Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archæological Institute.

November 6th, 1890.

T. H. Baylis, Esq, Q.C., in the Chair.

Mr. J. P. Harrison communicated a note on Churches built by Richard II., Duke of Normandy, and also exhibited photographs of capitals in the south aisle of the choir of Bernay Abbey, founded *circa* 1017. The ornamentation of the capitals is decidedly eastern, and three exhibit features evidently derived from the foliage of the Palm tree. As the chronicles of Verdun Abbey record a visit to Richard by Simeon Abbot, of Mount Sinai, with some of his monks, about the time that the work of Bernay was in progress, the sculpture of the capitals, may perhaps, be attributed to their skill. It appears, also, that Simeon and one of the monks, named Stephen, remained at Rouen for two years, and whilst there, Simeon suggested the foundation of a monastery in the suburbs, and deposited in it relics of St. Catherine, which he had brought with him from the East. The church is no longer in existence, but a capital belonging to it, of oriental character, is preserved in Rouen Museum. Work similar to that at Bernay exists at Evereux, another of Richard's churches. Fécamp Abbey contains little more than a single bay of his church (*circa* 1001), in the midst of the thirteenth century choir. Here the ornament is altogether different from that at Bernay, and resembles some in the choir of Oxford Cathedral, and the illuminated MSS. of the period.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Harrison.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. F. C. J. Spurrell.—Stone and flint implements, and other objects, lately obtained by Mr. Flinders Petrie in Egypt. Mr. Spurrell explained the peculiarities of the shape and mode of chipping of the flints. He also described specimens of Frit colours in various stages of manufacture and application from the same source.

By Dr. W. J. Russell.—A collection of colours prepared in imitation of those of Egypt. Dr. Russell described the method of their preparation.

December 4th, 1890.

T. H. Baylis, Esq., Q.C., in the Chair.

A paper by the late Sir Henry Lefroy, "Parochial Accounts, seventeenth century, St. Nosts, Cornwall," was read by the Chairman. This is printed at page 65.

The Rev. Precentor Venables communicated some notes in an Ancient Chair in Lincoln Minster; this is printed in vol. xlvii, p. 406. The Meeting was also indebted to Precentor Venables for a communication upon some recent discoveries in Lincoln of the Roman and Mediæval periods which will appear in a future *Journal*.

A vote of thanks was passed to Precentor Venables.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Rev. Precentor Venables.—Small bone seal, Leaden Bulla of Innocent VI., double socket of brass, brass shield, bronze celts, teeth of "bos longifrons," brass coin, &c.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archæological Institute.

February 5th, 1891.

T. H. Baylis, Esq., Q.C., in the Chair.

Mr. G. M. Atkinson read a paper on Masons' and other Marks in Eastbourne old church, drawing special attention to the naturalistic character of the representations of various fish incised on some of the stones in the chancel.

The Baron de Cosson read the first portion of some notes on Arsenals and Armouries in Southern Germany and Austria. He remarked on the absolute necessity of a practical acquaintance with, and comparative study of all existing arms and armour in European collections, for a proper comprehension of the documentary portion of the study of arms, and related some of the incidents of a tour he made last summer with the learned Director of the Royal Armoury at Madrid, the Count de Valencia, for the purpose of studying the German collections. He mentioned how, at Berne, they found a suit of armour entitled to rank as one of the two earliest examples of steel harness existing in Europe, and discovered on it the punch marks of the Missaglias, the greatest of Milanese armourers in the fifteenth century. He also described the manner in which the erudite Custos of the imperial collections of arms at Vienna had identified the marks of these Missaglias, and learnt their history and their connexion with the Negrolis, who were the greatest masters of the following century. He also related that at Sigmaringen they had been able to identify the finest suit of armour in the collection as the work of Lorenz Colman, the most celebrated Augsburg armourer of the fifteenth century, and the predecessor of Desiderius Colman, who was the rival of the Negrolis north of the Alps.

Votes of thanks were past to Mr. Atkinson, and to the Baron de Cosson, whose paper is printed at p. 117.

Antiquities and Works of Art exhibited.

By the most Rev. Archbishop Eyre.—A squeeze from an inscription in the old Chapter House of Glasgow Cathedral :—"Wilms : fuda : istut : cupilm' : dei."

March 5th, 1891.

The Rev. Sir T. H. Baker, Bt., in the Chair.

Mr. E. Peacock communicated a paper on "Our Lady of Pity," which is printed at p. 111. This representation, in which the Blessed Virgin is figured seated with the dead body of her Divine Son resting on her lap,

was to be found in almost every church in pre-Reformation days. The Sarum Prymer contained a rubric directing the prayer "Obsecro te Domina" to be said before one of these images. They are now, however, extremely rare, having for the most part been destroyed during the Puritan revolution. Mr. Peacock described the examples at Battlefield, in Shropshire; Breadsall, in Derbyshire; and Gletham, in Lincolnshire. He pointed out that though there might be slight differences in them, yet their character was almost identical. They were probably derived from some well-known model. Mr. Peacock considered they were doubtless of English workmanship. He concluded his paper by referring to Michel Angelo's representation of this subject in St. Peter's at Rome, in which the great Italian sculptor had followed, in the general arrangements of this subject, the lines which time had consecrated.

The Rev. J. Hirst sent a paper on "Some Tombs in Crete of the age of Mycænæ." This was read by Mr. Gosselin, and is printed at p. 101.

Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Peacock and Mr. Hirst.

Antiquities and Works of Art exhibited.

By Mr. Peacock.—Photographs and drawings in illustration of his paper.

By the Rev. J. Hirst.—Illustrations of funeral urns found in Crete, and a bronze palstave found at Wistow, Leicestershire.

By Mr. H. S. Cowper.—Bone chess-piece draughtsman, and bronze socketed knife, found in Thames, in or near London. Concerning these objects Mr. Cowper was kind enough to contribute the following notes:—

"The three objects exhibited are all said to have been dredged out of the Thames, in or near London.

"I. Is a bone chess-piece of a rude and early type. It is of somewhat conical shape, with an irregular oval section, and on the upper part of one of its sides is a projection, presenting a shield-shaped surface. The piece is rudely ornamented. Two incised lines cross the top behind the projection, and descending the sides meet on either side a group of six circle and dot markings (three, two and one). From the lowest marking of each of these groups depends a straight line finished on either side by a single dot and circle.

"From the summit on the opposite side to the projection two more lines pass down the back finishing, in the same pattern as the sides. In the angles near the top between the radiating lines, and on either side of the projection, are four more circle and dot markings; another is found on the summit opposite the end of the pair of lines which pass down the back.

"The shield-shaped projection has three circles and dots (two and one), and three straight lines across the top, or to speak heraldically, the chief of the shield.

"From the bottom of this projection, depend by a short straight line, three of these markings (one and two), and round the outside of the piece at the base run two parallel lines.

"The dot and circle markings correspond so exactly in shape and size, that probably they have been made with a heated metal die. I have thus carefully described this rude ornament, as it is of a class that is found on many ancient objects and has probably a very early origin.

"In the mediæval room of the British Museum are seven bone or ivory pieces, three of which are very similar to this, and show the same shield-like projection; the other four have, instead, two small knob-like projections side by side. Nearly all show variously arranged dot and circle ornamentation. In Proc. Soc. Ant., 2. S. iii., 385, are engravings of two pieces exhibited by the Rev. C. R. Manning. One is of ivory, and of the same general type as the Thames example. It has on the characteristic shield-shaped projection two dots and circles, and it likewise bears similar ornament in other parts. The piece is conjectured to be a knight.

"In *Journ. Arch. Assoc.* viii., 162, and *Arch. Journ.* xiii., 180, are engravings of two Jet pieces found at Warrington. The larger has again the same class of ornament and a projection (in this case rather square than shield shaped), with two dots and circles. Its general form is also somewhat different. The engraving seems to identify this specimen with one now in the British Museum.

"In *Arch. Journ.* iii., 121, is represented a bone piece found at Woodperry near Beckley, Oxford. This piece is of a different shape, probably a bishop, but has the same sort of ornament. A cast of this and another from the same place (Beckley), are to be seen in the South Kensington Museum. The latter labelled sixth to tenth century.

"Lastly in *Archæological Journal* xxxix, 421, is a plate representing several pieces of this type, some of them being those already mentioned as in the British Museum. They are conjectured to be tenth century.

"Ornament of this character is very common on bronze celts.[1]

"Dot and circle markings are also very usual on the toilet combs found in Scotch Lake dwellings[2] and Brochs, and in Irish Crannogs. A table piece or draughts man found in the Loch of Forfar, is engraved in Munro's Ancient Scotch Lake Dwellings, which is carved with open interlaced knot work, surrounded by ornaments of this description.[3]

"The dot and circle has been styled a "moonsign,"[4] but probably in most cases no mystic signification was attached; and on these chess pieces it is, I think merely rude decoration. Yet it is worth while to note the varieties and arrangement of such crude designs, as they are singular and undoubtedly very ancient.

"What the value of this chesspiece in the game was, I have not been able to determine, nor am I acquainted with any book or treatise, which bears on the question. If I may hazard a conjecture,—and I give it for what it is worth, I suggest that the piece is a barbarous representation of a horse, of which the projection is the head, the ornamentation thereon, the eyes, nose, and forehead band, and the markings on the rest of the piece the trappings.

"Another theory is that the projection really represents a shield.

"In either of these cases the piece would be a knight, the double projection on similar pieces suggest the ears of an animal. Probably this is the later type, and comes from dividing the top of the 'horses head' to represent its ears; if so, both types are knights.

[1] Evans, Ancient bronze implements, Figs. 137-142, and 166.

[2] Munro, Ancient Scotch Lake dwellings, pp. 217-218

[3] p. 25.

[4] Worsaæ, Danish Arts, p. 114. (South Kensington handbook).

"These chessmen seem to be Anglo Saxon and not later than the tenth century.

"II. Is a draughtsman or table piece of a type of which most existing pieces are attributed to the twelfth or thirteenth centuries. Pieces of this description can be seen in the British and South Kensington Museums; but most of these are of more elaborate design. The example engraved in Munro's Ancient Scottish Lake Dwellings before alluded to, bears interlaced work and dot and circle markings, and is apparently an earlier specimen.

"The one I exhibit has carved, within a moulding evidently formed by a lathe, two fishes placed head and tail each holding in the mouth a sprig. This is the zodiacal sign for the twelfth month (pisces). In the hollow part where the material has been cut out to throw the subject into relief, can be discerned traces of gilding. Between the head and tail of the fishes on one side a hole has been bored through the piece, as is also the case with one in the British Museum, but whether this is original, and intended to string a set together, or for a knob or handle to facilitate the moving of the piece in the game, or whether it has been done at a later time, it is not easy to determine.

"The execution is poor. The material I imagined to be, like most pieces of this character, walrus ivory. But Mr. Franks to whom I have shown it, informs me that this is not the case, and inclines to believe it whale's bone.

"I have not been able to ascertain the exact part of the Thames where these objects were dredged up.

"III. Is a socketed knife of bronze dredged up at Hammersmith. It is of a type common in Ireland, but seemingly rare or almost unknown in England. It may be compared with fig. 245 Evans' Ancient Bronze Implements, to which although smaller, it is very similar. It belongs to the type in which the junction between the hilt and blade is made to represent that of the bronze swords and daggers with complete bronze hilts.[1]

"The occurence of Irish types in England is remarkable and should be noted. In June 1888, I exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries a bronze spear head found in Westmorland, of a type, unknown up to that time in England, although common in Ireland."

A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Cooper.

[1] Evans p. 207.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archæological Institute.

April 9th, 1891.

E. Green Esq., F.S.A., in the chair.

Chancellor Ferguson communicated a paper "On the Heraldry of the Cumberland Statesmen," a class of small landed proprietors in the north of that county. The favourite place for the display of their armorial achievements was on the back of their tombstones. The Chancellor described at length the arms assumed by Fergusons of Arthuret, the Grahams of Esk, the Hewarts, Forsters, Routledges, Armstrongs, Teasdales of Mumps Hall, &c. The system of combining in one shield the charges of *baron* and *feme* was referred to, and the learned author suggested that a local ordinary of arms should be compiled before these armorial bearings had fallen into oblivion. Mr. Ferguson's paper is printed at page 77.

Mr. Andrew Oliver read the following Notes on "Brasses in the London Museums."

British Museum.—A portion of a Flemish brass. This consists of the head of a Bishop or an Abbot wearing the mitre on a cushion; the background is quite plain. Over the left shoulder there is seen the head of the pastoral staff, with the Agnus Dei in the crook. A small figure of an angel supports the leafed spray which is under the head of it. The small portion shown of the crocketed canopy over the head has geometrical tracery in the spandrels, and the inner arches are cusped. The detail on the soffit of the arch is a flowing pattern. The super canopy contains the representation of the soul, held up in a cloth by the Divine Personage, on either side are placed angels holding candles. To the right and left of these are two niched compartments containing the figures of Saints with their emblem. On the left St. —? and St. Paul, and on the right St. Peter and a Saint holding a palm branch, possibly St. Pancras.

The Brass to Nicholas Lebrun 1547 is an extremely curious and quite unique example. It is in two divisions, the upper one containing a representation of the Crucifixion. The figure of our Saviour on the cross is shown as having one hand fastened to the cross and with the other He is pointing to His side. On the side next to the hand which is fastened are the figures of St. John the Evangelist holding a Chalice with the Serpent in one hand, and St. John the Baptist holding

NICHOLAS LEBRUN, 1547.—BRITISH MUSEUM.
(Size 2ft. by 1ft. 3ins.)
From a Rubbing by ANDREW OLIVER, A.R.I.B.A.

PHOTO-LITHO. SPRAGUE & Co LONDON.

a Book on which is placed a lamb. A flag, the staff of which passes under the leg of the lamb, displays a cross and with the other hand the Baptist points to the Lamb. On the other side of the Saviour are the figures of the Blessed Virgin who is pointing to her breast and St. Mary Magdalene who is holding her usual attribute a Pot of ointment. From each of these two figures proceed scrolls. Just under the symbol of St. John is a small figures of the First Person of the Holy Trinity crowned and holding in the left hand an orb which is surmounted by a cross. The other hand is raised in the act of benediction.

Under the symbol of St. Matthew on the other side is a scene in glory. At the top and sides of this portion and next to the ornamental border which surrounds the composition are sentences in Latin.

Between the upper portion and the lower is an inscription underneath which is placed an emaciated figure of the deceased lying on a mattress, and below is an inscription in French, stating that Nicholas Lebrun, Bailly of Teumont died on the 17th day of March 1547 and that his wife Francoise (or Frances) du Fossett died on the 27th of April 1531. From the brass having only one figure it is probable it was put up at his death as the same character may be seen throughout in the inscription.

As regards the other brasses they are not of any very great importance. Two are figures, the one of a Knight, and the other of a Civilian in a long gown with a scarf on the left shoulder. A purse and a rosary are suspended from the belt, which passes round the waist. The feet are lost.

A small circular plate with the figure of a Priest in vestments, surrounded by an inscription to Thomas Qythe. On the reverse a pair of compasses.

A similar plate to the foregoing, consisting of the head of a Priest placed between four others. A mutilated inscription round the edge. On the reverse a triangle with figures at the base.

Two shields of arms, the one with the bearings of the Mercers company, and the other quarterly 1 and 4, in chief three martlet; 2 and 3, two lions passant.

A corner plate bearing three men's heads horned couped at the shoulder.[1]

There are four Evangelistic Symbols, the reverse of one showing a portion of a shield, a Merchant's mark with the initials B.S.W.

