

least of three. To Mr J. M. Gray, Curator of the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, I am indebted for the information regarding the miniature in the St Andrew; from the Lyon King of Arms, Mr J. Balfour Paul, I have received the description of the blazon of Pope Julius II. on the scabbard of the Sword of State; and from Dr Joseph Anderson, who has manifested the greatest interest throughout the enquiry, I have received such great assistance that any acknowledgment I can make seems utterly inadequate to express my indebtedness to him.

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MONDAY, 13th January 1890.

SIR ARTHUR MITCHELL, K.C.B., M.D., LL.D., Vice-  
President in the Chair.

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

Rev. GEOFFRY HILL, M.A., 22 Rutland Square.

JAMES H. W. LAING, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., C.M., 29 Luton Place.

DAVID MATTHEW WATSON, Bullionfield, Dundee.

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

(1) By R. N. INCHES (of HAMILTON & INCHES, Jewellers, 88 Princes Street).

Small Brass Seal of the Canongate—a Stag's Head with a Cross between the Antlers—SIC ITVR AD ASTRA.

(2) By Rev. GEORGE WILSON, Glenluce, Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot.

Spoon of Horn,  $16\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length, with ornamentation of impressed lines of squarish markings round the inside of the bowl.

(3) By A. SHOLTO DOUGLAS, F.S.A. Scot.

Ball of Sandstone, 3 inches diameter, irregularly rounded, with smooth surface, found at Birkhill, Muckart.

(4) By EDWARD LOVETT, Croydon.

Round-nosed Scraper of Flint,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch in length by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in breadth, mounted in a wooden handle  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, and copied from an example in use in Terra del Fuego, by the Ovas.

Mr Lovett gives the following explanation of the model:—"Amongst the objects recently shown in connection with an exhibition of Fuegians at the Royal Aquarium in London, are several arrows tipped with obsidian and even common bottle glass, which are said to have been made by these natives. The arrows are beautifully made and the obsidian and glass exquisitely chipped and flaked into the most delicate forms. Amongst them I observed an implement of very different form, namely a scraper, made also of glass, and tied on to a wooden handle in such a manner that in use it was evidently drawn over the skin towards the operator, instead of being pushed plane-fashion as in the case of the ivory-hafted scrapers of the Eskimo tribes. I was much struck with this implement, which was very crudely made and evidently intended for use in dressing the Guanaco skins which were almost the only covering these natives possessed. For some time I have been much interested in the Neolithic flint implement generally known as the "scraper," which is so abundant not only over the British Islands, but almost wherever stone implements are found, including even New Zealand, Japan, and South Africa. The scraper used by Eskimo tribes, mounted in a handle of Walrus ivory and pushed plane-fashion over the stretched skin, to clean it for drying and for use as clothing, &c., seemed to be the key, so to speak, by which we were able to understand the use to which the Neolithic implement was put, and the method of hafting and using it. But there are undoubtedly objections and difficulties in adopting this view generally, for most of our British scrapers are too rough and bulky at the end of the flint furthest from the cutting edge, whereas the Eskimo stones are trimmed and flaked all over the upper surface. But if we restore the typical Neolithic scraper upon the model of the Fuegian specimen (as I have done), we find that the roughness of the base of the flint is a positive advantage, and that a most serviceable and useful implement for dressing skins is very easily made. This form of scraper is in reality also known to the Eskimos,

for in my collection is a sort of oblong hollow bowl of Walrus ivory possessing a keen edge at either end, and this is used to dress skins, being also drawn towards the operator until the hollow is filled with the scraped-off fat. There is a specimen exactly similar to mine in the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art, Chambers Street. I consider that the broken scrapers so often met with support my view, for there is considerable leverage in using a scraper such as the one exhibited, and the broken specimens we find quite correspond to such a fracture as would result from the too rough usage of a skin dresser mounted in this way."

- (5) By CHARLES BROWNING, Prestwick, through WILLIAM STEVENSON.

Small Spear-head of Bronze,  $3\frac{5}{8}$  inches in length, with oval-shaped blade  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in length and  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch in breadth. It has had two loops on the socket now broken off, and a small hole has been pierced on one side of the socket below the loops. A portion of wood remains in the socket. The spear-head was found at Clayyard, in the Island of Arran.

