

MONDAY, 12th *February* 1900.

MR GILBERT GOUDIE in the Chair.

Before proceeding to the ordinary business :—

The meeting resolved to record its sense of the great loss the Society has sustained in the recent death of its President, The Marquess of Lothian. Elected as President of the Society in 1876, his Lordship held that office without intermission for nearly a quarter of a century, continuing during that long period to take a warm interest in all its affairs ; and to the influence which he exerted, and the sagacious advice he was ever ready to give, the present prosperous condition of the Society, as well as that of the National Museum under its charge, may in a great measure be ascribed.

In the latter part of Lord Lothian's Presidency, the value of his counsel and guidance was specially conspicuous in promoting the success of the long and arduous efforts of the Society to obtain from Government adequate accommodation for the Museum, which had far outgrown the space originally assigned to it in the Royal Institution ; and, subsequently, when that accommodation had been supplied by the generous gift to the nation by the late Mr John Ritchie Findlay of this spacious building, in obtaining the means to provide for the adequate exhibition of this Collection and for the maintenance of the increased staff. More recently the Society was again indebted to Lord Lothian for his services in securing an annual grant from the Treasury for purchases for the Museum and the Library attached to it ; and in successfully defending the claim of our National Museum to the first choice in the purchase of articles specially appertaining to Scotland.

But it was not only in the business of the Society that Lord Lothian's influence as an archæologist was beneficially exercised. He took an intelligent interest in the science of archæology, and he showed an example which it would be well that others should follow, in the

judicious, careful, and cautious manner in which he renovated and repaired the Abbey of Jedburgh, excavated the Roman remains at Oxnam, uncovered and marked out the foundations of the Abbey Church at Newbattle, and cleared away the modern obstructions that veiled or hid the remains of the Abbey buildings within the house.

The many important services rendered by Lord Lothian during his long tenure of office were all the more appreciated from his unflinching loyalty to the interests of the Society, and the frank and genial manner in which he discharged the duties of the Presidentship.

The meeting likewise resolved to record its great regret at the unexpected death of Dr James Macdonald, one of the most distinguished Fellows of the Society. Dr Macdonald showed the archæological bent of his mind at an early period of his busy professional career by undertaking, in 1860, the superintendence of the excavation of Burghhead on behalf of the Elgin Literary and Scientific Society, and by writing the admirable historical notice of the place and description of the excavations which appears in the fourth volume of our *Proceedings*. In 1874, when Rector of the Ayr Academy, Dr Macdonald became a Fellow of the Society, and was subsequently transferred to the Rectorship of the Kelvin-side Academy, on his retirement from which he had leisure to devote himself with greater ardour to antiquarian pursuits. In 1890 he became a member of the Council of the Society, from 1893 to 1896 he held the office of Vice-President, and afterwards, till his lamented death, acted as one of the Foreign Secretaries. In all these positions Dr Macdonald's sagacious counsel was highly valued by his colleagues, to whom he was also endeared by the charm of a singularly gentle and amiable disposition. Their appreciation of his extensive and accurate knowledge of Roman literature and antiquities in particular, was evidenced by his appointment to the Rhind Lectureship for 1897 on the Roman Occupation of Scotland, and it is to be hoped that the work founded on his course of lectures, upon which he had been engaged for some years, is sufficiently advanced for publication.

The Secretaries were instructed to forward copies of these resolutions

to The Marchioness of Lothian and to Mrs Macdonald, from whom the following replies have been received :—

NEWBATTLE ABBEY, 21st *February* 1900.

Sir,—I have received the copy of the Minute recording the feelings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland at the death of Lord Lothian.

I would ask you to assure the members of the Society that I have received most gratefully, and value most highly, this expression of the esteem in which they held Lord Lothian. I am very glad to remember the details of those services which Lord Lothian delighted, I know, to render to the cause for which the Society of Antiquaries labours ; and to possess the testimony of such a body to the manner in which he advanced the cause of Archeology generally. Such a record, so kindly made by your Society, shall always be gratefully cherished by myself and my family.—Believe me, faithfully yours,

VICTORIA A. LOTHIAN.

To D. Christison, Esq.

49 FOUNTAINHALL ROAD, EDINBURGH,
19th *February* 1900.

Dear Sir,—I am desired by my mother to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 16th inst., inclosing copy of Minute of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, with reference to my late father, Dr Macdonald. She begs you to convey her grateful thanks to the Society for the kindly and appreciative terms of their resolution.—Yours faithfully,

D. W. MACDONALD.

To D. Christison, Esq.

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

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, M.D., Lt.-Col. (retired), Army Medical Staff,
of Newton Dee, Murtle, Aberdeenshire.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE TAYLOR, Broad Street, Peterhead.

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

(1) By ROBERT SHIELLS, F.S.A. Scot., Neenah, Wisconsin, United States of America.

Indian Socketed Spear-head or Knife of native copper, 4½ inches in length by 1½ inches in breadth, from Neenah, Wisconsin.

Two Luckenbooth Brooches, three small Pendant Crosses (of the shape shown in fig. 1), a Circular Mounting with five included circles, and

eleven small Buckles, all cut out of thin sheet brass, found together in excavating an Indian mound at Kaukauna, Outagamie Co., State of Wisconsin.