Three plates of daughters, two of which are Palimpsests. One with seven, with the butterfly head-dress, shows on the back the hands and part of the dress of an earlier figure. Another with three, shows on the reverse that it has been part of a plate originally containing figures of sons.

Four Inscription plates and a few Lombardic letters and one or two other fragments.

South Kensington Museum,—There are two brasses in the South Kensington Museum the one a Flemish plate and the other a Knight's brass showing the collar of SS. The Flemish brass is said by the Rev. W. F. Creeny to have come from Nippes near Cologne. It represents Henricus Oskens (1535) kneeling between St. Peter and the Emperor St. Henry, his Patron Saint. St. Peter holds in his hand one key, that of Heaven. Saint Henry is shown crowned and wearing a

[1] This may be meant for 3 Bacchus heads couped at the shoulder, clothed Gules. *Bromall.* Papworth's Dictionary.

cloak over a suit of armour. In the right hand is held an orb surmounted by a cross and in the left is a sword. Both saints are nimbed. Between Oskens and St. Peter is a shield of arms suspended from a vase bearing party per fess in chief paly an ox statant, probably a rebus on the name. The figure of Oskens, who is kneeling, is in a long loose gown, the hands upwards. On the head may be seen the tonsure. At the foot of the brass is this inscription :—

"Me fieri fecit henricus Oskens Cantor et Canonicus hujus Ecclesie dum viveret orate pro eo Obiit autem anno domini Millesimo Quingentessimo[1] Trescemo quinto die ven ultimo novembris."

"Henry Oskens Cantor and Canon of this church had me made whilst he lived, pray for him, he died in the year of our Lord a thousand five hundred and thirty-five the very last day of November."

In the background is placed the Blessed Virgin and Child surrounded by an aureole. The Holy Child grasps a small Tau cross. The Virgin stands on an inverted crescent. On either side are placed columns which support a small entablature, on the upper mouldings of the bases of the columns are placed small thin shafts which run up the whole height and carry a very flat arch, in front of which is seen a canopy of a debased outline, the details similar to the branches of trees which are twisted in an eccentric manner, the bosses terminating in bunches of flowers. Carried on branches which project from either side, is the Annunciation. In the centre is placed a heavy looking column, the base terminating in foliage. Over the branches is the outline of an arch with crockets of a very luxuriant character.

Museum of Geology, Jermyn St.—Louis de Corteville, 1496. This is a Flemish example. It consists of the figure of Corteville and his wife lying on cushions; behind is placed a diapered background. The feet of the figures rest on dogs. Over the heads are shields of arms; that of the Knight is surrounded by mantling and surmounted by the crest. The wife's shield which also quarters the husbands's arms is held by an angel. The husband, who is bareheaded, is in armour, beneath which is worn a coat of mail, which is seen at the throat and between the tuilles or thigh pieces; at the shoulders and elbows small tags are seen. The sword which is suspended from a very narrow belt appears behind the figure. The lance rest is shown in front of the cuirass. The wife is dressed in a long furred gown with very deep full sleeves, a hood is worn over the head, a wide collar of an elaborate pattern round the throat. At the four corners, in place of the usual symbols, are shields of arms similar to those seen over the head of the knight. The inscription to the wife commences in the middle of the top strip, it is continued along the side nearest to her effigy and ends in the middle of the foot strip when it is succeeded by the husband's inscription which is carried along in a similar manner ending in the middle of the top strip where the wife's inscription begins. It is divided by small shields placed at the four corners.

Hier licht begraue (shield) Joncvr' Colyne uan Cæstre F^{a} Elyas twijf was ua Lodewijc Cortewille die ouerleet Jnt Jaer xiiij xcvi den xij^{co} dach (shield) uan Lauwe. Hier licht begrauen Lodewijc shield) Cortewille Sciltenape heere uader Cortewille F^{s} Mergillis ruddere heere ua Reinghelst die ouerleet Jnt Jaer xv^{c} eñ (shield) iiij den xx dach uā lauwe.

[1] This last line was evidently added after his death.

Here lies buried the young lady Colyne Van Cæstre daughter of Elyas, who was wife of Lodewiic Cortewille and died in the year 1496 the 12th day of (January ?.)

Here lies buried Lodewiic Cortewille Esquire Lord of Cortewille son of Mergillis Knight Lord of Reinghelst who died in the year 1504, the 20th day of (January ?)

Mr. J. Hilton read a paper, "Further remarks on Jade," chiefly with the object of making known that this mineral had been found *in situ* in Eastern Germany. He pointed out the bearing the discovery would have on the vexed question where the man of the non-historic period procured his jade for the fabrication of the weapons found in Europe. He thought a great step had been gained, but it did not recommend itself as a solution of the problem. Mr. Hilton urged the necessity of a careful discrimination between jade and jadeite—two minerals much resembling each other at first view, but when analysed showing very marked differences. Mr. Hilton's paper is printed at p. 162. Votes of thanks were returned for these communications.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. Oliver—Rubbings of brasses alluded to in his notes.

By Mr. Hilton.—Examples of carvings in jade in illustration of his paper.

By Mr. M. J. Wallhouse—An Indian hilted dagger with an Andrea Ferara blade.

By Mr. C Seidler—Examples of small stone implements from India.

By Major Gen. Sir. M. Smith, through Mr. Gosselin—A photograph of a German plaque in brass, representing "Our Lady of Pity," with St. John and St. Mary on either side. In the background were the Cross and emblems of the Passion. This object is preserved in the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art.

May 7th, 1891.

G. E. Fox, Esq., f.s.a., in the Chair.

Mr. E. Green read a paper on "Bath as a Roman City." The argument went to show that the Roman plan of the city was not as hitherto accepted, with Stall Street for the main central thoroughfare, but that Stall Street was an Early English street made when the priory grounds were enclosed, and so laid down over the Roman ruins. The many finds in this street,, including a hypocaust, found in 1727 and still remaining *in situ*, were noticed in proof. The Fosse Road, which was the Roman Road through the city, but eastward of Stall Street, entering by the North Gate, passed on in a straight line through the site of the Priory Church and grounds, forming the eastward boundary of the baths, and continuing southward to the river. A street still traceable existed westward of Stall Street, passing the western front of the baths, a frontage always supposed to have been formed by Stall Street. Mr. Green also touched upon the question how strangers, coming for cure, or otherwise, were lodged in Roman times.

The Chairman, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Green, remarked that in Roman bathing-places traces of arrangements for the accommodation of visitors had been discovered, especially at Stabiæ on the southern shores of the Bay of Naples. Mr. Green's paper is printed at page 174.

Mr. W. Lovell read a paper on "Queen Eleanor's Crosses," which will appear in a future number of the *Journal*. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Lovell.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. E. Green—Drawings and plans in illustration of his paper.

By Mr. Lovell—Illustrations of Eleanor Crosses.

By Mr. J. Park Harrison—Profiles of Roman capitals and bases found at Bath (some with two hollow chamfers resembled very closely mouldings at Deerhurst, Tewkesbury, and the Confessor's church at Westminster); also an example of the "Attic base," copied in early work at the east end of Bath Abbey Church. It occurs in the south aisle of the choir of Bernay Abbey in Normandy, *c.* 1015. Mr. Harrison pointed out that Viollet-le-Duc states that the classical or Roman base remained in use far longer in the South of France and Aquitaine, than in the north, where it became altered about the end of the tenth century.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

June 4th, 1891.

E. Green, Esq., F.S.A., in the Chair.

Mr. E. Peacock communicated a paper on "Mortars," which was read by Mr. Gosselin, and is printed at page 203. During the Middle Ages almost every household possessed a mortar made of bell-metal. They were not unfrequently the subject of bequest. Many are of very beautiful design and are ornamented with heraldic and other devices, appropriate inscriptions, or the name of the maker. Mr. Peacock considered that the legends, such as "Amor vincit omnia," were not merely tasteful fancies, but intended to add to the efficacy of the drugs prepared in the vessels. "Mortar" was a term used in the Middle Ages for the cup in which lights were burnt in churches.

Mr. J. L. André read a paper "Notes on Symbolic Animals in English Art and Literature," which is printed at page 210. The author treated the subject under the following heads—beasts, birds, fish, reptiles, and chimeræ. Mr. André called attention to many passages in the writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries which followed with more or less fulness the theories held in the early and Middle Ages as to the characteristics of the animal creation and the moral lessons to be derived from them.

Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Peacock and to Mr. André.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. Peacock.—A number of examples of Mortars in illustration of his paper.

By Mr. Hartshorne.—A mortar of foreign make inscribed MARC LE SER ME FECIT 1575.

By the Rev. W. M. Barnes.—A tracing from one of the east windows in Bradford Peverell Church, Dorset. This represented the Virgin enthroned, holding an orb in the left hand and the right uplifted in benediction. Mr. Barnes communicated the following note:—

"On the north side of the chancel is a two-light window of ancient glass; the medallions of which it is composed are described in the first edition of Hutchins's History of the County as having been in the "East windows of the church with others which have disappeared." From a sketch in the possession of Mr. H. B. Middleton we gather that the window was of the Early English (13th century) period, and from the remark in Hutchins that this glass was in the east windows of the church there is some ground for assuming that the east windows were an

Early English triplet. As styles are often much later in remote places than in and near large towns, it is not too much to assume further that the church was built early in the Decorated period. Now the subjects of the medallions are painted in enamel brown, tinted with yellow stain. The yellow stain was discovered *circa* 1310. That these paintings were made soon after the discovery seems likely from the character of the shading. There is good reason, therefore, for thinking that this window was painted *circa* 1315 when the chancel was built. It seems more likely that they were co-œval with the church, since the subjects relate to the "assumption of the B.V.M." to whom the fabric is dedicated. Of the four medallions one is a modern imitation of the old, one is original. Of the other two the head in one and the feet in the other are modern, and so is the border."

The CHAIRMAN called the attention of the meeting in some detail to the very interesting exhibition of Scandinavian antiquities exhibited in the Rooms of the Institute, collected by Mr. A. Heneage Cocks, during a residence in Northern Europe, and arranged by him for the gratification of the members. The Chairman intimated that the collection would be open to the public during the month of June. A descriptive catalogue, drawn up by Mr. Cocks, was published by the Institute, and general notes upon the collection will be found in the annual report to the members at the Edinburgh Meeting.

July 2nd, 1891.

Chancellor FERGUSSON, F.S.A., in the chair.

Mr. F. C. J. SPURRELL read some "Notes on Rude Implements from the North Downs," which is printed at page 315.

Professor BUNNELL LEWIS read a paper on "The Roman Antiquities of Pola and Aquileia," which will appear in a future number of the *Journal*. The chief monuments in the former city were the Temple of Augustus and Roma, the Arch of the Sergii, and the Amphitheatre. The temple is said to have been erected in the year B.C. 19, and specially deserves attention on account of the dedicatory inscription. It forms a striking example of the worship of Augustus, that to a great extent superseded the old polytheism, and thus prepared the world for Christianity. The Arch of the Sergii was erected to commemorate three members of that family, who had held high municipal offices in the colony. The Amphitheatre surpasses many others in position, because it stands on a height near the sea. It is built of stone resembling marble. The exterior is almost perfect. It has been truly remarked that at Aquileia there is not one Roman stone standing upon another, but the soil teams with antiquities bearing witness to the magnificence of a city that in its prosperous days had a population of more than half a million. Many objects recently excavated have been deposited in the local museum established by the Austrian Government; but the classical traveller should, Mr. Lewis added, if possible, procure an introduction that would admit him to the private collection of Signor Gregorutti, who resides at the Villa Papiriana, in Fiumicello, and is well known as the author of "Le Antiche Lapidi di Aquileja."

Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Spurrell and to Professor Lewis.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. Spurrell.—Neolithic Implements from Bexley, Kent.—Mr. Spurrell said that he was indebted to Mr. J. Alers Hankey, of Hastings, for the opportunity of exhibiting the four fine flint implements on the table, and for their history. They were found in 1878, when deeply trenching a new kitchen garden at "The Mount," Upton, Bexley, Kent. The depth at which they were found was about 3 ft. The soil is the pebbly gravel of the neighbourhood generally. At the time of finding them it appears that no person was present who could appreciate the nature of the discovery, and so no further objects of metal, bone, or wood were noticed. The original find consisted of 3 hatchets, polished all over, and 4 "spear heads," or light axes. The latter were all chipped. They taper from about ½ an inch in straight lines until they come to the broad end, then they suddenly spread out a little and terminate in a thin round edge. The longest shewn is 10½ in. long, but one which was borrowed from the owner was at least 15 inches long, and differed from the others chiefly in that the widening at the larger end was more marked, and shewed a tendency to curve back somewhat after the manner of hammered bronze. Their age is apparently late. The flint is whitish and even in tint. There is nothing to show that they are not of English make.

By Professor Lewis.—Photographs, &c., in illustration of his paper.

By Mr. J. Hilton.—A Dutch golden wedding memorial in the form of a flat heart-shaped plate of silver, eight inches by six inches, surmounted by a coronet, and weighing nine oz. The heart is engraved with appropriate emblems, and bore in the centre an inscription in Dutch to the effect that it was for an old couple, with the sincere high esteem of all their children and grandchildren. The inscription is composed as a chronogram making the date 1786. There is no family name and armorial bearings, but the shape of the memorial suggests the name of "Hart." The object bears the Amsterdam hall-mark.

ANNUAL MEETING AT EDINBURGH.

August 11th to August 18th, 1891.

The President and Council of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland met at noon in the Lecture Hall of the Scottish National Portrait Gallery and received the President of the Meeting, Sir Herbert E. Maxwell, Bart., M.P., the noble President of the Institute, and the following Vice-Presidents of the Meeting, Presidents and Vice-Presidents of Sections, and members of the Council :—The Rev. Sir T. H. B. Baker, Bart., the Right Rev. the Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness, Mr. C. J. Bates, Mr. T. H. Baylis, Q.C., Professor E. C. Clark, Mr. W. Jolly, Mr. J. Hilton, Dr. J. Evans (President of the Antiquarian Section), Dr. J. Anderson, Mr. Chancellor Ferguson, Dr. Munro, Dr. T. Hodgkin (President of the Historical Section), Mr. A. Hartshorne, the Right Rev. the Bishop of Carlisle (President of the Architectural Section), Mr. H. J. Blanc, Mr. C. J. Ferguson, Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, Mr. W. W. Robertson, and others, including the following delegates :—Mr. L. Dyer, representing the Archæological Institute of America; the Rev. Professor Drennan, Vassar College; M. Gervaise Le Gros. Viscomte de Jersey,

Société Jersiaise; M. Paul Saintenoy and M. Edouard Van der Smissen, Société d' Archéologic de Bruxelles. There were also present a large number of members of the Institute.

Very much to the advantage and convenience of the members an illustrated handbook of General Notes upon the places to be visited, furnished by the different antiquaries who were to act as guides, was drawn up under the editorship of Dr. Dickson.

