

MONDAY, 14th June 1882.

SIR WILLIAM FETTES DOUGLAS, P.R.S.A., in the Chair.

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

GEORGE WASHINGTON BROWNE, Architect.
DAVID CROLE, Solicitor of Inland Revenue for Scotland.
JOHN CROMBIE, 74 Union Street, Aberdeen.
JOHN FREER, Banker, Melrose.
GEORGE HAY, The Snuggery, Arbroath.
JOHN GUTHRIE SMITH, Advocate, Sheriff of Aberdeen.
ALEXANDER H. MILLAR, 6 Norman Terrace, Dundee.

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

(1.) By JOHN ALEXANDER SMITH, M.D., *Secretary*.

Polished Celt of felstone, 6 inches in length and 2½ inches in breadth
across the cutting face, found at Stobshiel, East Lothian. (See the sub-
sequent paper by Dr. John Alexander Smith.)

- (2.) By C. W. CATHCART, M.B., Lecturer on Anatomy, School of Medicine, Surgeon's Hall.

Large Cinerary Urn, $13\frac{3}{4}$ inches high and 10 inches diameter at the mouth, ornamented by a band of crossed lines under the rim. (See the subsequent communication by Mr. William Lowson.)

- (3.) By WILLIAM LOWSON, F.S.A. Scot.

Six large Cinerary Urns, varying from 16 inches high and $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, to $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, found in a sand pit at Magdalen Bridge, Joppa. Also a small oval Bronze Blade with chequered ornamentation, found in one of the Urns. (See the subsequent communication by Mr. Lowson.)

- (4.) By CHARLES GORDON.

Broken portions of two Cinerary Urns, found at Magdalen Bridge, near Joppa.

- (5.) By PETER COLLIER, 12 Randolph Crescent.

Three Arrow-Heads of flint, from Gamrie, Banffshire.

One Arrow-Head of flint, from Lonmay, Aberdeenshire.

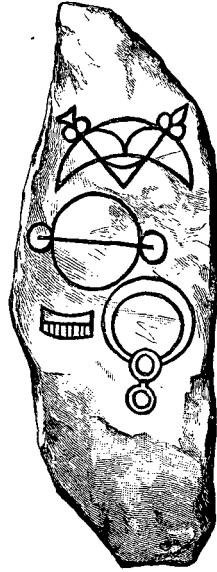
Three flint Flakes, from Forflen, Banffshire.

Spindle, 9 inches long, with whorl of oak, 2 inches diameter, from Blairshinnoch, Banffshire.

- (6.) By Miss B. M. BROADWOOD, Pitcroy.

Rubbing of an undescribed Sculptured Stone, with incised symbols, &c., in the churchyard of Inveravon, Banffshire. The stone, which is a rough flag of clay-slate, 4 feet 6 inches in length by 1 foot 6 inches in greatest width, was discovered about four years ago buried in the churchyard, which was then being put in order under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Maclachlan, minister of the parish. Mr. Maclachlan had sent a tracing of the figures on the stone to the late Dr. John Stuart, but

Dr. Stuart died shortly afterwards, and no record has been made of the discovery of the stone until now. As shown in the accompanying woodcut, it bears three incised figures—the crescent and sceptre, the triplet of circles, and the mirror and comb. Another stone of the same character in this churchyard is figured in Dr. Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland* (vol. i. plate 15). It shows the figure of a bird (apparently an osprey), with the symbols of the mirror and comb, and a larger circular figure, with a prolongation at one side, which has been called a mirror case. This stone, when first noticed, was resting on the top of an ordinary slab over a recent grave, close to the corner of the ruined walls of an ancient church in the centre of the churchyard. It is locally known as "Peter's Stone." About half a mile from the church, and just within the grounds of Ballindalloch Castle, is "Peter's Well," and about a mile from the church in another direction is the site of "Peter's Fair."



Sculptured Stone at Inveravon, Banffshire.
(4 ft. 6 in. in length.)

(7.) By Rev. CHARLES ROGERS, D.D., LL D., F.S.A. Scot.

General List of Schedule-Holders, London, for Subscriptions to the Scott Monument in Edinburgh, 21st December 1841. MS.

The Poems and Songs of Mrs. Margaret Maxwell Inglis, &c. MS., 4to.

