

MONDAY, 14th March 1887.

DR ARTHUR MITCHELL, C.B., in the Chair.

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

ANDREW AIKMAN, 27 Buckingham Terrace.

WILLIAM MAXWELL of Donavourd, Pitlochry.

WILLIAM S. THOMSON SINCLAIR, Dunbeath Castle, Caithness.

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

(1) By Miss DUDGEON, through PATRICK DUDGEON, F.S.A. Scot.

Maori Axe of jade, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by 2 inches in width, finely polished, and having a small perforation at one end, from New Zealand.

(2) By J. STUART ROBERTSON of Edradynate, F.S.A. Scot.

Maori Adze of obsidian, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth and 2 inches in thickness, shaped by rough chipping only, from Pareora, South Canterbury, New Zealand.

Maori Adze of the same stone, 9 inches in length, 2 inches in width across the back, and triangular in the cross section, with the apex of the triangle to the front.

The Donor communicates the following notice of the circumstances in which they were found :—“These two stone implements must have been made and used by the Maories. They were found on the Pareora Estate, South Canterbury, which belongs to the New Zealand and Australian Land Company. They were given to Mr Macpherson, manager of Pareora, by the man who had found them whilst engaged in ploughing up the native tussock, in order that the land might be laid down in English grass. The implements must have been very near the surface, as in ploughing tussock country for the first time only a three-inch-deep furrow is turned up. The stone of which they are made is

supposed to have come from a quarry near the Cold Lakes, in the centre of the New Zealand Alps. The Maories in the Middle Island do not now number many more than a thousand."

(3) By R. CARFRAE, F.S.A. Scot.

Urn, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high by $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide at the mouth, with everted lip and bulging sides, irregularly ornamented with impressed dots in a zigzag pattern, found in a cist at Tartraven, Linlithgowshire, about twenty-five years ago.

(4) By W. IVISON MACADAM, F.S.A. Scot.

Two leaf-shaped Arrow-Heads of flint, from the Island of Arran.

Pot Quern of sandstone, from Glenkill, Lamlash, Arran, measuring 12 inches diameter, and standing 6 inches high, with three projections $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length on the bottom as feet; the hollow on the top is 10 inches diameter and 2 inches deep, with a central hole for the spindle, and a side hole penetrating in a slanting direction to the outside.

Three Arrow-Heads of quartzite, from Nebraska, United States of America.

(5) By JAMES CHISHOLM, F.S.A. Scot.

Ornamental Door-Sneek of wrought iron.

Carved Wooden Implement, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, with knobbed handle, and short, thick, flat, spud-like termination, use unknown.

(6) By PETER MILLER, F.S.A. Scot.

Three Arrow-Heads of chert, from Merigomish Harbour, Nova Scotia.

(See the subsequent communication by Mr Miller.)

(7) By Rev. DAVID SCOTT, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

Annals and Statistics of the Original Secession Church. 8vo. 1886.

(8) By Professor F. J. CHILD, the Author, through W. MACMATH, F.S.A. Scot.

English and Scotch Ballads. Part IV. 4to. Boston, 1886.

(9) By EDWIN LAURENCE, the Author.

Progress of a Century, or the Age of Iron and Steam. 4to. London, 1886.

(10) By GEORGE WILLIAMSON, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

Old Greenock, from the Earliest Times to the early Part of the Nineteenth Century, with some Account of the Burgh of Cartburn and Burgh of Barony of Crawford's Dyke. With Illustrations. 4to. 1886.

(11) By HERBERT J. REID, the Author.

The History of Margrave, Berks, with the Legend of Queen Emma, and an Account of the Ancient Monuments in the Parish Church, &c. 8vo. Reading, 1885.

(12) By C. ROACH SMITH, Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot., the Author.

Retrospections, Social and Archæological. Vol. II. 8vo. London, 1886.

There were also Exhibited :—

(1) By J. MAXTONE-GRAHAM of Cultoquhey, F.S.A. Scot.

Badge in silver of King Charles II., having the king's portrait in relief enclosed in a small heart-shaped box ornamented with emblematical devices, and inscribed with loyal mottoes, said to have been found at Philiphaugh. Along with it were two facsimiles. It is described in *The Rivers of Scotland*, by Sir Thomas Dick Lauder (p. 99), as a portrait of Montrose, but the portrait is that figured in the *Medallie Illustrations of British History*, published by the British Museum, vol. i. p. 437, and the mottoes are those of the Badge No. 249, p. 366, of the same volume.