Having been asked to take the chair and open the proceedings, Lord PERCY said:—It gives me great pleasure to have an opportunity of congratulating you on having achieved a visit to the ancient city of Edinburgh. I am quite sure we all feel not only that we are about to enjoy a most interesting and instructive week, but that the welcome which has been accorded to us, and the preparations and arrangements made for our reception, are such as to make it certain that we shall long remember the Annual Meeting of the Institute in 1891. I come from a part of the country from which visits to Scotland were in former times not unfrequently made. I believe some Northumbrians were at Bannockburn, where I cannot say they succeeded very well. Some of them may have made acquaintance with the Heart of Mid-Lothian, but I do not remember that on any occasion they had any cause to complain of the warmth of their welcome. As I have the honour to be connected, both by blood and affinity, pretty closely with Scotland, it gives me peculiar pleasure to be called upon to head another inroad into Scotland, in happier times, when my followers desire to carry away nothing but that which our hosts are only too willing and too able to give us —gratification and instruction. We shall, I am sure, carry away nothing but that which we are certain to obtain—and that was not always the case with our ancestors—very pleasant memories of the meeting of 1891. And now, in token of our peaceful intentions, I cannot do better than hand over the command of this expedition to the hands of a true Scot, and one well worthy to fill the post. There is no one better able from every point of view—and not least because of his interest in archæology and the researches he had made into it—to preside over this meeting than Sir Herbert Maxwell. I am sure we feel it extremely kind of him that, in spite of his labours in Parliament during a prolonged session, and of the onerous duties of office, he should, when so many are rushing away to obtain a well earned holiday, have foregone those pleasures which the Twelfth affords and should have come among us. I have great pleasure in asking Sir Herbert Maxwell to take the chair.

Sir HERBERT MAXWELL then delivered his Inaugural Address. This is printed at p. 241.

Dr. JOHN EVANS moved a vote of thanks to Sir Herbert Maxwell for his address. He had had the pleasure of knowing Sir Herbert for many years, and he was very glad to see him again enter into the archæological lists, and deliver such an interesting and valuable address as they had heard. Alluding to the circumstances under which they had met, Dr. Evans said he felt that in offering a vote of thanks to the President of the Meeting he should not be wrong in expressing on behalf of the Institute, and of the English nation at large, their gratitude to Mr. J. R. Findlay for the building he had erected there. He only wished that other instances of similar liberality were more frequent throughout the different parts of the United Kingdom. It was indeed a satisfaction to

him, who for many years had known that collection of antiquities in its former home, to see it now exposed in a manner which did justice to its extent and its value.

After a few words of acknowledgement from Sir H. MAXWELL, the meeting adjourned.

At 2 p.m. the members assembled in front of Holyrood Palace, where they were taken in hand by Mr. W. W. Robertson. The Abbey, now called the Chapel Royal, was first seen and described. From Mr. Robertson's excellent *Notes* we extract the following accounts, premising that Holyrood consists of three portions of widely diverse character, age, and history. Two of them are mere fragments of formerly extensive buildings, the Abbey and the Old Palace; the third is the palace built by Charles II., still nearly intact and not greatly altered since its completion.

I. THE ABBEY.—What is now called the Chapel Royal is the ruined nave of the Abbey Church, and this, with one of the western towers, is all that remains of the buildings of the once wealthy and favoured Abbey of Holyrood. Its history may be thus briefly summarised.

The Abbey was founded by David I. in 1128, and first established at the foot of the Castle rock. The earliest extant charter is undated, but the date is known to be between 1143 and 1147. It has reference to the present site of the Abbey, and it would appear from some of its provisions that the building of a church and houses was then in contemplation.

The date of the buildings has not been clearly ascertained, and in the case of most of what now remains can only be inferred from the building itself. No doubt the greater portion of it belongs to the latter half of the twelfth century, but later additions and alterations can be clearly identified. Thus the 24th Abbot, Archibald Crawford, who held sway from 1457 to 1483, added the buttresses and built the beautiful doorway to the north aisle.

The Abbey was spoiled and plundered by the English in 1322 and burned by an English army in 1385. The Earl of Hertford burned it in 1544, and in 1547, after the battle of Pinkie, the English army "pluct of the lead" from the roof of the church and otherwise despoiled it. The monks were dispersed at this time, and the abbot being a boy, Robert Stuart, a son of James V., no general reparation seems to have been attempted. The buildings became more and more ruinous, and in 1570, when the commendator, Adam Bothwell, was arraigned before the General Assembly, one of the charges against him was "that all the said kirkis (*i.e.*, the twenty-seven churches of the abbey) for the maist pairt are decayit, and some made sheepfolds and some sa ruinous that nane dare enter them for fear of falling, specially Halyrudhous." He replied, that "he was bot of late come to the benefice, ... but the Abbey kirk of Halyrudhous hath been thir twintie years bygane ruinous, ... bot with thair consent and help of ane established authoritie, he wes purposed to provide the means that the superfluous ruinous pairts, to wit, the queir and croce kirk might be disposed to faithfull men to repair the remanent sufficiently."

The reduced church thus deprived of its "superfluous pairts," continued in use, and in 1633 Charles I. made repairs upon the nave and introduced the quaint tracery in the windows above the western doorway. The erection of the new palace by Charles II. led to the demoli-

tion of one of the western towers ; but the crowning misfortune occurred in 1768, when the roof of the church fell in and reduced it to its present ruinous state.

This interesting fragment of the old Abbey Church is 127 feet by 59 feet within the walls and the following are worthy of special attention :—

The remains of the cloisters on the South side, the Norman doorway leading thence to the south aisle of the nave, the plain Norman window above, and the introduction of rudimentary tracery and the pointed arch in the windows as the work proceeds westward.

The building up of the great arch of the central crossing and the eastern end of the aisles, with fragments of the old masonry (*c.* 1550)

Abbot Crawford's work (*c*, 1460) on the exterior of the north side of the building, contrasting strikingly with the robust twelfth century work to which it is attached.

The fine transitional work of the latter part of the twelfth century in the interior, particularly the nave arcade, the wall arcading in the aisles, and the interlacing arches of the latter.

At the west front, the beautiful "first-pointed," or Early English doorway, and the quaint tracery of Charles I.

II. The Old Palace.—While as yet there was no royal residence at Holyrood, the Abbey was often visited by royalty. The proximity of Edinburgh to the Border must often have made the security of the Castle more desirable than the comparative freedom of the Abbey, but Robert III. occasionally visited the Abbey. So did also James I., and in 1416 his queen gave birth there to twin sons, Alexander, who died, and James, afterwards James II. This latter prince was not only born but crowned, married, and buried in the Abbey. By the time of James III. Edinburgh had become the acknowledged capital, and the monastery of Holyrood the usual residence of the sovereigns, and the Lord High Treasurer's Accounts show that the royal family were no longer occasional visitors, but actual residents there.

It was James IV. who began to build the Royal Palace of Holyrood-house. The Lord High Treasurer's Accounts for 1501 have perished, but many entries in those of 1502 show the work in full progress. It was very considerable, and went on for many years, and on 18th July 1505 we have a payment for "compleiting of the Tour in Halyrudhous." There can hardly be a doubt that this refers to the present north-west tower, which has been commonly attributed to James V. James IV. continued to reside chiefly here, and to expend sums of money on the work, till near his death.

James V., when he came of age, continued the work, but the extent of his work has been overestimated. Charles I., in 1633, executed works of repair, and among these were the oak ceilings in Queen Mary's apartments. Either to this date, or to 1641, the date of Charles' last visit, must be referred the beautiful sun-dial to be seen in the gardens, and commonly spoke of as Queen Mary's sun-dial.

The Palace at this time was a building of considerable extent, and possibly included some of the monastic buildings of the old Abbey. Five courts are spoken of, but Gordon of Rothiemay's plan shows but three—one on the site of the present quadrangle, and two further south, with extensive detached buildings to the east.

In 1650 Cromwell's soldiers burned this palace "except a lyttel."

That "lyttel" must have included the north-west tower, which was incorporated in the new palace built by Charles II., and is practically all that now remains of the older palace.

It is the part first seen by the visitor approaching the palace from the Canongate, and is a plain but effective example of Scottish domestic architecture, a four-storey building 70 ft. by 35 ft., with circular turrets at the angles 18 ft. in diameter. The first and second floors are interesting as the appartments of Darnley and Queen Mary, and the oak ceilings of the latter were executed by Charles I.

Traces may be seen on the side of the Abbey Court-House, on the right as the palace is approached from the Canongate, of the "for werk" or "for entree," erected in 1503, latterly known as the Abbey Port. It was a vaulted porch with apartments over it, is illustrated in Arnot's *History of Edinburgh*, and was taken down shortly after 1750.

III. The New Palace.—By far the greater part of the Palace as it now stands was erected for Charles II. by Robert Mylne, one of a long line of famous masons, from designs by Sir William Bruce of Balcaskie and Kinross, the King's surveyor.

The foundation of the building is recorded on the north-west pier of the piazza in the inscription—

FVN BE RO MYLNE MM 1 JUL 1671.

As has been already stated, the erection of this building involved the demolition of one of the Western towers of the Abbey Church, and of all that remained of the older palace and the monastic buildings, save only the great tower of James IV. The retention of this tower to some extent governed the design for the western front of the Palace, and, while regretting what was so ruthlessly swept away, it is impossible to withhold one word of praise to Sir William Bruce for the skill with which he incorporated this mediæval tower in a symmetrical building which satisfied the academic requirements of his own time, and even at the present day is recognised as a skilful and satisfactory architectural composition.

The King took a great personal interest in the design and arrangements of the new palace, and his ideas, if carried out, would have gone far to deprive it of every point of merit which it possesses. He wished the western front between the two great towers not to be covered "with platform at the second storie, but would have it heightened to a third storie, as all the inner court is, and sklaited with skaily as the rest of the court is to be, by which means a whole storie will be gained, only with the expense of heightening ane aisler wall." He also proposed to dispense with the pilasters, cornices, &c., in the quadrangle, and make the walls of plain ashler, or even of "rough work, with handsome moulderings for the windows, and table divisions for the stories."

Fortunately neither of these stipulations was given effect to. The west front is two storeys high, and the great advantage of this architecturally, whether viewed from the outside, or whether the effect on the courtyard is considered, scarcely needs to be pointed out.

The new Palace is a rectangular building about 200 feet by 180 feet, containing a quadrangle about 90 feet square. In design it is British Palladian of the period, but with a lightness and grace which seem to convey some reminiscence of the Scoto-French alliance, and with little

freaks of fancy in the detail which one would look for in vain in the sober south in that prosaic age.

The principal apartments are on the first floor, and occupy three sides of the Palace. The Picture Gallery on the north side, 150 feet long, connects on the one hand with the tower of James IV., and on the other with the suites of apartments on the east and south side of the Palace. In these, among other points worthy of notice, will be observed the wood-carving, the beautiful hand-wrought plaster ceilings, and the tapestry and Dutch tiles.

In conducting the members over this historic spot Mr. Robertson gave a succinct and interesting description, alluding, as far as time would permit, to the historical associations of the place. By the permission of Her Majesty the Queen the royal apartments, containing some very good Empire furniture, were allowed to be inspected. The last objects seen were the sun dial in the garden, and, just across the road, Queen Mary's Bath-House, an interesting little building almost circular in plan with a bath below and a room, probably for dressing, above.

At 8 p.m. Dr. JOHN EVANS opened the Antiquarian Section, in the Lecture Hall of the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, and delivered his Address on the Progress of Archæology. This is printed at p. 251. A cordial vote of thanks was proposed by Dr. MUNRO, and seconded by Lord PERCY.

The Bishop of BARROW-IN-FURNESS read a paper by Mrs. Ware on "The Seals of the Bishops of Carlisle." Sir HERBERT MAXWELL, Chancellor FERGUSSON, and the Rev. A. S. PORTER took part in a discussion which followed. The PRESIDENT proposed a vote of thanks to Mrs. Ware, whose paper is printed at p. 341, and the meeting separated.

Wednesday, August 12th.

At 10 a.m. the members went by rail to Linlithgow. After seeing the spot where the Regent Murray was shot by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, Mr. D. Macgibbon conducted the party to the great church of St. Michael. This, as Mr. Macgibbon pointed out in his *Notes*, is a characteristic example of the ecclesiastical architecture of Scotland of the 15th century. Scottish architecture, both military and ecclesiastic, was almost identical with that of England up to the time of Edward I., but after the War of Independence it followed a distinct course of its own, both as regards churches and castles. Few churches of large size were undertaken; those of Linlithgow and Stirling being the most important. The other churches built during the period were usually small collegiate establishments, endowed by private liberality. These churches do not possess, like those in France and England, very distinctive features of the various phases of the later Gothic architecture, but rather form, from A.D. 1400 till the Reformation, a local style, which has been called the Second Pointed period of Scottish architecture.

St. Michael's exhibits most of the element of that style. The plan is cruciform, having north and south transepts, a choir with an apsidal termination, and a nave with a tower in the centre of the west front. The tower was originally terminated with an open crown like that of St. Giles', Edinburgh. About 1821, in consequence of the crown being in a dangerous condition, it was removed, and the present turrets, &c., substituted.

Among the items that particularly called for attention were the semi-hexagonal east end, no doubt derived from France, and forming an awkward adjunct to the square end; the stumpy and useful buttresses, with their numerous set-offs; and the south porch with its picturesque oriel. The general features that struck the English visitors were the crow-stepped gables, usually associated out of Scotland with domestic work, and the prevalence of the round arch, which never having died out in Scotland, as it did in England, formed in Caledonia a continuous link between the Romanesque of the Norman and the Roman of the Renaissance. In the course of his observations Mr. Macgibbon said it was doubtful whether any part of the church was earlier than 1424, and that woodwork for it was in progress as late as 1536.

From the church to the Palace of Linlithgow was but a step. Here the party was taken charge of by Mr. T. Ross, Mr. Macgibbon's learned colleague in that fine work "The Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland." We cannot do better than give Mr. Ross's *Notes*.

There was a royal residence at Linlithgow in the time of David I., 1124-53. In 1301-2 Edward I. resided here three months. He extended the Castle and made it a "Pele mekill and stark." It remained in the hands of the English till 1313, and was then taken and demolished by Bruce. In 1350 David II. caused it to be repaired. In 1424 the town, church, and castle suffered by fire. The following year the work of building a new palace was begun by James I., and continued till 1451. The west side, it is believed, was the part then erected, and perhaps the north, afterwards rebuilt by James VI. In 1467 the works were resumed and continued for four years. Between 1488 and 1496 the south side appears to have been in course of erection, as is shown by extant accounts for timber for the roof of the chapel, and for other outlays, which show that work at this period was being actively carried on. These operations bring us down to the time of James IV. James V. was born in the Palace in 1512. He made important alterations, and probably brought the building to a state of completion. The original entrance was by a passage through the east side leading into the courtyard, the doorway being at a considerable height above the ground outside, and apparently for greater convenience he changed the entrance to the south side, building the low stunted porch and the corridor along the courtyard side of this range, and thus making the rooms here quite dark. In connection with this change of entrance he also built the outer gateway which stands immediately to the west of the Church tower. The fountain in the centre of the courtyard is believed to have been erected by him. Probably the palace stood as now described, when in 1539 James brought here his Queen, Mary of Guise, who is reported to have said that she "had never seen a more princely palace." In 1607, the north side of the palace, then in a ruinous state, "fell in," and in 1617 James VI. gave orders for the rebuilding of the whole of this side. The work was in progress in 1620, as appears from that date being carved on the central staircase.

Cromwell garrisoned the palace after the battle of Dunbar in 1650, and kept possession of it till 1659. Henceforward it appears to have been the occasional residence of the Earls of Linlithgow, its official keepers, some of the rooms in the west quarter being used for the

business of the burgh and the country. The last scene of all took place in 1746, when a company of Royal troops, lodged here the day after the battle of Falkirk, either accidentally or by design set fire to the building, and reduced it to the condition in which we now find it.

The palace is nearly square on plan, and measures 157 feet from north to south, by 148 feet from east to west, with a central courtyard 90 feet by 87 feet. The ancient entrance in the east side passes under the great hall; it was reached by a drawbridge, and was strongly defended with a portcullis and three doors, and appears to have had a hoarding above. The present entrance through the south front is not so imposing.

