

MONDAY, 12th April 1880.

REV. THOMAS MACLAUCHLAN, LL.D., Vice-President, in the Chair.

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

JOHN H. BAXTER, Esq. of Gilston, Largo.
 GEORGE H. B. HAY, Esq., Hayfield, Lerwick.
 JOHN KIRSOP, Esq., 6 Queen's Crescent, Glasgow.

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

(1.) By the TRUSTEES of the late DAVID LAING, LL.D., F.S.A. Scot.

Gordon of Rothiemay's View of Edinburgh. An impression of the Original Engraving, by De Witt.

(2.) By THOMAS CHAPMAN, Jun., Esq. F.S.A. Scot.

A set of "Napier's Bones" in Parchment Case. These are small quadrangular rods, measuring $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of a side, which were formerly used for arithmetical calculations, and are said to have been invented by John Napier of Merchiston. The use of these mechanical aids to save the labour of calculation was superseded by Napier's subsequent invention of logarithms, and the "Bones," as they were called, are now only curiosities of a past age.

(3.) By WILLIAM FORBES, Esq., *Foreign Secretary*.

Cross, of Wrought Iron, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, having an equal-armed cross 3 inches in length on the top of the shaft, which is also 3 inches in length, and at the other end of the shaft a flat expansion an inch and a half square, surrounded with an engraved border, and bearing the five punctures

corresponding to the five crosses or "five wounds" usually imprinted on altar slabs. This cross is precisely similar in form and nearly similar in size to one already in the Museum from Abyssinia. It is said to be an ecclesiastical implement used in the administration of the Eucharist.

(4.) By ROBERT CARFRAE, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

Flat Powder-horn, 13 inches in length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, the open end mounted with lead, and one of the flat sides richly engraved with geometrical patterns in panels within a border of interlaced work.

(5.) By Mr ROBERT GELLATLY, Lochec, through Allan Mathewson, Esq., Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot.

Old Leister or Eel Spear of iron, three-pronged, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, found near Lochec.

(6.) By ALLAN MATHEWSON, Esq., Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot., Dundee.

Collection of implements of flint, and articles of brass and iron, including flint scrapers, rude and imperfect arrow-heads, and a great variety of articles in brass, such as portions of thin sheet brass scarcely thicker than paper, rivets or fasteners of the same, nails made of sheet brass conically rolled together, bits of brooches and brooch tongues, buckles and buckle tongues, pins, needles, &c., along with iron articles, chiefly fish-hooks, and fragments of pottery and pieces of the crucibles in which the metal has been melted, all as described in Mr Mathewson's "Notes on the Age of the Settlements on the Sands of Culbin," printed in the Proceedings, vol. xii. p. 502.

(7.) By ALEXANDER CRAWFORD LAMB, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., Dundee.

The Dundee Register of Merchants and Trades, with all the Public Offices, &c., for 1783. Reprint, privately printed in fac-simile from the only copy known, in Mr Lamb's possession.

(8.) By JOHN STURROCK, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., Dundee.

Pair of large Fetterlocks or Bilboa Irons, consisting of a bar of iron 2 inches thick and 18 inches long, with sliding loops or fetters.

(9.) By ANDREW KERR, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

Candlestick Tinder-box of tinned iron, and three Flints and Steels.
Two Pocket Tinder-boxes with their Steels.

(10.) By Mr WILLIAM KINNEAR.

Candlestick Tinder-box of tinned iron, and Steel.

(11.) By JOHN HENRY PARKER, C.B., Hon. Mem. S.A. Scot., the Author.

The Primitive Fortifications of Rome. 8vo. 1878.

The Archæology of Rome—The Colosseum. 8vo. 1876.

The Archæology of Rome—The Aqueducts. 8vo. 1876.

Forum Romanum et Magnum. 8vo. 1879.

The Twelve Egyptian Obelisks at Rome. 8vo. 1879.

Plan of Ancient Rome. 8vo. 1879.

The Tombs in and near Rome. 8vo. 1878.

Church and Altar Decorations in Rome. 8vo. 1878.

The Catacombs in Rome. 8vo. 1877.

(12.) By FRANCIS ABBOTT, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

Orchesography, or the Art of Dancing, with the figures. By John Weaver. London. 4to. 1706.

Dactyliothea Smithiana. 2 vols. folio. Venice. 1767.

° (13.) By J. H. RIVETT CARNAC, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

Archæological Notes on Ancient Sculpturings on Rocks in Kumaon, India. 8vo. Pp. 38. Illustrated.

Prehistoric Remains in Central India. 8vo. Pp. 16. Illustrated.

Rough Notes on the Snake Symbol in India. 8vo. Pp. 14. Illustrated.

Descriptions of Stone Carvings, collected in a tour through the Doab, from Cawnpore to Manipuri. 8vo. Pp. 4. Illustrated.

There were also exhibited :—

(1.) By JOHN STURROCK, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

Jet Necklace and Urn, found in a Cist at Balcalk, Tealing, Forfarshire.

Polished Celt of Flint, found at Newton-Affleck, Monikie, Forfarshire.

Small Flint Celt from the same locality.

Chisel-shaped Celt of Flint from Forfarshire.

Oval-shaped Knife of Flint, polished, from Fordoun Kincardineshire.

Finely formed Arrow-head of Flint, of large size, from Wardneuk, Carmyllie, Forfarshire, and two Arrow-heads from Fordoun and Ellon.

[See the subsequent communication by Mr Sturrock.]

(2.) By JAMES CRUIKSHANK ROGER, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

Drawing by the late Mr Charles Roger of Dundee, showing both sides of a Crescent-shaped Bronze Plate dug up at Laws, Monifieth, in 1796, bearing two of the Symbols of the Sculptured Stones, and the remains of an Inscription in Runes.

[See the subsequent communication by Mr Roger.]

(3.) By JOHN KIRSOP, Esq., Glasgow.

Two Carved Wooden Implements from South Australia. They are flat, oblong pieces of hard wood shaped like the boomerang, but not curved; one is 15 inches in length and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in width, the other 10 inches in length and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in width. Both are slightly twisted from the centre in opposite directions. They are ornamented with concentric circles and connecting bands rudely incised.

(4.) By FRANCIS MOFFAT, Esq., Craigbeck.

Three Leadens Vessels, found in a moss at Craigbeck, Moffat. These

vessels are of sheet lead, like stewpans, with flat bottoms and perpendicular sides. They have had loops of iron fastened to the rims apparently for the purpose of attaching loop handles. They are of different sizes, the largest being about 14 inches diameter and 7 inches deep and the smallest 10 inches diameter and 5 inches deep. Their use is unknown.

The following Communications were read :—