

MONDAY, 14th May 1894.

REGINALD MACLEOD, Vice-President, in the Chair.

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

WILLIAM ANDERSON, Arns Brae, New Kilpatrick.  
 JAMES GORDON CARTER, The Rotchell, Dalry.  
 Rev. HUGH JACKSON LAWLOR, B.D.  
 Col. GEORGE GLAS SANDEMAN, of Fonab, Perthshire.

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

- (1) By Miss HUTCHESON, Burnsyde, Fairlie, through R. C. GRAHAM, F.S.A. Scot.

Photograph of a Sculptured Stone found at Chapel House, near Fairlie Castle, Ayrshire. The following description of this interesting fragment is contributed by Miss Hutcheson :—

A sculptured stone of great interest is to be seen in the garden of the Free Church manse at Fairlie. This fragment—for such it is—is 4 feet 3 inches long by 15 inches wide, and the design consists of a human figure and two animals. The accompanying illustration (fig. 1), from a photograph by Mr Andrew Miller, Fairlie, gives a good idea of its character.

It comes from a farm called Chapel House, which existed until 1844 or 1845 on the lands of Kelburne, a little to the north of Fairlie Castle. Local tradition, as well as the name, points to there having formerly been a church at this place, though there are no records of it in the *Origines Parochiales*, nor is its site indicated in Pont's map. A fine old well, which now contributes to the Fairlie water-supply, is to be seen near the site of the Chapel House, and is said to have belonged to the chapel. An old woman in Fairlie remembers being set to work by her grandfather to remove what he called the foundations of a chapel

hard by the farm-house. What they could not manage to clear away the old grandfather blew up with gunpowder. The tradition, this informant told me, is that the chapel was built over the foundation of another chapel. An old ash-tree, which stands on the supposed site, still holds in the grasp of its roots the only other stone said by tradition to belong to the old church. There is no carving to be seen on this stone.

Chapel House is known to have been built about 1745 by John, second Earl of Glasgow, and given by him for life to a soldier—a native of



Fig. 1. Sculptured Stone found at Chapel House, Fairlie, Ayrshire.

Fairlie—who carried him when wounded from the field of Fontenoy. The house was probably built out of the stones of the old church, and the sculptured stone in question was used to form the lintel of a fireplace, in which position it was seen by my sister before the demolition of the house in 1845. When she saw it, it was thickly covered with blacklead. In '44 or '45 James, Earl of Glasgow, had the hedges, dykes, and farm buildings taken down, in order to place cattle on the land. The Rev. John Gemmel, D.D., since deceased, was the Free Church minister of Fairlie at that time, and he obtained leave to remove the stones of Chapel House for the building of the Free Church manse.

The sculptured stone was among those which were taken for this purpose. Dr Gemmel had intended to build it in over a door, but the stone was overlooked, and in 1849 it was placed in the manse garden, where it still remains.

(2) By Dr R. DE BRUS TROTTER, Perth.

Two Leaden Badges and Ten Communion Tokens, 1716-1843.

(3) By EDWARD GROVES, Lothian Road.

Penny and Edinburgh Plack of James IV., found at Humbie Wood Quarry, Aberdour.

(4) By ALEXANDER GRAY, Campbeltown.

Collection of Flint Chips, Flakes, and Cores, 150 in number, from the raised 30-foot beach at Campbeltown. [See the subsequent communication by Mr Gray.]

(5) By Rev. J. K. HEWISON, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

Bute in the Olden Time. Vol. I. 4to, Edinburgh, 1894.

(6) By JAMES M. MACBAIN, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

History of the Arbroath Public Library, 1797-1894. 12mo, Arbroath, 1894.

(7) By the TRUSTEES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Catalogue of English Coins in the British Museum. Anglo-Saxon Series. Vol. II. By H. A. Grueber and C. F. Keary. 8vo, 1893.

(8) By ALEXANDER GARDNER, the Publisher.

Rosneath, Past and Present. By William Charles Maughan. Sm. 4to, Paisley, 1893.