On the ground floor the buildings of the south side, beginning at the east end, contain stables, bakery, guard-room, &c., and wine cellars along the west, with well room and kitchens at the north-east corner. Four angle turret stairs and one central similar stair run from the ground to the various upper floors.

The principal rooms are on the first floor. The east side contains the great hall, 100 feet long by 30 feet wide, with the screens and the buttery at the north end and a private room at the other. Adjoining on the south front is the chapel and ante-room. Along the west side is the dining-room and the drawing-room. In the latter Queen Mary was born on the 7th December 1542. In the north-west angle is the royal bed-room, with a fine oratory adjoining. The north building is a double tenement, and contains the banqueting hall, 73 feet long by 16 feet overlooking the loch, with various bed-rooms towards the courtyard.

The floors of the upper storeys are nearly all gone, but the stairs still give access to the battlements, which run all round the building, and are continued higher, so as to form watch-towers. The turret-room at the top of the north-west stair, called "Queen Margaret's Bower," is worthy of a visit.

The exterior of the Palace is massive and stern, relieved at intervals by interesting pieces of detail, such as are grouped beside the eastern entrance, and the oriel at the oratory of the north front. The fronts facing the courtyard are all of different designs and of great interest. Special attention may be drawn to the east entrance, with its fine niches (now empty), and angel figures bearing scrolls, all included under a richly cusped arch. In many of the rooms there remains much beautiful stone work, such as the splendid fireplace of the great hall, and other fireplaces of lesser size in other apartments. The chapel, with its lofty windows and numerous niches, is extremely interesting.

Under Mr. Ross's obliging and friendly guidance the whole of the palace and its many interesting features were seen, the inspection of an almost roofless structure being, however, unfortunately somewhat marred by the untoward state of the weather.

Leaving Linlithgow by rail at 1.0, Stirling was the next point. After luncheon at the Golden Lion the church was visited. Here Mr. G. Washington Browne was an excellent cicerone. From his *Notes* we obtain the following account:—

The Church consists of nave and choir, with a space between, which may have formed transepts, but which has been so modernised as to destroy all trace of its original form. Both nave and choir have side aisles; the east end of the choir terminates with the polygonal apse (an

irregular semi-octagon) of frequent occurrence in 16th century churches in Scotland; the tower is at the west end of the nave, its north and south walls prolonging the line of the nave arcades.

The nave and choir are of different dates. They were divided by a partition wall erected in 1656, and are now separated by a corridor, vestries, &c., into East and West churches. The choir was erected in the early years of the 16th century, say 1507-23. From the Register of Dunfermline Abbey we learn that on 3rd May 1507 indentures were made between the abbot and convent of the abbey, and the provost, bailies, council, and community of the burgh of Stirling, "in maner and forme eftir following, that is to say that the saidis provest, ballies, counsale, and communite of the said burgh has takin apon hand to big and compleitlie edifye and end ane gud and sufficient queyr conformand to the body of the peroch kirk of the said burgh or bettir, and sall deliver to the saidis abbot and convent, the said body of thair peroch kirk of Striveling frely to remane with thame as ane queir ay and quhill the said queyr now to be biggit be fullely completit and endit; for the quhilk bigging of the said queyr to be biggit and compleitlie endit be the saidis provest, balyeis, counsale, and communite of the said burgh of Striveling." The abbot and convent on their part undertook to contribute the sum of 200 pounds Scots, and to furnish the ornaments for the high altar; and further, to pay 40 shillings yearly towards the upholding of the same; and in the Stirling burgh records, under date 27th April 1523, is entered the deliverance of "the somme of xl pundis in pairt of payment of ane mair somme for temyr to the queir of the kirk of the said brugh."

The walls are of dressed stone, inside and outside; the side aisles are groined in stone, and covered with a flat roof, above which rises the clerestory. The central aisle of the choir has an oak roof, the timbers of which are hidden by modern lining, and the apse is covered with a ribbed stone vault of pointed section, and roofed externally with stone flags.

The windows of aisles and apse are tall, and filled with tracery, all modern, except the two side windows of the apse, which retain the original stone. The eastern end of the choir, with the apse, forms a very effective piece of architecture, especially from the outside, where the falling ground gives additional height to the walls of this part of the church.

The date of the nave, which is earlier than the choir, can be determined with nearly the same accuracy. It is obviously a 15th century building, though the massive cylindrical piers of the arcade, and the semicircular headed windows of the clerestory over, might seem at first sight to claim a much greater antiquity. The details, alike of mouldings and carvings, are clearly not of early date, and similar cylindrical piers are found in the nave of Dunkeld Cathedral, the foundations of which were laid in 1406. In the Chamberlain's account for the year 5th July 1413 to 27th June 1414, occurs the following entry:—"The Chamberlain discharges himself of the issues of an ayre (an itinerant court) held at Stirling, because it was granted to the work of the parish church which had been burnt." References, in the register of Dunfermline Abbey show that a church existed in Stirling from an early period in the 12th century, and it probably occupied the site of the present parish

church, hut from the entry last quoted it is evident that building, or a successor of it, was burnt, and the parish church was being re-built in 14I3-14. This date coincides with the style of the present nave, and the cylindrical piers find their counterpart in their contemporaries at Dunkeld.

The nave is five bays long; the side aisles are vaulted in stone, the central aisle has an oak roof under which an imitation groined ceiling in plaster has been introduced and should be removed.

The church was dedicated to the Holy Cross, and references are found in pre-Reformation times to no fewer than nineteen altars besides the high altar, viz.—St Lawrence, St James, St Thomas, Holy Bluid, St Katerine, Our Lady, St Luke, St Matthew, St Michael, St Ninian, St John the Baptist, St Mary, St Andrew, St Salvator, St Stephen, St Anne, the Virgin, SS. Peter and Paul, and the Trinity. The consecration crosses are to be seen incised on walls and piers both in nave and choir; and in connection with the dedication of the church to the Holy Cross or Holy Rood, it is interesting to notice upon the surface of hundreds of stones, both outside and inside the nave, the incision of five minute circles arranged to form the points and intersection of the arms of small crosses, varying in size from 1½ inches downwards.

Beyond the walls of the nave aisle, on the north side, were two chapels which have been identified as the Laird of Garden's aisle and Duncan Paterson's aisle. The latter is traditionally known as Queen's Margaret's chapel, said to have been erected by King James IV. in honour of his queen. The style of its architecture coincides with the period, and the rose and thistle carved upon the arch leading into the chapel give colourable support to this tradition. Beyond the south aisle wall, in the eastmost bay, was Bowey's aisle or the Puir's aisle, afterwards the Earl of Stirling's aisle; and projecting from the second bay, from the west end on south side, was a porch or "bourock." The jambs of an earlier door are still to be seen built up under the cill of existing window in this bay. The tracery in all the windows of the nave was inserted about 1820, and at the same time the western door through the tower was wholly destroyed by being partially built up and partly demolished to lower the cill of the window over it.

The tower to the level of the ridge of the nave roof seems contemporary with the nave. At this level the stone employed changes, but the architecture does not indicate a long interval of time between the lower and the upper stages. A water table built into the east wall of the tower indicates an intention of raising the nave roof some 8 feet, but this has never been carried out. The tower contains four bells, one of pre-Reformation date.

At Stirling Castle Mr. Ross again took the party in hand and gave a capital description of this historic and picturesque spot. From his *Notes* we gather that, in a military point of view, Stirling Castle has always been one of the most important fortresses in Scotland—forming, as it does, the key of the passage by land between south and north. Its history is thus mixed up with the general history of the country throughout.

The foreworks of the Castle consist of a moat, defended by batteries. That on the east side commanding the town is said to have been erected by Mary of Lorraine, and the other, connected with the outer gate, was erected by Queen Anne, and bears her initials. Beyond these

is the entrance gateway, with its two drum towers, probably the work of James III. (1460-88). It contains a central passage and two narrow side passages, all three having a portcullis and folding gates. The towers, which contain the guard rooms, are now greatly reduced in height, having originally been finished in the style of the gateway at Falkland, and the towers at the north-west corner of Holyrood. The curtain wall, continuing westwards from the gateway, abuts upon a square keep-like tower, which probably formed the angle tower of the Castle wall before the large building adjoining it (the Palace) was built.

Inside the outer gateway is the lower courtyard, with the Palace on the left hand, and the great hall in front; and beyond these is the inner courtyard, from which the hall enters.

The general design of the hall corresponds with that of the English halls of the period (James III.), having two fine oriels at the dais end, roofed with groined vaulting. The hall itself had an open timber roof, which was removed at the beginning of this century, when the building was reduced to the disgraceful state in which we now see it,—enough of its detail is, however, left in its two beautiful oriels, and its deeply recessed windows, to enable us to say that this must have been one of the grandest castle halls in Scotland. It measures 125 feet long by 36 feet 6 inches wide. It has a vaulted underfloor, containing kitchen, offices, and guard-rooms.

The PALACE forms a complete square of about 122 feet by 108 feet, with a central courtyard. The entrance is from the north-west angle of the inner courtyard, and leads into a corridor running along the west side. The first room on the north side was probably a reception room leading to the audience chamber, with the King's private rooms beyond.

The corridor conducts to a suite of rooms running along the south side, which appear to have been the more private reception rooms of the Palace. These apartments were all of them richly decorated with wood carvings, which were taken down in 1777. Some remains, however, of these decorations, known as the "Stirling Heads," are preserved in the Smith Institute in Stirling, and in the Museum of Antiquities at Edinburgh, and one or two are in private hands.

The basement floor is arched, and contains the kitchen and offices along the south side. The upper floor contains many good rooms lighted by dormer windows, on some of which is the date 1557, with the initials M. R., which may refer either to Queen Mary herself, or to her mother, who was then Regent.

The exterior of the palace is fantastic, and is probably the earliest example showing the influence of the Renaissance style in Scotland. It is adorned with baluster-shaped columns supporting grotesque figures carved in rude imitation of antique models. Some of those on the south side are worthy of attention as representing soldiers of the period. One appears bending a bow, and another taking aim.

The date at which the erection of the Palace was begun is marked by an entry in the Accounts of the Lord Treasurer, recording a payment on 8th June 1496 to Walter Merlyoune, mason, on occasion of making the contract "for bigging of the Kinge's hous," and the accounts contain many payments to successive masters of work in relation to this building. The date 1557, already referred to, shows that it was long in being completed, and probably the tradition that it was erected by James V. is substantially correct.

The north side of the inner courtyard is the Chapel, erected by James VI. in 1594. Its exterior is very plain, and the interior has been entirely destroyed. A chapel existed here in the 12th century, which appears to have been rebuilt early in the 15th.

Edinburgh was again reached at 6.30.

At 8.30 Dr. Hodgkin opened the Historical Section in the Lecture Hall of the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, and delivered his Address. This is printed at p. 263. In proposing a warm vote of thanks to Dr. Hodgkin for his most interesting address, Sir Herbert Maxwell confessed that in the sentences of his exordium there was considerable matter not only for reflection, but, possibly, on another occasion, it would admit of argument; but he thought that at the present time, to use a homely Scotch saying, they might "let that flee stick to the wa'," the wall on this occasion being that of Antoninus. They would all admit that there was much food for thought in the address, and for it they owed Dr. Hodgkin a deep debt of gratitude.

This was seconded by Professor Clark, who alluded to the work of the archæologist and historian being indispensible to one another, and of the substantial unity that existed between them. Dr. Hodgkin had referred in almost pathetic terms to the labour of the historian. He fancied he had made special reference in so doing to some experiences of his own. But he thought they might say of him, what Voltaire said of himself, "Remember what books I have read in order to save you reading them, and be thankful."

Mr. L. Dyer, read "Notes on the Vitruvian Account of the Greek Stage," Dr. Evans proposed and Professor Clark seconded a vote of thanks to Mr. Dyer.

In the Antiquarian Section, Dr. Evans in the Chair, Mr. Hartshorne read a paper, fully illustrated, on "The Sword Belts of the Middle Ages." This is printed at p. 320. A vote of thanks to Mr. Hartshorne, having been proposed by the Chairman, the meeting adjourned.

Thursday, August 13th.

At 9.30 a.m., the General Annual Meeting of Members of the Institute was held at the Scottish National Portrait Gallery

Mr. Gosselin read the following Report for the past year:—

Report of the Council for the Year 1890-91.

In bringing before the members of the Institute the forty-eighth Annual Report, the Council has great satisfaction in reporting the interest taken by the Public in the Scandinavian Exhibition, which was open in the rooms of the Institute during the months of June and July. The entire collection belonged to Mr. A. Heneage Cocks, the well-known explorer in the north of Europe, and was the result of years of labour in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Lapland, Finland, and Iceland. From his extensive knowledge of the history, language, folk-lore, and archæology of the Scandinavian peoples, Mr. Cocks had been able to form his collection in a judicious manner, and, when the exhibition had been decided on, he arranged it on a scientific plan. A descriptive catalogue, compiled by Mr. Cocks, was published by the Institute. Soon after issue a second edition was demanded. The collection contained specimens of antiquarian interest of the prehistoric and early historic times of Norway and

Denmark. There were flint implements of the kitchen-middens, swords, battle-axes, knives, and spear-heads of the iron age; and beads, bone-ornaments, fibulæ, and weapons of the Viking days.

Among the later exhibits, the most remarkable were, the Prim Stav calendars of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In the majority of them the year was divided into two portions. The winter half commencing on the 14th of October, St. Callistus' day, which was always represented by a "mit," or mitten, to show that the cold weather was approaching. The summer beginning on the 4th of April, St. Tiburtius' day, represented by a budding tree, to give the welcome intelligence that summer was at hand. The tapestry counterpanes and sledge cushions of the seventeenth century were specially worthy of attention. The subjects of the former for the most part were taken from scripture history. Though crude and sometimes grotesque in design, the colouring and general effect was extremely good. Some of the sledge cushions showed a remarkably eastern feeling both in colour and pattern. There were several carved wooden hand mangles of the eighteenth century, with most fantastic ornamentations, a deed box, dated 1714, with runic inscriptions, punch-bowls, beer troughs and other articles of household use, chiefly of the eighteenth century.

From Iceland, there were carved horn spoons, silver vira-virki, and other similar ornaments. Some modern specimens from Lapland, such as horn knife-handles with reindeer incised thereon, were chiefly interesting from an ethnological point of view, but scarcely came within the realms of archæology. The Council ventures to hope that this exhibition will be succeeded by others of a similar character.

The Honorary Treasurer is able to report an improved condition in the finances of the Institute, as compared with some preceding statements. Although a gradual improvement was apparent on the successive recent annual accounts, the process was too slow to satisfy the Council; the appeal to members for special aid as advocated by the Council in the last year's report, and approved of at the last annual meeting (at Gloucester), brought donations from 73 members, amounting to £263 10s., a sum sufficient to effect the desired adjustment between income and expenditure. The result is shown by the account now presented and by the balance in hand of £101 12s. at the end of the year 1890, after discharging all liabilities as closely as is possible, in this or any other Society to which the term "a going concern" is financially applicable. This is a satisfactory condition at the end of the year, when all ordinary income has been expended and the coming year has not yet commenced to bear fruit. The Council is not unmindful of the fact that the ordinary income from annual subscriptions is still sufficient only for ordinary expenditure, and they again appeal to all members to increase our list by seeking for candidates for new membership, who may possess tastes and learning conducive to the purposes of the Institute.

