While searching for information regarding Sir Peter Young of Seaton, tutor to King James the Sixth of Scotland, I met with the Testament Dative and Inventory of his “guides geir and dettis,” a document which throws a flood of light upon the value of agricultural subjects early in the seventeenth century. Sir Peter Young had at his death a considerable amount of land in his own hands, and farmed pretty extensively, considering the size of his estate. His Testament Dative (of which a copy is annexed to this paper), besides showing the value of wheat and oats, bear and peas, horses and cattle, &c., also gives the wages of the servants he employed, male and female, in the year 1628. The prices and payments are all in Scots money, but by valuing one pound Scots then as equal to one pound sterling of our present money, we will come pretty near the true relative values.

Accepting this as a guide, it will appear that the value of agricultural produce has not undergone much change. Young oxen fit for the plough are valued at twenty-two pounds, old oxen at thirteen pounds, and “three year auld stottis and quoyes” at twelve pounds each. Horses, again, are very high priced, and there are not many tenants or proprietors nowadays who use horses of a similar relative value. The four coach horses are valued at two hundred pounds each; one young mare at sixty-six pounds; and “ane meir with ane foill” at one hundred and thirty-three pounds. The farm horses are put down at the average price of twenty-six pounds each. The sheep stock are valued at a sum very similar to what is the present price of fairly good sheep. The yeld sheep, that is the wethers and gimmers, are put down at forty shillings each; while the hogs, or lambs of the previous year, are valued at twenty shillings a head.

The prices put upon the grain appear to be very high, and unless the
year 1627–8 was a very bad or late year, of which the estimates give no indication, the prices, especially of wheat, point to a state of great prosperity in Scotland at that time. The oats are valued at 66 shillings per boll, the wheat at 133 shillings per boll, the bear at 96 shillings per boll, and the peas at 94 shillings per boll. These prices of course include the fodder and straw; but still they are very high, and show that agriculture was then in a most flourishing state. It does not appear how these prices were struck, as there were no regular Fiars Courts held at that time. Our present Fiars Courts are regulated by an Act of Sederunt dated 1723. It is said, however, that fiars prices were struck in the county of Haddington as early as 1627, and in some of the other Scottish counties in the end of the sixteenth century. Some sort of Fiars Court was probably held in Forfarshire at this period, to regulate prices of grain, and the above figures may be safely taken as true value.

One statement in the Inventory also shows the returns of the wheat crop to be about 4½ that of the seed sown, from which it would appear that Sir Peter must have farmed in advance of his time; three returns being often considered a fair crop for good land.

Ten bolls of wheat sown are estimated to produce 42 bolls of crop, but these estimates were usually under the mark, and it will be pretty safe to make the crop 45 bolls, or 4½ returns.

The lands of Easter Seaton are of good quality, and the exposure is to the south-east, full in the face of the sun and the sea, and the lands are still considered to be above the average of arable land in Scotland. The situation, as regards climate and soil, is not unlike the lands about Banff; and in 1683 we find the Laird of Troup writing as follows:—

"In our best outfields if we reap the fourth or fifth corn we are satisfied. Yea, the third is very well thought of." He adds, "the only universal grains of this countrie are bear and oats; any other are of little use with us." From this it appears that the best outfields near Banff would only average four returns of the seed sown for the easily raised crops of bear and oats; no doubt, the exposure is colder, and to the north, but to get a yield of 4½ returns of wheat would require farming and manuring of a higher order than ordinary in these times.

1 The Scotch boll was 6 bushels.
In 1618, a few years before the date of Sir Peter Young's death, I find that Taylor, the water poet, says in his *Penniless Pilgrimage*, that Scotland was full of cattle and corn, and that the farming was equal to English farming,

"In great abundance plenty—
'Twixt it and England little odds I see."

Taylor also says, that he was credibly informed that in that year (1618) the grain shipped from the port of Leith for foreign parts, amounted to no less than 80,000 bolls of wheat, oats, and barley, of four English bushels to the boll, and adds, "which makes me wonder that a kingdom so populous should nevertheless sell so much bread corn beyond the seas, and yet to have more than sufficient for themselves." This is an enormous quantity of home-grown grain to be shipped from Leith alone, but Taylor is an honest and trustworthy authority, who always did his best to be accurate.

