

MONDAY, 13th February 1911.

THE HON. LORD GUTHRIE, Vice-President, in the Chair.

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

PETER JEFFREY MACKIE of Glenreasdale, Corraith, Symington, Ayrshire.
FRANK A. B. PRESTON, Architect, Ardwell, 16 Waverley Park, Shawlands, Glasgow.
A. K. STEWART, Chemist, 4 Midmar Avenue.

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

(1) By ALEXANDER SINCLAIR, Brabstermire, Mey, Caithness.

Loom-weight of grey sandstone, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{8}$ in breadth, with a groove round it near one end, from the Broch of Brabstermire.

(2) By ALEXR. O. CURLE, Secretary.

Vessel of rough sandstone, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $6\frac{1}{4}$ in breadth and $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in depth, with oval cavity $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in breadth and $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in depth, flat in the bottom, from the Broch of Gunn's Hillock or Brunt Ha', near the manse of Bruan, Caithness.

(3) By PETER M'KENZIE, Tormore, Arran, through J. A. BALFOUR, F.S.A. Scot.

Fragment of an Urn, a terminal Plate of a jet Necklace ornamented with six triangles of punctulations, and twenty-one Beads of jet, from a cist at Tormore, Arran.

(4) By J. GRAHAM CALLANDER, F.S.A. Scot.

A quantity of charred Wheat, fragments of the clay Vessel in which it was contained, and six Hammer-stones, from the Culbin Sands, Morayshire. (See the previous paper by Mr Graham Callander.)

(5) By the CARRON COMPANY, through their Secretary, Mr ARCHIBALD G. BROWN.

Roman Altar found at Nether Croy in the end of the eighteenth or beginning of the nineteenth century. It had been long preserved at Nether Croy House, and was latterly removed by the late Sir Thomas Brodie to Carron House, near Falkirk, for safe preservation, but after his death it had been forgotten until Dr George Macdonald recently inspected it, and, calling attention to its interest, induced the Directors of the Carron Company to present it to the National Museum. It is broken near the base at one corner, but is otherwise in good preservation, standing rather more than 3 feet in height, and bearing on its front face a dedicatory inscription to the Nymphs by a vexillation of the Sixth Legion under Fabius Liberalis. It is described and illustrated in *Caledonia Romana*, p. 342, and plate xiii. fig. 7, and in Dr George Macdonald's *Roman Wall*, p. 341.

(6) By ALEXANDER WOOD INGLIS, F.S.A. Scot.

Home-made Chair of plain wood, with high concave back, rounded at the top, and the frame filled in with plaited straw of bent-grass, 4 feet 3 inches in height and 2 feet 3 inches in width, from Shetland.

(7) By JOHN C. GUY, F.S.A. Scot., Sheriff-Substitute of the Lothians.

Framed Engraving of William Tytler, Vice-President of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, engraved for *The Bee*, and published by J. Anderson, 1793.

(8) By J. MALCOLM, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

The Parish of Monifieth in Ancient and Modern Times. Large paper copy. 1910.

(9) By CHARLES B. BOOG WATSON, F.S.A. Scot.

Views of Melrose Abbey, printed for W. H. Lizars. 1832.

Edinburgh Fugitive Pieces. By William Creech. 8vo. 1791.

A Compendious History of the Church of Scotland. By John Brown, Minister of the Gospel in Haddington. 8vo. Glasgow, 1784.

Life of the Hon. Col. James Gardiner. By P. Doddridge, D.D. 12mo. Edinburgh, 1801.

Eikon Basilike—the Pourtracture of His Sacred Majestie in his Solitude and Sufferings. Printed in the year 1649. 16mo.

An old Navigator's Rule, of boxwood, now disused.

(10) By GEORGE G. NAPIER, the Author.

The Burial of Lady John Scott, Authoress of "Annie Laurie." Illustrated. Privately printed. 1900.

There were also Exhibited :—

(1) By Col. A. BECHER, St Andrews.

