

MONDAY, 14th April 1873.

JOHN ALEXANDER SMITH, M.D., Vice-President,  
in the Chair.

A ballot having been taken, the following gentlemen were duly admitted Fellows :—

JAMES MELVIN, Esq., Bonnington, Ratho.  
ALEXANDER DUTHIE, Esq., of Ruthrieston.  
ROBERT HERDMAN, Esq., R.S.A.

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

1. By the COMMITTEE of the ARCHÆOLOGICAL EXHIBITION of 1859 in Aberdeen, through CHARLES E. DALRYMPLE, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

A collection of carefully-executed drawings (by Mr A. Gibb, of Aberdeen) of a selection of the objects then exhibited, comprising—

(1.) Celt of dark brown stone, polished, about 12 inches in length, exhibited by Mr M'Combie, of Tillyfour.

Arrow Head of yellowish flint, 1 inch in length, notched for the shaft, from Udney, Aberdeenshire.

Arrow Head with barbs and stem, 1 inch in length, from Counteswells, Aberdeenshire.

Lozenge-shaped Arrow Head, 2¼ inches in length, from Rainnieshills, Aberdeenshire.

Arrow Head with barbs and stem, 2 inches in length, from Rainnieshills, Aberdeenshire.

Leaf-shaped Arrow Head, 1 inch in length, from Banchory.

Lozenge-shaped Arrow Head, 1 inch in length, from Banchory.

Celt of Agate, highly polished, 12 inches in length, found imbedded

in the soil in the parish of St Andrews, Fife. (This specimen is referred to by Sir David Brewster in the "Edinburgh Philosophical Journal," 1823.) It was exhibited by Sir Coutts Lindsay, Bart.

Celt of greenish mottled stone, about 6 inches in length, pointed at one end, found in the parish of Tough, and exhibited by R. O. Farquharson, Esq., of Haughton.

(2.) Wedge-shaped Stone Hammer, 10 inches in length, with shaft-hole. Exhibited by the Marquis of Breadalbane.

Stone Hammer,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length, barrel-shaped, with convex ends, and a projecting moulding encircling it in the centre, which is pierced by a shaft-hole  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter. This specimen, which was found at Schivas, was exhibited by J. W. Irvine, Esq.

Wedge-shaped Stone Hammer, 7 inches in length, with shaft-hole, found near Fingask, and exhibited by Sir P. Murray Thriepland, Bart.

Celt of greyish Stone, found in Aberdeenshire. Exhibited by James Cumine, Esq., of Rattray.

Stone Ball,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter, covered with small rounded knobs or projections. Exhibited by Mr Gibb, Auldbar School, Forfarshire.

Hammer Stone, hollowed on opposite sides for the fingers, from Orkney.

(3.) Stone Ball, 3 inches diameter, having on its circumference seven projecting knobs with convex tops, engraved with a pattern of lines crossing each other nearly at right angles. It was found in a tumulus on the farm of Budfield, parish of Leochel Cushnie, and exhibited by W. M'Combie, Esq., of Tillyfour.

Stone Ball, of similar form, but with six plain projecting knobs or discs, found near a stone circle in the parish of Urquhart, Elginshire, and exhibited by Alexander Young, Esq.

Stone Ball, of similar size and form, but having the convex faces of its six projecting knobs ornamented with parallel lines. It was found in a cairn in the parish of Old Deer, and exhibited by Dr Cooper, Deer. (This fine specimen has since been exhibited to the Society by Mr Ferguson of Kinmundy, F.S.A. Scot. See subsequent communication by him in the second part of this volume.)

Stone Ball, of similar size and disposition of the knobs, but differing

in the form of these projections, which are ornamented by concentric rings placed one above another, and decreasing in diameter so as to give the convex surface of the knob the appearance of a telescopic arrangement of flattened discs of stone. This ball was found in Cairn Robin in 1854, and belonged to the Banchory House museum.

Two fragments of Urns with chevrony pattern.

(4.) One Hammer of greyish stone, 4 inches in length, polished, with sides hollowed in the centre and ornamented by a moulding. Found in Breadalbane.