That the farming at Easter Seaton was of a high order is proved also by the fact that Sir Peter Young used harrows made of iron. Iron harrows before the end of last century were, I should think, almost unknown in Scotland, and yet we find in the Inventory, "Item sevin pair of irone harrowis, five cairts and waines, &c., price forty pounds." It is probable that Sir Peter, who had been much abroad in Italy, Denmark, and Germany, had introduced many of the improvements he had seen in foreign agriculture, and that the "irone harrowis" were of these.

The next point of interest in connection with the farming of this period is the wages paid to the servants. The sums due to them are mentioned, but not the length of time for which service was to be paid. There is little doubt, however, that the wages due were in most cases for one year's service, from Whitsunday to Whitsunday; but a few of the smaller sums would likely be for outworkers, paid by the day or month. It appears that the highest paid man (likely the Overseer or Grieve) had sixty pounds, besides which he would be allowed meal, fuel, and milk, or a piece of land. The next two men had forty pounds, and, of course, their food or perquisites; this was invariably given to
farm or body servants at that time, and is so still. For the rest of the wages due it is difficult to fix the length of time served, as the sums owing are so irregular. It is likely, however, that the sums of twenty pounds are due to the female servants for one year's wages, and that the smaller amounts are for various shorter periods. It is evident from the exact division of the money, that "David Dalgettie" received the wages, for half the time served by "Gilbert Paterson," whatever period that was.

There is a sum of money owing to the creelman, which shows that the fuel used at that time was peats; the creels being used for carrying the peats out of the moss. A considerable sum is also due to the candlemaker, and a sum of thirty-six pounds for "schone," the master having to find the servants in shoes.

The rents of the farms belonging to Sir Peter Young were all paid in grain. Grain rents were general in Scotland at that period, and down to a recent date; but how the value of the crop was fixed, or what the proportion paid to the laird was, does not appear.

It is probable, as I have suggested elsewhere, that some kind of a Fiars Court was then in existence.

In concluding these few remarks, one can only wish that the information given in this Inventory was more full and complete. What strikes one most on reading this document, is the great prosperity which Scottish agriculture experienced at this period, and with agriculture certainly the whole country prospered. Scotland was, it is evident, fast recovering from the throes of the Reformation, and progressing even then to a great future, when the civil wars of Montrose and Cromwell struck her down; and the later persecutions of the Stewarts brought the whole land to the verge of ruin.

It is doubtful if Scotland was ever again in as healthy and flourishing a state as it was in 1628, until long after the battle of Culloden, in fact till the very end of the eighteenth century.
The Testament Dative and Inventarie of the guidis geir and dettis of
vmquhill ane honorabill man Sir Peter Zoung of Seattoun Knight
Lord elimosinar to his Majestie the tyme of his deceis guha deceissit
in the plaice of Seattoun within the parochine of Sanct Vigiane
and Schirreffdome of Forfare vpon the sevint day of Januar the
eyr of God j° vj° tuentie aucht yeires faithfullie maid and given
vpe be Michael Anna and Marjorie Zoungis lawfull bairnes
executoris datives decernit to their said vmquhill father be decreit
of my lord commissar of Sanct Androis the xxiiij day of October
the yeur of God j° vj° tuentie aucht yeires

