III.

NOTICE OF A REMARKABLE BRONZE ORNAMENT WITH HORNS, FOUND IN GALLOWAY, NOW AT ABBOTSFORD. ALSO OF A BRONZE ORNAMENT LIKE A "SWINE'S HEAD," FOUND IN BANFFSHIRE. BY JOHN ALEXANDER SMITH, M.D., Sec. S.A. Scot. (Plates XLIV.-XLVI.)

The beautiful bronze relic, of which I exhibit several photographs,—taken for me by the kind permission of Mr. J. Hope Scott, by my friend Mr. John Smith, Darnick, an accomplished amateur photographer,—has been for a considerable time in the collection of antiquities at Abbotsford. It is fixed on a wooden stand, which bears the following engraved inscription:—"Found in the earth at Torrs, parish of Kelton, Galloway."

The bronze was presented to Sir Walter Scott by Mr. Joseph Train, of the Excise, who was once resident at Castle-Douglas, in the same parish, and close to the place where it was found. Turning to John Nicholson’s "History of Galloway," published in 1841, I find in the appendix to vol. ii. a communication by Mr. Train, on various antiquities found in Galloway, in which he gives the following account of this bronze:—"About the year 1820, a mummer’s head mask was found in a morass, on the farm of Torrs, in the parish of Kelton. This ancient disguise..."
is made of fine copper, richly ornamented; it is constructed so as to
cover the face of the wearer, having two long horns turning backwards,
like those of a goat. Mumming and masquerades were common in the
mansions of the nobility in the middle ages. Sebastian Brant, in his
'Ship of Fools,' p. 161, alluding to this custom, says—"

"The one hath a visor ugly set on his face,
Another has on a vile counterfaite vesture;
One painteth his visage with fume in such a case,
That what he is himself he is scantily sure!
"

"It may consequently be inferred that this mask once belonged to a
mummer of the neighbouring castle of Threave, and that it is as old as
the buistie," or antique bedstead, which he had "just described" as belong-
ing to the Douglasses, lords of Galloway, at the destruction of the castle
about the middle of the fifteenth century. Mr Train continues—"After
placing it on a pedestal, with an inscription on brass showing where it
was found, I forwarded it to Abbotsford, where it has since been a con-
spicuous object in the museum."

In the "New Statistical Account of Scotland" (1845) there is a
description of the parish of Kelton, Kirkcudbrightshire, by the Rev.
Samuel Cowan; he states that "on the farm of Torrs there is an imperfect
circle of upright stones, the remains of a Druidical temple, in the neigh-
bourhood of which there is a copious spring of excellent water." He
also gives, in addition, a summary of Mr Train's account of the dis-
covery of this bronze "mummer's mask," found on this same farm of
Torrs, which is situated at the north-east boundary of the parish.
Various antiquities, of different ages, have been found in the parish.
Numerous hill forts occur on different hill tops. A sepulchral tumulus
opened near Gelston (towards the south of the parish), contained a
stone coffin 7 feet in length, in which was found human bones, a
brass or copper helmet, with several implements of war, that were
greatly corroded. A bronze tripod (jug or ewer) was turned up by the
plough at the farm of Mid-Kelton. "Near Glenlochar Bridge," says
Mr Train, in his catalogue of the antiquities, "was turned up by the
ploughshare, several years since, the head of a war horse in bronze,
evidently of Roman manufacture. This exquisite remnant of remote
antiquity is in the possession of Colonel Gordon of Culvennan." I need
not remind the Society that it was formerly the fashion to consider all the more highly finished relics of antiquity as evidently Roman. And lastly, the loch of Carlingwarth, with its islands and crannogs, has furnished many relics of antiquity in bronze and iron, some of which have recently been presented to our Museum. It is to be regretted that some of these earlier antiquities, such as the bronze armour found in the stone coffin, &c., and the bronze head of the war horse, had no correct and careful descriptions of them recorded.

I have made this digression to show how comparatively rich this district is in antiquities, and shall now return to the more particular description of the bronze before us. (See Plate XLIV.)

This relic consists of a convex plate of thin bronze, cut square across below, and running upwards to a somewhat pointed extremity above, which is now unfortunately imperfect. A little below the middle of each side there is a circular opening, or eye-hole, and between and above these openings are two projecting and gently tapering horns, which rise gradually upwards and outwards, and then bend backwards and downwards, in graceful curves, each terminating in a rounded or double-lobed extremity, somewhat resembling the elongated head of an animal or bird.

The metal of which it is formed is a fine brown bronze, and it is ornamented in relief with a rich embossed pattern of flowing curvilinear scrollwork, in some places forming mere projecting lines, and in others expanding into broad rounded lobes in considerable relief, which terminate in curled and rounded, or button-like extremities, the whole executed with the greatest skill and beauty; the pattern divides in the central line of the bronze, and is repeated in corresponding patterns over its different sides. The style of the ornament resembles much the embossed designs, and the trumpet-like scrolls of certain supposed Celtic ornaments, of which various remarkable examples are preserved in the Museum of the Society.

Small separate portions of bronze, with raised patterns, each complete in itself, are placed on different parts of its surface, one on the left side of its anterior extremity, and two others, on the middle of the inner margin of each of the eye-holes, between them and the base of the horns; these plates differ in shape and pattern from each other, and
A continuous series of corresponding curvilinear lines and scrolls, of finer character, the patterns being less prominent, and formed rather by their outlines being depressed or indented in the metal, are carried along the outer side of each of the projecting horns, the inner sides of the horns being formed of another plate of metal, apparently without any ornament; and the horns terminate in a separate rounded or double-lobed extremity, somewhat resembling the elongated head of an animal,—reminding us of some of those rather grotesque animal forms to be found on the sculptured stones of Scotland.