Urn, drinking-cup form, 6 inches high, and finely ornamented, found in a short stone cist in 1845 in Langhillock, parish of Portlethen, Kincardineshire.

Urn, of similar form, found in a grave in the parish of Cruden.

Urn, of similar form, found at Clashfarquhar in 1817.

Urn, of similar form, found in a cist in the parish of Cruden.

(5.) Urn, of similar form, found in a cist on the farm of Little Clintery, in the parish of Newhills.

Urn, of similar form, found in a cist in a sandhill in the parish of Skene.

Urn, of similar form, found in a cist at Inveramsay.

Urn, of similar form (broken), found at Auchmore, near Portsoy.

Small Urn of the so-called "incense-cup" form, found in a cairn at the foot of Benachie. (This urn is now in the Museum. It is figured in the Proceedings, vol. ix. p. 193.)

(6.) Small Urn, of the same type, found at the same place. (This urn is also now in the Museum, and is figured in the Proceedings, vol. ix., p. 196.)

Small Urn, of the same type but slightly larger, and having the two holes in the side immediately under the rim, found in 1857 near Newmire, in Laclin Moss.

Small Urn, narrow at mouth and bottom, and wide in the middle, found in the parish of Alves, Morayshire.

Cup-shaped Urn found in the parish of Udny.

(7.) Craggan, probably made in Harris. From the Banff Museum.

Urn, with holes in the sides, found underneath the old steeple of Montrose.

Urn, of unusual shape, somewhat like an inverted flower-pot, ribbed horizontally. It was found with two others under a flat stone near the Castlehill of Rattray, and was exhibited by Mr James Cumine. (One of the three subsequently presented to the Museum by Mr Cumine is figured in the Proceedings, vol. viii. p. 183.)

Stone Cup, with flat circular handle, and having a double row of dot and circle ornamentation underneath the rim, found at Whitehaugh, and exhibited by J. Forbes Smith, Esq., of Whitehaugh.

Stone Cup, with flat circular handle, having a band of chevrony ornaments underneath the rim, found in a stone circle on the Braes of Forbes, and exhibited by Robert Farquharson, Esq., of Haughton.

(8.) Fragments of Urns, found in stone circles at Crichtie and Tuack, Kintore.

Bronze Dagger Blade,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, with three rivet-holes for attachment of the handle, found on the estate of Redhall, Forfarshire.

Bronze Dagger Blade, 11 inches in length, with four rivets for attachment of the handle. Exhibited by the Earl of Fife.

Three flat Bronze Celts, one ornamented with a chevrony pattern of lines and dots. Exhibited by the Marquis of Breadalbane.

(9.) Two Tortoise or Bowl-shaped Brooches, found in a stone cist at the Longhills, on the farm of Westerseat, near Wick, Caithness, in 1840.

(10.) Two Stone Collars, said to have been found in Glenroy, but in all probability Caribbean.

(11.) Two massive Bronze Armlets of late Celtic type. (They are figured in the Proceedings, vol. vi. p. 11.)

(12.) Highland Musket (17th century) from the armoury at Castle Grant.

(13.) Highland Musket with carved stock.

(14.) Highland Musket, with carved stock, and date 1667 on the barrel. Exhibited by the Earl of Seafield.

(15.) Highland Broadsword, with basket hilt of silver, displaying the

initials C. R., and above them a crown. On one of the bars of the handle is the following inscription:—

“Att Huntly Castle the second fryday of Septr. 1701. Wonne  
at King Charles the 2nd's fate all horses not exceeding ane 100 marks  
pryce were admitted the ryders staking crowns which was  
given to the poore who were oblidged to pray that the  
Monarchie and Royall famelie may be lasting and glorious  
in these kingdoms. Wonne be Ja: drummond in drimmaquhanee.

(16.) Lochaber Axe, found in Badenoch. Exhibited by Cluny Macpherson.

Gisarme. Exhibited by Sir Charles Forbes, Bart.

(17.) Lochaber Axe, found in Lochleven Castle. Exhibited by Sir P. M. Thrieland, Bart.

Military Flail, iron-bound and studded with spikes. Exhibited by the Earl of Fife.

Axe Head of iron, found at Ruthven Castle.

Halbert used by the customs collector at old Megray market.

