

II.

AN INVENTORY OF OBJECTS OF ROMAN AND PROVINCIAL ROMAN ORIGIN FOUND ON SITES IN SCOTLAND NOT DEFINITELY ASSOCIATED WITH ROMAN CONSTRUCTIONS. BY JAMES CURLE, LL.D., F.S.A.Scot., F.S.A.

I. INTRODUCTORY.

The Roman occupation of Caledonia was never very secure, nor was it of long duration. No towns sprang up under its shelter. The villas and farms common in Southern Britain are absent. There are no traces of any buildings beyond those required for the occupation of a military force. The area covered by the Roman operations was considerable in extent, and for a time at least these operations must have profoundly affected the country. Tacitus, the chief Roman writer who attempts to present a record of a military campaign in Caledonia, for a moment lifts the curtain on the marches and the battles of Agricola, but though he conveys to us a knowledge of the struggle, as regards details he leaves us little the wiser. The accounts given by Dio and Herodian of the expedition of Severus are little better than romances.

Archaeology has done much to supplement the meagre facts which we can glean from literary sources indicating the extent to which Roman civilisation influenced Caledonia. It has gathered information from the excavation of Roman military constructions, the forts which held the Antonine Vallum or the lines of communication, the camps which sheltered the armies on the march. It has brought together the inscriptions and the relics that the troops left behind.

The line of the Roman advance from the South, crossing the Cheviots and passing through Newstead, on to Inveresk and the shores of the Forth, is plain. While the exact route taken by the western road through Birrens and by Annandale and Clydesdale past Castledykes to the northern isthmus is less certain, there can be little doubt that it existed. The line of the Antonine Vallum with its forts has been defined. North of the Forth and Clyde the forts and the marching camps have been traced through Perthshire on to Angus and Kincardine, and even as far north as Aberdeenshire.

Since 1885, when the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland undertook the excavation of Birrens, fourteen Roman forts have been examined, and planned more or less completely. Sir George Macdonald's studies of the Antonine Vallum have greatly extended our knowledge of its

construction. The collection of relics has largely increased. We have, as it were, recovered the skeleton of the occupation. It must be admitted, however, that the impression of men living and moving which comes when we find ourselves in touch with their personal belongings—arms, tools, or objects of daily use—is too often wanting. Except at Newstead, and perhaps at Bar Hill, where apparently circumstances led to hurried evacuation, the troops have left little behind them. On the other hand, there exists a number of objects, products of Italian or provincial Roman workshops, which have been found in Scotland on sites not definitely associated with Roman constructions, and from these we may glean some knowledge of the course of trade or the repercussions of the Roman invasion. Many such relics are preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, and the records of finds are scattered through the long series of volumes of the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*,¹ or in other publications. One purpose of this paper is to compile an inventory of these objects and to facilitate reference to the articles that deal with them.

In the inventory which is appended, the occurrence of Roman finds on ninety-six sites in Scotland is recorded.²

Few of these objects came from Italy; most of them are provincial—products of Gaul, of the Rhineland, or of Britain. They are widely distributed over the country, though, as might be expected, the more important finds come from the area south of the Antonine Vallum, more accessible along the roads leading from the Great Wall, or by shipping. North of the Vallum the finds are most numerous in the eastern counties—at some time or other the scene of military operations. The fact that finds so often occur at no great distance from the coast makes it clear that seaborne traffic played a large part in their distribution. Certain of the relics described may have been found where left behind by Roman troops, but it is evident from the nature of the sites from which they have been recovered that a large proportion had undoubtedly drifted into native hands. In five instances these come from caves, all of them on the coast, and so widely apart as the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, Fife, and Moray. In eight they appear to be associated with lake-dwellings in South-western Scotland. In six they are from earth-houses (underground dwellings), all with one exception in the county of Angus; in twelve from brochs, the stone towers which form so typical an archaeological feature of Northern Scotland, and of the Orkneys and Shetland, and of which a few rare examples have

¹ The *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* are referred to as *Proc.*

² The numbers in the inventory run from 1 to 92, but four numbers have been duplicated.

been noted in the Lowlands. In ten the association is with native forts, hilltop sites surrounded by lines of fortification which served as places of defence or villages; in four, with kitchen-middens; in six, with interments. In three instances there is association with objects which are obviously of native origin. Lastly, in forty-two instances the finds were sporadic, unconnected with remains of native objects or constructions, but even among these there are not a few which occur so far from Roman sites or lines of communication that at the time the objects were concealed or lost they must have been in native keeping.

As regards the geographical distribution, fifty-seven of the finds come from the counties south of the Vallum, and thirty-nine from counties north of that line. The details are as follows:—

Counties South of the Vallum.

Midlothian, 6; West Lothian, 3; East Lothian, 5; Berwick, 4; Roxburgh, 7; Selkirk, 2; Peebles, 3; Dumfries, 4; Kirkcudbright, 5; Wigtown, 4; Ayr, 6; Lanark, 7; Renfrew, 1.

Counties North of the Vallum.

Fife, 4; Stirling, 2; Argyll, 3; Perth, 1; Angus, 7; Aberdeen, 3; Moray, 4; Sutherland, 2; Caithness, 4; Orkney, 5; Ross and Cromarty, 1; Inverness, 3.

The majority of the entries in the inventory refer to pottery, which is more widely distributed than any other provincial Roman product; next in order of numbers come the bronze vessels, which are not infrequent, but on the whole the area over which these have been found is less extensive. Glass, too, is noted—generally it is extremely fragmentary, though the fragments are sufficient to indicate the class of vessels which drifted into Caledonia during the Roman period.

Iron tools present considerable difficulty. At Newstead such tools as the dolabra were typically Roman; on the other hand, there were others which did not differ materially from those found on native sites. It is quite evident, for example, that the lake-dwellers in Ayrshire were accustomed to tools and were skilled in their use, and their tools may have been made locally from native patterns. The only important finds of iron tools and metal work, however, have been made in the country south of the Antonine Wall, which was more freely permeated by Roman influence than the north. It seems probable that among these finds we have not only the product of the native smith but also imported material, and, therefore, they have been included.

Brooches are dealt with, though the great majority of these must emanate from native workshops. They are typical products of the time, and, if one may judge from their presence in the forts, they must have come north with the Roman troops, and, indeed, comparatively few of them have been found at any great distance from the occupied area.