In the first the said defunct the tyme of his deceis foirsaid had the guidis
and geir following of the pryces and valoris efter specefeit viz vpone the landis
and maines of Seattoun tuelffe young pleuche oxin pryce of the peice overhead
xiiij[lib] Summa iij'lxiiij[lib] Item six auld oxin pryce of the peice overhead
xiiij[lib] vj° viij'[lib] Summa lxxxiiij[lib] Item four cotch hors pryce of the peice overhead
ane young meir pryce lxvij'[lib] xiij'[lib] iiij'[lib] Item ane meir with ane foill pryce
j'xxxiiij[lib] vj° viij'[lib] Item sawin vpone the saidis landis of Seattoun ten bollis
tua flrlottis quhyte estimat to the feird curne extending to xlij bollis quhyte
pryce of the boll corne and fodder vj'[lib] xiij'[lib] iij'[lib] Item in
the barne and barne yaird of Seattoun xxxj bollis tua flrlottis quhyte pryce of
the boll vj'[lib] xiiij'[lib] iij'[lib] Summa iij'lxiiij[lib] Item mair thair xij bollis tua flrlottis
thretten scor ten bollis aittis pryce of the boll iij'[lib] vj° viij'[lib] Summa lx'[lib] Item
ane cotche pryce iijc'[lib] Item sevin pair of irone harrowis fyve cairtis
and waines and thrie plewis with thair ganging geir pryce of the haill x'[lib] Item
sawin in the law thrie bollis halffe boll quhyte estimat to the feird curne
mair thretten sex bollis beir pryce of the boll corne and fodder iij'[lib] xiij'[lib] iij'[lib] Summa lx'[lib] Item of peis and benis nyne bollis pryce of
pryce of the boll iij'[lib] vj° viij'[lib] Summa v'x'[lib] Item vpone the landis and maines
of Arbeikie threttie twa young pleuch oxin pryce of the peice xx'[lib] Summa
xx'[lib] Summa j'x'[lib] Item thrie thrie yeur auld stottis and quoyes pryce of the
peice x'[lib] Summa xxxvij'[lib] Item tua tua yeur auld stottis pryce of the peice
x'[lib] Summa xx'[lib] Item ane quoy of tua yeur auld pryce x'[lib] Item four
yeirling stottis and quoyes pryece of the peice \(vii\^h\) \(xiiij^s\) \(iiij^d\) Item ane bull pryece \(x\^h\) Item four scor senventein yold scheip pryece of the peice \(xl^s\) Summa \(j\^lxxxiiij^h\) Item threttie hoggis pryece of the peice \(xx^s\) Summa \(xxx\^h\) Item sax hors and mearis pryece of the peice over-head \(xxvij^h\) \(xiiij^s\) \(iiij^d\) Summa \(j^lx^h\) Item mair in the barne and barne yaird of Arbeikie tuentie four bollis quhyte pryece of the boll \(vij^h\) \(xiiij^s\) \(iiij^d\) Summa \(j^lx^h\) Item mair in the barne and barne yaird nyne bollis peis pryece of the boll \(iiij^h\) \(xiiij^s\) \(iiij^d\) Summa \(xl\^h\) Item ane rubie ring ane agat breslet sum golden bornes and pearls all estimat to \(lxvij^h\) \(xiiij^s\) \(iiij^d\) Item of jewells and goldsmyth wark tueellfe medallis of gold quhairof thair is ane set wit stanes estimat to \(iiij^lxxij^h\) \(xiiij^s\) \(iiij^d\) Item ane vther sett with stanes estimat to \(ij^xxxiiij^h\) \(vj^s\) \(vij^d\) Item the vther ten weyand ane vnce and ane haflfe vnce wecht of gold ilk peice pryece of the vnce \(xxl^h\) Item sextein pund wecht of silverwerk pairtie gillt and pairtie partiall gilt pryece of the vnce \(iij^h\) Summa \(vij^lxvij^h\) Item ane pair of gold breislettis pryece \(xl^h\) Item ane great gold ring sett with threttie diamonds pryece thairof \(vjl\) \(xiiij^s\) \(iiij^d\) Item the defunctes hail buiks and attour his majesteis buiks estimat to \(ij\^m\) Item of purs penes tuellfe portingall ducatties pryece of the peice \(li\^h\) Summa \(vjc^h\) Item in the defunctis purs tua dubill angellis at \(xxvij^h\) \(xiiij^s\) \(iiij^d\) Tua sextein mark peices is \(xxj^h\) \(vj^s\) \(vij^d\) twa vngaris dewcattis estimat baiith to \(ix^h\) \(vj^s\) \(vij^d\) fyve fyve mark pices estimat to \(xxvij^h\) \(xiiij^s\) \(iiij^d\) Ane seal ring worth \(xiiij^h\) \(vj^s\) \(vij^d\) Item ane silver key with ane silver stampt weyand ane vnce wecht estimat to \(iij^h\) Item of money intro-mittit with Marjorie Nairne relict of the defunct \(lxvij^h\) \(xiiij^s\) \(iiij^d\) Item ane mwntar pryece \(lxvij^h\) \(xiiij^s\) \(iiij^d\) Item in vtenceill and domeceill with the abuilzement of the defunctis bodie estimat to \(j^mii\) \(xxxiiij^h\) \(vj^s\) \(vij^d\) Summa of the Inventarie \(xiiij^m\) \(vij\) \(lxvij^h\) \(vj^s\) \(vij^d\)