(9) By HENRY CHARLES LEA, Hon. Mem. S.A. Scot., the Author.

The Taxes of the Papal Penitentiary. The Absolution Formula of the Templars. Occult Compensation. Reprints from International Journal of Ethics, &c. 8vo.

(10) By the Baron R. DE BOUGLON, the Author.  
Les Reclus de Toulouse sous La Terreur. 8vo, Toulouse, 1893.

(11) By J. T. BROWN, F.S.A. Scot.  
Human Origins. By Samuel Laing. 8vo, London, 1893.

(12) By FRANK PEEL, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.  
The Spen Valley, Past and Present. Heckmondwike. 8vo, 1893.

(13) By WILLIAM MACKAY, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.  
History of Urquhart and Glenmoriston. 8vo, Inverness, 1894.

The following Purchases, comprising the articles acquired by the Purchase Committee for the Museum and Library during the session 30th November to 7th May 1894, were Exhibited :—

(1) From the Collection of the late Gourlay Steel, R.S.A. :—

Highland Belt, with brass studs and pendant, showing engraved ornamentation, from the West Highlands. The belt, which is 3 feet 9 inches in length, is divided into four sections of about 4 inches in length each, and a fifth of 22 inches, which are connected by links and studs of brass, as shown in the accompanying engraving (fig. 2).

Crucifix of Bronze, said to have been found in Islay.

(2) From the Collection of the Hon. Sir John Clerk of Penicuik, Baron of the Exchequer, and partly figured and described in Gordon's *Itinerarium Septentrionale* (Appendix, pp. 170–179, and Plate IV.), and partly in Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 157 :—

Two Bronze Bridle-bits and twenty-seven pieces of Harness Mountings of "Late Celtic" type, one enamelled, found in a moss at Middlebie, Annandale, in 1737.

Two broken portions of a Bronze Spear-Head, and a Ferrule of Bronze, found in a cairn in the West of Scotland before 1726.

Small polished Axe of veined Slate, found in a cairn in Midlothian before 1726.