The inventory also embraces a few miscellaneous objects which do not belong to any of the foregoing categories. It has not been thought necessary to deal in any detail with the silver hoard found at Traprain, as that has been fully treated in Mr A. O. Curle's *Treasure of Traprain*; nor to include coins, as Sir George Macdonald has already published exhaustive lists of all the coins found in Scotland, whether on Roman or on native sites, that have been brought to his notice.¹ In view, however, of their bearing on the chronology of Roman products found, and in order to define the limits of the period during which Roman products were circulating in Caledonia, one or two finds made in recent years call for mention. In the table appended to Sir George Macdonald's first paper he gives a series of Imperial coins found on Roman sites, beginning with Augustus and ending with Commodus. There is no reason to suppose that any of these coins were in circulation in Caledonia before the expedition of Agricola in A.D. 80. We do not know with any certainty when the Agricolan occupation came to an end. It probably lasted up to the accession of Trajan in A.D. 98, possibly even until well on in that Emperor's reign. But we know that the reoccupation of Caledonia in the reign of Pius, and the erection of the Vallum between the Firths of Forth and Clyde, took place about A.D. 142, and the termination of the series of coins found on Roman sites indicates that the country was evacuated shortly after the accession of Commodus about A.D. 180. The period of more or less settled occupation is thus defined, while the evidence obtained at Newstead has made it possible to distinguish the pottery and other objects which came North in the first or early second century from those which belong to the Antonine period.

In the third century we have the historical fact of the expedition of Severus in A.D. 207. We know nothing of the route followed by his armies, nor can we identify a single fort which he constructed. But his coins, with those of Caracalla and Geta, occur in considerable numbers at Cramond on the shores of the Firth of Forth, and it seems possible that he transported his troops thither by sea, and that Cramond formed the base of his operations. On no other Roman fort in Scotland, excavated or unexcavated, is there any trace of the coins of Severus and his family, although coins of this Emperor are recorded

¹ *Proc.*, vols. lii. p. 203, and lviii. p. 325.

from hoards which have come to light in the counties of Fife, Kinross, and Kincardine. The contact with Caledonia established in his reign must have been of short duration, and in any case can hardly have lasted long after his death in A.D. 211.

After the expedition of Severus there is no evidence of any attempt to re-establish Roman supremacy north of the wall of Hadrian. The country had been finally abandoned, and yet coins of the later third and fourth centuries from time to time come to light, indicating that some connection with the South was still maintained, and that Roman products must have filtered across the frontier, or have been carried by adventurous traders round the coast. We can, as yet, identify little that they left behind them, but we may feel sure that the coins did not come alone. We have definite proof that this was the case at Traprain, where we have a series of coins illustrating the contact of the native population with Roman civilisation over a comparatively long period. The coins divide themselves into two groups. The earlier, which must have reached Traprain during the occupation of Caledonia in the first and second centuries, consists of twenty coins, beginning with a legionary denarius of Mark Antony, and includes issues of Nero, Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Pius, and the elder Faustina. The later, which consists of twenty-nine coins, begins in the middle of the third century, and ends with the fourth or early fifth century.

The coins are as follows:—

Gallienus	A.D. 253-268	2
Victorinus	263-267	1
Tetricus	267-273	1
Probus	276-281	1
Carausius	287-293	3
Allectus	293-296	1
Galerius Maximus	305-311	1
Constantine I.	306-337	2
Constantine II.	317-340	2
Magnentius	350-353	2
Valentinian I.	364-375	1
Valens	364-378	2
Valentinian II.	375-392	1
Honorius	395-423	2
Constantinian coins		2
Billon of Alexandria		1
Doubtful		
Theodosius	379-395	1
Arcadius	395-408	2
Fourth century		1
		—
		29
		—

It is important to note that with the exception of four coins, those of Valens, Valentinian II., and two of Honorius, found with the silver treasure, the coins at Traprain were all picked up singly.

The absence of any coins at Traprain minted during the period between the death of Pius and the accession of Gallienus suggests a temporary abandonment of the site, but the same scarcity of coins belonging to the early third century is noted by Sir George Macdonald in enumerating the finds from the whole of the Scottish area, and he points out that, while the absence of coins belonging to the first half of the third century might be regarded as significant of a period of prolonged unrest, issues belonging to this particular half-century are relatively scarce on Hadrian's Wall and in other parts of Southern Britain.

Three other comparatively recent finds of late coins on native sites may be mentioned here as showing that their currency was not confined to one area and that they travelled far. At the Sculptor's Cave, in Moray, Miss Benton found nine dating from the fourth century—Magnentius, Constantius Gallus, Constantius II., Constans, and Constantine II., struck between A.D. 337 and 354—together with 220 barbarous imitations of Roman fourth-century coins, some of which had clearly been used as ornaments. Again, during the excavation of an earth-house at Garry Lochdrach, Vallay Strand, North Uist, a second-brass coin of Constantius II. was found three feet below the surface. Lastly, at Balgreggan, Wigtownshire, in 1913 a jar was unearthed containing brass coins of Helena, Constantine the Great, Constantius, Constans, Magnentius, and Decentius—125 in all. The probable date of burial was about A.D. 354.

Wherever possible, an endeavour has been made to give some indication of the nature of the site and the objects found in association with Roman products. In a number of cases this could not be done, for too often, particularly in the case of the older finds, the records of the National Museum have only preserved the name of the place concerned, and sometimes only the district.

Both the National Museum and local collections contain other objects which belong to the period dealt with, but in the absence of any record of their provenance these have been excluded.

POTTERY.

Roman pottery accounts for 42 entries. In 21 instances these belong to the south of the Vallum; in 21 to the north. The majority of the finds are from sites lying at no great distance from the sea. They thus indicate traffic round the coast, moving along the shores of Galloway and Ayr, creeping up the Argyllshire lochs, and taking more adventurous

voyages to Uist and Lewis, or sailing northward from the Tyne, carrying Roman wares to the coasts of Lothian and Fife, trafficking with the native people in Angus or Moray or the broch-dwellers in Caithness, facing the perils of the Pentland Firth and reaching out to the Orkneys.

The most distinctive and the most widely distributed of the products of Roman kilns which found their way into Caledonia was Terra Sigillata or Samian ware. No doubt its bright colour made it attractive compared with the rough hand-made dishes of the natives. The coarser Roman wares must also have circulated, but records of their occurrence are much less numerous than those of Sigillata. The possession of Roman dishes, in any case, must have been a luxury, judging from the small number of the fragments which have been gathered from native sites other than Traprain.

The finds of pottery which can be associated with the Flavian occupation are few, and with one exception all come from the area south of the Vallum.

