

MONDAY, 10th April 1882.

R. W. COCHRAN-PATRICK, LL.D., M.P., Vice-President,
in the Chair.

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

DAVID CHRISTISON, M.D., 40 Moray Place.
WILLIAM HAWLEY, 56 Queen Street.
ALEXANDER HUTCHISON, Architect, Broughtly Ferry.
ALEXANDER LAING, S.S.C., Glenord, Spylaw Road.

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

(1.) By Rev. WILLIAM DUKE, M.A., F.S.A. Scot., Minister of St.
Vigeans.

Stone Ball of hornblendic schist, 3 inches in greatest diameter,
having eight projecting knobs arranged round its circumference. It is
broken on one side, but parts of five of the projecting discs remain. It
was found in digging close by the wall of the church tower at St.
Vigeans, Forfarshire.

(2.) By ANDREW KERR, Architect, F.S.A. Scot.

Polished Celt of indurated claystone, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$
inches across the face, found in a fox-earth at Achallater, Braemar.

(3.) By ROBERT SCOT SKIRVING.

Flat Celt of bronze, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length and 3 inches across the face,
found on the farm of Camptown, East Lothian.

Oblong Stone Implement of micaceous sandstone, shaped somewhat
like a whetstone, perforated by a small hole in the centre of one end,
found on the farm of Camptown, East-Lothian. [See the subsequent
Communication of Mr. Scot Skirving.]

(4.) By THOMAS CHAPMAN, jun., F.S.A. Scot.

Weaver's Rubbing Stone of micaceous claystone shaped like a stone celt, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches broad at the wide end and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the narrow end, with a uniform thickness of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, from Ireland.

Tinderbox of tin, with candlestick lid, from the south of England.

(5.) By J. METHUEN, Dunforth, Trinity.

Small Fragment of brown glazed Pottery, with ornamented surface, found in the Culbin Sands, Elginshire.

(6.) By HEW MORRISON, F.S.A. Scot., Brechin.

Small oblong Bead of Spar, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length, found in an ancient dun at Torrisdale, Sutherlandshire. Mr. Morrison gives the following account of the circumstances in which the bead was found:—

“Torrisdale is situated at the mouth of the river Borgie, and on its western side. There are several duns in its neighbourhood, using the word in its popular sense. The first of these, beginning at the sea-coast, was Dun Thorasdal, from which Dun Brahan, on the opposite side of the river and some distance farther up, is visible. I may mention that in the *Proceedings* of the Society, 1866–1868, Mr. Horsburgh refers to this dun as Dun Richard. No one ever called it so, and its name has always been Dun Bhrahan or Brahan. Mr. Horsburgh's informant may have been misled by the name of a spot in the neighbourhood called *Pol riasgidh*, i.e. the barren hollow or rank-grass hollow. Dun riasgidh would be soon transformed by Saxon ears to Dun Richard. The next to Dun Brahan is Carn Mean Leod, which is now nothing but a rude cairn of boulders. There are, however, traces of a rude fortification on the slope on which it stood, and at the foot of a large boulder in this rude work was found this bead. In my younger days I have seen several arrow-heads of flint, which were religiously consigned to the nearest loch or buried out of sight as instruments of evil, because they were reputed to be used by the fairies in shooting cattle. Even so late as 1866 or 1867

I saw a cow which was said to have been killed by the fairies with these weapons, and when I pointed out to the owner of the animal that her death had been caused by rolling over, and her long horns penetrating the ground and keeping her in a position from which she could not rise, I was told that that was the common way in which the cows fall when struck by the arrows of the *shithich* or elf-bolts."

(7.) By ROBERT CHALMERS, Superintendent of H.M. Customs, Wigtown.

Article of Baked Clay, somewhat resembling a small crucible, found near a circular fort at Balfron, Kirkcinner, Wigtownshire.

(8.) By MRS. M'FADYEAN, Kilchattan, Colonsay.

Wooden Beater, 16 inches in length, for milling or "waulking" home-made cloth, from Colonsay.

(9.) By DONALD M'LEAN, Scalasaig, Colonsay.

