enough, but no marks were to be traced on its upper surface, and to make the matter certain it was raised to allow the under side to be examined. No marks of any kind, however, were discovered. If this were the original Carrick Stone, it must have been re-dressed and all traces of the inscription erased.

After some inquiry, I succeeded in disentangling the confused traditions of the two stones. The cup-marked stone is more generally known as the 'Standing Stone' or the 'Roman Altar,' and it is the one which is associated by tradition with King Robert the Bruce, and sometimes confused also with the original Carrick Stone, which no longer exists, so far as I could make out. The site of the Cove-nanter's Stone is about half a mile from the place where the cup-marked stone stands. Carrickstone Farm is mentioned in a parchment deed dated 1401, which makes the Covenanter's legend all the more puzzling.

Monday, 10th May 1897.

JAMES MACDONALD, LL.D., Vice-President, in the Chair.

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

Rev. ARCHIBALD ALLAN, Minister of Channelkirk.

ROBERT SHIELLS, Banker, Neenah, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

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

(1) By J. G. BAXTER, Gilston, Colinsburgh, Fife. Oval Disc of stone, 3½ by 2¼ inches, with shallow, flat-bottomed hollow in the centre, found in draining at Gilston.

(2) By ARTHUR YOUNG. Part of a Wooden, Comb-like Implement, having a single row of
twenty-three flat brass teeth, like short, pointless knife-blades inserted by tangs, found in the Garroch Burn, Glenkens, Kirkcudbrightshire.

(3) By John Bruce, F.S.A. Scot.
Highland Brooch of brass (fig. 1), 4 inches in diameter, ornamented on obverse with interlaced work in triangular spaces, and figures of animals placed back to back in oval spaces, the reverse plain, but bordered with bands of herring-bone work, found in Titwood Bog, Pollokshaws.

(4) By John Shedden Dobie, F.S.A. Scot.
(5) By the **Numismatic Society.**


(6) By the **Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society.**


(7) By the **Shropshire Archaeological Society.**


(8) By the **Somersetshire Archaeological Society.**


(9) By the **Surrey Archaeological Society.**

Collections of the Surrey Archaeological Society. Vol. xiii. 8vo.

(10) By the **Sussex Archaeological Society.**

Sussex Archaeological Collections. Vol. xi. 8vo.

(11) By the **Wiltshire Archaeological Society.**


(12) By the **Chester Archaeological Society.**

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

(13) By the Essex Archaeological Society.

(14) By the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.

(15) By the Associated Architectural Societies.

(16) By the Geological Society of Edinburgh.

(17) By the Edinburgh Architectural Association.

(18) By Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., M.P., F.S.A. Scot., the Author.
Robert the Bruce and the Struggle for Scottish Independence. 8vo; London and New York, 1897.

(19) By William Stevenson, Leith.

The following Purchases—Articles acquired by the Purchase Committee for the Museum and Library during the session 30th November to 30th April 1897—were Exhibited:—
Luckenbooth Brooch of silver (figs. 2, 3), enriched with settings of paste, from Obbe, Harris, Island of Lewis.

Carved Distaff, 33½ inches in length, from Harris, Island of Lewis, resembling those figured in the *Proceedings*, vol. xii. p. 309.

Jacobite Quaich of wooden staves, bound with hoops of cane, 4½ inches diameter, having a circular silver plate let into the bottom on the inside, on which is engraved the initials J. R. with a crown above and the date 1692 below; the upper surfaces of the handles are also mounted with triangular plates of silver bearing the initials B. H.

Small Bronze Dagger-blade of the thin triangular variety, found in a cist at Letham Quarry, near Perth. [See the previous Communication by Mr F. R. Coles, p. 183.]

Penannular Armlet of gold, measuring 2½ inches diameter, with very slightly expanded ends, formed of a beaten rod ½ inch thick, and weighing 636 grains, ploughed up on the farm of Briglands, Fossoway, Kinross-shire.

Flanged Axe of bronze, 4½ inches in length by 2½ inches in width across the cutting face, and having crescentic hollows on both sides underneath the stop-ridge, found near Largs, Ayrshire.

Axe of granitic stone, 6½ inches in length by 2¼ inches across the cutting face, broken at the butt-end, from Clachan, North Uist.

Small Circular Silver Brooch, 1¼ inch in diameter, with faintly engraved ornament of triangles, filled with lines parallel to one side, from Waternish, Skye.

A Pouring of Bronze, found in a mound near Fort-William.
DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

Pair of Stirrups of brass, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width,

Fig. 4. Stirrup of brass, one of a pair found in Dundee. (½.)

with nearly circular foot-rests, found in Dundee. One is here shown (fig. 4) from a drawing by Mr Alex. Hutcheson, F.S.A. Scot.

Fig. 5. Straight-edged Saw of flint, from Kippit, Dolphinton. (½.)

Fig. 6. Hollow-faced Saw of flint, from Culbin Sands.