From the foundations of a crannog at Hyndford, near Lanark [No. 51],¹ there were gathered a considerable number of small pieces of Sigillata, trampled under foot and broken in pieces (fig. 64). Decorated bowls, including Type D. 29, as well as undecorated vessels, were represented. The presence of not less than twelve dishes of Sigillata and one small beaker of buff-coloured ware is certain. All of these vessels appear to be unmistakably of Flavian date. One of the decorated bowls probably came from the workshop of the potter Mommo, whose wares are found at Pompeii. The significance of this find is of importance. The dwellers in the Hyndford crannog must have come in touch with Roman wares during the Agricola occupation. Their settlement lay only about four and a half miles from the fort of Castledykes, near Carstairs, which is undoubtedly Roman, and from the Roman road which is believed to have led North through Annandale and Clydesdale. It might seem a safe assumption that the road was in existence before the end of the first century, and that the pottery which came to Hyndford was brought from the South along that route. But the excavation of Birrens further south, also on the line of the road, undertaken in 1895, did not reveal a single fragment assignable to the Flavian period. On the other hand, one piece of early Sigillata pottery has been identified among the scanty finds from the fort of Lyne in Peeblesshire. This fort lies isolated, and we do not know how it was connected with Central Scotland, or what roads reached it from the South. It is possible that it may have been a link in a chain which passed northward through

¹ The numbers in square brackets following references to sites correspond with those in the inventory. They also indicate the position of the finds on the map of Scotland which is appended.

Castledykes from Newstead after traversing the valleys of the Upper Tweed and Lyne Water.

Pottery of the first century is certainly present at Traprain [No. 13] (fig. 41), where the stamps of the potters Chresimus and Dagomarus indicate importations in the Flavian period. Altogether 130 fragments of Sigillata from this site are preserved in the National Museum, but the proportion of these that can be assigned to the first century is very small. The pottery of the Torwoodlee Broch [No. 26] is early. There is a fragment of the rim of the platter D. 15-17, three pieces of D. 18, and two small sherds from a cup, D. 33, together with some pieces of coarse ware, amber glass, and large blue glass bottles with reeded handles, accompanied by a coin of Vespasian. The piece of the rim of a bowl, D. 37 (fig. 1, no. 1), found at Dowalton Loch, Wigtownshire [No. 39], is Flavian, and the fragment of the cup D. 27, from the Borness Cave [No. 35], appears also to be early. It is curious to find a single early piece in the far North. A small fragment of a bowl, D. 29 (fig. 1, no. 2), was discovered in the Everley Broch on the east coast of Caithness [No. 80].

The larger proportion of the pottery found in Scotland, whether on Roman or on native sites, appears to belong to the second century. The names of three potters of this period occur on Sigillata at Traprain—Cinnamus, Albucianus, and Gatus or Catus—and there is a record of the stamp of Adiectus on a dish found at Inchgarvie in West Lothian [No. 6].

While no stamps other than those mentioned have been noted on native sites, it is evident that Sigillata found its way to many parts of Caledonia. Unfortunately, however, its presence is in several instances attested by little more than a single fragment, too small to enable us to distinguish its period or its provenance. On the south-west it occurs at the Mote of Mark, Kirkeudbrightshire [No. 38], and at Sandhead on Luce Bay [No. 40]. In the last of these the pottery was found in association with a burial. This appears to be the only instance as yet recorded of a cremated burial, in no way associated with a Roman site, with which Roman products had been deposited. Two Sigillata vessels had been laid with the ashes; only a portion of the rim of the larger of these, Type D. 37, remained, showing part of the ovolo border; of the other, which appears to have been of the Type D. 72, decorated with diamond-shaped incisions, there were several small pieces. This type of dish is uncommon in Scotland, and probably belongs to the latter half of the second century, but as it occurs both at Balmuildy and Castlecary, it does not indicate a date later than Commodus. So far we have no evidence of any Roman penetration

into this remote corner of Wigtownshire, but the whole circumstances of the burial—the vessels, the iron finger-ring set with its intaglio, and remains of iron weapons which accompanied them—point to an intruder from the sea, and to the cremation and burial of a Roman provincial.

Sigillata found its way to the dwellers in the Ayrshire crannogs; it occurs at Buston [No. 47], but the fragment is too small to be dated. At Lochspouts [No. 46] (fig. 1, no. 10), and at Lochlee [No. 45] it belongs to the second century, as it does at Aitnock [No. 42] and at Castlehill [No. 44], both native forts in the same county, where the pieces come from bowls of the later varieties of Type D. 18.

The find of a second-century Sigillata bowl in Glasgow [No. 49] must be noted. It is the only complete example from a non-Roman site that has survived, but as the line of the Antonine Wall runs only a short distance to the north, its presence offers no insoluble problem.

Of the finds from Argyll, the fragments found at Dunadd [No. 62] are too small to enable us to identify the vessels they came from. The piece of a decorated bowl, D. 37, from Ardifuair [No. 61] appears to be of second-century date (fig. 1, no. 11). The fragment recorded from Gallanach [No. 63] does not appear among the objects from this site in the National Museum.

In both of the instances where Sigillata has been noted in the Hebrides, the sites lie on the west coast, far out from the Roman occupied area. A single fragment was found in an earth-house at Bac Mhic Connain, Vallay, North Uist [No. 91]. A piece of the rim of a decorated bowl was picked up on Berie Sands, Traigh na Berie, Lewis [No. 89]. It had no doubt come from an earth-house, of which remains had been noted in the neighbourhood. Nothing seems to have been found on the west coast of Sutherland. "Its western half," as is noted in the *Inventory of Ancient Monuments* of that county, "from its mountainous and barren character is extremely unfavourable to the support of human life, and it need occasion no surprise that comparatively few traces of the occupation of prehistoric people are to be found in these unfertile districts."