The bronze measures 10 1/2 inches in total length, the top, however, being imperfect. It measures 5 1/2 inches from the top, to the upper border of the eye-hole, which is 2 inches across, and from the lower part of this eye-hole to the lower edge of the bronze, 3 inches. The distance between the eye-holes, outside, round the projecting front part, is 6 inches; and a straight line drawn across the inside, from the front of one eye-hole to the other, measures only 4 inches. It measures 3 3/8 inches in breadth across its lower straight margin, and about 8 1/2 inches on the round outside; and expands upwards to its greatest breadth of 6 inches in a straight line across the back, a little above the eye-holes and horns, and 11 inches on the round outside, immediately above the horns; from which part it contracts or tapers gradually upwards and backwards, and terminates in a somewhat pointed extremity above.

The horns are placed together, side by side, between and slightly above the middle of the eyes, and at a distance of 4 1/4 inches from the edge of the bronze. One is unfortunately imperfect, the ornamental tip, which is formed in each of a separate piece of metal, being wanting. The perfect horn measures along its curves, in total length, including the tip, 16 1/2 inches—the ornamental tip being 1 1/4 inch in length; the imperfect horn is 14 inches long. Each horn measures 1 3/8 inches in diameter at the base, and tapers upwards to an extremity a quarter of an inch in diameter. They measure each about 8 3/4 inches to the top of the curve, and 5 inches across the curve at the upper part; and the horns together measure 3 inches across their base, and separate above to a width of 13 1/4 inches, measured across both horns. (See Plates XLIV. and XLV.)
A narrow band, or border of bronze, ornamented with short transverse lines on its inner margin, has been riveted all round the edge of the bronze, only some portions of which remain; and at the lower angles of the bronze, on the inside, at each extremity of the straight lower border, there are two small bronze pins, one on the lower border, the other on the lateral border or margin, and about \( \frac{1}{4} \)ths of an inch apart, which project inwards on each side, and suggest the probability of their having been used for attaching something to the lower part of the bronze—at least they seem to be quite distinct from the small nails by which the border is fastened to the edge of the bronze. (See Plate XLV. fig. 4.)

The style of the ornament of this bronze is of peculiar interest, and is well shown in the accompanying plates, which render more detailed description unnecessary. Its prevailing character consists of these beautiful and graceful scrolls; some of the smaller ornamental details on the perfect horn suggest, however, a resemblance to the mæander or Greek fret, which belongs probably to a later date than the general style of the other ornaments.

The bronze seems undoubtedly to belong to the beautiful class of relics which Mr Franks has grouped together in the "Horse Ferales" as constituting a peculiar phase of art, of which a very large proportion of the examples have been found in the British Islands; and if we take into consideration the apparent resemblance of the extremities of the horns to the elongated head of a bird or animal, and the presence, although in a very small degree, of something at least resembling the mæander as an ornament, then we would be inclined to place the date of this bronze at about the latter part of the "late Celtic" period of Mr Franks, or even still later, and probably near the close of this style of beautiful Celtic Art.

Mr Franks says,—"In this peculiar class of antiquities the British Islands stand unrivalled. A few ancient objects, analogous in design, may be found in various parts of the Continent, and more extended researches in local museums may bring many others to light; but the foreign contributions to this section are scanty when compared with..."
those of our own country. The antiquities under consideration consist of shields, swords, and daggers, horse furniture, personal ornaments, and a number of miscellaneous objects, some of iron, some of bronze, and frequently decorated with enamel. All these antiquities exhibit skill of decoration, remarkable for its peculiar and varied forms, and testify to extraordinary skill in working metals." (Horse Ferales, p. 172.)

These relics Mr Franks has shown to be the work of the Celtic race, and belong in all probability to the later Celtic period of our history. He does not, however, wish to claim any very remote antiquity for such remains—at any rate so far as Britain is concerned. They are probably not more ancient than the introduction of coinage into Britain, from 200 to 100 years before Christ, and not much later than the close of the first century after Christ, when the Roman dominion in this country was firmly established. This date would account for the occasional discovery of such remains with, or in close proximity to, Roman antiquities, and also for the influence that their designs seem to have exercised over certain phases of Roman colonial art, in which, however, their wild and studied irregularity of design are brought into subjection, though, at the same time, the patterns lose much of their charm and originality."

"At any rate, whatever may be the date of these remains, they are well worthy of the study of archæologists; and further discoveries and researches may throw more light on the difficult questions of their origin and date. This can only be satisfactorily done by bringing together, as far as possible, the scattered elements for our study, dispersed through various public and private collections." (Horse Ferales, p. 189.)

I have much pleasure in bringing before the Society this peculiar bronze relic, which would appear to be almost unique in character, at least I have not been able to discover a record of any similar piece of ornamental metal work. It is an important addition to those already known; and it is interesting to note that its well-authenticated history tends to show the correctness of Mr Franks' conclusions, as it was found in a district of Scotland where the Celtic element was largely developed among its inhabitants.

I have said nothing as to the supposed use of this curious bronze relic. Undoubtedly I consider it belongs to times far anterior to those
suggested by Mr Train, — those, namely, of the late Celtic period pointed out by Mr Franks. The size of the bronze, being sufficient to cover the human face, probably suggested the idea of its being a mummer's mask, although in other respects it does not seem to be very well adapted for such a purpose. When it is held on the face, like the visor of a helmet, it is possible to see through the two round openings or eye-holes. If it has been used as armour, or perhaps from its being formed of such thin plates as a decoration, for the human head, it is not very easy to see how it could have been worn, the projecting part between the eyes being apparently so unnecessarily prominent, although, no doubt, the projection might add to its use as a defence to the face. It is also difficult to see the reason why the eye-holes are placed so far apart from one another.