These Manuscripts are thus described by Dr. Rogers :—

"I received No. 1, entitled 'General List of Schedule-Holders, London,' from Mr. Castle, who latterly took charge of the subscriptions for the Scott Monument in Edinburgh, and for a quarter of a century it has lain in my repositories. It is a source of interest, and as Mr. Castle is dead, and I am unaware who his representatives are, I hand it

to the Society. Such documents ought to be preserved where they will be taken care of, and may be consulted by the historian or the curious. This particular document is not without interest, inasmuch as it shows what support the proposal to commemorate Sir Walter Scott by a great National Monument received from leading Scotsmen in London, nine years after his decease. As all, I believe, are deceased, save one individual, who is described by Mr. Castle as a 'first class man,' we might without any apprehension of offence, analyse the list and animadvert upon it. It is more pleasant to remark generally, that out of 265 names in it, only 25 declined to support the cause—that is, about 10 per cent. Among those who declined, No. 249 pleaded that he was in his ninetieth year; No. 190 used an imprecation; and No. 236, described by Mr. Castle as 'an old ass,' denounced Sir Walter by epithets which may not be quoted.

"The MS. No. 2 contains the Poems and Songs of Mrs. Margaret Maxwell Inglis, whose compositions, or rather a portion of them, I had the privilege of introducing in the *Modern Scottish Minstrel*. A brief memoir of Mrs. Inglis will be found in that work. She was daughter of Alexander Murray, a medical practitioner, and was born at Sanquhar on the 27th October 1774. She was twice married, first to a Mr. Finlay of the Royal Navy; secondly, in 1803 to Mr. John Inglis, only son of the Rev. Dr. John Inglis, minister of Kirkmabreck. Left a widow, she devoted herself to literature. In 1838 she published a duodecimo volume, entitled *Miscellaneous Collection of Poems, chiefly Scriptural Pieces*. She died at Edinburgh on the 21st December 1843. Her son-in-law, the late Mr. Gregory, artist, presented me with her MS. volume, which I now transfer to the keeping of the Society. The volume contains poetical compositions by various authors, as well as Mrs. Inglis's own compositions."

(8.) By REV. JAMES GAMMACK, M.A., Drumlithie, Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot.

Old Mouse-trap of oak, 5 inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, with spring lever and catch.

(9.) By the DEPUTY CLERK-REGISTER OF SCOTLAND.

The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland, vol. v. 1437-1454, edited by George Burnett, Lyon King of Arms, F.S.A. Scot. Imp. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1882.

The Register of the Great Seal of Scotland, A.D. 1424-1513. Edited by James Balfour Paul, advocate, F.S.A. Scot. Imp. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1882.

(10.) By JAMES MAXTONE-GRAHAM of Cultoquhey, F.S.A. Scot.

Life of Thomas Graham of Balgowan, afterwards General Lord Lynedoch. By Alex. M. Delavoye, Capt. 56th Foot. 8vo. London, 1880.

Records of the 90th Regiment (Perthshire Light Infantry), with Roll of Officers from 1795 to 1880. By Alex. M. Delavoye, Capt. 56th Foot (late 90th Light Infantry). 8vo. London, 1880.

(11.) By Mr. MURRAY of the "Challenger" Expedition, through
Dr. ARTHUR MITCHELL.

Adze of stone, the blade being a "celt" of greenstone, oval in the cross section, and tapering to the butt, with semicircular cutting edge, width across the face on the chord of the semicircle $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, length of the exposed part of the celt $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the butt end being inserted in the end of a split branch $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, and firmly bound with a cord of twisted grass. The branch forming the socket of the adze is tapered towards the butt, and the tapered end inserted in a hole in the thick end of a handle 2 feet in length, varying from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter, encircled on either side of the hole by bands of plaited or twisted grass.

Hammer-like Implement of greenstone, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches of the length of which are visible, the form cylindrical, and slightly tapering towards the butt, the diameter at the free extremity $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, socketed and handled similarly to the adze last described. The implement is peculiar, inasmuch as its free end presents a circular concavity with a very blunt edge round its circumference. The length of the handle is 2 feet, the length of the straight arm in which the stone implement is inserted 16 inches. Both these implements are from Humboldt Bay, New Guinea.