From the Orkneys we have the record of a small fragment of Sigillata found in the East Broch, Island of Burray [No. 84], but the account gives no particulars. The Broch of Okstrow [No. 87] produced three pieces of a thick Sigillata bowl, Type D. 45, which show holes bored to mend it with leaden clasps. This bowl has an upright rim and usually a lion head mouthpiece. One of these lion heads was found at Traprain. This vessel is not represented at Newstead; it probably belongs to the latter part of the second century. From

the same broch came two pieces of an orange-red jar, and this orange-red pottery has also been found recently in the excavation of the Mid

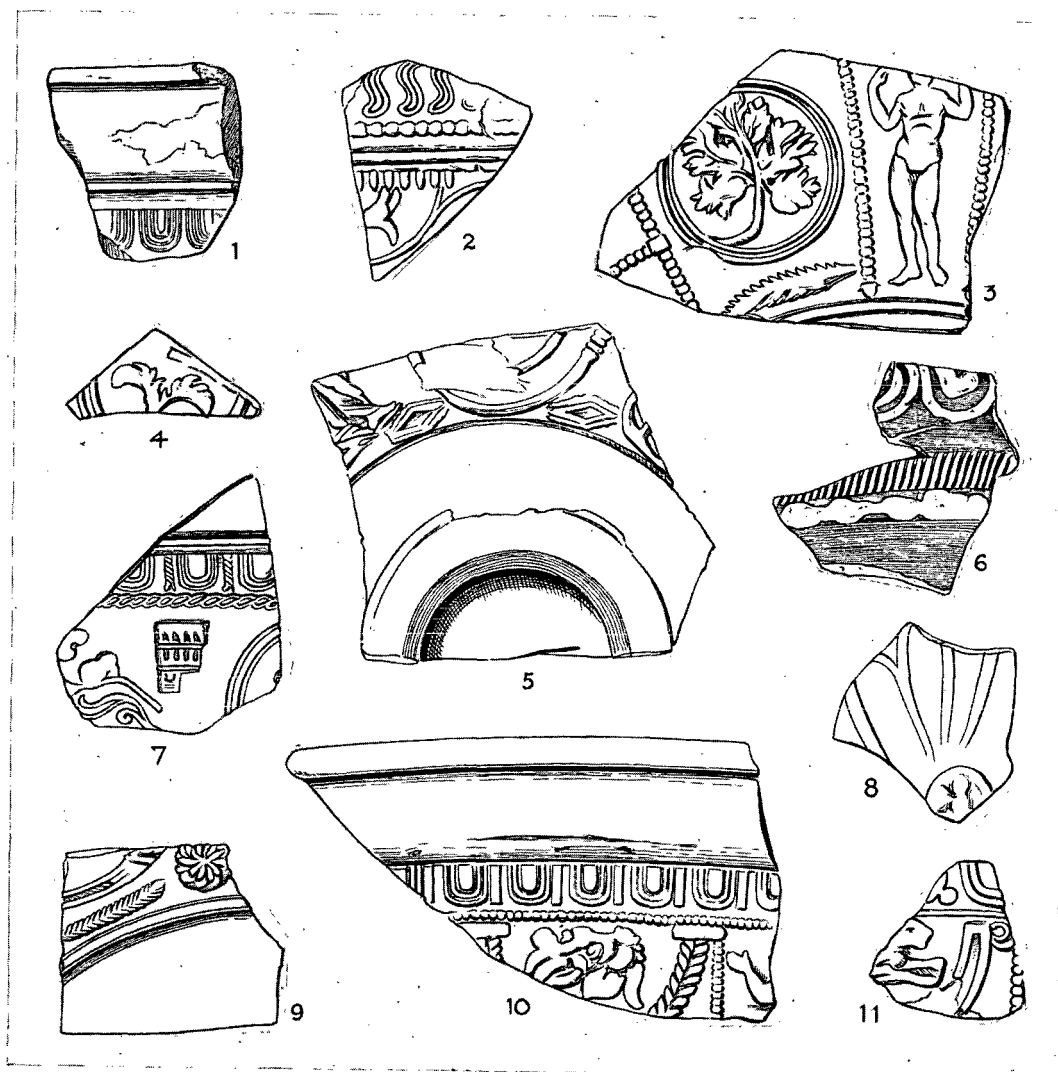


Fig. 1. Fragments of Pottery from various sites. (3.)

Howe Broch, Westness, Rousay [No. 86]. It seems probable that Roman trade had extended as far north as Orkney before the end of the second century, as denarii of Vespasian, Hadrian, and Pius, and two

coins of Crispina, were found in the outbuildings of the Broch of Lingrow.

Four Caithness brochs have produced Sigillata. The finds from the Everley Broch have already been indicated. At the Keiss Broch [No. 81] there were three fragments of decorated bowls, D. 37. The largest of these (fig. 1, no. 3), with its design arranged in panels and medallions, shows a single leaf placed upwards within a medallion and beneath it a navette-shaped ornament. In the panel on the right appears to be a figure of Venus. A second piece shows remains of large wreath decoration (fig. 1, no. 5). Both of these are evidently of the second century. A third piece is too much worn for identification. From this broch also came two pieces of a vase of thin white ware, covered with black slip and decorated with scrolls in a white engobe (fig. 1, no. 6). This appears to be Rhenish ware. It occurs in potters' kilns at Trier, where it is assigned to the third century.¹ It is also found at Wroxeter, where it is dated to the third or early fourth century. In the Road Broch at Keiss [No. 83] one small piece of a Sigillata bowl, D. 37, was found. The design is too fragmentary for identification.

From the Nybster Broch [No. 82] came a small piece, also of a bowl, D. 37 (fig. 1, no. 4), with part of a medallion, having what is possibly a double acanthus leaf in the centre—a common design, especially on East Gaulish pottery.

We have thus in this small group of Caithness brochs the evidence of Roman wares reaching the north of Scotland in the first century, and of the traffic which brought them being carried on as late as the third century.

Among the relics found in the Sculptor's Cave, Covesea, Moray [No. 75], were three much-worn pieces of rims of the bowl D. 37, and a fourth, also of a decorated bowl, its pattern indistinguishable, together with the rim of a polished wheel-made cooking-pot—all of second-century types.

So far there does not appear to be any record of Roman pottery from Aberdeenshire or Kincardine, but finds are recorded from five earth-houses in Angus. At West Grange of Conan, some five miles north-west of Arbroath [No. 71], pieces of an amphora were discovered. This is the most northerly point at which traces of this type of vessel have been noted. It is significant that the site lies near the coast. At Fithie [No. 66] the remains of a Lezoux bowl, D. 37, decorated with large medallions and panels in the style of Cinnamus, were found; and at Pitcur [No. 69], excavated in 1863, fragments of two Sigillata dishes (fig. 1, nos. 7 and 8),—both evidently Antonine.

From a second earth-house at Pitcur [No. 68], examined in 1878, a

¹ *Westdeutsche Zeitschrift*, vol. xv. p. 249, Pl. ix. fig. 6.

considerable portion of a large decorated bowl, D. 37 (fig. 66), of the second century, and fragments of two other bowls, were recovered.