Another possible application of the bronze is, that it might have been used as a champfrein or frontal, a plate of metal to ornament or protect the forehead of a small horse or lady's palfrey. It differs, however, from any descriptions which I have seen of these pieces of defensive armour during the Middle Ages, by its greater roundness and projection between the eyes; the frontals being generally almost flat pieces of ornamental iron-work, which resemble in shape the flat forehead of the horse. The central part of the forehead of the frontal is, however, frequently ornamented with some design, or defended by a spike or horn. Grose, in his "Military Antiquities," mentions that the champfrein was made of iron, copper, or brass, and sometimes of jacked leather; and in the French historians we read of the nobility using them made not only of gold, but also ornamented with precious stones. "Chanfrons reaching only to the middle of the face are called demi-chanfrons." The small size of this bronze mask may be brought forward as an objection to its having been used even as a demi-champfrein; we must remember, however, that the horses of Galloway, where this was found, were of a small size, so perhaps it may not be altogether unlikely that it was used as an ornament of this kind.

Skelton, in his "Illustrations of Ancient Armour," tells us that "frontals, or protection for the horses' heads, had been used by the Persians and Greeks of ancient time, but their earliest application in Europe seems to be the commencement of the fifteenth century."
the fifteenth century the chain mail was by degrees superseded by plate
armour, the chanfrein being the part first adopted."

Should this curious bronze be believed to have been allied to the
medieval chamfrain, then, in classing it along with those relics set aside
as so peculiar and ancient by Mr Franks—and on this point it seems
to me there is no room for doubt—we find, that the use of a frontal
must have been of much greater antiquity even in our own country
than has ever been believed by any of our authorities on the armour
or ornaments of past ages.

When, however, we consider the comparatively small size, and the
delicately beautiful ornamental details of this bronze, it seems on the
whole more probable that it was intended to be used as part of some
ornamental head-dress of a man, rather than of a horse. The heads of
various animals, we know, have been used as decorations for head-
pieces, or helmets; the bull and cow were sacred animals of some of our
early races of men; and should we suppose this horned bronze was
intended to bear any resemblance to the head of these animals, or to that
of a goat, it might probably have formed a part of a highly ornamented
head-dress or helmet. The small nails which project from each of
its lower angles show it was not complete, but had been attached to
something else, perhaps also to a leathern lining. The horns of cows
as well as goats appear to have been worn by some of the Greeks, and
helmets bearing horns have been used by various nations of antiquity.
In Hope's "Costume of the Ancients," vol. i. pl. 21, and pl. 130, there
is a figure of a Greek helmet with a long horn projecting from each side
of the headpiece, and another of an Amazon wearing a horned helmet.
Meyrick in his "Ancient Armour," vol. i. pl. xv., also figures these
horned helmets, and states that "the Thracians had a helmet of brass,
having ears and horns like an ox, of the same metal." "These helmets
were worn also by the Phrygians, though but rarely; they were, however,
adopted by the Greeks, and, according to Diodorus Siculus, by the Belgic
Gauls." We have here, therefore, a reference to a Celtic people wearing
a variety of horned head-piece or helmet.

The other Bronze Relic, or Boar's Head, which I have to describe,
was exhibited to the Society some years ago, but comparatively little
attention was paid to it at the time. As it apparently belonged to the same class of relics as the Abbotsford bronze, I thought it best to bring it more fully under the notice of the members. It is also a very remarkable bronze, and belongs to the same class of late Celtic antiquities, although perhaps of an earlier character than the one just described. This bronze is now preserved in the Banff Institution, and I copy the details of its discovery from the "New Statistical Account of Scotland" (1845). The Rev. George Innes, in his account of the parish of Deskford, Banffshire, dated August 1836, writes as follows:

"There was found, about twenty years ago, on the confines of a farm called Liechestown, the resemblance of a swine's head in brass, of the ordinary size, with a wooden tongue, movable by springs. It had also eyes, and the resemblance in every respect was wonderfully exact. It was found at a depth of about 6 feet, in a mossy and knolly piece of ground upon a bed of clay. The ground abounded with hazel nuts, which looked entire, but upon being opened were found empty. This antique curiosity is now in the possession of the Banff Institution, to which it was presented by the Honourable Colonel Grant, to whom it was given by the tenant who found it on his farm."

This singularly shaped piece of bronze work, when laid on its side for facility of description, may be compared to a boar's head. It measures in greatest length 8½ inches, by 5½ inches in greatest breadth immediately behind the orbits. There is a circular opening, eye-hole or orbit on each side, measuring 1¼ inch in diameter; these open orbits are 5½ inches distant from each other over the rounded front of the head (or 3½ inches apart in a straight line), and they are 10⅜ inches separate, measuring round the lower or back part of the head. From the back part of the bronze to the posterior edge of the circular opening or orbit, it measures nearly 1½ inch, the eye-hole 1¼ inch across, and from the front of the eye-hole to the extremity of the snout, about 5½ inches. (See Plate XLVI. fig. 1.)