_Dettis awand to the deid._

In the first be James Hepburne in the law of ferme maill crope 1627 yeires sextein bollis pryece of the boll \(vij^h\) Summa \(lxxx\^h\) Item be John and David Chrysteis in Aberbrothok sextein bollis beir pryece of the boll \(vij^h\) \(vj^s\) \(vij^d\) Summa \(lxxx\^h\) \(vj^s\) \(vij^d\) Item be Andro Arnott in Halkhill crope 1627 sex chalder wictuall thairof four bollis quhyte and the rest tua pairt maill and third pairt beir pryece of the boll quhyte \(vij^h\) \(xiiij^s\) \(iiij^d\) pryece of the boll meill and beir overhead \(vij^h\) \(vij^d\) Summa \(iiij\) \(lxxx\^h\) \(vj^s\) \(vij^d\) Item be James Young in Newtown in the barne of Lwan for his ferme crope 1627 sex chalder wictuall thairof four bollis quhyte and the rest tua pairt meill and
third pairt beir pryces respective foirsaidis Summa iiiij'dlxxxiij'lb vjs viij'd
Item be Johnne Dureis in Dunbarnet for his ferme crope foirsaid thrie chalderis wictuall tua pairt maill and third pairt beir pryces respective foirsaidis Summa ij'lvj'lb Item be my lord of Garleis and his cautioneris j'm lib money principall with tua yeires annwell thairof preciding the defunts deceis extending to ij'iij'lib Item be Walter Arnott in Scottistoun iij'vij'lib xiij' iiiij'd Item be Sir Walter Stewart of Minto Knight and his cautioneris j'iii'c'xxxiij'li b vij's viij'd Item be .... Durhame of Duntarvie j'c u b Item be my lord of Marre of bygaine few dewtieis of the lordschip of Torphichen iij'iij'lb Item be Thomas Fowlar thair threttie four bollis wictuall tua pairt maill and third pairt beir pryces respective foirsaidis Summa j'dlxxxij'lb vjs viij'd Item be David Mitchelson for his ferme crope foirsaid threttie four bollis wictuall tua pairt maill and third pairt beir pryces respective foirsaidis Summa j'dlxxxij'lb vjs viij'd Item mair be him of bygones tuelffe bollis yeirlie crope 1625 and 1626 yeires yeirlie lxvij'lb Summa j'dlvj'lb Item be Johnne Smyth in Methie auchtein bollis wictuall crope 1627 tua pairt meill and thrie pairt beir pryces respective foirsaidis Summa lxxxxvj'lib

Dettis awand be the dead.

In the first to Alexander Petrie serveand of fie lx'lb. Item to William Hodgstoun xl'lb Item to Henrie Petrie of fie xl'lb Item to James Clark of fie xiiij'lib vjs viij'd Item to Gilbert Paterson of fie xiiij'lb vjs viij'd Item to David Dalgetie of fie vj'lib xiiij' iiiij'd Item to Matild Cant of fie xx'lib Item to Helene Durward of fie xx'lib Item to Agnes Bowman vj'lb vjs viij'd Item to Beigis Robertsone of fie vj'lb Item to Euphame Lindesay of fie vj'lb xiij' iiiij'd Item to Issobell Myln of fie xxj'lb vj's viij'd Item for fyve zewckis fie xxiij'lib vj's viij'd Item to the chamberlane of Aberbrothok for the few dewtieis of the Law crope 1627 lxxxvj'lb vjs viij'd Item to Issobell Blair serveand of fie xl'lb Item to Alexander Lyndesay of fie xl'lb Item to Maister Silvester Lambie minister at Glames of teind the said yeir vj'lb vjs viij'd Item to Maister James Rait minister at Maines of teynd vj'lb vjs viij'd Item to the aires and executouris of vmquhill Doctor Henrie Philpe minister at Aberbrothok xxxvij'lk vj's viij'd of teynd Item to Maister James Philpe minister Lwnan furth of the teindis of Arbeikie the said yeir for his stipend twelffe bollis maill and sex bollis beir pryce of the boll overhead vj'lb vjs viij'd Summa lxxxxvj'lb Item to him of small teynd viij'lb Item to Alexander Watson merchand burgees of Dundie for merchandise vj'lxvij'lb xvij's vj'd Item to William Buchane merchand burgees of Aberbrothok v'e xl'lb vj's iij'd Item to Alexander
Smyth merchand burges of Dundie iij\(^{lib}\) Item to Marione Guidlad lxxx\(^{lib}\) Item to . . . . and Robert Murray hir spous j\(^{xxib}\) Item to Williame Saidlar xvj\(^{lib}\) Item to . . . . spous to Williame Galloway xxx\(^{lib}\) Item to Marione Fyffe xxx\(^{lib}\) vj\(^{s}\) viij\(^{d}\) Item to Johne Rany cordiner in Aberbrothok j\(^{xlvj}\)\(^{lib}\) xiiij\(^s\) iiiij\(^d\) Item mair to him for schoone xxxiiij\(^{lib}\) Item to . . . . . spous to Maister Patrik Carnegie xxj\(^{lib}\) Item to Andro Wood xxx\(^{lib}\) Item to David Symson alias Scho candlemaker xviij\(^{lib}\) xiiij\(^s\) iiiij\(^d\) Item to James Litiljohn vj\(^{lib}\) xiijs iiiij\(^d\) Item to Johinne Ogilvie in Montrois xxxiiij\(^{lib}\) vj\(^{s}\) viij\(^d\) Item to Alexander Scott in Vlischheawin xiiij\(^{lib}\) xiijs iiiij\(^d\) Item to Margaret Wallintyne vi\(^{lib}\) xiiij\(^s\) iiiij\(^d\) Item to Robert Stremar in Montrois xiiij\(^{lib}\) xiijs iiiij\(^d\) Item to James Scott creilman vij\(^{lib}\) vj\(^{s}\) viij\(^d\).

