

MONDAY, 8th February 1897.

JAMES MACDONALD, LL.D., Vice-President, in the Chair.

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

ROBERT BARCLAY ALLARDICE, M.A., Lostwithiel, Cornwall.

W. BRUCE BANNERMAN, Bedford Place, Croydon.

THOMAS C. H. HEDDERWICK, Barrister-at-Law, M.A., M.P., 22 Ladbroke Square, London.

JOHN GEORGE BARRON HENDERSON, W.S., Nether Parkley, Linlithgow.

JOHN S. MACKAY, M.A., LL.D., 69 Northumberland Street.

JOHN MUNRO, J.P., Dun Righ, Oban.

Rev. JAMES M. STRACHAN, B.D., Kilspindie Manse, Errol.

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

(1) By Surgeon-General Sir W. A. MACKINNON, K.C.B., F.S.A. Scot.

Powder-Flask of leather, 8 inches high by  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches wide, stitched up the sides, and having side-loops for suspension cut out on each side of the neck, the mouthpiece gone. Its interesting history is narrated by the donor as follows :—

This powder-flask belonged to Prince Charles Edward Stuart, and was given by him to Boatman MacInnes, who accompanied him in Mackinnon's boat from Strathaird, in the Isle of Skye, to the mainland, on the occasion of old Mackinnon taking the Prince away from Skye, and rescuing him from falling into the hands of the troops and man-of-war that were endeavouring to capture him. On the parting of the Prince with John MacInnes he handed him this powder-horn, as the only thing he had to give him in his forlorn and destitute state, saying to John, "Keep this; and remember, if I come back as King, you will not be forgotten." The horn was retained by MacInnes till his death, and was given to me over fifty years ago by John MacInnes's son, also John

MacInnes, who then lived in Suishnish, Strath, Isle of Skye, who narrated to me the Prince's words, as told to him by his father.

When I received the horn it had a mouthpiece of polished goat's horn, but that part is now unfortunately lost. Since I got this relic it has had a curious history. In my younger days I believed that John and Charles Sobieski Stuart (the Hay Allans as they were often called) were genuine descendants of the last of the Stuart line of Kings. In this belief, in 1854, when I was ordered to the East for the Crimean War, from Corfu, where I was then quartered, on leaving for the seat of war, I entrusted the precious relic to Captain Beresford (a relation of Count D'Albany by marriage), A.D.C. to General Conyers, commanding at Corfu, to bring home to England the horn, and present it to Charles Count D'Albany, in whose possession it was for over thirty-two years. The last time he left this country, never to return, he left the horn in possession of his landlady in Pimlico, with written instructions that if ever I returned to England from foreign service, it was to be kept for me, and not given to anyone else. In due time I returned; and hearing from a Miss Roberts, a great friend of Count D'Albany's, that the horn was in safe-keeping for me, I called for it, and claimed it. The landlady, not knowing me personally, declined to part with it till I had proved my identity. Having done this to her entire satisfaction, she handed to me the written instructions previously mentioned.

My mother, a daughter of L. MacKiinnon of Corry, told me that she, when a young girl, frequently saw old John MacInnes, who used to come and see her father at Corry, who always gave John a dram of whisky, telling him at the same time to drink a health to Captain Ferguson of H.M. S. "Furnace," who had so unmercifully flogged him. This always put the old man in a rage, though it was only said by my grandfather to tease him. For further particulars as to John MacInnes's part in rescuing the Prince, see *The Lyon in Mourning*, vol. ii. pp. 251, 253, and vol. iii. p. 22. In the above-quoted work MacInnes's name is spelt *John MacGinnis*. This is wrong: there were no MacGinnises in Skye, but MacInnes is a very common name in the island. *The Lyon in Mourning* also states that John MacInnes was tied to a tree at Kilmory in Strathaird when flogged by Capt. Ferguson; but

in my early years the local tradition was that he was flogged on board H.M.S. "Furnace," receiving 700 lashes, after each 50 of which he was asked by Ferguson to reveal where he left the Prince on the mainland, but refused, and was finally thrown into his boat more dead than alive. The boat had been taken in the channel between Skye and the mainland on MacInnes's return after landing the Prince in Clanranald's country.