Mr Shiells has supplied the facts for the following account of the locality and circumstances connected with the discovery of these curious

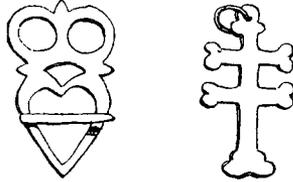


Fig. 1. Luckenbooth Brooch and Cross found in an Indian mound. (3.)

relics of the old intercourse between the British and the Indians. Kaukauna is on the Fox River, 23 miles W. of Green Bay, which is one of the very oldest settlements in North America, at the south end of a large bay of Lake Michigan and the mouth of the Fox River. It was the seat of a Jesuit Mission, and a depôt for the fur traders. The river was the highway to the Mississippi. Its sources are on the south side of the water-shed of Lake Superior. It runs in a southerly course to the city of Portage, where it turns easterly to the bay. The Wisconsin River pursues a similar course to Portage, where a slight water-shed deflects it westerly to the Mississippi. The two rivers come within three or four miles of each other and are now joined by a canal. The Indian traders used to take their canoes up the Fox River by Kaukauna and Neenah to Portage, carry them over the slight ridge, and go down the Wisconsin to Prairie du Chien on the Mississippi. Mr P. V. Lawson, ex-Mayor of Menasha, has written an account of the circumstances in which these Luckenbooth brooches, crosses, and other trade articles came to be buried in the Indian mounds on this route. The method of obtaining the friendship of the Indian tribes during the occupation of the French and English was by making presents to the savages. By lavish gift-making the British had the strong support of all the savage tribes of the north-west, even after

the treaty of 1789, and up to and all through the war of 1812. From memoranda found in the Canadian archives it appears that there were given to a chief from the upper country, among other items: "three hundred brooches, twelve pair ear-bobs." In 1814, in the official list of goods sent to Green Bay for distribution were "eighteen hundred and seventy-four brooches, twelve hundred and fifty ear-bobs." By means of such gifts nearly every tribe in the great north-west fought on the British side.

(2) By Mr ANDREW LAW, through Mr G. L. SCOTT ELLIOT.

Digging Stone of purplish steatite, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter, perforated by an aperture made from both sides, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter; and Perforated Disc of yellowish sandstone, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, both from Tanganyika, Central Africa.

Mr Scott Elliot sends the following account of the Digging Stone:—

Mr Andrew Law, for a long time stationed at Tanganyika in charge of the African Lakes Company's post there, and also subsequently in various places in British Central Africa in forts of the British South Africa Company, sent this to me through the kind offices of Captain Boileau, R.E. Mr Law stated that this stone was dug up, and was the most perfect that he had ever seen. The use of the stone was not known to the present inhabitants of the country, and Mr Law was himself not aware of the manner in which the Bushmen of the Kalahari use similar instruments. It seems probable that it is therefore a relic of the former occupation of this part of Africa by tribes which have now been driven into the extreme South by the advance southwards of natives allied to the Zulus. A stick pushed through the hole would, undoubtedly, be a good instrument for levering up large tubers and bulbs, which form a considerable part of the Bushmen's food.

(3) By Mr W. G. STEWART, Makarora, New Zealand.

Rudely-made Axe of jade, 4 inches in length by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in breadth and $\frac{3}{8}$ inches in thickness, from Makarora, Pembroke, New Zealand.

(4) By Mr ALEX. BELL, Gasworks, Dalkeith.

Stone Ball, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, found at Eldonhaugh, near Melville Castle; Stone Ball, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter, found near Straiton; and Perforated Stone Disc, rudely triangular in outline, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, found in Gala Water.

(5) By Dr A. P. AITKEN.

Fragments of a small Cinerary Urn, found at Leswalt, Wigtownshire.

(6) By Mr JAMES CAMERON, Marlee, Blairgowrie, through DAVID MACRITCHIE, F.S.A. Scot.

Three Arrow-heads and a Spear-head of chert, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, from Nebraska, U.S.A.

(7) By Mr JOHN BERTRAM.

Medal, in copper, of the Elgin Marbles, dedicated to George IV.

(8) By the Misses DRUMMOND, Royal Crescent.

Small Luckenbooth Brooch in gold, heart-shaped, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter, set with garnets.

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

Banner Pike-head, $25\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, found at Dalchosnie, Perthshire. The pike is four-edged and 10 inches long, with a knob at the base and straps riveted down the sides of the shaft, the globular heads of the rivets pierced with holes for the attachment of the banner.

(10) By F. G. HILTON PRICE.

A Catalogue of the Egyptian Antiquities in the possession of F. G. Hilton Price. 4to. 1897.

(11) By C. SANFORD TERRY, the Author.

Civil War Papers. Extract from *Archæologia Æliana*.

(12) By Col. JAMES ALLARDYCE, LL.D.

The Strachans of Glenkindie, 1357-1726. 4to. Printed for private circulation.

(13) By JAMES CURLE, *Librarian*.

Das La Tène Grabfeld von Langugest, bei Bilin in Böhmen, von Robert Ritter von Weinzierl. 4to. 1899.

There were Exhibited :—

(1) By WILLIAM BUCHAN, F.S.A. Scot.

Bronze Scabbard-Tip of Late-Celtic type, found on Glencotho Farm, Peeblesshire. [See the subsequent paper by Mr Buchan.]

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

Seal (impression) of James Sharpe, Archbishop of St Andrews.