IV.


Of the two inscriptions upon this stone, the Ogamic, and the six lines of Alphabetic characters which have been called the main inscription, it is here proposed to deal only with the latter. The opinions expressed in this communication are the outcome of a careful study of the photographic illustrations in *The Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*. The transcripts from Stuart's *Sculptured Stones* in Bishop Graves' communication in *P.S.A.* 1886, the illustrations in Lord Southesk's communication of 1882, and in Professor Rhys's of 1892, have also been examined, as well as the figure in Mr Nicholson's *Keltic Researches*.

The conclusions arrived at differ in some important respects from others already brought forward, and it is hoped they may be found not unworthy of consideration and criticism, if not of acceptance.

The first of these is that the letters, debased as they are in form, follow the Celtic rather than the Roman type. The letter T, which occurs twice in the first line, has the Celtic form צ. Even more distinctive is the form of the letter R, shaped in the Celtic alphabet like a crook-headed staff ר, which appears after the cross in the fourth line and once again in the sixth. They harmonise in form with the corresponding letters on the Drostan Stone, at St Vigeans. The *Book of Deer* is sufficient evidence of the use of this alphabet in the north-eastern parts of Scotland; and its handwriting is a useful standard with which to compare some peculiar features of the Newton inscription.

*Line 1.* The first line of the inscription (fig. 1) consists of the word Ette. The צ's are of the usual Celtic form; the E's are of a less usual
type. From the left of the base there are oblique descending lines. On comparing the illustrations fig. 215 of *The Early Christian Monuments*, it will be seen that they are much less evident in the larger than in the smaller of the two. They are probably mere adventitious embellishments, and do not pertain to the "body" of the letter. In other respects the letters have the appearance of an E lacking the middle
horizontal stroke. In the 'Book of Deer' (Spalding Club) E's of a similar form are met with. In Plate VI., for example; the word *bennact* shows an e of this type; except that it is written as a tall letter, like an l, it is of precisely the same form as the c. Such instances might be multiplied.

**Line 2.** One has therefore no hesitation in reading C as the first letter of the second line. This is followed by U. The third and fifth are of much debased character, but appear to be derived from the capital N by rounding off its acute angles. The sixth is a character clearly shown in fig. 215 of *The Early Christian Monuments* as an Μ, capital Celtic M. The fourth and the seventh places are occupied by a Y-shaped character the identification of which is one of the most debatable points in the inscription. That it must represent a vowel is obvious, however, from its position relatively to the neighbouring consonants. On the assumption that it is intended to represent some Celtic letter, it cannot be a Y, for that letter has no place in any Gaelic alphabet; nor can it be e, i, o, or u; for these are all exhibited otherwise in the body of the inscription. There is but one conclusion; however aberrant its form may be, it stands for the letter A. The succeeding letter is I; and the final letter, which is all but obliterated, may be surmised to represent an N.

**Line 3.** The first two letters, cut on an unfavourable surface, are best seen in fig. 214. The first is an Μ, somewhat altered in appearance by a flaw in the stone which traverses it from above downwards. The second is the Y-like A, rather faintly marked, and upon a ridge of the stone is O. The rest of the line is best shown in fig. 215. The character shaped like an inverted γ or a Greek λ, cannot be identified from its resemblance to any Celtic letter. There are, however, not many letters left open for choice, and it seems safe to select from among them the one that gives the word an intelligible meaning. That is L. Thereon follow O, U, and E. The final letter as seen in fig. 215 resembles an English G inverted, thus Ω. But there is something more. In the smaller illustration of fig. 215, and in fig. 214, a horizontal
line is shown over this curved portion; and the same thing appears in
the illustration from a photograph that is given in Mr Nicholson’s work.
The letter is $\mathcal{G}$, the Celtic form of G.

Line 4. The fourth line opens (fig. 214) with U and an indifferently
formed N. Here the sign of the cross $\mathcal{F}$ is introduced. Following
it are a very legible R (R) and an F. A strong horizontal line under
these two letters is a sign of contraction which there are good gram-
matical reasons for expanding as the letter O. The line runs on, I, I,
and a tall S (S).$^1$ The final letter is another I, with which is associated
a marking that is apt to be overlooked. Opposite the middle of the
letter, and interposed between it and the preceding S, is a dot like a
full stop; it is quite plainly shown in the smaller illustration of fig. 215.
Its import will appear afterwards.

Line 5. The fifth line opens with a strange character like an H, of
which the last upright line is abbreviated at the upper end. The inter-
pretation that suggests itself is this. The last upright line is the vowel
I. The preceding part of the figure, consisting of the first upright and
the transverse line, is identical with the mark of aspiration used in the
Book of Deer$^2$ in place of the customary dot, the “punctum delens” of
the Irish scribes. When rendered alphabetically it is represented by the
letter h. An I, therefore, to which it is prefixed should in all probability
be transliterated as h-i.