(2) By Captain J. H. ANDERSON, 2nd East Lancashire Regiment.

Collection of Flint Implements, chiefly Scrapers and worked and unworked Flakes, from 'Cæsar's Camp' and other localities near Aldershot, Hants. Captain Anderson gives the following particulars of the circumstances in which these implements were found :—

"The large majority of the Neolithic implements came from 'Cæsar's Camp,' Aldershot. I found most of them just under the surface, or on the surface, having been washed out by rain. 'Cæsar's Camp' is 600 feet above sea-level. It presents a fairly bold escarpment to the north, composed of Upper Bagshot beds, capped by the 'Southern Drift' of Sir J. Prestwich. The camp is flat on the surface, and is separated from the adjacent land to the south by a large double ditch. I do not judge this to be Roman work.

"The majority of the implements styled Eolithic also come from 'Cæsar's Camp,' and occur chiefly from 3 to 20 feet deep. I picked them out *in situ* from the face of the escarpment. About 4 to 12 feet deep runs a bed of conglomerate—flints cemented by iron; and many of those sent came out of this bed. Most of those Eolithic implements have the bulb of percussion, and I think that they all show signs of artificial origin, and some show secondary working.

The specimens from the Frimley Drift were found *in situ* in gravel-pits from 4 to 6 feet deep. I do not attach much importance to those from Tongham. They came out of an alluvium, the relative position of which in the local series I do not know; mostly turned up by the plough."

(3) By W. CRAMOND, LL.D., F.S.A. Scot.

A Consecration Cross, in the original plaster of the church of Deskford, Banffshire, 1541. In this case the cross is a hexafoil, 2 inches

in diameter, somewhat roughly picked out in the plaster, but evidently following outlines regularly traced with compasses. It was the custom to mark beforehand the places where the Bishop was to anoint the walls with chrisin. This was done by crosses of various shapes and sizes. The figure was usually scratched into the stone or plaster with compasses, and then generally painted.<sup>1</sup>

The hexafoil form "occurs so often in positions where one would expect to find a consecration cross, that it seems probable that it was meant for one."

(4) By Miss CHRISTIAN MENZIES, Perth.

Silver Fruit-Knife and Fork, in Case.

(5) By JAMES CURLE, Jun., *Librarian*.

Index of Archæological Papers, published 1891-94.

(6) By the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, London.

Excavation of Silchester: Reports of the progress of the Excavations for the Years 1890-95. 4to.

(7) By the MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

Memorials of the Abbey of St Edmund, vol. iii.; Calendar of Close Rolls, Edward III., 1327-30; Acts of the Privy Council, 1581-82; Calendar of State Papers, Colonial, America, and West Indies, 1677-80.

(8) By the SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, Washington.

Report of the Bureau of Ethnology for 1891-92.

Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, vols. xxx., xxxi., xxxii.

(9) By D. FRASER HARRIS, M.B., C.M., B.Sc., F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

Caroline Park House and Roystoun Castle: a description and historical account. Printed for private circulation. Chiswick Press. Folio. 1896.

<sup>1</sup> See an article on Consecration Crosses in *Archæologia*, vol. xlviii. p. 456.

(10) By A. G. REID, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

The Castle, Barony, and Sheriffdom of Auchterarder. 4to ; pp. 28 ; Crieff, 1896.

(11) By J. C. ROGER, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

Rothsay Castle and the Rothsay Tombs. 8vo ; 1896. Privately printed.

(12) By Captain J. F. MACPHERSON, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

On the Stature of the Men of Roxburgh and Selkirk Shires. 8vo ; pp. 12. Reprint from Transactions of Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, 1893.