Summa of the saidis dettis . . . . iij\(^{m}\)v\(^{e}\)xv\(^{lib}\) xviij\(^s\)
Summa of the frie geir dettis deducit . . . . xvij\(^{m}\)viij\(^{e}\)xxiiij\(^{lib}\) ijs
To be devydit in thrie pairtis ilk pairt is . . . . vj\(^{m}\)ij\(^{e}\)xliij\(^{lib}\) viij\(^d\)

This present Inventarie and Testament before wreattin togidder with the executoris thairin aboue constitute is confirmit vpone the tuentie sext day of November the yeir of God j\(^{m}\)v\(^{j}\)xxviij yeires The said Michaell Young ane of the executoris aboue wreattin for himseffe maid faith etc. As also the said Anna Young ane vther of the saidis executoris for hir selfe and in name of Marjorie Young and hir sister ane vther of the executoris being minor siclyke maid faith etc. And David Lyndesay of Kynnetles and Maister Thomas Lyoun of Cossinnes be thair band produceit ar becume cawtioneris conjunctlie for the said Michaell Young ane of the saidis executoris and James Maister of Calwill and David Boisuall appeirand of Balmwto ar becume cawtioneris conjunctlie for the saidis Anna and Marjorie Youngis the vther tua executoris That the hail guidis and geir contenit in this aboue wreattin testament salbe saiff and furth cumannd to all perteis havand interest thairto as law will.
MONDAY, 13th May 1889.

PROFESSOR DUNS, D.D., in the Chair.

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

THOMAS BELL of Belmont, Dundee.
JAMES STEWART HENDERSON, 1 Pond Street, Hampstead, London.
ALLAN MACNAUGHTON, M.D., Taynuilt.
GEORGE MUIRHEAD, Ha'rdle House, Aberdeenshire.
THOMAS S. ROBERTSON, Architect, Dundee.
ROBERT SMITH, Solicitor, Dundee.

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

(1) By CHARLES BRUCE, F.S.A. Scot., Wick.
Square Crusie of iron, with four nozzles, formerly in use in a shoemaker's workshop in Wick.

(2) By W. IVISON MACADAM, F.S.A. Scot.
Leaf-shaped Arrow-Head of flint—found on Glenree Farm, island of Arran.

(3) By The Most Hon. The Marquis of Tweeddale, F.S.A. Scot.
Quern and small Vessel of clay, 2 inches high, 2½ inches diameter at the bottom and 3¾ across the mouth—found at Kemple Bank, Carfrae.

(4) By His Highness MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAV GAJKWAIR of Baroda, through Messrs WATERSTON & SONS.
The following articles, acquired by the Purchase Committee for the Museum and Library during the Session from 30th November to 13th May 1889, were exhibited:—

1. Stone Hammer of whinstone, of flattish oblong shape, 3¼ inches in length by 2¼ inches in breadth and 1¾ inch in thickness, with an almost straight shaft hole 1 inch in diameter—from Abernethy, Perthshire.

2. Collection of Stone and Bronze Implements, from Denmark, comprising 120 specimens from the provinces of Sealand and Jutland.