Three Spears, from the Admiralty Islands, with heads formed of flakes of obsidian, the shafts 5 feet 3 inches in length.

Two Spears, from the Admiralty Islands, 6 feet in length, with points of hardwood.

Three feathered Arrows, from the Admiralty Islands, two having shafts $26\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, of which one is tipped with a triangular barbed head of obsidian $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length, and the other with a similar head of obsidian 1 inch in length, with the edges slightly rounded. The third has a shaft 22 inches in length, with a rudely made triangular head of slaty stone $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length.

Ten Arrows, unfeathered, the shafts of cane, 24 to 26 inches in length, tipped with poisoned, unbarbed heads of hardwood and human bone, varying from 7 to 14 inches in length, from the island of Api, New Hebrides.

Fourteen Spears or Arrows, the shafts of cane, the points of hardwood, some barbed, from 4 feet 6 inches to 6 feet 3 inches in length, from Humboldt Bay, New Guinea.

Bow, from Humboldt Bay, 6 feet 9 inches in length.

Carved Paddle, 6 feet 8 inches in length, from Humboldt Bay.

Club of hardwood, cylindrical, 3 feet 6 inches in length, carved with zigzags at one end and ornamented with rows of human teeth inserted perpendicularly in the wood, and ground off level with the surface, from the Fiji Islands.

Two large wooden Bowls, one 22 inches diameter, with side handles spirally curved over the brim; the other, 15 inches diameter, without handles, from the Admiralty Islands.

Two Gourds, with thin carved sticks, for *chunam*, 13 and 9 inches in length, from the Admiralty Islands.

Armlet, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter, made of a circular slip cut from the shell of *Trochus niloticus*, from the Admiralty Islands.

Ornament, being a bodkin-shaped piece of bone $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, worn pendant from the nose; from the Admiralty Islands.

Four circular Plates, made from the shell of the *Tridacna gigas*, ornamented with a band of engraved triangles filled with notched lines round the circumference, and the central portion faced with a circular plate of tortoise-shell, cut in patterns of open work ; from the Admiralty Islands. They were worn as ornaments on the breast.

Comb, with attached ornament of trimmed feathers, from Humboldt Bay. The comb is made of a bundle of rods spliced together with cord, the teeth spreading out fan-wise, and the upper part of the rods bound close together to form a flattened handle. The whole length of the implement is $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the length of the teeth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

*List of the Articles acquired by the Purchase Committee, for the
Museum and Library, 18th June 1881 to 3d June 1882.*

1. Collection of six polished stone Celts, 18 stone Whorls, one Quern, three stone Balls, plain, and one stone Cup, from Aberdeenshire.

2. Tailor's Candlestick of stone, 11 inches high and 5 inches square, bearing on one side a pair of shears, on the other a "goose" in relief, and in front the inscription, in incised letters, ANDRO LESELS, 1636.

3. Silver Finger-ring, inscribed IESUS NAZA, found in a pot of coins at Langhope, Roxburghshire (see the Donation List, 13th March, at p. 144 of the present volume).

4. Cast-iron back of an old Scottish Grate, with ornamental border.

5. Collection of 2250 flint Implements, &c., including 129 Arrow-heads entire, 212 broken ; 1584 Scrapers and other Implements, &c., of flint and chert ; from Little Ferry, Sutherlandshire.

6. Two bronze Objects, of late Celtic character, found at Henshole, on Cheviot. (These objects were exhibited on 10th January 1881, and are engraved in the *Proceedings*, vol. iii., new series, p. 79.)

7. Two finely-polished Celts of white flint and one of claystone, found in draining near Fochabers. The two specimens of flint are almost unexampled for the fineness of their shape and finish. The largest (fig. 1) measures 10 inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the face, and the smallest

(fig. 2) $7\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The third celt, which is of claystone and of the

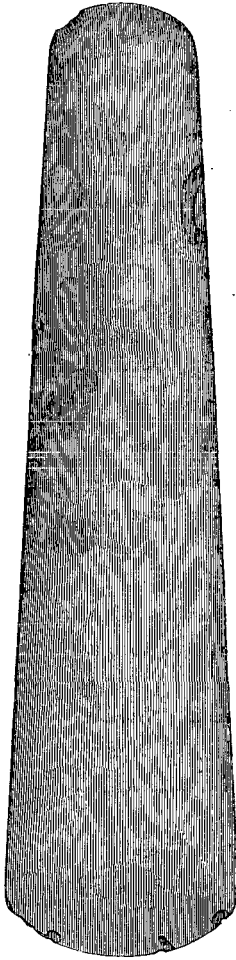


Fig. 1. Finely Polished Celt of White Flint, found near Fochabers (10 inches in length).