Lastly, a find of Sigillata is recorded from an earth-house at Tealing, near Dundee [No. 70], and therefore within easy access from the Firth of Tay. Unfortunately, we have no more exact particulars of this find.

Fifeshire contributes three finds of Roman pottery. At Kinkell Cave, near St Andrews [No. 56], the excavators found the bottom of a Sigillata bowl (the shape is not recorded), with remains of a potter's stamp, as well as two pieces of pottery described as of ordinary reddish, rather thin Romano-British ware. At Constantine's Cave [No. 55], also on the coast, fragments described as of fairly fine red-surfaced Romano-British ware were found, and a great number of pieces of Roman amphoræ. Two of these were restored from the fragments, but the pieces indicated that there were probably three more of these vessels. On the handle of one was the stamp **PMSA**. Unfortunately, the relics found in these two caves, although deposited in a museum in St Andrews, can no longer be identified. At Largo Bay, on the shore of the Firth of Forth [No. 57], two pieces of a rather coarse ware resembling Sigillata were picked up. The glaze has disintegrated.

On the southern shore of the Firth of Forth, just at the mouth, we have the find of the neck and mouth of an amphora on the Ghegan rock at Seacliff, East Lothian [No. 11]. Pottery of second-century type occurs in the caves at Archerfield [No. 9], in the same county. A small piece of a decorated second-century bowl, D. 37 (fig. 1, no. 9), has been found recently at Granton Castle, on the shores of the Forth near Edinburgh [No. 3A]. A little higher up, finds of pottery have been made at Cramond, but that is undoubtedly a Roman site. The find, already referred to, of part of a dish having the stamp **ADIECTI·MA**, at Inchgarvie, in the parish of Dalmeny [No. 6], recorded in the *Statistical Account* (1791), carries the traffic line farther up the estuary towards the eastern end of the Vallum.

No find of Roman pottery is recorded from Berwickshire, but the recent excavation of a native fort at Camphouse, Edgerston, Roxburgh [No. 18], has brought to light pieces of at least three Sigillata dishes, including the late second-century cup Pudding Pan Rock, Type 3, and the rim of a black pan, which probably belongs to the same period. The presence of Roman pottery on this site may be accounted for by the fact that it lies at no great distance from the line of the Dere Street, which in Roman times formed the main line of communication with the South.

Lastly, among the comparatively few finds of pottery on inland sites may be mentioned the remains of amphoræ at the Broch of Bow, Midlothian [No. 1].

With the exception of the Keiss Broch in Caithness, Traprain [No. 13] is so far the only site in Scotland where pottery has been found which can be assigned to the third or fourth century. The quantity is considerable, and indicates a closer contact with the South than in the first century. The most characteristic import of this period is the Rhenish ware, both black and red, decorated with a white engobe. This has not been found among the sherds gathered from any of the fort sites in Scotland. There is also orange-red Sigillata, which can be identified as a late product of Rheinzabern. From the south of Britain come examples of Castor ware and red ware coated with pink slip, to which parallels can be found at Sandford, Oxfordshire, and Ashley Rails, New Forest. From the north of England there are blue-grey bowls, and fragments of large vessels of the same colour, with countersunk handles, products of the potteries at Crambeck, in Yorkshire, which were spreading their output widely over the north of England in the fourth century, and with these there are fragments of black-pitted ware, which is common in the late signal-stations on the Yorkshire coast.

TERRA-COTTA.

From the Broch of Dun an Iardhard, in the Isle of Skye [No. 92], comes a strange object, of terra-cotta (fig. 2), which may find a place here. It appears to represent a bale of goods securely corded. In Scotland it is unique, and I have not been able to find any other example elsewhere. The Countess Vincent Baillet de Latour, who carried out the excavation of the broch, states that it was found almost on the rock at the very lowest excavation level. Associated as it is with a primitive structure, and in the position in which it lay, it must be assigned to a comparatively early period, but it shows a skill in modelling which was beyond that of the native potters whose handicraft comes to light in the brochs. It was only in Italy or in the provincial world in the early centuries of our era that terra-cottas were being produced, and we are probably on safe ground in regarding it as Roman. Among the beads found was one of flat opaque yellow paste, a type which occurred at Traprain, and also in a necklace taken from a cist in Dalmeny Park in 1915, which includes among the beads strung upon it a piece of the hollow rim of a light grey-green Roman glass vessel. Such beads, though probably of native manufacture, have been found on native sites associated with Roman products. One can but speculate as to the origin of this curious find. The output of objects modelled in terra-cotta in the Roman provinces must have been large. Figures of the gods, children's toys, votive shrines and offerings came from Gaul and from

the Rhine. Many seem to have been made in Cologne, and the ex-votos were of various forms. It seems not improbable that the terra-cotta from Dun an Iardhard was carried by some trader adventuring among

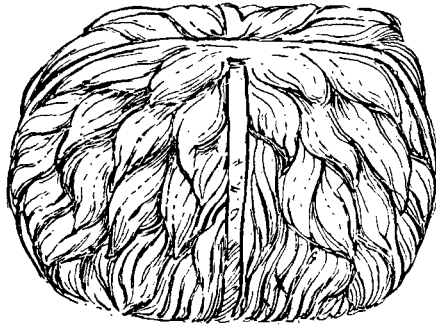


Fig. 2 a. Terra-cotta, Dun an Iardhard, Skye (side view). (1.)

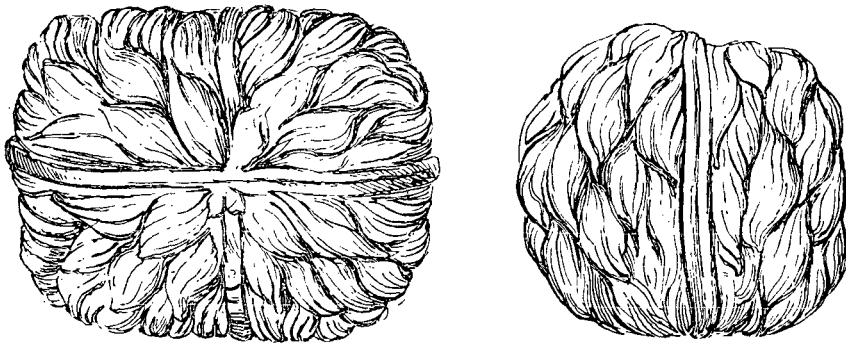


Fig. 2 b. Terra-cotta, Dun an Iardhard, Skye (top and end views). (1.)

the western isles; to be laid on the shrine of his protecting deity as an earnest of better things should the voyage bring fortune.