Subscriptions in arrear are always a cause of anxiety, and a constant effort is made to keep them within manageable bounds. The present amount overdue is below the average, and it would be gratifying to the Council that, through the punctuality of members, such "average" should totally disappear.

The Council refers with pleasure to the honour paid to the Institute by the formation of the Edinburgh Heraldic Exhibition, under the

direction of Mr. J. Balfour Paul, Lyon King of Arms, Mr. J. M. Gray, Curator of the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, and other influential Scotch Archæologists. A London Committtee was formed in the early part of this year, and met from time to time at the rooms of the Institute, to arrange for the transmission of objects from England and abroad. Among the more interesting specimens exhibited are "The Genealogie of the Most Ancient and Noble House of Douglas," lent by the Earl of Home. "The Royal Standard taken at the battle of Worcester," lent by Mr. W. J. Hay; "The Bellendaine Banner," or ancient banner of the Buccleuch Family, lent by the Duke of Buccleuch; "Letters Patent by King Philip IV. of Spain, conferring the Order of the Golden Fleece, dated 27th October, 1627, on Archibald Campbell, 7th Earl of Argyll," lent by M. Le Comte de Limburg Stirum; "Letters of Procuratory by Renaud, Count of Gueldre and Lord of Lembourg, and Margaret his wife, daughter of Guy, Count of Flanders, giving authority to the said Guy and Isabel his wife, to receive the dower of the said Margaret, due by reason of her marriage with her deceased husband Alexander, son of Alexander III., King of Scots. dated at Namur, 1286," lent by the University of Edinburgh; Fac-similes of Scottish Seals, lent by Mr. J. M. Gray, the Society of Antiquaries of London and others. A folio volume, "Sir David Lindesay of the Mount, his Heraldry," temp. James V., lent by the Faculty of Advocates; a Thirteenth Century MS. book of Hours, lent by the Marquess of Bute; the Statutes of the Order of the Garter, illuminated on vellum, sent by Henry VIII. to James V., lent by the Board of Manufactures; the Insignia of the various Orders of Knighthood; the Gold Matrix of the Privy Seal of Joan, daughter of John, Earl of Somerset and wife of James I., lent by Mr. Williamson; the Muster Roll of Armaments, made in France in the time of Edward III., from the Windsor Castle Library; a large collection of various objects from the South Kensington Museum; and portraits of Heralds lent by Mr. A. Vicars.

In consequence of suggestions from members of the Institute, the Council desires to ascertain whether the Meeting would sanction the alteration of the price of Ladies' Tickets from 10s. 6d. to £1 1s. 0d. The matter having been favourably considered by the Council is now referred to the Annual Meeting for decision. In accordance with a Resolution passed by the Council, it recommends that the day of the Ordinary General Meetings in London, be changed from Thursday to Friday.

The Council has much pleasure in announcing that during the past year several distinguished Americans have been elected members of the Institute, on the nomination of the Rev. W. C. Winslow, of Boston. The increasing interest taken by the citizens of the great Republic in antiquarian pursuits, may be viewed with much satisfaction.

The Council desires to express its thanks to those antiquaries who have come to this country as delegates from the learned institutions to which they belong and are taking part in our proceedings, namely:—Louis Dyer, Esq., of the Archæological Institute of America, The Rev. Professor M. J. Drennan, of Vassor College, U.S.A; M. Gervaise le Gros, Viscomte de Jersey, of the Societe Jersiaise; M. Paul Saintenoy, and M. Edward Vander Smissen of the Societé d' Archéologie de Bruxelles.

The Council hopes that the presence of these delegates will form a precedent for future occasions, and will be the means of bringing about a closer connexion between the Institute and other societies having similar tastes and objects in view.

The library of the Institute has been largely increased during the year, by several valuable publications, and also by the gift of many volumes of State Papers and Calendars, published under H. M. Record Commission. The library has now been carefully re-arranged by Mr. E. C. Hulme, to whom the Council would offer its best thanks.

The following members of the governing body retire by rotation :— Vice-President Mr. G. T. Clark, and the following members of the Council—Mr. Knill, Mr. Justice Pinhey, Dr. Taylor, Prof. E. C. Clark, Mr. A. Hartshorne, and Mr. T. H. Baylis. The Council would recommend the appointment of Sir John Maclean as an Hon. V.P., the election of Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite and the Hon. H. A. Dillon as Vice Presidents, that of Mr. G. T. Clark, Mr. S. Knill, Mr. Justice Pinhey, Dr. Taylor, Professor E. C. Clark, Mr. A. Hartshorne, Mr. T. H. Baylis, Q.C., The Rev. R. M. Blakiston, and the Rev. Greville I. Chester to the vacant places on the Council, and that of Mr. G. M. Hughes as Junior Hon. Auditor.

Mr. Gosselin then read the Balance Sheet (printed at p. 285).

In moving the adoption of the Report, Lord Percy congratulated the Institute on the success of the Edinburgh meeting. Under the auspices of a distinguished society they had been welcomed with the greatest cordiality and no pains had been spared to make their stay in Scotland a pleasant one ; the Heraldic Exhibition having been arranged for their gratification was of itself a mark of the high position the Institute held in the antiquarian world. As to their satisfactory financial condition it was due to an exceptional effort and he trusted it might lead to the establishment of a permanent balance. This was seconded by Dr. Cox and carried unanimously.

With regard to the question of raising the price of the ladies' tickets, the general opinion was that it would be an unwise and ungracious act, and a motion which had been duly proposed and seconded was, by leave, withdrawn.

The question of altering the day of the Monthly Meetings from Thursday to Friday, in consequence of the former day clashing with the meetings of the Executive of the Society of Antiquaries, was considered. By the obliging co-operation of the President of the Society of Antiquaries it appeared probably that the difficulty might be surmounted without changing the day. It was therefore agreed that the matter be referred back to the Council of the Institute for conference and arrangement.

As to the place of meeting in 1892, Mr. Gosselin laid before the meeting the invitation that had been received from Cambridge. The Rev. Greville I. Chester spoke in favour of a meeting in Ireland, and proposed a motion that Dublin be visited in 1892. Chancellor Ferguson and Professor Clark pointed out that the preliminaries had already been arranged for a meeting in Cambridge, and that the preparations for and elaborations necessary for such visits took considerable time. Dr. Cox spoke in favour of a visit to Ireland, and alluded to the great increase of interest in archæology that had taken place in the sister kingdom of late

years. He was glad that the subject had been brought forward, and if Mr. Chester would put his motion, "that it was desirable that Ireland be visited at an early date," he would have great pleasure in seconding it.

Mr. HARTSHORNE spoke of the desirability of a second meeting in London. The Institute came of age in the metropolis under most brilliant auspices, and he hoped it might celebrate its Jubilee there.

On the motion of Professor CLARK, seconded by Mr. BAYLIS, the invitation from Cambridge was unanimously accepted. Professor Clark, speaking generally of the prospects of a second meeting in Cambridge, assured the members of a very cordial welcome on the banks of the Cam.

Mr. GREVILLE CHESTER'S motion, "That it was desirable that Ireland be visited by the Institute at an early date," was now put. This was supported by Mr. HILTON and the Rev. J. HIRST, and carried.

The following new members were elected:—Mr. Cadwallader J. Bates, proposed by Earl Percy; the Rev. S. E. Bartleet, proposed by Mr. Hartshorne.

At 11 a.m. the Bishop of Carlisle opened the Architectural Section and delivered his address. This is printed at p. 274.

MR. MICKLETHWAITE proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Bishop of Carlisle and took occasion to say that, with respect to the question of dealing with Westminster Abbey, the Commissioners were absolutely unanimous on one point—namely, that of leaving the building alone as it had come down to us. One point about buildings still in use might be put very shortly, and that was that in altering a building the restorers must alter it for their own use. The real mischief had been, not that the restorers had been trying to make the buildings more fit for use, but that they had been putting them back into some past condition which did not make them more useful than before.

DR. ANDERSON, in seconding the vote, said he was sure that the Bishop's words would give the greatest encouragement to all who were engaged in restorative work, and would tend to soften much of the bitter criticism that was poured out on the heads of unfortunate architects. One view he would like to press was that the restoration of buildings as we now understood it was entirely a thing of the present day. He was sure that if a Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings had existed in the old days it would have had a very rough time of it. Architects in those days did not preserve. He was afraid they destroyed a great deal.

Dr. COX expressed the hope that the result of the drawn battle between the Commissioners in regard to Westminster Abbey would be that for many years the Abbey would be spared as it was. He emphasised the great danger that would result from a call upon the nation to vote any great amount of money towards the building of a new chapel. The result would be a sort of popular control which would ruin very much of the sacred halo that is now attached to the building.

The REV. W. S. CALVERLEY read a capital paper on "Pre-Norman Crosses at St. Wilfrid's Church, Halton, Lancashire." This was followed by "Caledonian Campanology," by Dr. Raven, which, in the author's absence, was read by DR. COX. Votes of thanks were passed to the authors of these papers.

PROFESSOR CLARK expressed the feeling of many of those present when he spoke of the extreme beauty and completeness of the collection of

rubbings, or rather drawings, which were hung round the walls of the Lecture Hall; he understood they were the work of a lady and hoped they might be favoured with some explanation of the manner in which these admirable drawings had been prepared.

Mr. A. Carmichael stated that the rubbings which had been made direct from the stones, and related chiefly to the islands and highlands of Scotland, were the work of Miss M'Lagan, of Stirling, a lady upwards of eighty years of age who had paid much attention to the subject.

The Bishop of Carlisle endorsed the remarks of Professor Clark and spoke of the drawings as the most beautiful of the kind he had ever seen. The meeting then adjourned.

The Historical Section met at noon in the Lecture Hall of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries, Dr. Hodgkin in the chair. Dr. Macdonald read a paper, "Is Burghead on the Moray Firth the winged camp of Ptolemy?" This is printed at p. 361. A discussion followed in which the President of the Section, Mr. Jolly, and Mr. Dyer took part, supporting Dr. Macdonald's conclusions. Mr. Peacock, communicated a paper, "St. Helen, the Mother of Constantine." This is printed at p. 354. Mr. G. M. Hughes contributed a paper "On the Roman Station of Vindonum" which for want of time was not read.

At 2 p.m. the members assembled at St. Giles's Cathedral, where they were met by Mr. G. Henderson. In the course of the description which he was kind enough to give, Mr. Henderson spoke of the early history of the church, its destruction by the English in 1384, and subsequent rebuilding during the next hundred years, and the various alterations which had been made to the fabric up to the early part of the sixteenth century, when the building attained its greatest dimensions. The changes that were carried out at the Reformation in 1560, when the church was formed by partitions into several places of worship, did not, however, destroy all antiquity, and the speaker pointed out many fine features of the fifteenth century work still remaining intact. Chief among these were the Albany Chapel, a building of great beauty, the groining of the nave aisles, the choir and its aisles, and the Preston aisle and chapel of St. John. The two eastern bays of the church, belonging to the extension of 1460, exhibit much richness of work, and the capitals of the pillars have much interest from the series of shields in their foliage. In 1829 large sums were expended in alterations and modernising and it was not until 1872 that efforts were made to bring back the church to something like its original state. By the munificence of Dr. William Chambers the work was finally completed in 1883, and the building reopened three days after his lamented death. Certainly the present appearance of St. Giles has great dignity and solemnity; the spacious plan, with its three rows of columns, lends itself to this, but it must be confessed that the stripping of the plaster from rough stone vaulting, which, like that at Tewkesbury, was never meant to be exposed, is a disastrous process, causing a distracting effect.

From the Cathedral the members passed over to the Parliament House, a noble hall forty feet in breadth with a hammer beam roof. This was erected about 1640, and here sat the three Estates as one chamber. Under the courteous guidance of Mr. Balfour Paul, Lion King of Arms, the visitors both saw and heard much that was interesting; the modern painted windows, of considerable size and merit, are with much propriety

made to represent the institutions of the Court of Session by James V. in 1532; this is the great south window; others contain respectively the arms of the Lords President of the Court of Session, those of the Lords Justice Clerk, those of the Deans of Faculty, and those of the Lords Advocate. The members went from the Parliament House to the famous Advocates' Library, founded by "Bloody Mackenzie," the finest collection of books in Scotland, and one of the five "privileged" libraries in the United Kingdom. Another great library, also entered from the Parliament House, is that of the Writers to Her Majesty's Signet. This was long under the care of a late highly distinguished member of the Institute, Dr. Laing. The dome of the upper hall of this fine collection is painted by Thomas Stothard, with his usual feebleness.

Edinburgh Castle—Edwin's stronghold—was the next point. Here the members were met by Mr. Hippolite J. Blanc, who soon proved himself a most able guide, taking his party forward step by step, and giving as he did so a most clear and concise description of the different parts of the castle as they came under observation, and supplying in many cases the dates of the various portions. As was to be expected in a castle which has always been in use, much of the earlier work was shown to have given place to modern arrangements; indeed, as early as under David II., in the middle of the fourteenth century, the whole place seems to have been largely remodelled. Nevertheless, there was no difficulty in following the changes or alterations which Mr. Blanc commented upon, the Gate Tower of David II. being a particularly interesting feature. The Great Hall of 1434, lately re-discovered—having been lost sight of for about two hundred years by conversion and sub-division necessary for the purposes of a garrison hospital, was visited. By the munificence of the late Mr. William Nelson, and the skill of Mr. Blanc, the building has now been brought back to something like its original condition. Before leaving the precincts of the castle the Scottish Regalia was seen, and the highly interesting early Norman Chapel, or Oratory of St. Margaret,—all that remains of that distant period. The building consists of a choir, and an apse circular inside and square without, the internal dimensions of the whole being thirty-two feet by fifteen feet. It was, no doubt, built before the death of Queen Margaret in 1093, and is, therefore, one of the earliest complete ecclesiastical edifices of expressed character in the northern parts of our islands.

Leaving the Castle, a visit was paid, under the friendly guidance of Mr. Blanc, to George Heriot's Hospital School, a quadrangular building of a collegiate character. The most noteworthy architectural features now are the wonderful variety in the carved decorations of the windows—about two hundred in number—within the quadrangle. The exigencies of modern requirements have brought about many alterations within the building, but the great dining room, fifty-eight feet long, remains as originally built. The Chapel, of the same dimensions, was "beautified" early in the present century.

A brilliant Conversazione was given in the evening by the President, Vice-Presidents and Council of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery and Museum of Antiquities. The members of the Institute, and the large company assembled, were received by Sir Herbert and Lady Maxwell in the name of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and welcomed by Lord Lothian, the

President of the Society, in a most pleasant speech, in the course of which he alluded in graceful terms to the generosity of Mr. Findlay in providing so noble a home for Scottish Antiquities.

Lord PERCY having responded on behalf of the Institute, Mr. FINDLAY thanked Lord Lothian not only for coming to open the Museum on this occasion, but for the numerous services he had rendered to the Antiquaries of Scotland, and for his exertions on behalf of the Museum. Referring with diffidence to the kind remarks which had been made about himself, Mr. Findlay said how glad he was to have been of the slightest aid in promoting the objects of the Society. It only remained for him to ask Lord Lothian, in accordance with what he understood was a mysterious point of orthodoxy with regard to the opening of an archæological museum in Scotland, to call for a blast upon the bagpipes. These musical honours having been duly carried out, the large assemblage dispersed itself about the spacious museum and portrait galleries. Light refreshments were supplied with true Scottish hospitality, while the band and pipers of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders carried out a charming programme of music in the Lower Hall.

Friday, August 14th.