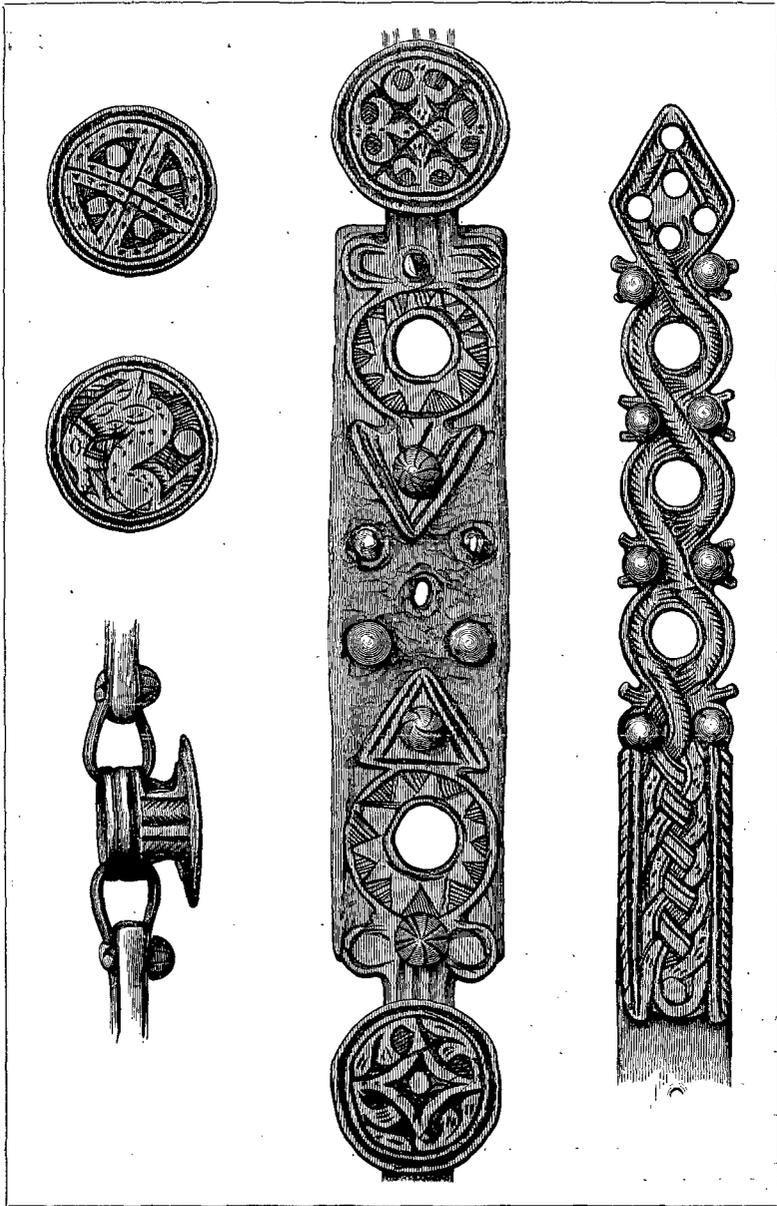


Fig. 2. Brass Mountings of Highland Belt.

Polished Stone Axe of greenish-yellow mottled stone, with polished shaft-hole, found in a cairn in Fife before 1726.

Two leaf-shaped Spear-Heads of Bronze, with rivet-holes in the sockets, one small Spear-Head, with loops on a long socket, and the broken part of a socketed Knife, found in different parts of Scotland before 1755.

Thin, oval, tanged Blade of Bronze, with a rivet-hole in the tang, found in a cairn in Galloway before 1726.

Two penannular Bracelets, two Rings and a Ferrule, and nine bow-shaped Fibulæ of Bronze.

Double-headed Eagle of Brass or Bronze, found on the Roman Wall before 1726.

Two Silver Finger-Rings, inscribed IHESVS and IHESVS NASAR, and Betrothal Ring, with hands clasped, inscribed IHESVS.

Small Jar of Earthenware, pierced with small round holes, found on the farm of Eastfield, Penicuik, in 1792, filled with Coins of Alexander III. and Edward I. and II.

(3) Spirally-twisted Finger-Ring of Bronze, found in a mound at Watten, Caithness.

(4) Stone Ball, with six projecting circular facets, and six intervening triangular facets, from Alness, Ross-shire.

(5) Octagonal Highland Brooch of silver, inlaid with niello, ornamented with figures of animals, foliage, and flowers, and bearing the inscription IHEN [for IHESVS NAZARENVS], found in Mull (figs. 3 and 4).

(6) Three collections of Flint Implements, from Culbin Sands.

(7) Egils Saga. Translated by the Rev. W. C. Green.