GLASS.

Roman glass came into Caledonia, though the finds are less numerous than those of pottery. Among the most characteristic importations were the large bottles of blue or green colour, with reeded handles. These are met with at Torwoodlee, Selkirkshire; at Castlehill Fort, Ayrshire; at Constantine's Cave, Fife; and at Traprain. A bottle of this class was found at Newstead¹ in Pit 15, in association with first-century pottery, but such things were no doubt in fashion for a considerable time. At Torwoodlee, where again there is association with first-century Sigillata, the bottles occur, and with them fragments of one

¹ Curle, *A Roman Frontier Post*, p. 271 (cited as Newstead).

or more shallow bowls of amber-coloured glass, the edges turned over in the making so as to form a hollow rim (fig. 52). This type of rim in amber-coloured glass was found at Newstead in Pit 55, which probably dates from the first century.¹ A fragment of one of these hollow rims has been picked up on the Culbin Sands, Moray [No. 76], and others at Hyndford, Lanark, and in the Everley Broch, Caithness, in both instances associated with first-century pottery. To the same period we may perhaps assign a small piece of a pillar-moulded cup of glass, imitating agate, found at Traprain. It is translucent, of a dark brownish colour in which yellow threads are embedded.

It is seldom that glass vessels have survived except in cases where they have been associated with burials, and the number of Roman graves which have come to light in Scotland is very small. It is therefore all the more remarkable that the glass bottle (fig. 67) found near Turriff, Aberdeenshire [No. 72], should have been preserved. It belongs to a type which was in use on the Rhine at the end of the first century.² A portion of the neck of a similar bottle was found at Newstead. Part of a yellow-green bottle, which appears to belong to the same class, comes from Traprain. A portion of a vessel found at Traprain is of greenish transparency, and is decorated with fine rods of glass of the same colour applied to the outer surface horizontally and obliquely (fig. 43). It possibly belongs to the second century.

Among the later importations of Roman glass which came into the North were the small circular cups of clear white glass, of which an undamaged example (fig. 3) was found in a cist at Airlie, in Angus [No. 65], and a second, now unfortunately broken, from Westray, Orkney [No. 88]; we have, further, the record of a third cup, probably of this type, now lost, from Kingoldrum, Angus [No. 67]. Similar cups are found in Iron Age graves in Denmark. Among these is an example found at Bavenhoe, in the island of Seeland.

In Scandinavia and in Denmark the late survival of pagan customs has been the means of preserving for us in graves many fragile objects which otherwise would have perished. Of such survivals none are more remarkable than the vessels of glass. In Denmark, not only have cups of plain glass been found, but a number have come to light painted with coloured representations of birds or scenes from the circus. Professor Almgren in his catalogue of northern glass finds, published in 1908, cites nine examples of painted cups, all from Denmark.³ No doubt they were used for wine or other liquid. A

¹ Newstead, p. 272.

² Hettner, *Führer durch das Provinzial Museum in Trier*, p. 107, No. 5.

³ Kisa, *Das Glas im Altertume*, Band iii, p. 905.

cup from Varplev, in Seeland, bears the inscription D.V.B.P., which has been expanded 'Da Vinum Bonum Pie (Zeses),' a common greeting in the end of the third or beginning of the fourth century. Two such cups were found in 1881, in a cemetery at Nordrup Mark, also in Seeland. Both show painted figures, which are fixed by being burnt into the surface of clear glass. In one of them a blue leopard follows a hind, and behind it stalks a dark yellow tiger. In the other (fig. 4) a bestiarius is seen with a bear, a bull, and a lion springing on a hind. In both there is a border, forming a margin to the decorative zone, composed of groups of dots and dashes of colour, light yellow

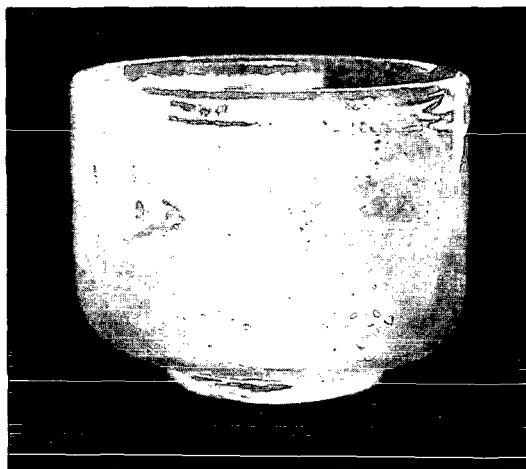


Fig. 3. Glass Cup from Airlie, Angus. (3.)

and dark red alternating, while between the animals are clusters of dots, nine in number, forming a circle with a dot in the centre, and here also the colours alternate, dark red and yellow.

Kisa,¹ reviewing this group of vessels, points out that they show so little difference in style and technique that it is scarcely possible to doubt their common origin. They must originate from one region, though scarcely perhaps from one workshop, since, despite their family relationship, they divide themselves into two groups. In one, the figures show more modelling, and shading is employed as a painter would use it. In the other, a strong outline is substituted for modelling, more in the style of a draughtsman. The same distinction is noted in the treatment of details. In one group, rows of single dots form the boundary of the painted frieze, and hearts are employed to fill the spaces intervening between the figures. In the other, there are groupings of round and oval

¹ *Op. cit.*, p. 830.

dots and long and transverse streaks, while rosettes and other forms fill the interspaces. Both varieties derive their origin from barbotine. Without barbotine it would be impossible to conceive this class of painting, and it is still more necessary to presuppose a knowledge of the Rhenish glass-engraving of the third century. He considers the vessels to be examples of Rhenish glass-painting, of which only a few badly preserved specimens have come to light in the country of their

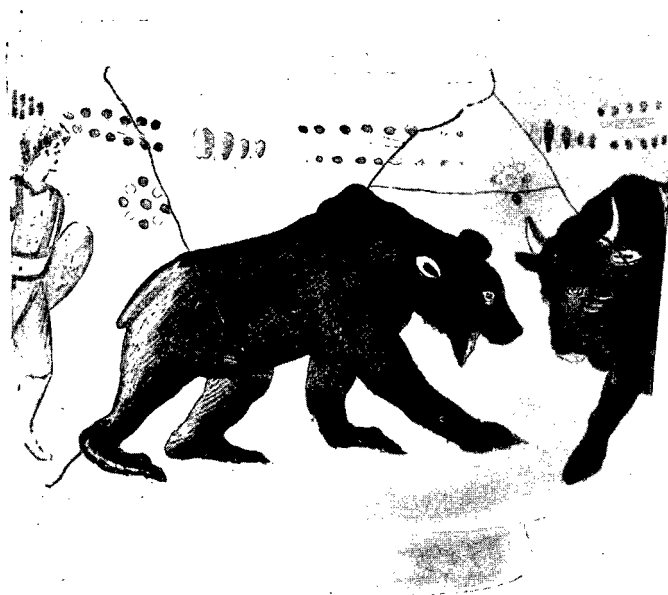


Fig. 4. Painted Glass Cup, Nordrup Mark, Denmark.