The members left Edinburgh at 9.35 for St. Andrews. Here they were met by Mr. D. Hay Fleming, who conducted them through the West Port, a late fifteenth century work, renovated and altered in 1843. Mr. FLEMING pointed out that, although there were gates to the outlets, the city were never walled. The only remains of the Church of the Black Friars was shown to be the north transept with an apsidal end, and in the parish church, which is grievously marred by paint and cumbered by pews, the monument of the "self-seeking pusher and dodger," Archbishop Sharpe, murdered by the Presbyterian party in 1679, appeared the most interesting feature. Of the College of St. Salvator founded by Bishop Kennedy, who died in 1456, the tower and chapel remain. The latter contains the highly interesting tomb of the founder, and, close to it, the Sacrament House for reservation, which was described by Mr. Micklethwaite. In the College is preserved the beautiful silver mace, parcel-gilt and made, as one of the inscriptions states, by "John Mair, Goldsmythe and Vallottee of Chamer till the Lord Dauphin in 1461." It is about four feet long, and is said to have been found, with two others, two centuries ago in the tomb of Bishop Kennedy, or, rather, in a vault below it.

After luncheon at the Royal Hotel, the perambulation was resumed by an inspection of the ruined chapel of St. Leonard's College. Certain changes in the wall at the east end, wrongly attributed to an arrangement for leper priests—for whom there was a hospital in the neighbourhood, and where would also have been a special chapel for such unfortunates—was well explained by Dr. Cox. From hence the lofty ruins of the cathedral were approached through the "Pends." Mr. Fleming gave a good historical description. It was shown that no written evidence has yet been discovered to indicate how or when this great church fell, but both fire and tempest, not to mention bad construction, had much to do with it. The interest attaching to the tower and chapel of St. Rule was of a different kind. Here Mr.

Micklethwaite called attention to the plan, the ashlar work, the windows splaying equally inside and out, the long capitals, the great height of the tower, and the sloping jambs of the archways, as strongly marking a pre-Norman period; he thought it was not later than the middle of the eleventh century; with this conclusion both Mr. Hartshorne and Dr. Cox agreed. Before leaving the cathedral attention was called by Mr. Calverley to the shafts of two sculptured crosses, each about eight feet long, which had been built lengthwise about two feet below the surface, into the face of the wall at the east end of the choir. These valuable remains had evidently been taken as building stones by the thirteenth century workmen. Dr. Evans proposed, and Mr. Calverley seconded, a proposition that the Board of Works be requested to give permission for these stones to be carefully withdrawn. It should be recorded that this cheering discovery had been brought about by some slight digging that had been made on the spot, at the instance of Mr. Hutchison of Broughty Ferry. The Kirk Hill, believed to be the site of an early Celtic church, is noteworthy at the present day for the remains of a thirteenth century church, of which the foundations were laid bare in 1860. A visit was now paid to the Castle, which was described by Mr. Fleming. Originally built by Bishop Roger, about 1200, it has suffered many vicissitudes, having been frequently demolished and rebuilt. It served for four centuries as the Episcopal Palace. An inspection of the "bottle dungeon," and of a real "subterranean passage," brought the long day's work to an end.

At 8.45 the Historical Section met in the Lecture Hall of the Society of Antiquaries, Dr. Hodgkin occupying the chair. Mr. C. J. Bates read a paper on "The Demarcation of Scotland and Northumberland." On the motion of Lord Percy, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Bates, whose paper will appear in a future number of the *Journal*.

The Antiquarian Section met in the Lecture Hall, under the presidency of Dr. Evans. Mr. J. Balfour Paul, Lyon King of Arms, read a paper,—"Notes on the Heraldic Exhibition," which is printed at p. 416. Mr. E. Green followed with an admirable summary of a memoir on "The Union Jack;" the paper is printed at p. 295. On the motion of the Bishop of Carlisle, votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Paul and Mr. Green. This concluded the work in the sections.

Saturday, August 15th.

At 10 a.m., the members went by rail to Glasgow, proceeding at once to the Cathedral. Here they were met by Mr John Honeyman, who gave an account of the remarkable plan, and the history of the church. We extract the following from Mr. Honeyman's *Notes*:—

The peculiarity of the site, which slopes rapidly towards the east, where in former times a stream called the Molendinar flowed, has led to an arrangement which is not to be met elsewhere in this country, viz, the construction of a double church—a lower and an upper—of the same dimensions, extending from the transept eastward. The lower church has been erroneously called a crypt, but the term is inapplicable, the floor of the church being considerably above the level of the ground outside. Moreover, as the Archbishop of Glasgow some time ago pointed out, in none of the ancient documents extant is the word crypt used, but always the phrase lower church. At the west end, steps lead up to

porches at each end of the transept, which have access also from the upper church, and towards the east end of the church there are north and south doors, that towards the south having a very elegant small porch. The lower church was used as a church distinct from the upper down to the beginning of the present century, and is the part of the Cathedral so graphically described by Sir Walter Scott in *Rob Roy*. At the north-east corner of the lower church a richly moulded and sculptured doorway gives access to the chapter-house, which here occupies a very unusual position. This probably accounts for the circumstance that till within the last few years it was not identified as the chapter-house, which was generally supposed to be the apartment immediately over this, now admitted by those best able to judge to be the sacristry. The raised and canopied seat for the dean on the east side, with the inscription over it in which the word *capitulum* occurs, seems conclusive of the purpose for which this lower apartment was intended, while the spacious *ambreys* in the room above help to identify it as the sacristy. A turret staircase here affords easy communication between the two rooms and between the lower and upper churches at the east end.

To give height to the lower church, the floor of the choir, which is immediately over it, is raised considerably (3 feet) above the level of the floor of the nave, which again is slightly raised above the level of the ground at the extreme west end of the building. The transept is short and does not project beyond the side aisles at either side; but on the south side an addition seems to have been contemplated, which, however, has only been carried up a little above the level of the choir floor. This building, known as Blackader's Aisle, was erected about 1490, and is a remarkable illustration of the difference between Scottish and English architecture of that period. What it was designed for it is now difficult to imagine, but its length seems to forbid the idea that it was ever intended to be an addition to the transept. On the north side near the transept a low building projects northwards, which has been "restored" in such a way as to convey the idea that it formed part of the church. It appears rather to be the only remaining portion of the buildings formerly occupied by those immediately engaged in the services of the church. All that is to be seen inside is a plain barrel vault, such as almost invariably covers the basement floor of ancient Scottish domestic buildings, and a staircase in the wall was recently discovered giving access to the upper floors.

Like every other Cathedral, that of Glasgow displays examples of many different styles of architecture. But is exceptional in this respect, that here a persistent effort has been made to modify and blend the discordant elements of the various successive styles, so as to preserve simplicity and harmony of general effect. These efforts have been to a large extent successful, and at first sight most people would suppose that the whole building had been erected before the middle of the thirteenth century, whereas there is a considerable difference between the ages of the choir and nave. The chapter-house, which looks quite as old as the church, is really 200 years later, while there is a still greater difference between the age of the choir and that of Blackader's aisle, which, to most visitors, exhibits no features suggestive of any such difference. It is indeed only by a careful examination of the details of the different parts of the structure that the characteristic differences which guide us to their age can be detected.

Mr. Honeyman gave a general description of the cathedral, showing where the changes in style are most noticeable and tracing its architectural history from Transition times, a matter of no little difficulty, on account of the absence of any documentary guides, the overlapping of the works of the different periods, and what appeared to have been the suspension of work in order to carry on that of the choir, the result being that the former portion, although begun probably as early as in the beginning of the thirteenth was not carried out in its clerestory stage until about the middle of the fourteenth century. This portion of the cathedral furnishes a chapter of great interest for the comparative archeologist.

Referring to the most striking architectural features of the building, Mr. Honeywood, in his *Notes*, says of the lower church :—

Here the details are exceedingly elegant and harmonious, and duly tempered in their contours to suit the subdued and for the most part reflected light which found its way into every corner before the place was ruined by the introduction of stained glass. The great charm of the general effect, however, is due to the skilful disposition of the piers supporting the floor of the choir. Considering the limited area of the church, the variety thus produced both in the grouping of the piers and the groining of the vaults is extraordinary, and yet the arrangements, when laid down upon a plan, is seen to be at once simple and symmetrical. Further variety is produced by the treatment of the east end, which displays a clever device for resisting the thrust of the vaulting without buttresses of great projection. The plan of the east end, both of the lower and the upper church, is very peculiar, and so far as I know, unlike any other to be found either in England or Scotland. It consists of a double aisle of four bays running from north to south across the east end of the choir. In both churches each bay in the eastmost of the two aisles was occupied as a chapel, the westmost of the two aisles remaining free as an ambulatory connecting the side aisles of the choir. In the upper church the double aisle is divided by elegant shafts carrying the vaulted roof; but in the lower church the chapels are divided by solid walls with responds towards the westmost aisle, thus forming the abutments above referred to without interfering with the use of the building, The solid walls have been pierced by coupled trefoil headed openings of rich design, each forming a piscina and credence table for the altar adjoining.

Concerning the choir, Mr. Honeyman remarks :—

The most striking architectural feature is undoubtedly the peculiar arrangement of the east end. It will be noticed at once from the circumstance that it necessitated the placing of a pier in the centre of the gable, so carrying round the main arcading of the choir as well as the aisles; while above this we have another peculiarity,—a group of *four* lancets instead of the more common grouping of three or five. Unfortunately the sense of security gained by the introduction of the internal buttresses below (already referred to) seems to have tempted the architect to provide too little abutment for his arches above, with the lamentable result that the walls, especially at the south-east corner, have been thrown considerably off the perpendicular, and seriously rent and disfigured, a source of danger to the structure for which it is now extremely difficult to find an effectual remedy. The exact state of

matters, however, has been carefully noted by H.M. Office of Works, so that any change can be at once detected. It will be observed that the plate tracery of the side aisles of the choir is of a very unusual character. It seems like the very first attempt at tracery of any kind, and it is evident that some progress had been made before the bay second from the transept on the south side was filled in.

After luncheon at the North British Hotel, the members went by rail to Croy, for the inspection of the Wall of Antoninus. Here they joined another and a smaller party, headed by the noble President and guided by Mr. W. Jolly, which had left Edinburgh by the 9.10 a.m. train for Bonnybridge, where they were conducted over the Excavations by Mr. Jolly, and inspected a restoration of the wall in that neighbourhood. The whole party now joining, the wall, which occupies a splendid position along a series of heights, was traversed to Dullatur Station under the enthusiastic and admirable guidance of Mr. Jolly, who may best speak for himself in the following *Notes* on the Wall of Antoninus:—

The first attempt by the Romans to provide for the permanent protection of their newly acquired territory in Britain, was made by Agricola, who erected a line of Forts between the Bodotria and the Glotta, the Forth and the Clyde, in A.D. 81, five years before the great battle of Mons Grampius, in the region to the north of these forts. Their exact position is matter of dispute, and can probably never be determined; but most agree that they were generally in the line of the subsequent Wall, in which it is thought they were more or less incorporated. The next defence erected was the great Wall across the southern isthmus, between the Tyne and the Solway, executed by Hadrian, in A.D. 120; the district between that barrier and Agricola's forts being for the time abandoned. The Caledonians in this partially subdued country causing trouble, they were more thoroughly subdued in the reign of Antoninus Pius. His general, Lollius Urbicus, by command of the Emperor, in A.D. 139, erected an earthen rampart across the northern isthmus, between the Forth and Clyde, now generally known as the Wall of Antoninus, who, however, never entered Britain. The Caledonians still continued so restless that the Emperor Severus came in person with two sons, A.D. 208 to complete their subjugation; and for this purpose "made a Wall from sea to sea." By some, this work is referred to the English Wall entirely; by others, chiefly Dr Skene, it is held to mean strengthening the Scottish Wall, and digging the ditch on its north side, which Dr Bruce, on the other hand, holds to have been carried out by Urbicus.

The Roman portion of Caledonia had a varied history, but the province between the two Walls remained more or less under their sway. The northern Wall was at various times renewed, and kept in more or less repair, down to their abandonment of the Scottish territory, somewhere about A.D. 400; a legion having been sent hither to garrison it for the last time in A.D. 396. The final withdrawal of Rome from Britain is generally fixed at A.D. 410.

The Antonine Wall extends from Bridgeness, near Bo'ness, on the Forth, to Chapel Hill, near Old Kilpatrick, a little east of Bowling, on the Clyde. Its eastern termination, long doubtful, was settled by the discovery, in 1868, of the finest of the legionary tablets, which is now in the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum. Its

western termination has been disputed, the opinion that it reached Dunglass Castle being now altogether abandoned, and Chapel Hill generally held. Its length is given by Generals Roy and Stuart at 27 miles, though it has been stated at some 10 miles more. It occupies a splendid position, along a series of heights, always overlooking low ground to the north, and commanding extensive views all along its course. It was an admirable line for defensive purposes, which could have been laid down under the circumstances only by most capable military engineers. Its general direction is from Bridgeness, on the east, by Polmont, Falkirk, Bonnybridge, Castlecary, Dullatur, Croy Hill, Barr Hill, Kirkintilloch, Cadder, Bearsden, Garscadden, and Duntocher, to Old Kilpatrick, on the west. At more or less regular intervals, under two miles apart, Stationary Camps existed along its course, there being some sixteen in all. These were generally rectangular in shape, enclosed by ramparts and ditches, the *vallum* and ditch of the Wall itself generally forming their northern boundary. The most of these stations of the Roman troops have been sadly obliterated, even since Roy's survey in 1755, the best preserved being Rough Castle, near Bonnybridge. Many are now represented only by mounds and hollows, and by well-known squared freestone, often variously carved, the most common ornamentation being the diamond or "herring-net" pattern; such stones are well seen in the dikes on Croy Hill and Barr Hill. Other Roman remains have from time to time been discovered, in the form of legionary tablets, altars, tombstones, statues, sculptured stones, Samian ware, coins, and the foundations of buildings of different kinds.

The Wall itself consisted of a *Vallum* or rampart, and a *fosse* or ditch on its north side, always separated from each other by a level space, or *berm*. To the south of the Wall, more or less parallel to it, and at varying distances, according to the nature of the ground, ran the great road or Military Way that formed the medium of communication between its Stations themselves, and southwards to the great Roman world. To ascertain, as accurately as can now be done, the structure and dimensions of these different portions of this great barrier, the Glasgow Archæological Society recently instituted explorations in parts where they have been less disturbed, chiefly across Croy Hill and Barr Hill, near Kilsyth, and at Greenhill, Bonnybridge, and Rough Castle; and it purposes carrying out similar excavations elsewhere along its course, and publishing, in a separate volume, the results thus obtained. These have already been interesting and important, and will, no doubt, lead to more trustworthy conclusions regarding the nature and purpose of this great Roman work than have been possible under previous unsystematic and partial investigations. Sections, several of them deep and extensive, have been dug right from the *military way*, through the *vallum*, along the *berm*, across the *ditch*, and through the mounds that exist along its northern face. These have been surveyed and laid down accurately to scale; sketches and photographs have been made; and full notes taken of all that has been done—under the superintendence of a committee appointed by the Society, whose members and others interested have, from time to time, made excursions to examine the excavations. The results thus obtained may here be briefly stated.

In the centre of the mound that represents the *vallum*, there has everywhere been revealed a stone structure, mentioned also by former

writers, consisting of straight lined, well laid out kerbs, generally 14 feet apart, with a well-packed bottoming of rough stones between them. Over this structure, there exists a series of layers, of varying thickness, consisting of fine earths with comparatively few stones, and these all small. The layers show well-marked lines of different colours, the most conspicuous being certain darker lines, of vegetable matter. They are all carefully deposited and packed above each other; and are not, in anywise, a heterogenous mass such as would have been thrown from the ditch, as had always been previously conceived and stated, some of the materials used having been brought, in certain cases, from a distance.