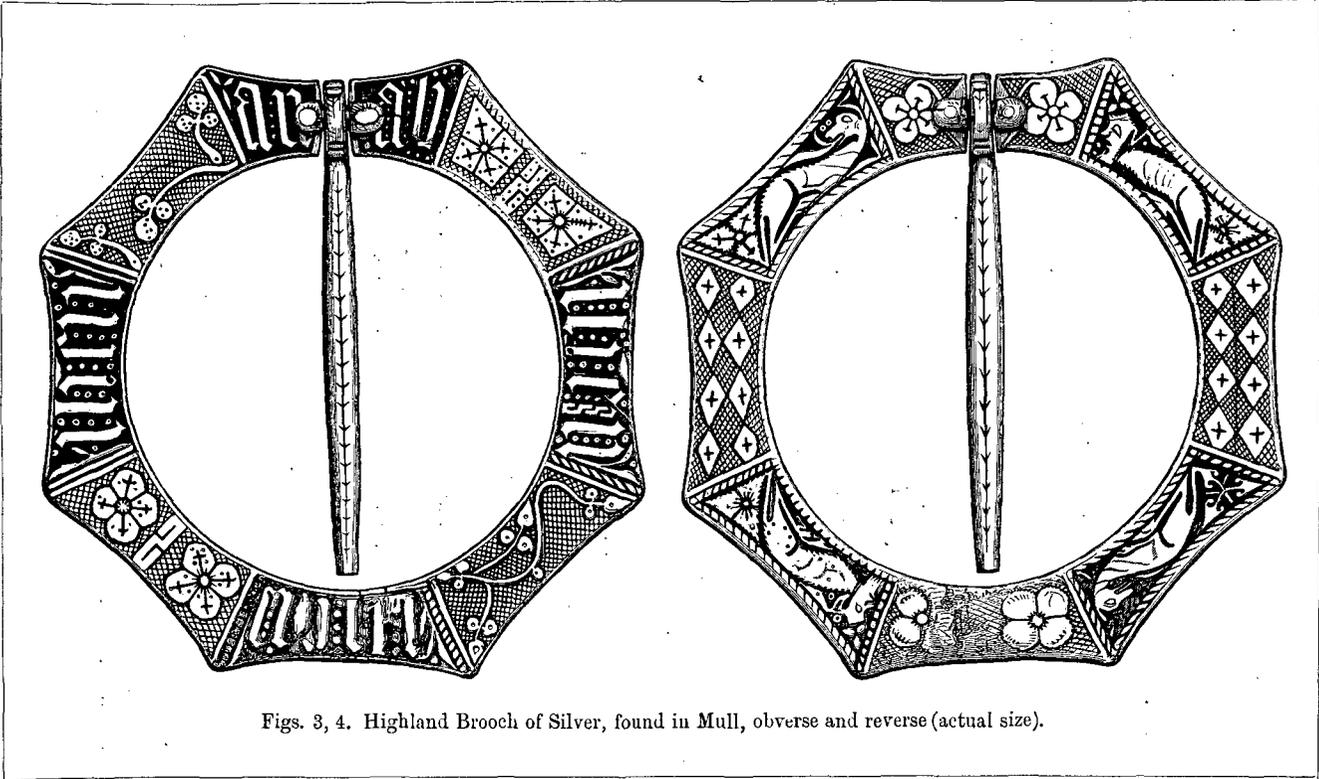
(8) Journal of the Association for Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead, 1889-92.

There were also Exhibited :—

1. By Miss HOWDEN, St Laurence House, Haddington, through  
J. FOWLER HISLOP, F.S.A. SCOT.

Gold Watch, said to have been given by George, fifth Earl of Wintoun, to an ancestor of the present possessor, 1715.

Stone Axe of diorite (fig. 5), of elegant shape and finely finished,



Figs. 3, 4. Highland Brooch of Silver, found in Mull, obverse and reverse (actual size).

7 inches in length,  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches in greatest breadth, and 1 inch in thickness through the shaft-hole, which is 1 inch in diameter and placed nearly in the centre of the implement. The cutting edge expands to a width of  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches, the expansion being somewhat greater to the one side than to the other. The butt end terminates in a flat cylindrical

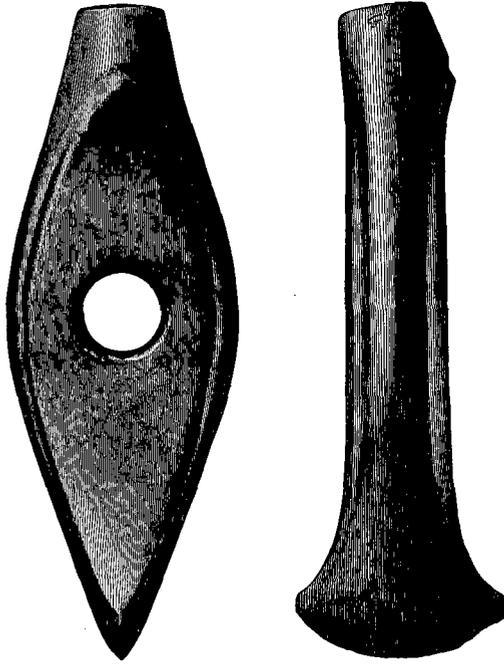


Fig. 5. Stone Axe from Longniddry (7 inches in length).