The rest of the line is made up of N, two Celtic capital SS, and I.

Line 6. One cannot get rid of an impression that the latter part of
this line has been “gone over” by some too zealous restorer. The
finishing of the letters with ceriphs, and a certain sharpness and
decision in the cutting, indicate an acquaintance with modern alphabets
and the use of better tools than were probably in the hands of the
original craftsman.

$^1$ It is possible that the second i represents the lower part of a partially
obliterated $\mathcal{R}$, but the point is immaterial.

$^2$ The Book of Deer, pl. iii., line 13, 14, 16, shows examples of its use in connec-
tion with the words Buchan, gathraig, and rath.
The reading of the line presents no new letter, nor any special
difficulty in its rendering. It is LOAOARUIN.

The whole inscription therefore reads thus:—

ETTE  CUNANMAIN
MIAOLOUOEG  MAOLOUOEG
UN ROFIIS·I  UN ROFIIS·I
H- INSSI  H-INSSI
LOOUURUIN  LOAOARUIN.

Here is no unknown tongue. It is the Old Gaelic, the language
of the Book of Deer and of the Celtic manuscripts on which Zeuss
based his analysis in the Grammatica Celtica; and it will bear
critical examination according to its own grammatical rules, as will
be shown. [The references are to Zeuss' Grammatica Celtica, ed.
1853.]

"Ette" is a second person singular imperative, formed, like "dene,"
fac, and "decce," ecce, by suffixing "e" to the root of the verb [Z., p.
457]. The root in this case is "eit," "ét," ire [Z., p. 492].

"Cunanmain" consists of a preposition and its noun written as one
word in the usual manner of Old Gaelic. "Cun" is a variant spelling
of "Con," "co," or "cu," a preposition which in the sense of ad, usque
ad, governs the accusative [Z., p. 585]. "Anmain," accusative singular
"of anim," anima [Z., p. 269].

"Maolouoeg," genitive of the name of a person "Maolouog," now
commonly called St Moluag. The writer of the inscription shows a
curious tendency to spell his long vowels as diphthongs; but this
practice, if clumsy, has abundant precedent. Thus "gó," "góo," "gáo,"
and "gáu" are various ways of spelling the same word [Z., p. 39].

"Un." As "cun" is written for "con" in the second line, so here
"un" is written for the more usual "on." a quo. It is a word formed
by the combination of the preposition “o” or “ua,” and “n” representing
the relative pronoun.

“Rofis.” The third person singular of the past tense of a passive
verb. It is made up of the verbal particle “ro,” the invariable mark of
the preterite in the old Gaelic, and of the root “fes,” “fis,” “fias,”
in modern Gaelic “fios,” scientia. “Rofess” is glossed notum fuit
[Z., p. 49].

“-I.” The letter i, separated from the context by means of dots, is a
contraction of very common use in old Celtic writings. It stands for
“iodhon,” and when rendered in Latin usually takes the form of id est;
but its range is very wide, and it is used to introduce any sort of
amplifying or explanatory clause.

“H-inssi,” the genitive of the feminine noun “inis,” insula. The
Annals of Tighernac (Chronicles of the Picts and Scots, p. 78) spell this
word “indsi”; and “innsi” would accord best with modern custom.

The letter “h” prefixed to the word is a mere aspirate; coming as
it does before the genitive case of a feminine noun which begins with
an open vowel, it occupies a place which is perfectly appropriate to it.

“Loaoaruin.” The genitive of a noun whose nominative is in “an,”
formed in the same way as “cuirn” from “carn,” or “Domnuill” from
“Domnall.”

Here the inscription writer exhibits the same predilection for
diphthongs which has already been seen in his rendering of the name
Maolouog. It is nevertheless a little startling to find that the extra-
ordinary concatenation of letters presented to us in Loaoaruin is now
familiarly known as a monosyllable, Lorn. The condensation is severe,
but the steps of its progress can be traced.

In the various tracts brought together by Dr Skene in the Chronicles
of the Picts and Scots the name Lorn occurs over a dozen times. The
general type of the nominative case is Loarn, Loorn, Loern. That the
writers regard this as a word of two syllables appears by the way in
which they form the genitive case. This is “Loairn,” not “Loirn,” as
it would be if the nominative were monosyllabic. Farther, there is
evidence that even this form is abbreviated by the elision of a vowel between the "r" and the final "n"; for we have on pp. 151, 301, a nominative "Loaran" and on p. 288 "Lorin." The Latin writer of the Metrical Chronicle has even a more extended form, "Lorimonie"; which if it have any etymological value must be taken as a poetical inversion of "Lomironie," and an indication of a vocalised labial, a lost digamma, between the first two syllables. This restores the original form of the word, the form in which its meaning must be sought, as "Loforan." In view of these facts it would be rash to lay a charge of ignorant misspelling against the inscriber of the Newton Stone.