origin. The cups were probably made in the third or fourth century. No example seems to have been hitherto noted in Britain. But among the objects found at Traprain in 1914 is a small piece of clear white glass, roughly triangular in shape (fig. 5, no. 1). Along the base is a band of pale blue colour; above it in parallel lines are five narrow bands of alternating dull red and light orange-yellow. This is exactly the treatment derived from barbotine. There can be no doubt that the fragment came from a painted cup similar to those found at Nordrup Mark. The identification is further confirmed by a small fragment of the rim of another glass cup recently found by Mr Eric Birley, during excavations in the *vicus*, outside the fort of Housesteads, which he has kindly allowed me to reproduce here (fig. 5, no. 2). This fragment shows the

same barbotine tradition. Here also we have the line of dots which defines the upper margin of the band of decoration alternating in red and yellow colour.

Two other fragments from Traprain indicate the presence of com-

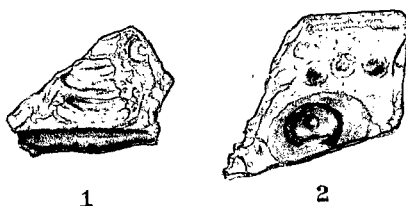


Fig. 5. Fragments of Painted Glass from Traprain, East Lothian, and Housesteads, Northumberland. (†.)

paratively late glass vessels. They are both pieces of greenish-coloured glass, having each of them an embedded spot of blue glass. They probably formed part of bowls decorated with bosses or groups of spots of a colour different from that of the ground. An example of

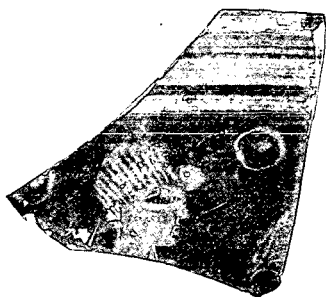


Fig. 6. Engraved Glass, Traprain, East Lothian. (†.)

these bowls was found in the Gallo-Roman cemetery at Strasbourg, in a grave with a burial by inhumation. In this cemetery there were no traces of Sigillata, and the pottery, which is much coarser and less attractive than the glass, belongs to the first half of the fourth century.¹ The excavations at Traprain in 1915 also brought to light a piece of glass, described as of crystal-like purity, showing the lip and part of the side of a beaker or cup (fig. 6). Around the rim is a series of parallel bands of engraved lines, while rising from the edge of the lower fracture is a human head in profile. On

either side of the head are traces of decoration, including circles containing dots, the whole executed by wheel-engraving. The Strasbourg cemetery just referred to contained a glass cup engraved with Moses striking the Rock, and the Sacrifice of Isaac.² The Traprain fragment seems to have belonged to a somewhat similar vessel, and it is evident that the circles employed as a decorative feature are again merely the reproduction of barbotine treatment. The close relation between

¹ A. Straub, *Le cimetière gallo-romain de Strasbourg*, 1881, p. 2, Pl. v. fig. 3.

² Straub, *op. cit.*, Pl. ii.

the two forms of decoration may be seen in a cup from Cologne figured by Kisa.¹

In addition to the glass described, Aberdeenshire furnishes two somewhat unusual groups. The first of these is from a burial at Cairnhill, Monquhitter [No. 73], where among other objects were two oval glass pastes (fig. 7). One is a piece of glass of a brownish colour, having



Fig. 7. Glass Objects, Cairnhill, Monquhitter, Aberdeenshire. (†.)

a raised border of a pale milky blue, as if it had been formed from the upper layer of a sardonyx. In the centre is a finely engraved figure of a faun. The other is a medallion of glass, put together in three layers, a white layer between two of black. Both intaglios and cameos were frequently imitated in glass.² No doubt these pieces were intended to be mounted in metal settings, and to form parts of ornaments. A series of glass cameos, with white figures on a dark blue ground, was found in one of the buildings of the legionary fortress at Mainz, which suggests that the wearing of such ornaments was not confined to women. The medallions had been formed with rings so that they might

¹ *Op. cit.*, p. 551, fig. 246.

² Froehner, *La Verrerie Antique*, p. 104, Pl. xi.

be worn as a necklace.¹ They are, however, probably earlier than the Monquhitter find. With the glass pastes were found a large bead-shaped piece of glass imitating agate (fig. 7), flattened on one side, an unusual object to which we do not appear to have any parallel, a piece of an armlet, and two balls of green glass about the size of small marbles, ornamented with inlaid white spirals. Such glass balls occur also at Traprain, at the Buston Crannog, the Mote of Mark, and on other sites.² They are probably of native manufacture. Froehner³ mentions the use of glass balls *vitrea pila*, for playing a game, in vogue in the reign of Hadrian, and they may have been used for this purpose. Undoubtedly in the native dwellings as on the military sites people must have whiled away their time over games. At Traprain there are no fewer than fifteen small discs manufactured from Sigillata vessels, as well as pieces of glass and numerous polished pebbles which must have served as pieces.

The objects found in the second Aberdeenshire group were undoubtedly playing-men. They were discovered with a burial at Waulkmill, Tarland [No. 74] (fig. 68). We have no example in this country of a complete set of these pieces, but here we have two varieties which may possibly have been used to distinguish the men of the two players. Six are of quartzite. The other pieces were two complete, and two fragmentary, of dark blue translucent glass, and two of mosaic glass, blending threads of greenish-blue, yellow, and brown colour. In the find from Nordrup Mark, already mentioned, forty-one playing-men were discovered. Eighteen of these were of red and twenty-three of mosaic glass. Professor Almgren⁴ assigns the first appearance of such pieces to the third and fourth centuries, and cites examples found in Denmark and Scandinavia. It seems probable that the Waulkmill pieces, which differ from the somewhat smaller discs of opaque vitreous paste common on the sites of forts, belong to the same late period.