Various considerations lead to the conclusion that the *vallum* was originally constructed of turf, the vegetation of which now appears in these darker lines that run from side to side, and that it was laid down carefully upon a stone base some fourteen feet broad. That the *vallum* was originally of this width is proved by various considerations, the chief of which is the existence of stone conduits, which run across it at its base and terminate *at the kerbs on each side*. So that the earthy materials that now lie beyond the kerbs on each side would seem to be the result of the gradual decadence of the superincumbent turf wall, and the accumulations of centuries of waste.

The height of the *vallum* is now matter for conjecture more than of direct proof. The principle would seem to be a sound one which would determine it by the consideration that the Roman soldier, keeping guard on its top, should be able to see uninterruptedly to the bottom of the ditch, across the *berm*; for no efficient military engineer would provide an ambush for his enemy in the ditch that he had dug to protect his wall. The shape of the top of the *vallum* would appear to be now quite lost, and is only conjecturable from general Roman custom in such works. Careful attempts have been made, in many of the sections where the original outline of the ditch seemed best preserved, to determine the exact slope of the *scarp* and *counter-scarp* of the fosse, that is the south and north faces of the ditch, as well as the original depth and contour of the ditch itself; with the result that the slope on each side seems to have been generally much the same, the width of the ditch at top some 40 feet, and the depth about 14, the ditch itself probably terminating in a sharp angle at bottom.

Excavations have also been carried out in the mounds that run along the ditch on its northern face, to ascertain with certainty their composition and character. These show that the materials dug from the ditch had invariably been conveyed to the north side, and they rise directly from its outer angle, without any intervening platform. The mounds consist of a heterogeneous accumulation of clays and earths, the upper portion being the inverted counterpart of those occurring in the ditch; the original surface of the ground before their deposit being, in several cases, quite clearly shown by a distinct line of colour. The work of excavation had probably been done by means of baskets, as depicted on Trajan's column and elsewhere; and the greater part of the materials had generally been carried over to the further or north face of the mounds, and spread out more abundantly there.

The Military Way remains pretty well intact opposite the parts of the wall excavated, and its composition has been well exposed in several places. It is not bounded with kerb stones like the *vallum*, but consists of a series of layers, the lowest being always of larger rough stones for drainage, and the upper of smaller. The topmost layer in several places

is well paved with larger stones, the upper surface of which shows the marks of traffic, in their worn, rounded faces, the under being angular—some parts in Bonnymuir Wood and on Croy Hill exhibiting these characteristics very well.

The exploration of the existing Camps, of which Rough Castle is now the only remaining example that has been left in any state of preservation, will require special care and much digging, and should be systematically pursued. A beginning has already been made in this great double camp, which is an example of a subsidiary camp added to the original square camp, during some temporary accession of troops. The sections have exposed large and important structures of stone in both the ramparts and interior, which will be fully exposed, and carefully noted and described. Meantime, this special work is being left over for the present, till the exploration of the *vallum* and its appendages has been completed.

Dullatur Station was reached about five o'clock, and while waiting for the train short speeches were made in recognition of the importance of the investigations which had been made, and acknowledging in this connection the efforts of the Glasgow Archæological Society and the assistance of Mr. Alexander Whitelaw of Gartshore and his factor, Mr. Park. A warm vote of thanks was also given to Mr. Jolly for his admirable services in conducting the party. The members returned to Edinburgh at 6.25.

Monday, August 17th.

At 10 a.m., the members drove to Rosslyn. The well-known collegiate Church of St. Matthew was first visited, and described by Mr. Ross. It is only necessary to say that this ornate structure was begun by William Lord Sinclaire, third Earl of Orkney who succeeded about 1417. He was a great builder of houses and planter of orchards, "but," says father Hay, "his adge creeping on him, made him consider how he had spent his time past, and how to spend that which was to come. Therfor, to the end he might not seem altogither unthankfull to God for the benefites he receaved from Him, it came in his minde to build a house for God's service, of most curious worke, the which, that it might be done with greater glory and splendor, he caused artificers to be brought from other regions and forraigne kingdomes, and caused dayly to be abundance of all kinde of workemen present, as masons, carpenters, smiths, barrowmen, and quarriers, with others, for it is remembered, that for the space of thirty-four years before, he never wanted great numbers of such workmen." He died about 1484, while the choir was still unfinished, and Sir Oliver, his eldest son of the second marriage, finished it as far as it now stands.

A striking feature of the church is the rich and beautiful colour which the outside has acquired by age.

Rosslyn Castle next visited, and described by Mr. Ross, is a small fortress of different periods ranging from the end of the fourteenth century. It owes much to its strength of position over-hanging the Esk. Adjoining the remaining wall of the strong tower is the remarkably buttressed wall of the chapel. A series of eight wedge-shaped buttresses two feet apart and rounded on their faces project about five feet and run straight up. An interesting though late part of the Castle is the range

of buildings on the south-east, in five storeys, of which three are built against the face of the rock. It is a complete house of the end of the sixteenth century, with a tower attached, the three lower storeys being vaulted.

After luncheon at Rosslyn the journey was continued to Borthwick. The parish church was first inspected. Here an interesting tomb with effigies of a man in armour and his wife was the chief object of attraction. Mr. Hartshorne described the effigies, pointing out that the sword belt of the knight indicated a date just after the middle of the fifteenth century, and no doubt the figure represented that William de Borthwic who had license from James I. in 1430, "Construendi castrum in illo loco qui vulgariter le Mot de Lochorwort . . . ac in eodem castro et fortalicio Constabularium, Janitorem custodesque necessarios et optimos pro sua voluntate providendi, removendi, et omnia alia quæ ad securitatem et fortificationem dicti castri neecssari fuerint faciendi." The loose mail skirting within the man's helm was spoken of as a contrivance for the protection of the neck seldom expressed in monumental effigies, and of which, as far as the speaker knew, no original example had come down to us, though some of the salads and baviers of the period fortunately had survived.

Borthwick Castle, a very imposing fortress, has been so well treated of by Messrs. Mac Gibbon and Ross that we can hardly do better on this occasion than reproduce the description of it which Mr. Ross was good enough to furnish to the *Note Book* compiled for the meeting, premising, however, that the Peel of Borthwick fortunately came, some years ago, under the unerring hand of Mr. Clark, and that an able amount of it may be found in vol. i of his collected articles on Mediæval Military Architecture.

Mr. Ross says:—This, the largest of our Scottish keeps, remains in a good state of preservation. It stands on the point of a narrow elevated bank, which slopes steeply down to a stream flowing round it on three sides. The inclosing walls built along the bank are now greatly reduced in height, and in some places have altogether disappeared, but enough remains to indicate the extent of the courtyard which stretches east and west about 240 feet in length, with a breadth of about 120 feet. The angles of the curtains are defended by towers, that which adjoins the gateway on the south-west corner being circular—35 feet in diameter—and is of great strength, the walls being 12 feet thick. The gatehouse had a drawbridge and outer gate, as well as a portcullis in the inner archway. The keep is situated near the west end of the courtyard, and is of a peculiar plan. It consists of a great oblong building, lying north and south, with two towers projecting on the west front, separated by a narrow interval, the whole structure forming nearly a square on plan of about 75 feet. It rises unbroken to a height of about 85 feet to the top of the parapet, which is carried on a bold projecting corbel course continued all round the building, except on the east side. where it was destroyed by Cromwell's guns, and has been rebuilt flush with the wall below.

In the interior the main building is kept distinct from the towers. It has three vaults, and contains three great storeys. The upper and under storeys have been subdivided by wooden floors. The

towers contain two vaults, one at the level of the floor of the great hall, and above this there have been six stories in each. The upper vault in each of the three divisions carries the stone roofs, which are seen rising above the parapet.

The main entrance to the keep is at the level of the floor of the hall on the north side, and was reached by a stair leading to the parapet of the outer wall, from which a bridge was thrown across to the doorway. Beneath this there is another doorway leading to the basement floor, which is about six feet below the courtyard level, and is, in the main building, divided into three cellars. In the north tower was the dungeon, divided into two floors, with a garderobe entering from the upper one. The south tower contains the well, and has a low ceiling, there being a vaulted entresol above.

The great hall is a splendid apartment. In the picturesque language of Nisbet (the herald), "it is so large and high of the roof, that a man on horseback may turn a spear in it with all the ease imaginable." Its dimensions are about 50 feet 8 inches by 23 feet 6 inches, and 29 feet high. It has a noble fireplace at the south end, the screens being at the north end adjoining the principal entrance, and over the screens was situated the minstrels' gallery.

The kitchen in the north tower has three windows, an immense fireplace, and the usual stone sink and drain. The south tower has one room with several mural closets.

Two stairs starting from the hall give access to the different floors, and to the battlements. One of these, in the south-east corner, leading from the screens, was no doubt the common stair used by the domestics and the garrison. It gave access to the musicians' gallery, and to a passage in the wall leading to another stair communicating with the tier of rooms over the kitchen (except one to be afterwards mentioned) and with the roof.

The floor over the hall was occupied by the private room and the chapel. The former communicates with a handsome apartment in the north wing, which has a hooded fireplace, and was evidently meant for a principal or guest's bedroom. This is the room which the stair in the north wing passes by, without communicating with it. The section shows the remarkable manner in which one of the walls of this room and the two below it are affected by the slope of the inner wall of the kitchen chimney.

The chapel measures about 19 feet by 23 feet, and is lighted by two windows to the south, and one to the east. The latter, which forms a recess in the wall about 8 feet wide and 7 feet deep, contains a piscina and locker.

The two upper floors were no doubt bedrooms, that in the loft of the vault being used probably by the garrison who manned the roof.

Owing to the circumstance that the walls of the castle, which vary in thickness from about ten to fourteen feet, are carried undiminished to the top, there was a wide space between the roofs and the parapet available for working the defences of the Castle.

The date of the erection of Borthwick Castle is ascertained from a charter in the Register of the Great Seal, dated 2nd June, 1430, whereby King James I. granted to William de Borthwic of Borthwic special licence to build a castle in the place known as the Mote of Lochorwart

in the shire of Edinburgh, and to fortify the same, surrounding it with walls and ditches, strengthening it with gates of brass or iron, and erecting battlements (*ornamenta defensiva*) on the top, with power also to place therein a constable, janitor and watchman.

From Borthwick some of the party traversed the fields to Creighton Castle, which was also described by Mr. Ross. In his *Notes* he says:—

This Castle has long been abandoned, but is still in a good state of preservation. Our topographical writers have recognised in it an example of a castle growing from a small pele tower to its present dimensions; but curiously enough, they have identified the pele with the lofty north-west tower, while in reality it occupies the centre of the east side. It is of the usual oblong form, measuring about 46 feet 6 inches by 33 feet 8 inches, and has been vaulted on the lower and upper floors.

The entrance to the ground floor on the north side is now concealed by a later addition. From it a stair in the wall led to the upper floor of the vault in the basement, and to the Massiemore referred to by Sir Walter Scott in the fourth canto of *Marmion*.

The great hall, which had no communication with the under floors, was reached by a high door immediately over the door just referred to.

The kitchen is very peculiar, being an entresol formed in the haunch of the vault of the basement immediately above the dungeon. It is reached from the hall by a descending stair in the north wall, and measures about 12 feet by 7.

Adjoining the principal entrance a newel stair leads to the upper floors and the battlements. It is probable that this small keep had a barmekin or courtyard, inclosed with high walls, and that portions of these are incorporated in the outer walls of the existing castle.

The first extension of the castle was on the south and west sides, and comprised new halls and kitchens, with various cellars on the ground floor, except the supposed original tower, which is the only unvaulted portion of the castle. The entrance was from the south, by an archway passing under the hall and into the courtyard, where an outer staircase led to the upper floors. This general arrangement corresponds with other great castles of the fifteenth century, such as Doune and Tantallon; and many of the details of this part greatly resemble those found in many of the collegiate churches about this period.

At the entrance to the hall on the first floor there is an inner lobby and service room, with a hatch giving access to the cellar beneath. The lobby and service room are separated from the hall by a stone wall, which occupies the place of the "screens."

The upper hall appears (as we shall afterwards see) to have been used as a private dining room, and has had a communication with the old hall of the pele. Both of these halls have had several architectural features of considerable richness and interest.

The kitchens are on the west side and have been slightly altered when the last additions were made to the castle. From the ground floor a passage leads to a narrow postern, and from a point near it, a stair leads to the kitchen on the first floor, which measures about 22 feet square. One half of the space is occupied by the fireplace, which is cut off by two arches resting on a central pillar. On the second floor above this kitchen there is another, which was used in connection with the upper hall or private dining room. The communication between them was by means of a

wooden hoarding, projecting into the courtyard, the object of which was to get past the room in the north-west corner, which was evidently a private one.

The second extension took place along the north side, probably at the end of the sixteenth century. After this addition Crichton stood a complete square castle, with an interior courtyard, having splendid suites of rooms, with large accommodation most conveniently arranged. This addition shows the influence of the Renaissance. The open piazza, with arches resting on slight columns, is the finest example we have of this previously unknown feature in our castles, and, with the facetted wall above, forms the most striking feature of the building.

The bakery is on the south-east side, and contains a large oven in a projecting tower. The first floor has a large reception-room and drawing-room, with a private room adjoining, with various closets. At the time of this last extension the southern entrance was closed and a new one constructed adjoining the keep.

Crichton Castle well illustrates the progress in the refinement in manners and ideas of domestic comfort during the two or three centuries it was in course of building.

We have no definite information regarding the date of any part of the Castle. The original keep was probably erected about the end of the fourteenth century, when John Crichton received from Robert III. a grant of the barony of Crichton. The family was a comparatively obscure one till after the death of James I., in 1437. James II. was then an infant, and the Parliament, dreading the power of the house of Douglas, instead of selecting prominent noblemen to offices of trust, which would have been resented by the Douglases, made Sir William Crichton, grandson of the abovementioned John, Chancellor of the kingdom, and an equally obscure nobleman, Sir Alexander Livingston, was appointed guardian of the prince. The Chancellor displayed extraordinary ability during the remaining eighteen years of his life, and it is almost certain that it was he who built the first extension of the castle on the south and west sides. With the second of his successors, William, Lord Crichton, the family connection with the barony ceased. Having taken part in the conspiracy for dethroning James III. in 1483-4, he incurred forfeiture; and the barony, after being for a short time in the hands of Sir John Ramsay, was bestowed, in 1488, by James IV., on Patrick Hepburn, Lord Hailes, who was at the same time created Earl of Bothwell. His great-grandson James, the notorious fourth Earl of Bothwell, made Crichton Castle his principal residence. On his forfeiture Crichton was bestowed by James VI. on his own kinsman Francis Stuart, Earl of Bothwell, who was, Sir Walter Scott says (summing up the characters of the previous possessors of the barony) "as unscrupulously ambitious as Chancellor Crichton, as profligate as his grandson, as treacherous as Ramsay, and as turbulent, traitorous, and seditious as all the Hepburns of Bothwell." He fled the country in 1594, and died in obscurity abroad.

A monogram over one of the pillars, composed of the letters M·D·S·, entwined round an anchor, being the initials of his own name and that of his wife Margaret Douglas, combined with the symbol of his office as High Admiral, points to him as the builder of this part of the Castle, and thus fixes the date of it as between 1581 and 1591.

