Ricardi de Cirencestria Speculum Historiale. Vol. II.

Calendar of State Papers, Foreign, 1563.

Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, 1637–38.

Rymer's Fœdera. Vol. IV.

Report on Fœdera. Appendix A.

Report on Fœdera. Appendix B, C, D.

Report on Fœdera. Appendix E.

13. By ALEX. A. CARMICHAEL, Esq., Lochmaddy, through W. F. SKENE, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

A Baptismal Font, from the ancient chapel of St Malrube, near the head of Lochaoineart, Skye.

This font, which is of hornblendic gneiss, is bowl-shaped, and measures 1 foot 6 inches across the brim by 1 foot in height over all. The basin-shaped cavity is  $13\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep, the rim being flat, and nearly  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick. The exterior is beautifully sculptured in very high relief, the sculptured figures being disposed at equal distances so as to divide it into four panels. On one side is the crucifixion, the figure on the cross being represented with head inclined to the right, draped round the loins, and legs crossed; the sculpture is surrounded by an elaborately interlaced pattern, filling up the panels on both sides. To the right is a figure of St Michael slaying

the dragon. The figure of St Michael is winged ; he holds a sword erect in his right hand, and standing with one foot on the back, and the other on the neck of the dragon, plants with the left hand the lower extremity of the long limb of a cross in its open mouth. To the left there is the figure of the Virgin, with the Child in her arms. On the side opposite to the crucifixion is the figure of a mitred bishop, in full canonicals, and with a crozier in his left hand. The panels to right and left of the bishop are filled in with inscriptions, now defaced.

The lower part of the Font recedes between the figures, and forms four sloping panels, on which are cut ornamental floral devices. The font appears to have stood on a clustered pillar of four divisions, which is still on the site of the ruined chapel.

Mr Skene read the following narrative of how the Font came into Mr Carmichael's possession :—

“ Many years ago, a crew of South Uist fishermen, while on their way to Glasgow with a cargo of fish, were driven into Lochaineart, Skye. Upon the north-west side, and near the head of Lochaineart, stand the church and churchyard of St Malrube, the former a roofless ruin, and the latter a deserted wild. Here the fishermen saw an old Font, and deeming it too sacred to be left with the heretic Protestants of Skye, resolved to bring it to their priest, the late Rev. James MacGrigor. They accordingly carried it to their boat, and, the weather moderating, resumed their voyage. But before reaching the island of Canna, the weather again became boisterous, and again forced them back to Lochaineart. Attributing their misfortune to their removal of the font, a debate arose among the fishermen whether or not they should restore it to its original position ; but the wind becoming fair, it was decided by a majority of the crew to make another attempt, which was done accordingly. But the weather again became stormy, so much so, that when south of the Small Isles, they were in imminent danger, and unanimously concluding that the elements were conspiring against them for removing the font, they agreed to return, and replace it. Much angry recrimination now took place. The minority, who were against sailing with the font a second time, abused the majority in no measured terms, and told them that this was what they predicted, and the majority blamed one another. The gale increased, and with it the superstitious fears of the fishermen.

Consequently, they returned to Lochacineart, and, with much care, replaced the font where they found it.

“The fishermen reached Glasgow, and disposed of their cargo. On their return voyage, they again called at Lochacineart. They still cherished the desire to bring the font to Mr MacGrigor, and they accordingly placed it again in their boat, and, after much misgiving, ventured across the Minch, landed at Tocar, and carried the font in triumph to Mr MacGrigor, at Aird-Choinnich. There it lay in a corner of the chapel till a few weeks ago, when it was sent me in a present by my friend, the Rev. Donald Macintosh, the late Mr MacGrigor’s successor.”

The following Communications were read :—