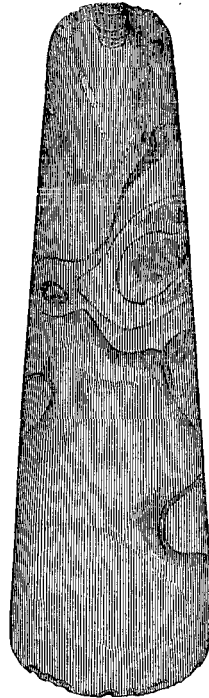
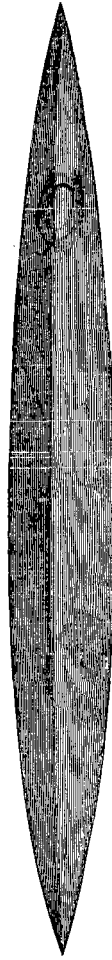


Fig. 2. Finely Polished Celt of White Flint, found near Fochabers ($7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length).

common type, tapering to a rounded butt, measures $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches by 3 inches.

8. Hoard of bronze Objects, found in Islay, consisting of one broad bronze Blade, one Spear-head, two Socketed Celts, and a small Palstave, all much injured.

9. Hoard of bronze Objects, found at Monadh-mor, Killin, consisting of one Spear-head, two socketed Celts, part of a small leaf-shaped Sword, a Gouge, a hollow Ring, a penannular Armlet, and nine plain Rings of bronze of different sizes,—all as described at p. 27 of the present volume.

10. Brass three-legged Pot, found at Whitebank, Clovenfords, Roxburghshire.

11. Bronze flat Celt, $6\frac{3}{4}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, found at Ashy Bank, Roxburghshire.

12. Iron Horse-bit, found at Kincardine-on-Forth.

13. Bronze Spear-head, 3 inches long, with loops and leaf-shaped blade, the loops broken, found at Carlusk, Boharm, Banffshire.

14. Casts of two Sculptured Stones, from Colonsay, viz. :—(1) Cross-slab of unusual character, the cross ornamented with spiral scrolls, and the summit terminating in a human head in relief, as described and figured in the paper on the "Antiquities of Colonsay," by Mr. W. Stevenson, in the *Proceedings*, vol. iii., new series, p. 121. (2) A recumbent Slab, 5 feet 7 inches long by 1 foot 7 inches wide, ornamented with foliaceous scrolls, with a two-handed sword in the centre, a galley below, a stag hunt over it, and round the margin the inscription, in Gothic lettering, HIC JACIT MURCHARDUS MACDUFFLE DE COL[ONSAY QUI OBIT] ANNO DOMINI MDXXXIX ET MARIOTA VICILLEAM ME FI[ERI FECIT].

15. Square-shaped iron Bell, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, from St. Mary's Priory, Bridlington, Yorkshire.

16. Small Whetsone and Scraper of flint, found near Loch Tay.

17. Highland Brooch of brass, with engraved foliaceous scrolls.

18. Small polished stone Celt, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth across the cutting face, found near Kenny's Hill, Urquhart, Elginshire.

19. Two carved Scottish Distaffs, one of hard wood, $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, inlaid with a thistle-head and two hearts in bone, the other of white wood, $18\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, with the date 1759.

20. Small brass tripod Ewer or Flagon, found at Dunbar, 8 inches high.

21. Seven Casts of Vessels in clay and stone, from the Indian Mounds of the Mississippi Valley. These are fac-similes (in external appearance only) to the originals which are in the collection of Indian pots, mostly of soapstone, from the valley of the Connecticut, &c., now in the Gilbert Museum at Amherst College, and the Museum at Burlington, Vermont. They are thus described by Professor Hitchcock, by whom they were sent, through Dr. Arthur Mitchell :—

(1) Pot of steatite, found in South Hadley, Massachusetts, the most perfect of its kind that Professor Hitchcock has seen. It is an oval tureen-shaped vessel, with rounded bottom and somewhat perpendicular sides, and is furnished with flat handles projecting about 2 inches from either end. It measures $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 12 inches across the mouth and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high.