hammer-like ending. The two broadest faces of the implement are bordered by a marginal groove or sinking, which dies out towards the cutting edge, but crosses over and returns from about half an inch below the butt, whereon there is a slight projection on one of the faces to balance the greater expansion of the cutting edge towards that

face. From this marginal groove on the broader faces the sides of the implement swell out gradually towards the centre, being there well rounded, and the whole surface uniformly smoothed or polished. The shape is peculiar, but is merely a variety of the general form, of which examples are given by Sir John Evans in figs. 136-140 of *Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain*, being perforated axes with expanded cutting edge and hammer-ended butt, though these are all more hollowed on the faces. It was found by Robert Howden on the farm of Longniddry, East Lothian, about the year 1800. [This fine Stone Axe has since been presented to the Museum by Miss Howden.]

2. By JOHN HERDMAN, Davidson's Mains.

Collection of Articles from a refuse-heap or kitchen midden on Corstorphine Hill, including Shells, Bones, Bone Implements, Hammer Stones, Cup-marked Stones, Upper Stone of Grain Rubber or Saddle Quern, and fragments of Pottery.

Mr Herdman supplies the following notes of this refuse-heap:—

Previous to the finding of the specimens which I now exhibit, my attention had been attracted from time to time to the frequent occurrence of the shells of the common edible molluscs and bones of vertebrate animals in a fragmentary condition, scattered about the north-west end of the hill. By subsequent investigation, I found that the shell-mound which has been the source of these scattered remains is not now *in situ*, having been transferred to its present position as part of the tiring removed by the quarry workmen from the surface of the rock in the extension of their quarrying operations. Judging from the amount of debris now lying about, it may be inferred that the shell-heap was originally of considerable dimensions.

The following is a list of the relics which, after many careful and prolonged searches, I have succeeded in finding.

MOLLUSCA.—Periwinkle (*Littorina littorea*); Whelk (*Buccinum undatum*); Limpet (*Patella vulgaris*); Mussel (*Mytilus edulis*).

VERTEBRATA.—Many bone fragments, mostly indeterminable, some of birds, others of the larger ruminants.

BONE IMPLEMENT.—Fragment,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, of a long bone,

nearly a quarter of an inch in diameter, which has one end cut across in an oblique direction.

STONE IMPLEMENTS.—Anvil-Stone of red sandstone,  $8 \times 6$  inches, bearing on one face four cup-marks about 1 inch in diameter and half an inch deep, and on the other face a regularly scooped circular cavity 4 inches in diameter and about 2 inches in depth.

Nine Hammer-Stones, all water-worn pebbles, mostly of quartz or quartzite, of about 4 inches diameter, and bearing traces of abrasion by use round their edges or on their ends.

Grain Rubber or Upper Rubbing-Stone of a Saddle Quern of whinstone, oval in shape, measuring  $9\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and 2 inches in thickness, the grinding face worn smooth, the back rounded, slightly broken on one side.

Spindle Whorl of red sandstone,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter, with rounded edges, and a very narrow spindle-hole, not exceeding  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch in diameter.

POTTERY.—Fragment of coarse pottery, being about a fourth part of the flat bottom of a vessel which must have been about 6 inches in diameter at the base, and 1 inch in its least thickness, imperfectly fired, and black in the fracture, and not fashioned on the wheel.

Portion of the turned-over rim of a vessel, which must have been at least 9 inches diameter at the mouth. It is made of clay with an admixture of small stones, well fired, but not fashioned on the wheel.

3. By the UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS and the GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF ABERDEEN.

The Archery Medals of these Institutions.

[See the subsequent Paper by Alexander J. S. Brook.]

The following Communications were read :—