Two Arrow-heads of flint, with barbs and stem; two Saws of flint, one being straight-edged and finely serrated (fig. 5), measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.
in length by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in breadth, the other slightly curved and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length; Stone Axes, viz.—(1) of clay slate, $5\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{2}{3}$ inches, (2) of greenstone, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $\frac{2}{3}$ inches, imperfect at the butt, (3) roughly made Axe of greenstone, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $\frac{2}{3}$ inches, three broken Axes; a Whorl of dark-coloured shale, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter; and Flint flakes and Scrapers,—all found on the farm of Kippit, Dolphinton.

Collections of Flint Implements from Culbin Sands, Elginshire; Golspie Links, Sutherlandshire; and Tan-nadice, Forfarshire. The collection from Culbin Sands includes the hollow-faced Saw shown as fig. 6.

Fig. 7. Carved Wooden Spindle (fig. 7), 8 inches in length, ornamented with interlaced work, from Kilmuir, Skye.

Earthenware Money-jar or Purley-pig, found full of gold coins of 16th century at Perth. It is a small globose vessel of reddish earthenware, unglazed, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches in height and 3\(\frac{3}{4}\) inches in diameter, having a flat bottom, and a circular knob at top. It was found, on 29th Dec. 1896, by a little girl aged 5 years, who was playing on a heap of rubbish which had been carted from the excavation for the foundation of the new Post Office, High Street, and deposited on a vacant piece of ground beside her father's house on the Edinburgh road. After playing with it for a time, she rolled it against a stone and broke it, scattering the contents. What was recovered of them consisted of the following gold coins:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coin Details</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John of Portugal</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis I. of France (1515-1547)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louis XII. of France (1465-1515)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain (1474-1516)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Money-jar (fig. 7) is shown in the accompanying illustration, and along with it another (fig. 8), of brown glazed earthenware, which
was recently found in excavating for the foundation of the new Municipal Buildings, Edinburgh, on the west side of Exchange Square, and which is exhibited to the Society by the kindness of Bailie Dunlop. Jamieson defines a purlie-pig as a circular vessel of crockery, which has no opening save a slit in the top, but he gives no indication of the antiquity of the custom.

There were Exhibited:

Curious cup- and ring-marked Boulder of sandstone, found at Gallowhill, parish of Cargill, Perthshire. [See the subsequent Communication by Rev. G. C. Baxter.]

Fragments of an Urn of drinking-cup type, finely ornamented, found in a cist near Gallanach, Oban.

Silver Tankard, found in an ancient structure in the parish of Canisbay, Caithness.

Mr Corner gives the following account of the tankard, and of the circumstances in which it was found:

"The silver tankard (fig. 9) was given me by my friend Alexander Mitchell, M.D., and he obtained it from the original finder when residing in Caithness. The discoverer stated that he found it in a 'Pict's House' near John o' Groats, in the parish of Canisbay. The finder did not consider the vessel of any value, nor did Dr Mitchell for some time
notice that it was of silver, but kept it because of the crudeness of art
and workmanship shown in its manufacture. Dr Mitchell also tells me
that these 'Picts' houses' have been used from time to time as places
of refuge, and for hiding, smuggling, and the like, so that things found
therein are often of much later date than the structures themselves.

"The tankard is of hammered silver, and made up of four separate
pieces, viz., the body, the bottom-piece, the rim, and the handle. It is 4½
inches high, 3½ inches diameter at the mouth and 3½ at bottom: it weighs
9 oz. 10 dwts. troy. The rim band is ornamented by two incised lines,
having between them a central circle, slightly elevated above its edges.
Its upper edge is bevelled towards the cavity; near the handle it is
broken, and partially separated from the body-piece, probably at the
junction of the band. The body-piece is sutured down one side, the
handle being inclosed in the suture. This suture leaves a rough,
slightly elevated ridge on the surface, which has been filed down by a
rough instrument: the striae remain distinctly. It is ornamented above
and below by a series of seven incised lines passing completely round.
They are roughly cut, and irregular incisions are to be seen where the
tool of the workman slipped. In both sets of lines will be seen a series
of little pits or depressions: the edges of the pits are in places broader
than the lines,—the explanation I think being, that the operator first
marked out the lines by pits and then joined them by incisions. The
bottom-piece is circular, with its edges turned up so as to embrace the
body-piece, which is thus inserted into it. The turned-up portion is in-
cised by two less regular lines than those mentioned above: there are no
pits, and the incisions often overlap. The handle is curved, and of a C
shape of a 3⁄8 inch broad band, and is ornamented by two sets of incisions,
very irregular in character. The vessel holds a little over a pint of
water. I have failed in finding any notice of any similar specimen, but I
consider it of a more recent date than the 'Pict's House' in which it was
found. But what age or by whom made I have no evidence to show."

Mr. Alexander J. S. Brook, F.S.A. Scot., of Messrs Brook & Son,
goldsmiths to Her Majesty the Queen, 87 George Street, has been kind
enough to examine the tankard. He says—

"The quality of the silver in the tankard is 9 oz. 8 dwt. 12 gs. to the
lb. troy. This is very coarse, as 11 oz. is the old Scottish standard, and 11 oz. 2 dwt. the modern standard. As to the date, it is very difficult to form an opinion. I should think, from several indications about its make, that it is the work of a coppersmith of one of the small Scottish burghs."