(2) Similar vessel from North Brookfield, Massachusetts, measuring 12 inches by 10 across the mouth and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high.

(3) Similar vessel, 10 inches by $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the mouth and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, the upper part wanting, from the Connecticut Valley.

(4) Similar vessel, $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the mouth and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, but without handles, from Holyoke, Massachusetts.

(5) Globular Pot of clay, with contracted neck, the mouth $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, the vessel $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, being the largest clay pot ever found in New England. It is from Bolton, Vermont, and is now in the Museum at Burlington, Vermont.

(6) Square-mouthed and highly ornamented Pot of clay, round-bottomed, the mouth $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, the vessel $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, found at Colchester, Vermont; it is now in the Museum at Burlington, Vermont.

(7) Small globular Pot of clay, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the mouth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, from an Indian grave in Deerfield, Massachusetts, now in the Museum of that town.

(8) Fragment of a soapstone Pot, with short, flat handle, from the Connecticut Valley.

22. Twenty-seven Casts of Sculptured Stones and Fragments at St.

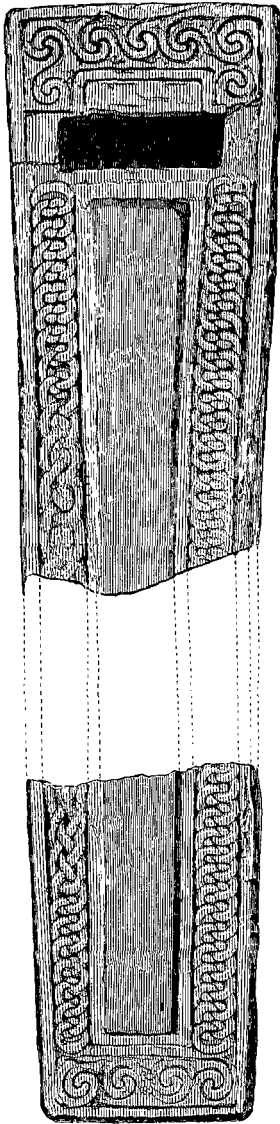


Fig. 1. Recumbent Slab with socket-hole for standing Cross.

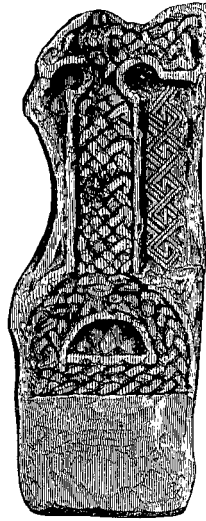


Fig. 2. Standing Cross-slab, with tenon for socket-hole.



Fig. 3. "Daniel and the Lions" on side of slab. At St Vigean, Forfarshire.

Vigeans, Forfarshire, described in a paper by Rev. William Duke, M.A., F.S.A. Scot., on the "Church of St. Vigeans," in the *Proceedings*, vol. ix. p. 481. Among these is a cast of the very remarkable slab here figured (fig. 1), the only one of its kind now known to exist in Scotland. Its form is that of the recumbent coffin-shaped slab of the 13th and 14th centuries, of which so many examples are found in the West Highland counties, although there they invariably exhibit a totally different style of art. Its entire length seems to have been over 6 feet, its breadth at the head 18 inches, and at the foot 14 inches. It differs also from the usual character of the recumbent slab in being much deeper and more massive, for though part of its thickness is now gone, it is still 7 inches in depth. The upper surface shows a central sunk panel, an inch in depth, surrounded by a border of Celtic ornament, consisting of escaping spirals at the top and bottom, and interlaced work along the sides. Near the upper end of the slab is a rectangular socket, 11 inches long, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, and 5 inches deep. In this socket there has apparently stood an upright cross, similar to that shown in fig. 2, which was found in the same place, and corresponds in the character of its ornamentation, though it does not quite fit the socket. On the side of the recumbent slab is carved the group representing "Daniel and the Lions," shown in fig. 3.