The head may be described as formed of several plates of bronze. First a plate of embossed bronze, bent into a circular form, and measuring 17 inches in circumference, behind the projecting ornaments surrounding the circular openings or eyes; this band of bronze is straight posteriorly, and has its edge turned outwards all round into a small lip,
which measures rather more than a quarter of an inch in depth. Its front edge is cut into two rounded projections, which spring from the central part between the eyes, and behind these projections the rest of the band is straight, completing the circle of the head. The whole front part of this band is ornamented by curved trumpet-like ornaments, in high relief. Two are laid side by side, and encircle the back or under part of the head; at each extremity of these ornaments two pairs of shorter trumpet-like ornaments are expanded in front, enclosing each of the circular openings or orbits, and between them and the eye-holes there is also an angular-edged ellipse-like projection surrounding the orbits on each side. All these curved ornaments are convex externally, and hollow internally, being probably cast, or hammered from within outwards, from the solid plate of the metal. The greatest breadth of this band, across the openings or eyes in the long diameter of the head, measures nearly 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches; the narrower back part measuring 2\(\frac{3}{4}\) inches across.

To the rounded projections of this plate, in front, corresponding to the face of the animal, is riveted another bronze plate, which is smooth or un-ornamented, and tapers gradually forward to form its anterior extremity, which is turned outwards and upwards, thus resembling the snout of a boar. This second plate measures about 4 inches in length, from the edge of the rounded projection of the first plate, at the middle of the orbits, and tapers from about 9\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches on the round, or 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) in a straight line across, at the back part; to about 4 inches on the round, or 2\(\frac{3}{4}\) across, at the point of the snout; as far as we can judge from its imperfect state.

The straight part of the first plate in front, at the under or lower portion of the head, corresponding to the base of the lower jaw of the pig, has a small rounded plate of bronze, riveted along its edge, which projects about 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) inch in the middle, and forms a support to the lower jaw. It is pierced by a round hole towards each extremity, and in one of these a bronze nail or button still remains, with a loop of wire passed through its outer extremity, apparently for the attachment of the movable lower jaw.

The bronze plate forming the lower jaw is convex and somewhat triangular in shape. Its base consists of a rounded transverse lobe, pierced at each extremity with circular openings, for the large nails which project from the corresponding plate attached to the bronze head; the rest of
the lower jaw is formed of three parallel and projecting lobes, which spring from this transverse lobe, taper as they run forwards, and terminate at the point of the jaw. It has riveted on it, at each side of its base, two triangular tapering rods of bronze with hooked extremities, about 2\(\frac{2}{3}\) inches in length, which, when the jaw is in position, lie backwards into the cavity of the head, and thus form a sort of balance-weight to the lower jaw itself. The whole plate measures about 5\(\frac{2}{3}\) inches in length, its point being imperfect, by about 6 inches in breadth on the round, across the base. (Plate XLVI. fig. 2.) There is another somewhat triangular, and concave plate of bronze, about 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches in length, by about the same in greatest breadth, ribbed transversely across towards its pointed extremity, which would appear to have formed the palate of the upper jaw. It has riveted to its base some other portions of small plates. One of these bends downwards for 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) inch on one side, and is pierced with a round hole, a corresponding, but now separate portion of plate, also pierced with a nail or rivet hole, fits the opposite side of the base of the palate; and between them they appear to have formed a rounded throat-like opening. These plates have apparently been fixed by these openings or rivet-holes, to the back part of the throat, at the root of the lower jaw. It was thought the large plate, just described, might have been the tongue of the head, but it seems more likely to have been intended to represent the palate, if we can trust the correctness of the notice in the "Statistical Account," as we are told there that it had a movable wooden tongue; and, as it is also stated that it "had eyes;" it is possible that the eye-holes may have been at one time filled with enamelled plates. (Plate XLVI. figs. 3 and 4.)

A rounded shallow disk, or dish of bronze, 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches in diameter, and about half an inch in depth, with a projecting rim about a quarter of an inch in breadth, was found along with the head, and has since been attached by wire to the neck or base of the head, which, however, it does not exactly fit, being a little larger in its circumference; it should not therefore have been so attached to the head. (Plate XLVI. fig. 1.)

This extraordinary bronze, from the more simple character of the curvilinear scrolls or "trumpet-like" ornaments, the style of its decoration, and the want of any smaller ornamental details, belongs probably to a considerably earlier portion of the "late Celtic" period than the
Abbotsford bronze already described. It is difficult to suggest any explanation of its supposed use. It seems, however, undoubtedly to represent a boar's head.

Mr Charles Roach Smith, in a memoir on some "Anglo-Saxon and Frankish Remains," in the second volume of his valuable "Collectanea Antiqua" (London, 1852), when referring to the figure of a hog upon a Saxon helmet found near Monyash in Derbyshire, quotes various passages from the poem of Beowulf, which show that the helmet was probably ornamented by a figure of a boar or swine. I give two short extracts, pp. 240, 241:

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eor-lic rcuonon
oer-hloep bepan;
ge-hpoen golbe
fah and ryh-heapb,
reh-peapbe heolb.
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They seemed a boars form
to bear over their cheeks;
twisted with gold
variegated and hardened in the fire,
this kept the guard of life.

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Deo da in bepan
eapn heap-reyn,
heapo-teapne helm,
[re] ape-byynan,
zuid-reapn geato-lic;
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Then commanded he to bring in
the boar, an ornament to the head,
the helmet lofty in war,
the grey mail coat,
the ready battle-sword.

1. 604.

1.4299.

He also gives the following quotation from Tacitus, "De Moribus Germanorum" (cap. Ixv.), to prove that the "Germanic tribes," as Tacitus designates them, "on the right shore of the Baltic bore, as a charm against the dangers of war, images of wild boars."—"Matrem deum venerabant: insigne superstitionis, formas aprorum gestant. Id pro armis omnique tutelâ: securum deae cultorem etiam inter hostes proestat."