Large wooden Wheel, 5 inches diameter, with a hook of wire for twisting "imps" for fishing lines, from Colonsay.

(10.) By DONALD G. M'NEILL, Lower Kilchattan, Colonsay.

Thrashing Flail, from Colonsay.

(11.) By A. SHOLTO DOUGLAS, F.S.A. Scot, through W. FETTES DOUGLAS, P.R.S.A.

Large ornamented wooden Salt-cellar, Ale-Cap in the form of an ancient war-ship, round wooden Cap, and small painted wooden Cup shaped like a wine glass, also the fragments of a large Vessel of steatite, from Oddi, in Hardanger, Norway. The vessel is now reconstructed, and is basin-shaped, measuring 21 inches in diameter and 9 inches in depth.

(12.) By J. DOVE WILSON, Sheriff-Substitute, Aberdeen.

South Carolina Note of Seven Dollars, 1779.

(13.) By CHARLES A. HIRSCHFELDE, Toronto, Canada.

Thirteen Photographs of Stone Implements, &c., in the archæological collection of the Donor.

(14.) By B. H. DIXON, Consul-General of the Netherlands, Toronto, Canada.

Three Photographs of Arms and Armour in the collection of the Donor, and a work entitled *The Book of Common Prayer*, &c. (12mo, Toronto, 1881).

(15.) By ROBERT MACKAY SMITH, F.S.A. Scot.

Biblia, thad er öll heilög Ritning utlögd a Norrænu, med Formalum Doct. Martini Lutheri. Prentad a Holum af Jone Jons Syne, 1584.

This Bible was obtained from the pastor of Reykholt, in August 1858, by Mr Mackay Smith, on his visit to the Bath of Snorri Sturleson, which is close to the parsonage. It is the first edition of the Bible printed in Icelandic, and is usually known as Gudbrand's Bible, because it was a translation from the German of Luther's version by Gudbrand Thorlakson, Bishop of Holum, in the north of Iceland. It was printed in the bishop's own manse, partly by his own hands, the press being his private property, and the capital letters and woodcuts which adorn its pages being his own handiwork. The date of this edition is 1584; the second or Thorlak's Bible, also in a single volume, is dated 1644; and the third or Stein's Bible, in two volumes, 1728. All three editions, but the first especially, have been long in demand for European Libraries on account of their mediæval binding and typography, and have become so scarce as to command a high price when a solitary copy finds its way into the market.

(16.) By J. A. DE RYK, Leyden, Holland.

Dutch translation of the Sentence passed on Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, printed in 1586. The only copy known. Also an Engraved Portrait of Queen Mary on the title page of a Dutch Tragedy printed in 1646.

(17.) By THOMAS J. GELLIBRAND, Esq., London.

Holograph Letter of Sir Walter Scott to Sir Samuel Toller.

There were also exhibited—

(1.) By G. H. THOMS, Sheriff of Caithness, Orkney, and Shetland,
F.S.A. Scot.

Brass Matrix of a Seal with defaced inscription, and bearing a shield of arms having some resemblance to that of the Sutherlands of Duffus, probably of sixteenth or seventeenth century, found at Lerwick, Shetland.

(2.) By Mr. HARROWER, Culross, through Rev. A. W. HALLEN,
F.S.A. Scot, Alloa.

Portions of Red Deer Horns of great size, said to have been found at Culross Abbey.

The Rev. Mr. Hallen states, in a note accompanying the horns, that about thirty years ago Mr. Harrower got them from a grave that was being dug a few yards from the western end of Culross Abbey Church. The soil had not been disturbed for many years, and more than a barrowful of the horns were got. Many of the pieces have been cut with a saw, and are portions of horns of very unusual size. The soil in which they were found was mixed with ashes.

(3.) By THE QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER IN
EXCHEQUER FOR SCOTLAND.

Hoard of Gold and Silver Coins found by Peter Murdoch, Shepherd, at Over Black Craigs, New Cumnock, Ayrshire. [See the subsequent Communication by Mr George Sim, Curator of Coins.]