The translation thus presents no difficulty; but the syntax and the vocabulary are allied so closely to the Latin tongue that it is interesting to compare the original with its literal rendering into that language as well as into English.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ette</th>
<th>Ito</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cun-anmain</td>
<td>ad animam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maclonoeg</td>
<td>Moloci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un + rofis : lodhon</td>
<td>a quo (Fidei) erat professio : Etiam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h-inssi</td>
<td>[incola fuit] Insulæ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loaaruin.</td>
<td>Lornæ.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In English:—

Draw near
to the soul
of Moluag
from whom came knowledge (of the faith). He was
of the Island
of Lorn.

The history of Saint Moluag and his connection with Lorn and with the mountainous parts of the shires of Aberdeen and Banff are too well known to call for more than the briefest notice. He built his head church, as our inscription recalls, on an island in the Firth of Lorn, which from that circumstance acquired the name of Lismore. He also founded Rosmarke; and in the north-eastern district his name is associated with Mortlach, with Glass, with places in the lordship of Strathbogie, with Logie-Mar, with Clatt and others. The Collect for
his day in the Breviary of Aberdeen sounds like an echo from the Newton Stone: "Deus, qui per predicationem beati Voloci confessoris tui atque pontificis populum in tenebris ambulantium a cultu ydolorum convertisti: presta ut pia ejus intercessione omnium nostrorum corda ad cultum vere religionis convertantur. Per Dominum."

The Annals of Tighernach thus record his death:—A.D. 592. Obitus Lugdach Lissmoir • i • Moluoc.

Monday, 13th January 1908.

GEORGE MACDONALD, M.A., LL.D., in the Chair.

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

Honorary Fellows.


SALOMON REINACH, Director of the National Museum of Antiquities of France, St Germain-en-Laye.

Professor H. DRAGENDORFF, Director of the Romisch Germanischer Kommission, Frankfort-on-Main.

Professor E. RITTERLING, Wiesbaden.

Geheimrath LUDWIG JACOBI, Homburg.

JOSEPH DECHELETTE, Curator of the Museum, Roanne.

Corresponding Members.

WILLIAM MACKENZIE, Procurator-Fiscal, Dingwall.

Rev. ANGUS MACKAY, M.A., Westerdale, Halkirk, Caithness.

C. G. CASH, Teacher, Edinburgh Academy, 49 Comely Bank Road.

Fellows.

JAMES A. S. BARRETT, 12 Eglinton Crescent.

T. C. F. BROTCHE, 6 Ibrox Place, Govan.

Rev. ALLAN T. CAMERON, M.A., 1 Burgess Terrace.

EDWIN W. FLETCHER, "Chippenham," Wandle Road, Upper Tooting, London.

PETER JEFFREY, 15 Coates Gardens.
The following Donations to the Museum and Library were laid on the table, and thanks voted to the Donors:—

(1) By H.M. Board of Works, through the Hon. Sir Schomberg M'Donnell, K.C.B., C.V.O., Secretary.

Two Stone Implements, viz., A Polishing Stone, broken, 6½ inches by 4½ inches, and a Hammer Stone, 7¼ inches by 3½ inches, from the Broch of Clickamin, Shetland.


Eight roughly chipped Implements of Quartzose Stone, viz., Three of triangular section, with tapering ends measuring respectively 7½ by 2¼ inches, 5 by 2½ inches, and 4½ by 1½ inches; one with pointed ends, 5½ by 1½ inches; one of spear-head shape, 4½ by 1½ inches; and three finished spear- or arrow-heads, 3½ inches, 2¼ inches, and 2 inches in length, one being serrated on both edges—from South Manyanga, Cataract Region, Congo Free State.

(3) By Peter MACKENZIE, Farmer, Tormore, Arran.

Three Flint Implements, viz., a Fabricator 3½ inches in length and somewhat triangular in section, and two flake knives with slight secondary working, found at Tormore, and a Wooden Mallet, found in Tormore Moss.

(4) By Rev. W. Morrison, M.A., 7 East Mayfield.

A Pocket Ring Sundial of Brass.

(5) By Frank Adam, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

The Clans, Septs, and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands. 8vo. 1906.
(6) By R. Coltman Clephane, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

A Catalogue of Egyptian and other Objects of Antiquity at Martin House, Tynemouth, together with a Study of Egyptology and other branches of Archaeology as illustrated by the Collection. 4to. (Typewritten.) 1907.

(7) By Rev. Daniel M’Ivor, E.U. Congregational Church, Eyemouth, the Author.

An Old-time Fishing Town: Eyemouth—its History, Romance, and Tragedy. 8vo. 1907.


Six Large Photographs of the Ruthwell Cross.

The following Communications were read:—