A Stone Cup (fig. 1), bowl-shaped, with slightly projecting and flattish handle on one side, pierced by a small circular hole. The bowl of the cup measures $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter at the brim and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height exteriorly, while the exterior diameter of the bottom is 3 inches. The interior diameter is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, the thickness of the rim is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and the depth of the bowl inside rather less than 2 inches. The sides have a considerable vertical convexity on the exterior, and are ornamented by a border of two parallel lines below the lip and two above the bottom, and in the space between the upper and lower borders there is an irregular pattern of incised lines, all

very rudely executed. The cup was found in January 1911 in the process of trenching the grounds of a house which Col. Becher was building at Howbury, on the north side of the Kinness Burn, St Andrews. In the course of the diggings, remains of what were considered to be the foundations of early dwellings were met with. Dr Hay Fleming and Mr Alexr. Hutcheson, F.S.A. Scot., Broughty Ferry, paid a visit to the place a few days afterwards, but found the indications of early constructions too indefinite to warrant conclusions as to their age or purpose. The cup, however, is one of a well-known

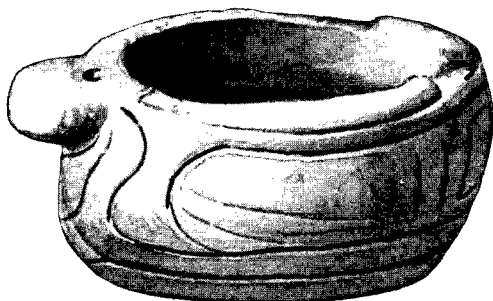


Fig. 1. Stone Cup found at Howbury, St Andrews. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

class, represented in the Museum by a large number of examples, several of which have been found in the brochs of Northern Scotland, and in circumstances which assign them to the Iron Age.

(2) By JAMES M'NAUGHT, Forester, Lochnaw, Wigtownshire.

A Bronze Flanged Axe, found in the river Dee, near Hensol, and an ornamented Whorl of sandstone, from Lochnaw.

(3) By Rev. D. G. BARRON, F.S.A. Scot.

Carved Vessel of dark micaceous sandstone (fig. 2), $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches square externally at the top, tapering to a bottom of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches square.

It has had projections from the middle of each of its four sides, two of which, opposite to each other, still remain, the other two being broken off. The cavity in the top measures 4 inches square, and is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in depth, with sloping sides, roughly cut. The two

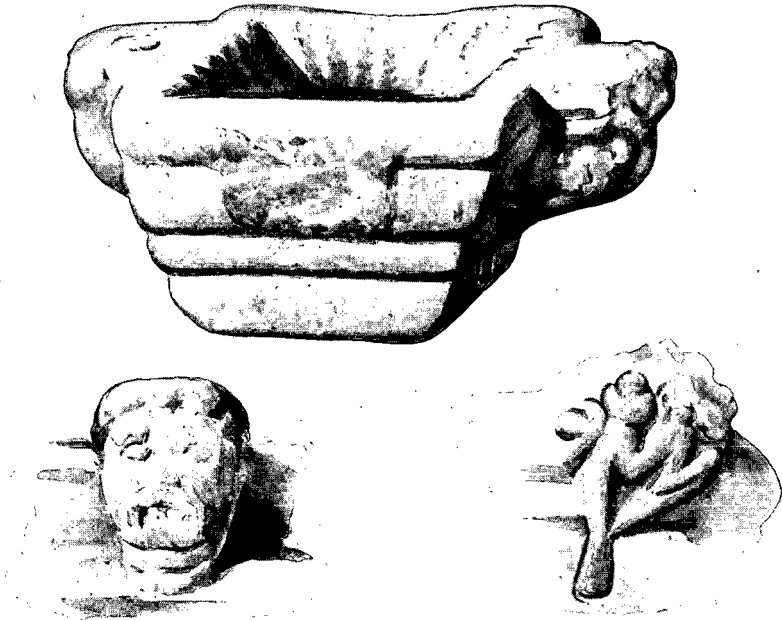


Fig. 2. Carved Stone Vessel from Dunottar Castle.

projections, which are flat and plain on the top, are carved on the under sides, as shown on the accompanying illustration. It was found in Dunottar Castle.

The following Communications were read :—