

MONDAY, 8th January 1894.

GILBERT GOUDIE in the Chair.

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

(1) By J. CAMPBELL NOBLE, R.S.A., Abbeyhouse, Ayton.

Ancient Chessman, apparently of deer-horn, made in the form of a truncated cone  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches in height,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter at the base, and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches diameter at the top, with a knob (which has been broken off) in the centre of the top. The front part of the piece instead of being round is cut down to a flat section of about  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch from the top, and ornamented with small circles and central dots. The exterior surface



of the piece is divided into two bands by horizontal lines; the lower band is filled in with oblique parallel lines, the upper with chevrons of small circles and central dots; the top of the piece is covered by two concentric rows of circles with central dots. This curious and interesting piece was dug up in the graveyard at Coldingham, and is probably as early as 12th century.

Fig. 1. Urn found at Earnsheugh ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height).

Small bowl-shaped Urn (fig. 1), imperfect, measuring  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter across the mouth, and  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches across the bottom. It is quite unornamented, but has a kind of rude bevelling both on the outside and inside of the slightly everted lip. It was found in a cist at Earnsheugh, Coldingham.

- (2) By ANDREW URQUHART, Rosehall Public School, Sutherlandshire.

Stone Ball, with six projecting discs, found in digging a grave in the Achness Graveyard, Creich, Sutherlandshire.

- (3) By J. H. CUNNINGHAM, *Treasurer*.

Seven Arrow-heads of Flint, with barbs and stem, found before 1860 at Rigmoor, Gretna, Dumfriesshire.

Seven Flakes and fourteen Gun Flints of recent manufacture, from Brandon, Suffolk.

- (4) By SIR GEORGE REID, LL.D., *P.R.S.A.*

Pair of Thumbikins, the upper part of the apertures notched.

Tinderbox of Tinned Iron, with candlestick lid and two Steels or "Fleerishes" and a bundle of Spunks or Matches tipped with brimstone.

- (5) By ROBERT PRINGLE STUART, The Spa, Tunbridge Wells.

Hair of Prince Charles Edward, enclosed in a small gold locket, in form of an early Christian lamp. In a letter to the Secretary, dated St Andrews Day, 1893, Mr Stuart says :—" Herewith I enclose and transmit to you these three hairs of a lock of Prince Charles Edward's hair, which I have worn for very many years; and as I am now just 90 years of age, and should be very sorry if they were lost, so I transmit them to you with the request, the earnest entreaty and solicitation, that the Society will do me the honour to accept them, to be placed in their Museum. They are enclosed in a model, in gold, of a lamp of the early Christian time, found in the Catacomb of St Calixta at Rome which I purchased there many years since, thinking it an appropriate relic for the reception of the three hairs." In an accompanying memorandum he mentions that he received the hairs from Mr Nichols, whose mother was a granddaughter of Mrs Macdonald of Kingsburgh, to whom the lock from which they were taken was given by the Prince on the occasion of his being brought there for concealment by Flora Macdonald.

(6) By T. R. MARSHALL, Jeweller, 134 Princes Street.

Electrotype Cast of Facsimile of Celtic Brooch, from a Viking grave at Snaasen, North Trondheim, Norway.

(7) By Dr W. CRAMOND, Cullen.

Photographs of Beggars' Badges of the Parishes of Keith, Comrie, Boharm, Forfar, Collace, and Rothesay.

(8) By the PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, AND COUNCIL OF DUMFRIES, through PATRICK DUDGEON, of Cargen, F.S.A. Scot.

Two War-Scythes, part of the armament of the inhabitants of Dumfries in the time of the rebellion of 1715.

These formidable weapons are part of a number that were found in the Town House some time ago, and rescued by Mr Dudgeon from the lumber-room to which they had been consigned. Their probable origin is explained by the Rev. Peter Rae in his *History of the Rebellion of 1715*, when, in recounting the movements of that part of the Rebel Forces which had crossed the Firth of Forth and marched into England by way of Haddington, Duns, Kelso, Hawick, and Langholm, threatening Dumfries but passing it without an attack, for which, however, the inhabitants were fully prepared, he says:—"The Magistrates and Council, likewise considering that they had not arms for all the inhabitants who were fit for service, bought up 100 scyths, caused streight their docks, and fixed them sufficiently on shafts, delivering them to such of the inhabitants as had least skill of fire-arms, and added a certain number of these scythmen to every company, to be employed at the barricades and especially in the trenches, which were now carrying on with all expedition."

(9) By the DIRECTORS OF THE OBSERVATORY MUSEUM, Dumfries, through PATRICK DUDGEON, of Cargen, F.S.A. Scot.

Casts of three Sculptured Heads, excavated by Col. Short from the ruins of a monastery destroyed in the Mahommedan invasion at Naograon, in Yusufzae, near Peshawur.

(10) By the FACULTY OF ADVOCATES.

Catalogue of Advocates' Library. Supplementary volume, 4to, 1879.

(11) By Sir ALEXANDER MONCRIEFF, K.C.B.

The House of Moncrieff. By George Seton, Advocate. Privately printed, 4to, 1890.

(12) By ERSKINE BEVERIDGE, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

The Churchyard Memorials of Crail. Privately printed, 4to, 1893.

(13) By Sir JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., &c., the Author.

The Forgery of Antiquities. Reprint of a Lecture delivered at the Royal Institution.

There were also Exhibited :—

(1) By the QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER.

Fourteen Urns found in a Bronze Age Cemetery at Musselburgh. [See the Subsequent Communications by the Rev. George Lowe, B.D., and Dr Joseph Anderson.]

(2) By the Most Hon. the MARQUIS OF AILSA.

Flint Implement, slug-shaped, or like a slender Fabricator, broken at one end, but still  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches in length, slightly curved in the direction of its length, its under side being the flat surface of the flake, the upper side, worked to a more or less rounded ridge, becoming almost triangular towards the pointed end. The implement tapers from a width of  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch and thickness of  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch at the wider end to about  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch, or rather less, in both dimensions at the point, and is finely worked throughout. The point bears evidence at the apex of the triangle of considerable wear by friction or pressure, suggestive of its having possibly been used in forming the notches between the barbs and the stems of barbed arrow-heads. It was found in the field adjoining the Mound known as Shanter Knowe, near Kirkoswald,

Ayrshire, the opening of which is described by the Marquis of Ailsa in the last volume of the *Proceedings*, p. 413.

(4) By G. PELHAM BURN, Piteroy.

An "Adder Stone," being a Bead of bluish glass  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter, enamelled with yellow spirals. It was found on the Hill of Piteroy in 1803, by John Macdonald, who is said to have seen "a lump of adders writhing and tumbling over each other" on the very spot on which he subsequently found the bead. It is still used as a charm in cases of sheep bitten by adders.

The following communications were read :—