(18.) Powder Horn that belonged to Francis Findlay, Ferryden, who was out at Culloden in 1745.

(19.) Two Ancient Leathern Purses, from Gordon Castle.

(20.) Pair of Hawking Gloves, with silver embroidery, from Gordon Castle.

(21.) Silver Cup, the property of R. B. Æ. Macleod, of Cadboll, Esq.

(22.) Cap, with embroidered rim, said to have been worn by the Marquis of Montrose at his execution. Exhibited by Lord Napier.

(23.) Spinning-wheel, from Linlithgow Palace, called “Mary of Lorraine's Jewelled Spinning-wheel.” Exhibited by Sir P. M. Thrieland, Bart.

(24.) Ornamental Purse-clasp, with the inscription—

“Open my mouth, cut not my skin,  
And then you'll see what is therein.”

Spur without the rowel.

(25.) Two-handed Sword,—total length, 4 feet 8 inches; length of blade, 3 feet 4 inches. Exhibited by Lord Forbes.

(26.) Highland Broadsword, found on the field of Culloden three years after the battle.

(27.) Group of Four Two-handed Swords.

(28.) Thumbscrews from Gordonstown House. Exhibited by H. S. P. Gordon Cumming, Bart.

Lochaber Axe. Exhibited by the Earl of Cawdor.

Bronze Figure of a Bird (supposed to be an eagle), said to have been found "in the Roman camp at Ardoch."

(29.) Ancient Chest Lock and Key.

Rubbing of Silver Plate, with spectacle ornament and dog's head, from the tumulus at Largo, now in the Museum.

(30.) Wall-piece, formerly in the Castle of Tolquhon, Aberdeenshire, 3 feet 7 inches long, with the arms of Forbes of Tolquhon.

(31.) Manacle Lock and Key, used perhaps for the "jougs," from the old kirk of Kintore.

Pulpit Hour Glass Stand. Exhibited by Sir P. M. Thriepland, Bart.

(32.) Lock and Key of the strong room of the Old Tolbooth, Aberdeen. (Now in the Museum, presented by James Cassie, A.R.S.A., F.S.A. Scot.)

Lock from the Castle of Hall Forest, near Kintore. Exhibited by Mr A. Watt.

(33.) Iron Coffe and Keys, from Cambuskenneth Abbey.

Coffe, with figures.

(34.) Five Old Keys.

(35.) Two Black Leather Mugs, mounted. Exhibited by J. Forbes Leith, Esq.

Keys from Castles Girnigo and Sinclair, near Wick. Exhibited by Dr Sinclair, Wick.

(36.) Silver Chain, with gilt tassel and disc, found under the flooring of Marischal College, Aberdeen. (See subsequent Communication by Dr John Alexander Smith, "On Ancient Silver Chains.")

## 2. By WALTER LORNE CAMPBELL, Esq., Barncluith, Hamilton.

Maori Axe of Basalt, 11½ inches long, well polished, and considerably worn down at the cutting edge by re-sharpening. (See the accompanying figure.) This form of axe is somewhat rare now-a-days in New Zealand. It was not hafted, but used in the hand. The roughened "grip" made

in the upper part of the implement is intended to afford a firmer grasp in wielding it.

Chips of Obsidian, used as knives by the Maories until within the last thirty or forty years. These are simply flakes of obsidian, perfectly rough and undressed. When used for cutting, they were held between the finger and thumb, and worked backwards and forwards with a sawing motion.

There were also exhibited :—

1. By Mr GEORGE SMART, C.E., Montrose, through  
Dr ARTHUR MITCHELL, V.P. S.A. Scot.

A Collection of Peruvian Pottery, consisting of sixteen vessels, found in graves in the valleys of Chimbote and Santa, north of Lima, Upper Peru.

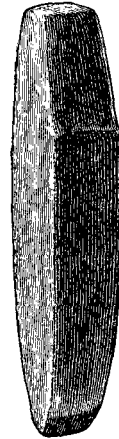
Mr Smart gives the following account of these in a letter to Dr Mitchell :—

“The graves in which these pieces of pottery were found are situated in the valleys of Chimbote and Santa, from 240 to 250 miles north of Lima, Peru.