Large silver heart-shaped Brooch, similar to those called Luckenbooth Brooches.

Bronze Sword of very peculiar form, but precisely similar to a much larger one in the Museum, which is believed to be an Irish forgery.

(2) BY ALASDAIR STUART ROBERTSON of Struan, through Sir NOEL PATON, F.S.A. Scot.

The "Clach-na-bratach," or Talismanic Amulet of the Chiefs of Clan Donachaidh, a ball of rock-crystal, in a silk bag made for it some generations back by a lady of the Breadalbane family. (See the subsequent communication by Sir Noel Paton.)

(3) By Rev. GEORGE R. BUICK, Culleybackey, County Antrim.

Four Flint Implements of peculiar form, apparently intended for use in a particular manner as knives. These implements of flint, which are much more common in Ireland than in Scotland, have a special bearing on a very interesting question, which is thus referred to by the Rev. Mr Buick in a letter to Dr Anderson transmitting the specimens for exhibition :—

May I trouble you about a matter which has been suggested to me by reading your book on *Scotland in Pagan Times—the Stone and Bronze Ages?* You figure three articles from the chambered cairn of Ormiegill, Caithness. The middle one of the three you call an arrow-head. Evans figures the same one, I believe, and calls it a single-winged arrow-head. I am inclined, however, to think it is a knife. In this neighbourhood we get a series of flint articles of a similar shape (if one can judge rightly from engravings), which are undoubtedly knives. I take the liberty of sending you a few in a box by post, in the hope that you will examine them, and say if the article you found at Ormiegill resembles them. If it does, then the fact would go to prove this particular species of flint knife preceded the bronze and iron blades of a similar shape. The ordinary knife of the shoemaker in this district is almost identical in shape, and some antiquaries hold that the flint ones are imitations of metal implements introduced before the age of stone finally passed away. I myself think otherwise. With the specimens which I have (over 200) I can easily trace the development. An ordinary leaf-shaped flake was first employed for cutting. This, however, would be awkward in the hand, more especially in cutting such a tough material as hide. Pressure would require to be applied, and in applying this pressure the edge un-employed would be almost certain to injure the hand. To meet this difficulty, a small portion was chipped off the edge near the point. On the part so deprived of its sharpness the fore finger could rest with safety, and the needed pressure be applied. The next step seems to have been the chipping away of the entire edge, by which all source of danger was removed. Afterwards, a tang was fashioned at the butt end of the flake so treated, and the blade

inserted in its handle of wood or bone. In this way a knife was obtained which had a good strong back and at the same time a very sharp edge formed by the natural fracture of the flint. Such a knife would be far superior in cutting power to one the edge of which had been formed by chipping. Indeed, in some specimens which had been much used, the edge has been re-formed by being chipped. I may add, that in some instances the tang is flat and thin, whilst in others it is round and strong. Two specimens which I possess are between four and five inches long. In both the tang is round.

(4) By R. B. Æ. MACLEOD, Esq. of Cadboll, Invergordon Castle.

Polished Celt, found in the parish of Fearn, Ross-shire, in 1863.

Three Stone Celts, obtained at Pitcairn's Island by the exhibitor in 1848 from the inhabitants. When compared with the British specimens, they show the resemblance which exists between the stone implements of areas so widely separated, while at the same time presenting very marked differences of character.

Sketch of Rock Sculpture near the shore, Rope Bay, Pitcairn's Island. Sketched by Dr J. J. L. Donnet, R.N., of H.M.S. "Calypso," 1848.

Stone Adze, fixed into its original handle by the natives of the Fiji Islands, and which they used in building their double canoes, capable of holding 100 men; obtained there in 1848.

Pair of Straps woven with a pattern in colours; and a pair of plaited Slings, from the tombs at Pachacamaeh, in Peru, 1847.

Drawing of a "Huacho," or Vase, from the same place, exhibiting a style of decoration with a strong resemblance to Egyptian.

(5) By JAMES TAIT, Gattonside, Melrose.

Small oval Seal of brass, with loop at the back, the face engraved with the Virgin crowned, having the Child in her left arm; underneath, a monk in adoration, and round the margin the inscription CULPIS HELIE PARCITO XPE P, apparently for CULPIS ELIE PARCITO CHRISTE PRECOR. The seal measures $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length by $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in breadth, and is of much interest as a personal seal, apparently of a monk of Melrose of thirteenth century.