The boar was sacred to Freya, and the bearing, or wearing, a figure of the animal, was considered to propitiate the goddess, and place the wearer under her special protection. The same fact is referred to in another passage of the poem of Beowulf, also quoted by Mr C. Roach Smith; and Mr Batemen mentions that the custom of wearing the

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Mr C. R. Smith, in the memoir referred to above, states that "Helmets or casques are of very rare occurrence in Saxon graves, and apparently still more so in Frankish, as I have not met with a single representation in any of the works consulted." He then describes the bronze framework of one resembling a conical cap, found near Cheltenham, and another already referred to, found in Derbyshire, recorded by Mr Bateman, which was formed of iron ribs radiating from the crown, and was believed to have been coated with plates of horn: it had the figure of a boar, of iron and bronze, on the top. While Mr Franks, in the "Hœ Ferales," in his chapter on bronze helmets, in which he notices both of these caps or head-pieces, says, "Few ancient helmets have been discovered in Northern Europe; none, it is believed, in the British Isles of an age anterior to the Roman invasion. A few rare specimens have been found in Germany, two of which are represented in the plate (xii. figs. 6 and 7)." These are bell-shaped or conical caps of bronze, terminating above in a button-like ornament on the apex. "A very peculiar object, presumed to be part of a helmet of the Bronze period, is preserved in the Copenhagen Museum (see 'Atlas des Antiquités des Nord,' pl. v. fig. 1): it is covered with elegant spirals, and has had gold plates attached to it as ornaments." It is also figured (No. 202) in Worsaae's Catalogue of the Royal Museum of Copenhagen, where it is designated as the chin-piece of a bronze helmet; it has two long, bent, unornamented rods of metal, which spring from each side of it in front, and run upwards and backwards, as if for the purpose of attaching it to the head-piece.

Mr Franks, in the Catalogue of Antiquities of his "Late Celtic Period," describes a single helmet with a conical top, formed partly of bronze and iron, decorated with enamel and gold, and having ornaments in low relief. It was found in an ancient channel of the Seine, is now preserved in the Louvre, and is engraved in the "Revue Archéologique" nouv. serie. iii. pl. v. (Hœ Ferales, p. 174.)

One of the bronze helmets, figured in his plate xii., referred to above, was found at Vulci; it is believed by Mr Franks to be copied from a Greek helmet, and to be probably Etruscan; it displays on each of its sides a figure of a boar in outline.
ON A BRONZE ORNAMENT FOUND IN BANFFSHIRE.

Mr John M. Kemble has told us, that swine among the Germans and the Anglo-Saxons were sacred animals. "Their armourers used to place the figure of a boar on their helmets as an amulet, and thus prevented the wearer from being wounded by any weapon." "On this account the helmet is often called, in Anglo-Saxon poems, only *swin*, or *eofar swine*, i.e. boar."

The boar, we know, was also used as a decoration of the "Late Celtic" period; one is displayed on the beautifully ornamented bronze shield found in the river Witham. Mr Franks, who first called attention to this, says, "The boar, of which the outline occurs on this shield, is a well-recognised Celtic symbol. M. de la Saussaye, in a valuable communication to the 'Revue Numismatique' for 1840, p. 91, has shown that this beast is to be found on the coins of every part of Gaul, as well as on the coins struck by the cognate races of Britain, Spain, Illyria, and Galatia. In English coins it is to be found both on gold, silver, and copper; even on the coins of Cunobelin it is to be seen, though there refined and modified according to Roman taste."

This curious bronze, found in Banffshire, fashioned entirely after the similitude of a boar's head, is allied to the horned bronze before described, not only by the style of its material and embossed ornamentation, but also by its bearing a resemblance to the head of an animal; and in this instance, the very animal is imitated whose name, with some races, had become synonymous with that of a helmet. Both these bronzes, therefore, may possibly be considered as having been worn as peculiar, official, or at least very distinguishing and singular head gear; may, in fact, have been possibly portions of the very rare head-pieces or helmets of the "Late Celtic" times, and may perhaps have been also used in accordance with some early superstitious customs of the Celts.

Careful drawings of both of these bronzes were made for the Society by Mr Thomas Brown, artist, and the accompanying plates, copied from these, and the photographs already mentioned, give details of the ornaments, and their general style and character, much better than any description, however minute. (Plates XLIV., XLV., XLVI.)

1 Hore Ferales, p. 68.  
2 Ibid. pl. xvi. p. 190.  
3 Ibid. p. 186.
Note.—In bringing under the notice of the Society these wonderful relics of the "Late Celtic" period, I am inclined, for the sake of comparison with them, to add a few notes of some of the relics of a somewhat similar character and style of art, which are preserved in the Museum of the Society, and especially those which have been discovered in the same districts of Scotland.

The first of these relics to which I would refer, is the bronze armlet found in 1826, near Plunton Castle, in the parish of Borgue, and county of Kirkcudbright. It is ornamented with two plates of bronze, showing the peculiar embossed and wavy patterns of corresponding character to those on the horned bronze found in the same county. (See Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot. vol. iii. p. 236).