23. Small silver Mug, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, inscribed on bottom:—Ex dono D.F. quae obiit 19th Aug. 1700.

24. Highland Brooch of silver, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, found near Ballachulish. The ornamentation of the brooch, which is on one side only, is partly engraved and partly in niello work, as shown in the annexed engraving. The Society is indebted to the good offices of Rev. Alexander Stewart, F.S.A. Scot., of Ballachulish (Nether Lochaber), for the acquisition of this fine specimen of a rare variety of the old Highland brooch, and Mr. Stewart has also been good enough to supply the following particulars as to the circumstances of its discovery:—"The Silver Brooch, which, for the purpose of future reference, ought to be known as the 'Appin Brooch,' was got in the district of Appin under the following circumstances. One day in October 1881, one of the shepherds on the

farm of Ballachullish had occasion to be on Benvere, a mountain that overhangs Loch Leven, and one of the most beautiful of the many beautiful mountains of the West Highlands. When within a few yards of the summit of the hill the shepherd sat down to rest. As he was resting, and idly poking into the mossy ground beside him with his crook,



Silver Brooch found on Benvere, near Ballachulish, Nether Lochaber.
(Actual size.)

he turned up the brooch which is now in the Museum. The spot on which it was found is about 3000 feet above the level of the sea."

25. Polished stone Celt, showing mark of the handle, found at Dinwoodie Green, Dumfriesshire.

26. Bronze Polstave, from Aberdeen, apparently modern, and having the loop on the face of the instrument instead of on the side.

27. Iron Tirling-pin and Door-sneck, and Standing Crusie, from Inverkeithing.

28. Small Figure of "Tiki," in jade, 5 inches high, the eyes inlaid with mother of pearl, from New Zealand.

29. Old Fringe-weaving Machine of oak.

30. Basket Sword Hilt, found at Prestonpans.

31. Highland Dirk, $17\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, with leather sheath, brass, mounted, and carved handle.

32. Two small early Greek Vases, painted.

33. Polished stone Celt, six American Arrow-heads, and a St. Kilda brass Brooch, 2 inches in diameter.

34. Two Highland Dirks, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches and 18 inches in length, with carved handles of wood; and a broken bronze Spear head, found at Cardross.

35. Combined Latch and Tirling-pin of iron.

36. South American Lasso; and also a Bolas, formed of three grooved stone balls, covered with hide, and attached to each other by twisted strips of hide 3 feet in length.

37. Urn of Drinking-cup type, from a stone Cist near St. Peter's Church, Buckie, Banffshire. It was found in a cist of Old Red Sandstone slabs, about 2 feet under the surface. The cist contained the remains of an unburnt body. No other relics were observed. The urn (which is figured in the annexed woodcut) measures 6 inches diameter across the mouth and 7 inches in height.

38. Twenty-five Arrow-heads of flint, chiefly with barbs and stems, and flint Scrapers and Flakes, from Banffshire.

39. Two ancient bronze Crucifixes, from White Abbey, Ireland, viz.:—(1) Processional crucifix of brass, 9 inches in length, the figure attenuated, wearing the crown of thorns, the drapery a mere loin-cloth, the feet crossed and fastened by a single nail. Over the head of the crucified figure are the letters I.N.R.I., and answering to them on the reverse of the cross I.H.S. The reverse is ornamented with patterns of interlaced work. (2) Figure (from a crucifix) of bronze, finely patinated.

40. Hammer of greenstone, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in greatest breadth across the middle of the haft hole, which is not central, but nearer the butt end of the instrument. The haft hole is $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches diameter, well formed, with almost straight sides, but slightly wider at both ends than in the centre. The butt end of the hammer is flattened,



Urn of Drinking-Cup Type. From a Stone Cist at Buckie.
(7 inches in height.)

the sides rounded, and nearly of equal width, 2 inches across, and the lower part wedge-shaped. It was found some years ago on the estate of Rommano, near Peebles.

41. Cast of Sculptured Standing Stone at Dunfallandy, parish of Logierait, 4 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high by 2 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. (See the notice of

this stone by Dr. John Alexander Smith in the present volume of the *Proceedings*, p. 20.)