There were also Exhibited :—

(1) By Rev. Professor R. HERBERT STORY, D.D., F.S.A. Scot.

Flag of white silk, 6 feet by 4 feet, bearing the legend, in large capital letters :—FOR THE LORD OF HOSTS. This flag, Dr Story said, was an interesting relic of a man with a very remarkable history,—Rev. John Hepburn, minister of Urr, in Kirkcudbrightshire, a great friend of Rev. John Macmillan, minister of the neighbouring parish of Balmaghie, who became the founder of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. Hepburn did not secede, like his neighbour ; but when he believed the Protestant Constitution in Church and State was in danger through Mar's rising in 1715, he drilled his male parishioners and marched them 320 strong into Dumfries. When the Jacobite force under Kenmure had passed into England without any serious attempt upon Dumfries, Hepburn and his followers marched home again to Urr. The banner under which they thus took the field was carefully laid aside, and had been preserved in the manse till the present time, being now exhibited by the kindness of the Rev. David Frew, the present minister of the parish.

(2) By Rev. DOUGLAS GORDON BARRON, Minister of Dunottar.

A collection of Stone Implements, &c., from Ingamoor, parish of Aithsting, and one from Papa Stour, Shetland, viz. :—

Polished Axe of limestone,  $2\frac{5}{8}$  inches in length by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in breadth

across the cutting edge, tapering to  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch at the bluntly rounded butt. It is nowhere more than  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch in thickness, is finely polished, but seems to have been subjected to injury by fire.

Large Scraper of porphyritic stone, of the usual form, 3 inches in length by  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches in breadth. Scrapers of this size are uncommon, even in flint; and though flint scrapers of smaller size are very common, the scraper in any other material than flint is exceedingly rare in Scotland.

Portion of a broad Knife made of a thin layer of sandstone, with a rounded tang projecting  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches from the back.

Leaf-shaped Blade of thin sandstone, rubbed smooth, and brought to an edge all round, to within  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch of the butt.

Slender four-sided Whetstone, 3 inches in length and less than  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch square, much and unequally worn towards the middle of its length on all its four sides. It has a hole for suspension, obliquely perforated through the butt end.

Polished Disc of micaceous schist,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter and scarcely exceeding  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch in thickness, with mottled surface and rounded edges, now somewhat chipped. It resembles the discs described in the *Proceedings*, vol. x. p. 717, except that it is perforated in the centre by a hole nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in diameter. It was found at Brae Holm, Papa Stour.

Pendant of greywacke,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length by 1 inch in greatest breadth, the lower part somewhat heart-shaped, the upper part nearly circular, and perforated for suspension. In the lower part are four circular hollows or cups, slightly more than  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch diameter and about the same in depth, arranged in lozenge form, and at either side a smaller hollow. The larger hollows have perpendicular sides, and are slightly concave in the bottom, and in this respect they resemble the so-called cup-markings on the curious series of stone objects found in the Fort of Dunbuie, as described in the *Proceedings*, vol. xxx. p. 291.

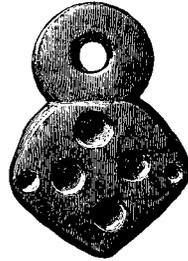


Fig. 1. Pendant of greywacke. (†.)

Oval Disc of micaceous slaty stone, measuring  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and slightly more than  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch in thickness, having a central circular

hollow  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter, sunk to nearly the thickness of the disc, and pierced by a hole about  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch square in the middle of the bottom. On either side of the central hollow, and half-way between its margin and the circumference of the disc, are perforations about  $\frac{1}{16}$  of an inch in diameter, bored through from the upper surface.

Fragment of an Arm-ring of steatitic stone, of about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter, flat on the inner side and convex on the outer. The convex part is polished.

Two Whorls of steatite, each about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter, and one of burnt clay,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter.

Bead of steatite,  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch in diameter, the hole bored from both sides.

The following Communications were read :—