In the same county of Kirkcudbright, and in the parish of Balmaclellan, a bog was being drained, and in one of the drains which were cut from 2½ to 3 feet deep, a variety of bronze remains were found; some of them folded up and wrapped together in pieces of coarse cloth.
These bronzes consist of a circular mirror (fig. 1 of the annexed woodcut), with a handle pierced with a group of three of the peculiar

2.青铜镜，和新月形青铜板，发现于Balmaclellan，Kirkcudbright。

3.浮雕青铜板，来自镜子（真实尺寸）。

1. 镜子，直径8英寸，柄长5英寸。2. 新月，直径13英寸，宽度2英寸。新月的图案部分按较大比例绘制。3. 浮雕青铜板，来自镜子（真实尺寸）。

1. Mirror, 8 inches in diameter, handle 5 inches in length. 2. Crescent, 13 inches in greatest diameter, and 2 inches in breadth. Part of the pattern of the crescent is drawn to a larger scale. 3. Embossed Plate of Bronze, from Mirror (full size).
C-like arrangement of curved lines, and each side of the mirror has placed on its surface, over the handle, an ornamental plate of bronze, displaying the embossed wavy patterns characteristic of this “Late Celtic” style of art; these plates are also decorated with three small circular patterns, somewhat like the head of a composite flower. (A careful drawing of one of the plates is given here, full size (fig. 3).

Also a crescent-shaped plate of bronze covered with a series of ornamental scrolls, as shown in the preceding woodcut (fig. 2). And several bronze plates with straight and curved edges, forming thus angularly-

(2 feet 2 inches in length.)

Plates and Belts of Bronze, found together at Balmaclellan, Kirkcudbrightshire.
Figs. 3-6.

shaped portions (see woodcut, fig. 3), which may possibly have been the ornamental decorations of a large oval-shaped wooden shield. Two flower-like studs or nails remain attached to these plates, and thus show a correspondence to the ornaments on the mirror. All these bronzes have attached to them a separate narrow border or edging of bronze, as occurs also in the horned bronze. The crescent may have been a gorget, or, perhaps, also formed part of the ornaments of a shield. Various belts of bronze (figs. 4 to 6) were also found, one of which, 18½ inches long (fig. 4),
has engraved on it, at the middle of its length, a scroll, or wavy trumpet-like pattern. (These plates and belts are placed together for convenience, in the preceding woodcut.) (Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot. vol. iv. p. 294.)

Leaving this county of Kirkcudbright, where these various remains have been found, and turning to those discovered in other parts of Scotland; we have in the Museum a beautiful collar of bronze, of a closely corresponding style of workmanship, which was found in 1747, near the

Bronze Collar, found near Stitehell, Roxburghshire. (Greatest diameter 7½ inches, and nearly 2 inches broad across the front.)

village of Stitehell, in the neighbouring county of Roxburghshire. It resembles considerably the armlet already referred to, having an embossed wavy pattern on each side of it in front; the other embossed patterns, however, which cover the rest of the collar, consist of a series of connected spiral scrolls, an ornamental decoration which is common on the bronzes of the north of Europe. (See Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot. vol. iii. p. 237.)

In the adjoining county of Peebles, on the side of the Shaw Hill at New Cairnmuir, parish of Kirkurd, there were discovered, in the year
1806, a variety of gold ornaments, consisting of three torques, two of them formed of spirally-twisted rods of gold, upwards of forty small rounded pellets of gold, showing an irregularly-formed cross-like ornament projecting in relief from the surface of each, and a large rounded ring-like ornament with a collar or neck. This last ornament is hollow, with an opening through the centre, and displays a beautiful variety of the same embossed, wavy and trumpet-like style of ornamentation over the whole of one side; the other being plain, with the exception of a small orna-

Gold Ornament found on the Shaw Hill, Peebleshire. (2½ inches in greatest length, by 2 inches in breadth, and weighs 4 oz. 5 dwt.)

ment of the same character on the neck. It is (along with two of the pellets) among the treasures of our Museum. These relics are described and engraved in our "Archeologia Scotia," vol. iv. p. 217, pl. x. (1857). It was supposed at first to have been the head of a sceptre. Mr Franks, however, informs us ("Hornæ Ferales," p. 194), that Mr Kemble believed it to have been the pommel of a sword. If so, from its size it might have belonged to a double-handled sword. (The preceding figure is taken from Dr Wilson's "Prehistoric Annals of Scotland."

There is also the bronze scabbard, which was found still farther to the north, near the Pentland Hills, in the county of Edinburgh. It displays various curved ornamental patterns in relief, resembling the trumpet-like style of decoration. (Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot. vol. iii. p. 238).
From the opposite shore of the Firth of Forth, in the county of Fife, we have a few fragments of the extraordinary group of silver remains found at Norrie’s Law, near Largo. These include a small serpent-like or spiral silver ring \(\frac{3}{4}\) of an inch in diameter, various silver plates, a circular plate like a boss, and other portions possibly of the covering of a shield, some of which show an embossed pattern. A large silver pin, with a series of connected scroll patterns on the flattened surface of its ornamental top. And a leaf-shaped plate of silver, complete in itself, especially interesting, from displaying engraved on its surface no less than three of the very puzzling supposed ‘symbols’ or ornaments which occur on the “Sculptured Stones of Scotland;” the “spectacle ornament,” its circular disks, however, are covered with the C-like loops and scrolls, and crossed by the Z or “double sceptre” ornament, while below this there is the figure believed to represent the head of a hound. I may remark, in passing, that the fact of these peculiar ornaments being thus carefully engraved together on this plate of silver, which has been probably worn on the person, seems a proof that these designs must have been something more than merely those of favourite brooches for ordinary wear: if they were brooches at all, they possibly may have been special and distinctive badges, either of rank, or honour, or of an official character. The meaning of these designs has been fully discussed in Dr John Stuart’s volumes on the “Sculptured Stones of Scotland,” vol. ii. preface, p. 26.

I refer to these relics here from the style of the scroll-work, and the
embossed circular ornament at the top of the plate, which also appears to bear a considerable resemblance to those embossed on the plates of the bronze mirror (Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot. vi. p. 7, Plates I.-II.). Another of these silver plates is also of special interest, from its displaying three embossed scrolls, in high relief, associated with trumpet-like ornaments.