42. Old Highland Target of wood and leather, 18½ inches diameter, tooled with fretwork and scrolls.

43. Illustrated Catalogue of the Hamilton Palace Sale.

44. Collection of 640 Objects, chiefly in flint and bronze, and mostly of small size, from Glenluce, Wigtownshire.

45. Collection of upwards of 4000 Objects, chiefly in flint and bronze, and mostly of small size, from the Culbin Sands, Elginshire.

46. Carved stone Pipe, 7 inches in length, with grotesque figures of animals, &c. ; North American.

47. Wrought-iron Bracket for a Baptismal Basin, 12½ inches diameter, from a church in East Lothian.

48. Four Pennies of Alexander III. of Scotland.

49. The Necropolis of Ancon, in Peru. By W. Reiss and A. Stubel. Parts I.-VI., folio. London, 1882.

50. The Brehon Laws. Vol. IV., imp. 8vo. London, 1881.

51. The Monumental Effigies of Great Britain. By C. A. Stothard. New Edition, by John Hewitt. Folio. London, 1876.

52. Warren's Celtic Liturgies. 8vo. London, 1881.

53. Macphail's History of the Religious House of Pluscardyn. 4to. Edinburgh, 1882.

54. Ortelius, Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. Folio. Antwerp, 1579.

55. The Altus of St. Columba. Edited by the Marquis of Bute. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1882.

56. Hallenberg, Quatuor Monumenta Ænea. 8vo. Stockholm, 1802.

57. Garnet's Tour in Scotland. Two vols. 4to. 1811. And, Scotland Delineated. 8vo. London, 1791.

58. Sabatier and Cohen's Monnaies Byzantines. Two vols. 8vo. Paris, 1862.

59. Pooley's Old Crosses of Gloucester and Somerset. Imp. 8vo. London, 1862 and 1877.

60. Vestiarium Scoticum. By John Sobieski Stuart. 4to. Edinburgh, 1842. (Contains the letterpress only.)

61. Folio Volume of Manuscript Copies of Rentals, &c., relating to Scotland.

There was exhibited :—

1. By PATRICK DUDGEON, Esq. of Cargen.

Bronze Figure of an Ecclesiastic, holding a book in the left hand, the right hand extended in the act of benediction. The figure is 4 inches in length. It has been cast, and the front surface finished with the graver, while the back is somewhat hollow and unworked. The dress presents several peculiarities which it is not easy to explain. The style of the work, perhaps, has more resemblance to that of the Anglo-Saxon than to that of the Celtic school. There is a small pin-hole through the lower part of the figure, and it seems probable that it may have been attached with other figures as part of the ornamentation of a shrine or coffer, or of the cover of a book. The date is probably anterior to the close of the 12th century. In a letter to Dr. Anderson, Mr. Dudgeon gives the following account of the discovery of the figure :—

“The bronze figure I sent you was dug or ploughed up some years ago at the ‘Druidical Circle’ of stones about 3 miles from Dumfries, in the parish of Holywood. This circle is on an arable farm ; the ground on which it is, is in a regular rotation of crop, and a fence runs right through the circle. The circle is not a large one, and the stones are of moderate size ; two or three of them are wanting, having doubtless been taken for building



Bronze Figure of an Ecclesiastic dug up at Holywood, Dumfriesshire. (Actual size.)

purposes. The parish church of Holywood is less than a mile from these stones; the tradition is that a celebrated hermit had his cell on the spot where the church now stands. The monastery founded there about the beginning of the 12th century was one of the six Scottish foundations of the Præmonstratensians or 'white monks' of the rule of St. Augustine. Part of this abbey was used as the parish church so late as about 1780, when it was pulled down and the materials used, as usual, in building the present hideous erection. We have in our local Museum a font from the old Holywood Church.

"The circle is close to the adjoining parish of Kirkmahoe. There was in this parish, in the 11th century, a church dedicated to St. Blane, of which nothing remains; but the name is still retained in a place called Kilblane. The beautiful ruins of Lincluden Abbey are about 2 miles from the circle, so you see there are plenty of old ecclesiastical foundations in the neighbourhood.

"It is a pity, as you say, that the relic, seemingly unique, should not be in your Museum; but as it was presented to us, I fear it could not now be given up. I hope, however, it may be an inducement to some of the Fellows, when in the neighbourhood, to pay a visit to our Museum here, where they would, I think, find other things that would interest them."

The following Communications were read:—