“The graves are chiefly on the slopes of the hills, from 100 to 150 feet above the level of the bottom of the valleys, in sandy soil, and the bodies must have been buried in a sitting posture, as the graves are not more than three or four feet in diameter, and about four in depth. In only one instance (in the valley of Santa) were there found traces of a mummy, which was part of a leg and foot in good preservation, rolled in cloth, apparently cotton. The nails were still on the toes. This is now in the possession of Dr T. Y. Coates, Chimbote.

“The ground above the graves in nearly every case is strewn with broken earthenware and cinders, like ‘clinkers’ from an engine furnace. The other things found along with the pottery were copper needles and beads, a packet of which was unfortunately lost. The needles were like darning needles of various lengths, with well-formed eyes.

“The pottery is ornamented in different ways, being in some cases worked into the shapes of human heads and figures, and those of various



Maori Stone  
Axe of Basalt,  
11½ inches  
long.

other animals. One piece is partly whitened, with the figure of a bird left in the original colour, between two rings round the upper part. Another is worked into the shape of a skull, with a design traced on it in black in straight lines. Another is ornamented with curved lines and triangles, the same curved pattern appearing on several pieces.

“Two small round pots have knobs raised on the outside; in one case in three circles round the top (except on one side, where there is the appearance of a fourth circle), and in the other the knobs are irregularly scattered all over. Many other forms were found, which it would be impossible to describe, and of which specimens were not brought home.

“The valleys of Santa and Chimbote must have at one time been densely populated, as there are remains of houses all over them. In one place, about 12 miles from the port of Chimbote, lie the remains of a large town, lying between two hills, on the tops of which are the ruins of castles. One of these, in particular, must have been of great importance, the walls of adobe (or sun-dried brick) being still over 40 feet thick and 60 high.

“An old Indian road terminates near this, but runs south in a straight line for miles. It is enclosed between walls of adobe about 4 feet high.

“There are also traces of canals for irrigation, one of which, 29 miles long, is now being again opened up for irrigating the valley of Chimbote, and another has been traced for upwards of 50 miles.

“Any one with a slight acquaintance of the country, going to that part of Peru, might in a few months collect hundreds of specimens of pottery, skulls, &c., the difficulty not lying in the finding of them, but in the means of transportation after found.”

## 2. By W. GALLOWAY, Esq., Architect.

Two Drawings of the Circle of Standing Stones at Leys, near Inverness, described by Mr George Anderson in a paper on the Stone Circles of Inverness-shire in the “*Archæologia Scotica*,” vol. iii., p. 214.

Series of Drawings (full size), showing the Sculptures on the Norman Font in the “Morning Prayer Chapel,” Lincoln Cathedral.

These drawings represent a very curious series of sculptures carved in bas-relief on the four sides of the Norman font in the “Morning Prayer Chapel,” at the western extremity of the nave, Lincoln Cathedral. This



font is considered to be as old as the original Norman edifice founded by Remigius within ten or fifteen years after the Conquest.

There are fonts of a similar character in Winchester Cathedral and at Eastmeon church, Hampshire.

Wild, in his History of Lincolnshire, says:—"Adjoining to this pillar is a curious font, at least as old as the original church of Remigius. It consists of a circular basin cut out of a square block of porphyry, supported by four columns, and decorated on the sides with gryphons and other animals, very rudely carved. The Lincoln font, that in Winchester Cathedral, and one in Eastmeon church, Hampshire, which have all a general resemblance to each other, have been referred to the seventh century." (See "*Vetusta Monumenta*," vol. ii., and "*Archæologia*," vol. ix.)

Dr Milner, however, remarks in his "History of Winchester," that "this is evidently dating them too far backwards, for certainly baptism by immersion, which was performed by means of a bath made for this purpose, in a building distinct from the church itself, called a baptistery, was the practice in this kingdom, as well as in other parts of the church at the time in question, and above two centuries later." ("*Hist. of Winchester*," vol. ii., p. 78.)

3. By JAMES YOUNG, M.D., F.S.A. Scot.

Series of Lithographs of the Chambers in Bellers Nap Barrow, in the parish of Charlton Abbots, Gloucestershire.

The following Communications were read:—