This plate is now imperfect, and it is difficult to say what may have been its use. The embossed ornaments on it, however, considerably resemble in their character and workmanship the scrolls on the "swine's head" of bronze found in Banffshire. (See preceding woodcuts.)

Lastly, we have in the Museum, from the island of Westray, Orkney, the terminal part or tip probably of a scabbard of a dagger, which is formed of bronze and plated with silver. It is hollow, is ornamented with scrolls in relief, forming a rude representation of a human face, and is pierced at its upper part with a pin of bronze, for attaching it to the scabbard. (See the annexed woodcut.) It was found in a grave on the links near Pierowall, along with a knife and various iron instru-
ON BRONZE ORNAMENTS IN THE MUSEUM OF THE SOCIETY. 355

ments, and fragments of wood and iron, supposed to be the remains of a shield (Proc. vol. ii. p. 158).

Two rings, or loop-like portions of hollow bronze, believed to be part of the trappings of a horse, were found in a cairn in Aberdeenshire, and are now in the Museum. They probably belong to the same late Celtic period (Proc. vol. v. p. 341).

Mr Franks also classes among his "Antiquities of the late Celtic period," various massive armlets, several of which are in the museum of the Society. They consist of a broad plate of bronze with three ornamented parallel belts or bars projecting from its surface, which terminates in rounded extremities in front, more or less separated from each other; there is a round opening towards each extremity of the armlet in front, which has apparently been filled up with a separate enamelled bronze plate, fastened with an iron pin. These armlets bear a general resemblance to the bronze relics I have been describing, but differ from them in being ornamented with oblique, transverse, and trumpet-like curved ornaments, in high relief,—of solid bronze. One of these bronze armlets, measuring 4½ inches across in greatest breadth, was found, with a similar one, in the links of Drumside, parish of Belhelvie, Aberdeenshire, and is now in the Museum. A pair, displaying the round openings filled up with the ornamental enamelled plates, were found at Castle Newe, Strathdon, in the same county, and one of them is figured in Plate III. of vol. vi. of the "Proceedings" of the Society, along with another armlet of similar character, found at Mountblairy, in the county of Banff. This last armlet is the largest in the Museum, measuring 5½ inches in greatest breadth, and weighs 3¾ lbs.

Two other armlets of the same type, but less massive in character, are
also preserved in the Museum, they are each about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in greatest breadth, and their ornamental details are much less prominent. Two armlets of another pattern, being formed of a spirally twisted and snake-like band of bronze, are also in the collection, and display different rich patterns in relief; one of these was found, in 1732, at Pitalpin, near Dundee.

I shall merely allude—to the pair of curious, flat, large-mouthed bronze spoons, in the Museum, which were found in (Denbighshire) Wales in 1861. They have their short handles decorated with an embossed circular ornament, like the head of a flower, and are believed to belong to the same “Late Celtic” period (See Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot. vol. v. p. 110); various examples of these peculiar spoon-like bronzes have been found in England and in Ireland, but, as yet, none have been discovered in Scotland. Also to the two beautiful circular bronze shields, covered with a series of embossed concentric circles, alternating with rows of small round knobs, which were found, in 1837, while digging a drain in a marshy field near Yetholm, Roxburghshire (Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot. vol. v. p. 165, Plate IV.)

My object being simply to group together those relics, which, in the character of their decoration or workmanship, seemed to bear the nearest relation to the singular bronzes found in Kirkcudbright and Banffshire, and may therefore be considered as probably belonging to the same period of “Late Celtic Art.”

**Description of the Plates.**

*Plate XLIV.*

Bronze with horns, found at Torrs, Kirkcudbrightshire; showing its ornamental details, and the small separate plates of bronze, placed between the horn and the eye, and at the left side of the bronze in front. (10\$ inches in greatest length.)

*Plate XLV.*

Fig. 1. Perfect horn of right side of bronze found at Torrs; showing the series of ornamental scrolls on this its outer surface, and its ornamental termination. Also the small separate ornamental plate of bronze, placed between its base, and the eyehole of the right side of the bronze.

Fig. 2. Front view of ornamental extremity of right horn.
ON BRONZE ORNAMENTS IN THE MUSEUM OF THE SOCIETY.

Fig. 3. Bronze horn of left side, showing the ornamental scrolls on its outer surface. Also the small separate plate of bronze at its base. This horn wants the ornamental tip.

Fig. 4. Inside view of lower angle of left side of bronze, showing the concave side of the ornamental scroll-work, and also the two pins which project at each of its lower angles.

Plate XLVI.

Fig. 1. Bronze "Swine's Head" found at Liechestown, Banffshire, with lower jaw in its place. The round disk found with the bronze is shown in profile, as it is now attached to the back part of the head. (8½ inches in greatest length.)

Fig. 2. Lower jaw, separated from the bronze head, and its outer surface displayed.

Fig. 3. Bronze plate supposed to be the palate of the "Swine's Head," lower surface, next mouth.

Fig. 4. Lateral view of bronze palate or plate.

Fig. 5. Posterior view of bronze palate or plate, showing its contracted or rounded form at this extremity.

MONDAY, 13th January 1868.

D. MILNE HOME, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

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


Hon. LORD ROSEHILL, Scots Fusilier Guards.

WILLIAM DICKSON, Esq., Whitecross, Berwickshire.

GEORGE JOHN DURRANT, Esq., Solicitor, London.

MICHAEL T. MIDDLE, Esq., Matlock, Derbyshire.

JULIUS A. BREYER, Esq., Leith.