The members returned to Edinburgh at 7.15.

The general concluding meeting took place in the National Portrait Gallery at 9. The Rev. Sir Talbot Baker occupied the chair, and spoke at some length upon the care which Scotchmen had bestowed upon their ancient monuments. He was glad of the opportunity, in this respect, to intimate, as had that day been pointed out to them on the spot, that the condition of Borthwick Castle was in a highly unsatisfactory state as regards the growth of vegetation upon its roofs; this certainly was an exceptional case, and Sir Talbot hoped that by now calling attention to the matter something by way of remedy might be done. He had, indeed, heard that one gentleman had offered £100 towards the preservation of this noble monument, and more especially of its roofs. Continuing, the speaker alluded to the satisfaction it had been to them to see how ardently their friends on the northern side of the Border pursued the study of archæology. He had the honour to propose a vote of thanks to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, who had made so many and such successful exertions for their gratification, and to couple with it the names of Sir Herbert Maxwell and Dr. Munro. In alluding to the former, Sir Talbot recalled his admirable Inaugural Address, while of Dr. Munro, whose researches into the subject of Lake Dwellings were so well-known, he especially offered him the thanks of the members of the Institute for his exertions in connection with the Conversazione in that beautiful building; the remembrance of that graceful reception would long remain in their hearts. The motion was carried with acclamation.

Professor CLARK moved a vote of thanks to readers of papers in the sections, to those gentlemen who had so ably conducted them over the different places of interest which they had visited, and to their friends of the Glasgow Archæological Society for the liberal and enterprising manner in which they had shown them the line of the Roman Wall and laid its details open for their inspection. This was carried with much applause.

On the motion of Mr. E. GREEN, the delegates from foreign Societies were cordially thanked for their presence at the meeting.

The following new members were elected :—

Sir Herbert E. Maxwell, Bart., proposed by Mr. Hartshorne.

Mr. A. Scott Gatty (*York Herald*), proposed by the Rev. Greville I. Chester.

Mr. G. Dobbie, proposed by Mr. H. Gosselin, seconded by Mr. Hartshorne.

Dr. A. H. F. Barbour, proposed by Dr. Hodgkin, seconded by Sir Talbot Baker.

In reference to the state of Borthwick Castle, Mr. HARTSHORNE proposed the following resolution :—

"That the members of the Royal Archæological Institute have seen with alarm the amount of vegetation on the top of the tower of Borthwick, and would venture to suggest that steps be taken without delay to remove a growing evil that is tending so rapidly to the destruction of this historic monument."

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE said that in agreeing to a motion of that kind they did not mean to imply that the Scottish antiquaries were not able to look after their own affairs. He was certain that they were perfectly

able to do so, but the mere accident of their visit had called attention to the fact that this most interesting monument was in a dangerous condition owing to the vegetation which was growing over it. He was glad to second the motion, and he thought the mere fact of their adopting it was quite sufficient to call attention to the matter, and ensure that it would be properly attended to. He thought it was quite within their business to call attention to this sort of thing. He knew nothing as to the ownership of the castle, but that it was in an extremely dangerous state he thought was certain; for the present he suggested that strangers should not be allowed to go to the top of the building.

Dr. Cox strongly supported the resolution, and spoke of the destructive nature of the vegetations in question, amounting, indeed, in some places to actual trees deeply rooted into the roof and adjoining walls.

Dr. Joseph Anderson was disposed at first to think that the matter being rather an architectural than an archæological one, might be safely remitted to a few of the gentlemen who had conducted the Institute during the week; he believed, however, now, that the carrying this motion would have much weight and be likely to produce a more speedy result than any action which the local Society might take.[1]

The resolution was, therefore, put and carried unanimously, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the Edinburgh meeting to an end.

On Tuesday, August 18th, a considerable number of members and visitors went by rail to Dunfermline. Arriving at 10.50, they proceeded to the Abbey, where they were met by Mr. G. Robertson, who undertook to conduct the party. We gather from his *Notes* that the Church of the Holy Trinity or Abbey Church of Dunfermline was

[1] From a letter in the *Scotsman* of Aug. 19, 1891, it appeared that the quantity of vegetation on, and consequent dangerous condition of Borthwick Tower had already engaged the attention of the Edinburgh Architectural Association so long ago as in May, 1885. The Council of that Society very properly considered its preservation as a matter of national importance, and so much were they impressed (as Mr. T. Fairbairn, the Honorary Secretary, says in the letter alluded to) that it was the duty of the public to assist, that they offered a fund which they then had at their disposal "as a contribution towards the cost of such precautions as were necessary for preserving the building." Another correspondent, writing the same day under the initials "J. C.," says that he has "long deplored the neglect of this fine old ruin," and has "read with much interest the motion adopted by the Archæological Institute in reference to it." He quotes the following passage from Scott's *Provincial Antiquities*, written in 1818, respecting the castle:—"That the work of actual destruction, and even the slow progress of decay, should be arrested by timely and reverential attention is what the historical antiquary will doubtless expect from a family possessing so proud a memorial of the grandeur of their ancestors. And it is with pleasure we conclude this imperfect article on one of the most beautiful and entire specimens of castle architecture in Scotland with expressing our conviction that it is now in the hands of a proprietor equally interested in its preservation, and disposed to attend to it."

To this we may add a wish that after the main mischief has been arrested, attention may be directed towards effectually wiring up the window—a matter of no great expense—and rigidly excluding the numerous colony of Jackdaws that have taken possession of the castle and filled it with much that might with advantage be dispersed over the neighbouring land.

founded by Malcolm Canmore and Margaret, his Queen, immediately after their marriage, which took place in 1070. At the accession of Alexander I. the western part of the Church, aisles, gable, and towers were still unbuilt; but the work went on gradually, according to the custom of the time, and the structure was at length completed by David I., and dedicated in 1150. That building, of which a large part still remains in good preservation, consisted of six bays with side aisles, but without transepts, and terminated in an apse at the east end, the total width being 55 feet and the length about 106 feet.

At the east end of the Church, in front of the high altar, a considerable space was set apart as the burial-place of the kings. The remains of the founder, who died at Alnwick and was buried at Tynemouth, were in 1115 conveyed thence, and reinterred here in the presence of Alexander I. Queen Margaret was buried in front of the Rood Altar, which stood in the third bay of the south aisle.

About the year 1216 it was found necessary to enlarge the Church. The apse was removed, and the building was extended eastwards with transepts, choir, and Lady chapel. Of this entire eastern extension nothing now remains except a fragment of the Lady Chapel.[1]

Continuing our extracts from Mr. Robertson's *Notes*, he goes on to say that the eastern section of the Church was destroyed at the Reformation. When the ruins of it were removed in 1818, preparatory to the erection of the new Parish Church, a tomb was opened up which was believed to be that of King Robert Bruce. Its position was in the centre of the choir, and is now marked by a fine brass.

The upper part of the west front of the Church appears to have been rebuilt in the fifteenth century. The heavy buttresses on the north and south side were added, perhaps not all at one time, in the end of the sixteenth and in the seventeenth century. One of them bears the date 1620, another 1675. The steeple is of the seventeenth century.

Of the Monastery the early history is obscure. It is not known with certainty who were its original occupants. David I. remodelled the original foundation as a Benedictine Abbey, placing in it twelve monks of that Order from Canterbury, with their former prior as abbot, and bestowed upon it large endowments. In 1303, when the Abbey was burned by Edward I., leaving only the Church and a few dwellings for the monks, it had grown to such wealth and magnificence that, as Matthew of Westminster tells us, it covered a space of three ploughlands and contained buildings so stately and extensive that three kings and their trains might, without inconvenience, have been accommodated in it at one time. Slowly recovering from this disaster, it was again burned by Richard II. in 1385, and after a second restoration was finally reduced to ruin on the 28th March 1561. The fragment which remains is the south wall of the refectory and the west gable.

[1] It may here be recorded that on the completion of the Lady Chapel, the remains of Queen Margaret were removed there from before the Rood Altar and enclosed in a new sepulchre. A great slab of marble still remains, called the shrine of St. Margaret, and upon it are the depressions marking the places of four pillars which supported the slab bearing the shrine containing the remains of the Queen, which were thus above ground and not below; the pilgrims and worshippers would therefore bow themselves beneath the shrine itself. This discovery was happily made on this occasion by Mr. Micklethwaite, and explained by him.

Close at hand are the ruins of the Palace, picturesquely situated on the side of a wooded ravine. To the west, within private grounds, are the remains of Canmore's Tower, but only a small part of the wall is preserved. The fragment of the Palace which remains includes part of the hall and of other apartments, and shows traces of many changes which have been made in the building from time to time.

The members drove after luncheon to Dalmeny Church, which was well described by Mr. Blanc, who spoke of it as "a singularly entire example of early work, the date of erection assigned to it being 1107." It would perhaps not be considered so early in England.

Under the valuable auspices of Mr. Blanc, a visit was made to Craigmillar Castle. This is a good example of a Pele, dating from the last quarter of the fourteenth century, now surrounded by buildings of the early sixteenth and seventeenth centuries forming a court. This brought the day's work to an end.

On Wednesday morning, August 19th, a general inspection was made of the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, under the learned guidance of Dr. Anderson, whose notes on this valuable collection will certainly be read with interest:—

The Scottish National Museum of Antiquities, recently removed to the east wing of the Scottish National Portrait Gallery Buildings, is arranged in three divisions—the Historic on the ground floor, the Prehistoric on the first floor, and the Comparative or Foreign Collections on the second floor.

In the recent section on the ground floor, are collections illustrative of old domestic life, lighting appliances, spinning and weaving, tools, implements, and articles of obsolete use or archaic types. Among these the most noticeable are the home-made pottery from the Island of Lewis in the Hebrides, querns for grinding oatmeal and malt, baking stones for toasting oatcakes before a fire on the hearth, kegs of butter dug out of bogs, tinder-boxes with flint and steel, *peer men* or home-made candlesticks for burning resinous splinters of bog-fir instead of candles, *carles* or long wooden candlesticks for home-made tallow candles, *crusies* or oil lamps of wrought iron or tin for burning rush or cotton wicks, and the stone moulds in which the wrought iron *crusies* were made. A case of spinning and weaving implements shows the primitive modes of hand spinning by spindle and distaff, and the different varities of spinning wheels, tape looms, and hand machines for making fringes. There is also a collection of tirling pins in use before door-knockers, and door locks made wholly of wood, with wooden keys, common to quite recent times in the Highlands and Islands. Among agricultural implements is the one-stilted plough, used till quite recently in Shetland; the *caschrom* or crooked foot plough, a kind of compromise between a plough and a spade, still used in the Hebrides; and spades of wood shod with iron. There are also instruments of punishment or torture: The Maiden or Scottish beheading machine, the stocks from the Canongate Tolbooth, the jougs, a stool of repentance and gown of Sackcloth, thumbikins and branks. In the military section, besides the usual mediæval weapons and armour, there are types peculiar to Scotland, such as Lochaber axes; broadswords with basket hilts and Andrea Ferrara blades; shields or targes of wood and leather worked in Celtic patterns, and ornamented with studs and bosses of brass; dirks with wooden handles

carved with interlaced work; plaid or shoulder brooches of brass, engraved with figures of animals, foliage, and interlaced patterns, and of silver inlaid with similar patterns in *niello*; powder-horns elaborately engraved with Celtic patterns; steel pistols, chiefly made in Doune, Perthshire, and beautifully ornamented with scroll patterns, engraved or inlaid with silver; and purse or sporran-clasps of brass. Here too are specimens of the old Scottish harp, one most elaborately carved, bagpipes, and other musical instruments. In ivory carving there is a portion of the find of twelfth-century chessmen from the Island of Lewis, and a beautiful casket of stained ivory covered with interlaced patterns. The section of early Christian monuments includes many examples of the unexplained symbols peculiar to Scotland, and casts of the Kildalton cross in the earlier style of Celtic ornamentation, and the Cambleton cross in the latter foliageous style. Among the relics of the Roman occupation, of southern Scotland are a series of altars, two milestones, and the fine slab from Carriden on the Forth, erected by the Second Legion to commemorate the construction by them of four thousand paces of the Wall of Antoninus, between the Forth and Clyde.

In the prehistoric section, on the first floor, a noticeable feature is the extent and variety of the collections obtained by systematic examination of special localities, such as the Culbin Sands in Morayshire, which have yielded a collection of articles over 15,000 in number, consisting chiefly of arrow-heads, scrapers, knives, saws, &c., of flint; hammer-stones, stone discs (peculiar to this locality), rubbing-stones, glass beads and buckles; belt clasps, fasteners, needles, pins, and other small articles of bronze and brass. There is a similar collection of about 10,000 objects from Glen-luce Sands in Wigtonshire, and a smaller collection from Golspie Links, in Sutherland. The prehistoric methods of flint working are illustrated by collections of hammer-stones, anvil-stones, flint nodules split up and partially worked, cores and flakes, chiefly from Aberdeenshire. The general collection of flint arrow-heads from different districts in Scotland shows nearly a thousand specimens. Among the polished stone axes, which number over 400, there are some of almost unexampled beauty in yellow and white flint and jadeite. The section of perforated hammers and hammer-axes also presents some very finely-finished examples, and many of exceptionally large size. Of types of stone implements peculiar to Scotland there are the ornamented stone balls; the thin, flat, oval and highly polished knives of porphyry; the elongated knife-blades of schist; and the series of rudely-chipped implements from Shetland. The Sepulchral Pottery from burials of the stone and Bronze Ages, also forms a very remarkable collection. The series of bronze weapons and implements contains some unique examples and rare varieties. A notable feature of this section is the series of bronze hoards, and the great bronze caldrons which belong to a later period, as indicated by the hoards of scrap-iron, broken weapons, and tools of iron found in them. The Iron Age collections include a variety of objects in bronze, the most remarkable of which are a series of massive armlets, which are peculiar to Scotland, and horse trappings decorated with enamel, and with the peculiar style of ornament, chased or in relief, which is known as "Late Celtic." The series of collections from the Brochs—round towers of uncemented masonry, having their chambers, galleries, and stairs in the thickness of the wall, as shown in the model of the Broch

of Mousa—is very extensive, while those from the Scottish lake-dwellings, cave-dwellings, and kitchen-middens also present many peculiar features. From Viking grave-mounds, chiefly in the Northern and Western Isles, there are a number of relics of Scandinavian character—swords, spears, and implements of iron of various kinds, oval bowl-shaped brooches, glass beads and silver ornaments, such as brooches, bracelets, &c., one find of these from Skaill, Orkney, exceeding 16 lbs. in weight. In this find, and in another of the same period from Storr, Skye, there are a number of Anglo-Saxon and Cufic coins of the tenth century. Among the gold and silver ornaments are examples of the golden diadems and torcs of the later Bronze Age, silver torcs and armlets of the Iron Age, and penannular brooches of the early Christian period, chief among which are the Cadboll brooches found in Sutherland, and the Hunterston brooch found near Largs in Ayrshire, which rivals the famous Tara brooch in the beauty and delicacy of its elaborate decoration. The crosier and bell of St. Fillan and other ecclesiastical relics of the early Celtic Church are also worthy of special notice.

In the comparative section, on the second floor, there are collections of prehistoric antiquities from various countries, including a large American collection; collections of Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and Indian antiquities, and a considerable collection of savage weapons.

The Heraldic Exhibition was subsequently seen under the direction of Mr. J. M. Gray, and a visit to the Museum of Science and Art, and the National Picture Gallery, in the afternoon, brought the extra days of the Edinburgh Meeting to a most successful end.