Old Iron Key,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, found in the Churchyard of Ayr.  
Small Phial of Glass found at Ayr.

- (6) By W. LAMONT, Conlach, Killiecrankie.

Old Highland Horse-bit found on Ben-y-gloe, in Athole, Perthshire.

- (7) By Rev. THOMAS MACKENZIE, F.C. Manse, Taynult, Argyleshire.

Upper portion of a Cross of a bluish slaty stone, 32 inches in length by 24 inches in breadth, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in thickness. The shaft of the cross is  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches in breadth and the arms  $9\frac{3}{4}$  inches in width. The crucified figure is relieved by cutting in from the surface of the stone for some distance round the outlines. The feet, which have been crossed and fastened with one nail, in the manner of the period, are broken off, and the length of the figure as it now remains is 21 inches. The attitude is that of the later or 15th and 16th century represent-

ations, the body attenuated, the head inclined to the right, and the drapery reduced to a cincture. The face is beardless, the hair long and falling behind the shoulders, and the head crowned with the crown of thorns. This cross is said to have stood on a hillock adjoining the



Top of Stone Cross from Taynult (32 inches in length.)

present railway station of Taynult, and between the station and the present Post Office. The hillock, which is still called Tom-na-crois, has been partially cut through by the railway. The cross is said to have remained standing till some time in the early part of the last century, when it was broken and subsequently lost sight of until recently recovered by the Rev. Mr Mackenzie.

(8) By MISS DRUMMOND, 1 Royal Crescent.

Old Door Knockers from Blackfriars Wynd, and two small Note-books with jottings and pencil-sketches of antiquities, by the late James Drummond, R.S.A., F.S.A. Scot.

(9) By J. R. FINDLAY, of Aberlour, *Vice-President*.

Flint-flake Knife from near Benrinnes, Aberlour, Banffshire.

(10) By EDWIN BROCKHOLST LIVINGSTON, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

The Livingstons of Callander and their principal Cadets. A Family History. Privately printed. 4to, 1889.

(11) By ALEXANDER WALKER, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

Mary Queen of Scots: a Narrative and Defence, by an Elder of the Church of Scotland. 8vo, Aberdeen, 1889.

(12) By T. WATSON-GREIG, of Glencarse, F.S.A. Scot.

Catalogue of Antique and Historical Shoes, collected and exhibited by Joseph Box.

Old-fashioned Shoes—Supplement. Oblong folio, Edinburgh, 1889.

(13) By the MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

Chronica Rogeri de Hoveden, vol. iii.; Chronicon Henrici Knighton; Calendar of the Proceedings of the Committee for Compounding, &c., 1643–1660, part 1; Adæ Murimuth, Continuatio Chronicarum; Year-Books of Edward III., Years XIV. and XV.

(14) By JAMES CRUIKSHANK ROGER, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

Celticism a Myth. Second Edition, 1889.

(15) By Rev. GEORGE S. HENDRIE, M.A., the Author.

The Parish of Dalmellington; its History, Antiquities, &c. 12mo, Ayr, 1889.

(16) By W. J. KNOWLES, the Author.

On some Recent Finds in County Antrim. Reprint from the Journal of the Royal Historical and Archæological Society of Ireland.

There were exhibited :—

(1) By HUGH W. YOUNG, of Burghead, F.S.A. Scot.

Drawing, by Billings, of the ancient Bath at Burghead.

Bronze Spear-head,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, imperfect at the point.

Axe of Iron,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length by 4 inches in breadth, with circular haft-hole.

Large Bead of Variegated Glass.

Two Beads of Dark-blue Glass with Yellow Spirals.

Greek Imperial Coin of Nero struck at Corinth, found at Burghead.

(2) By J. BAKER, Rosemount, Ledbury.

Quadrangular Bell of Iron, coated with bronze, and riveted up the side, from Bishampton, Worcestershire. It retains the tongue, but the handle has been broken off and one of wood substituted, which is fastened by two large nails put through the top of the bell. Mr Baker says :—“ I discovered the bell a few miles from here, at Bosbury, at a farm-house where it had been thrown by for a long time. The owner told me that it was formerly used as ‘ the parson’s bell ’ at the parish church of Bishampton, Worcestershire, where his family had resided for over 200 years. He is now over seventy years of age, and he understood from his father that the bell came into his possession through his being churchwarden.”

The following Communications were read :—