3. Collection, consisting of thirty-six Arrow-Heads of flint, leaf-shaped; fourteen Arrow-Heads of flint with barbs and stem—found in Aberdeenshire.

Fifteen Stone Axes, varying from 4 inches to 7½ inches in length—also from Aberdeenshire.


5. Twelve Vessels of Pottery, from North America, of which some are from Indian mounds.

6. Polished Axe (fig. 1) of a greenish quartz or jadeite, 8 inches in length by 3¼ inches across the cutting edge, and ⅜ inch in greatest thickness, finely made and highly polished—found on Comrie Farm, near Drummond Hill, above Aberfeldy, Perthshire. This axe, which is so remarkable for the beauty of its form and finish, belongs to the class of thin triangular and highly polished implements usually made of the hardest quartzites and diorites, and sometimes of jadeite, which are found occasionally in Britain, Brittany, and some parts of Central Europe, as noticed by Mr Evans in his *Stone Implements of Great Britain*, p. 98. The same author remarks that both with the British and Continental specimens there appears to be considerable doubt as to the exact localities whence the materials were derived from which they were formed; and that instruments made of such beautiful and intractable materials can hardly have been in common use, but we have not sufficient ground for arriving at any trustworthy conclusion as to the purpose for which they were intended. Since the acquisition of this specimen for the Museum, another of the same peculiar stone, with almost as fine a polish and precisely of the same shape, has turned up from Dunfermline. It is un-
fortunately broken across, and 3 inches or thereby of the butt end wanting. It seems to have been slightly larger than the Drummond Hill specimen.

7. Axe of grey sandstone, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the cutting face and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in greatest thickness, the middle section a long oval, the butt end bluntly rounded—found at Pitcullie, Fife.

10. Four Copper and two Bone Pins and Needle—from North Uist.
11. Eight Collections of Flint and Stone Implements, from the Culbin Sands, about 300 specimens.
12. Three Collections of Flint and Stone Implements, from Glenluce Sands, about 100 specimens.
13. Original Letter from Mary Queen of Scots to Torquil M’Leod of the Lewis:

Torquill M’Cloyd, we grete you wele. We ar informit that sum of the Illis ar desirous to have you allayt to thame be mareage, and becaus ye have that honour to be of the Stewartis blude, we thocht expedient to gif you advertisement that it is our will and plesour that ye allayt yourself to na party in mareage wi’-out our avys, and quhill we declar our opinoun and mynd to yourself thair-ant. Subscrivit with our hand at Inverary the xxiii of Julij 1563.

MARIE R.

Asgard and The Gods; The Fables and Traditions of our Northern vol. xxiii.
Ancestors. Adapted from the Work of Dr W. Wagner. London, 1886. 8vo.
Epics and Romances of the Middle Ages. Adapted from the Work of Dr W. Wagner. London, 1884. 8vo.
Grundtvig's Danske Kaempeviser, Andet Oplag. Kobenhavn, 1875. 12mo.

There were also Exhibited:—

(1) By Sir Alexander Christison, Bart.

Finely polished Stone Axe of porphyritic stone, 9½ inches in length by 2¼ inches across the cutting face, slightly oval in the cross section in the middle of its length, and tapering upwards to a bluntly conical butt—found in Shetland.
Polished oval Knife of porphyry, 9¼ inches in length by 5 inches in greatest breath, flat on one side, slightly rounded on the other—found in Shetland.
Lamp of steatite, oval in shape, pierced with two holes for suspension at the extremities, and measuring 5½ inches in extreme length, 3½ inches in breadth, and 1¼ inch in height, the bottom rounded, the upper part having a shallow oval space hollowed out about half an inch in depth, and measuring 3½ inches in length by 3 inches in width, in which there was set a circular stone support for the wick (now lost), having the shape of a whorl, with a small circular hole through the centre.
Stone Axe of greenstone, 5 inches in length, the lower part polished, the upper part roughly chipped, and held in the loop of a withe by gum (now gone), the handle thus formed being 13 inches in length—from Australia.
(2) By James Shand, Union Bank of Scotland.

Charm Stone, being a water-worn pebble, used in Shetland not long ago for the cure of barrenness in women. The stone was placed in a drinking cup, and the water poured upon it was drunk by the patient with implicit faith in the potency of the remedy.

Seven stone Whorls of different sizes—from Shetland.


Album of over 150 prints from photographic negatives, taken by himself, from Sculptured Stones and Ecclesiastical Remains in Argyleshire.

The following Communications were read:—