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

(1.) By Colonel FORBES LESLIE, F.S.A. Scot.

Twelve Flint Arrow-heads, and a Bead of vitreous paste; found in Aberdeenshire.

VOL. VII. PART II.
(2.) By Mr James Patterson, Longman, Macduff.

A Flint Arrow-head, a Stone Whorl, and an Iron Padlock; from Cullen of Buchan, Aberdeenshire.

(3.) By Mr W. T. McCulloch, Keeper of the Museum.

A Stone Celt, found in College Gardens, Brechin; a Flint Arrow-head, found in Forfarshire; and an Iron Life-preserver 14 inches long, with loops for fastening to the wrist, and a spring which, when pulled, starts lancet-like blades from the sides and extremity of the weapon. It is believed to have been made in the beginning of the present century.

(4.) By Charles W. Peach, Esq., A.L.S.

Roman Bowl-shaped Vessel or Urn of grey clay, 5 inches in height, partially broken. The lip is everted, and a depressed band, an inch in breadth, runs round the upper part. It was dug up in the Purlieus, near Wandsford, Northamptonshire.

![Stone Implement, found in the Broch of Quoyness, Sanday, Orkney. (6 inches in greatest length).]

(5.) By James Farrer, Esq., Hon. Mem. S.A. Scot.

Curious Implement formed of the bituminous shale of the Old Red Sandstone. It is cut into three points, and a couple of grooves run over the rounded surface (as shown in the preceding woodcut). It measures 6
inches in its greatest length, by 5 inches across, and about 3 inches in thickness. The surface of the stone is smoothed, and shows minute lines of dressing by a tool or sharp sand. It was found in a Broch at Quoyness, Elness, in the island of Sanday, Orkney.

Implement of Bone, 7 inches in length. It is rounded at one extremity, at the distance of two inches from which there is a projecting knob cut on the bone, which tapers to a point at the other extremity. It was found in the same Broch of Quoyness. (See the annexed woodcut.)

Portion of the Leg Bone of a ruminant, cut square across at one extremity, the other being fractured. It measures 4½ inches in length. (See the subsequent Communication by Mr Farrer.)

(6.) By John Fennie, Esq., Banker, Haddington.

Oval-shaped Badge of Lead, 2½ inches long, with loop for suspension, displaying St Andrew bearing his cross; the field is perforated or open, and on the encircling border or ribband is the motto, "Nemo me impune lacessit."

(7.) By William Tapp, Esq.

Oval Silver Badge of a "messenger-at-arms," of the time of Queen Anne, with hook at back; it measures 1½ inch in length. It displays the arms of Great Britain crowned; in the first and fourth quarters of shield, Scotland and England impaled; in the second the three Lilies of France; and in the third, the Harp of Ireland.

(8.) By Robert Brown, Esq., F.R.G.S., through Dr J. A. Smith, Sec. S.A. Scot.

A collection of fragments of Flint Chips and Flakes, and large round Beads of opal-like Glass, found in old graves and ruins of old dwellings in Greenland.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY, JANUARY 1868.

(9.) By General Count Crenneville, through the Right Hon. Lord Bloomfield, British Ambassador at Vienna, and William Forbes of Medwyn, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.


(10.) By William Hunter, Esq., F.S.A. Scot, (the Author).


(11.) By the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, through the Right Hon. Sir William Gibson-Craig, Bart.


(12.) By the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

Journal of the Royal Archaeological Institute for 1867. 8vo. Lond. 1867.

(13.) By the British Archaeological Association.

Journal of the Archaeological Association for 1867. 8vo. Lond. 1867.

(14.) By the Anthropological Society of London.


(15.) By the Manx Society.


There were also exhibited:—

(1.) By Colonel Dundas of Cartronhall, F.S.A. Scot.

An Amber and Ivory Crucifix of extremely beautiful workmanship, with figures of the Virgin and St John, &c.

(2.) By Colonel James Hamilton.

Four short ivory pillars or supports of a carved Couch, gilt and
coloured; and a metal Cup and Saucer richly ornamented with patterns; which belonged to the late King of Delhi.

(3.) By Robert Farquharson, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.
A Bronze Sickle, found at Edengerach, Premnay; also a blue Bead of vitreous paste, found at Alford, Aberdeenshire.
(See Communication on Sickles, &c., by Dr J. A. Smith.)

(4.) Purchased for the Museum at the sale of the collection of the late Horatio M'Culloch, Esq., R.S.A.
Six circular Discs of Bone, ornamented with engraved patterns, four measuring 2 inches in diameter; also two smaller Discs, pierced with holes in the centre. They are well shown in the annexed woodcuts:

Tablemen found at Castle Donnan, Ross-shire.

They are probably tablemen, and were found in a drain at Castle Donnan, Ross-shire.

The following Communications were read:
BRONZE WITH HORNS FOUND AT TORRS KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE (NOW AT ABBOTSFORD).

(10½ inches in greatest length).
HORNS OF BRONZE FOUND AT TORR, KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

1. Perfect Horn of Right Side of Bronze.  2. Front View of Ornamental Extremity of Right Horn.  3. Bronze Horn of Left Side.
4. Inside View of Left Lower Angle of Bronze, showing the two projecting pins a and b.
SWINE'S HEAD OF BRONZE FOUND AT LEICHESTOWN, BANFFSHIRE

1. Bronze Swine's Head, with round disk now attached to its base (8\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches in greatest length).
2. Lower Jaw, separate.
3. Bronze Plate, supposed to be Palate of the Swine's Head.
4. Lateral View of Bronze Plate, or palate.
5. Posterior View of the same plate.