A characteristic feature among the finds from Roman forts in Scotland is the occurrence of melon-shaped beads of dark blue or green glass, or sometimes of a paler blue vitreous paste; they were common at Newstead. In the sites mentioned in the inventory we find them in the native forts at Camphouse, Roxburghshire, and Castlehill, Ayrshire; in the crannogs at Dowalton Loch, Lochspouts, Lochlee, and Hyndford. In addition to these there are single examples in the National Museum from Galdenach Farm, Glenluce; from Holywell, Harelaw Moor (Berwickshire), Birse (Aberdeenshire), Burghead (Moray), the Isle of Skye, and Sandwick, Orkney.

¹ *Germania*, vol. iv. p. 78.

³ *Op. cit.*, p. 103.

² *Proc.*, vol. xlix. p. 41.

⁴ Kisa, *op. cit.*, p. 919.

BRONZE VESSELS.

The number of bronze vessels recorded is considerable. Including those that are incomplete there must be not less than fifty-two examples.



Fig. 8. Bronze Handle, Cairnholly, Kirkeudbright.

With the exception of one find in Perthshire, one in Sutherland, and one in Orkney, representing ten dishes in all, they come from the country south of the Antonine Vallum.

The pateræ form the largest group, but there are also the enamelled

skillet from West Lothian, which stands in a class by itself; jugs, ladles, and strainers; bowls and shallow pans; cauldrons and a single camp kettle.

Finds of three jugs are noted, two are incomplete and one almost undamaged, all with decorated handles. The earliest of these, represented only by a very beautiful handle, was found at Cairnholly, Kirkcudbrightshire [No. 36] (fig. 8). The handle terminates at the lower end in a head of the Medusa. In this it resembles the fine Campanian jug found in Pit No. 57 in the Baths at Newstead,¹ which was assigned to the first century, and it probably belongs to the same period. The face has been plated with silver; the plating is still to be seen on the eyes and a small patch remains on the nose. It seems evident that the incisions to be noted on each cheek as well as on the chin were designed to key the silver plating to the bronze. The Medusa head is common on the handles of similar vessels found at Pompeii,² which must be earlier than A.D. 79. The jug from Sadlerhead, Lanarkshire [No. 53] (fig. 9), and the incomplete example from Ruberslaw, Roxburghshire, are probably importations of the second century. In both, the Medusa head is replaced by figures. In the Sadlerhead example a female figure stands beside a pedestal or altar, a bird resting on her right hand. The modelling and execution is much better than that of the Ruberslaw handle, which terminates with a figure of a dwarf. Many examples of these jugs might be cited, but few of them appear to have been found associated with datable material. There is, however, a group of eleven bronze vessels found at Rheinzabern, which included a jug of the Sadlerhead type. With it was some Sigillata pottery, including part of a platter with the stamp of the potter Verus, who worked at Rheinzabern in the Antonine period or later. The stamp, however, cannot be altogether relied upon as fixing the date, as the life of bronze vessels was no doubt much longer than that of pottery.³

Seventeen finds of pateræ are noted, though in some cases all that remains is the handle. All of them come from the area south of the Antonine Wall. One patera had found its way into the hands of the lake-dwellers at Dowalton Loch, in Wigtownshire [No. 39] (fig. 10). It came from the foundry of P. Cippius Polibius, and there can be little doubt that the pair of pateræ found at Friars Carse in Dumfriesshire [No. 33] in 1790, and now lost, one of which bore the stamp of the maker, L. Ansius Epaphroditus, was also found in a crannog. A second example from the foundry of Cippius Polibius was found at

¹ Newstead, Plate lvi.

² Schreiber, *Alexandrinische Toreutik*, p. 345.

³ *Westdeutsche Zeitschrift*, vol. i. p. 469, Taf. VII.

Barochan near Paisley [No. 54]. Two brass or copper vessels, presumably pateræ, bearing a maker's stamp (Congallus or Convallus), are recorded as having been found in 1793 at Gallowflat, Rutherglen

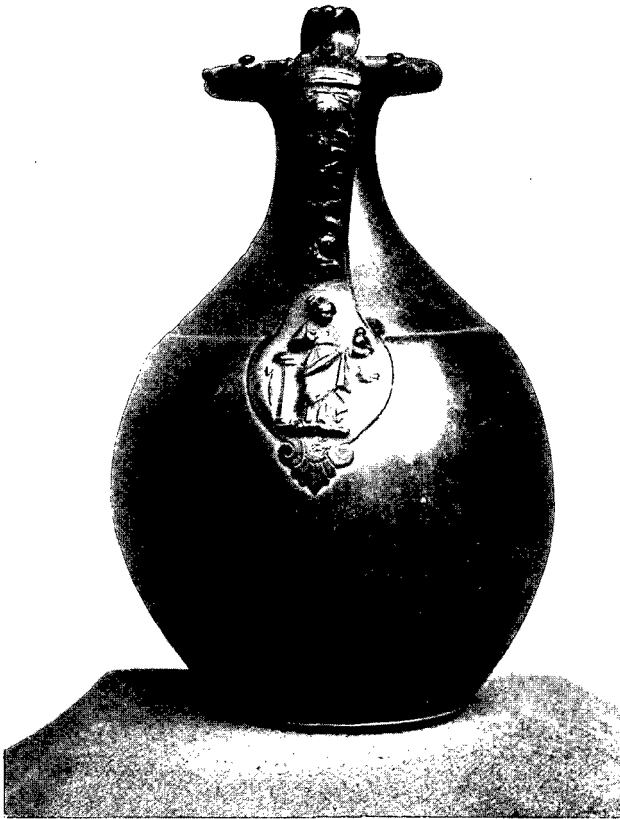


Fig. 9. Bronze Jug, Sadlerhead, Lanarkshire.

[No. 48^A]; both are lost. The wares of P. Cippius Polibius and those of L. Ansius Epaphroditus are more widely spread over Europe than those of any other Italian bronze founders. The stamps of both occur at Pompeii. Their work, therefore, belongs to the first century, and the Dowalton Loch patera is in such perfect condition that it cannot have been in use for any length of time before it was lost. No other

example of Congallus or Convallus appears to be known. A patera found at Crailing, Roxburghshire [No. 23], in close proximity to the line of the Dere Street, closely resembles Italian types, and possibly



Fig. 10. Bronze Patera, Dowalton Loch, Kirkcudbright. ($\frac{3}{8}$.)



Fig. 11. Ring Handle attached to Patera from Dowalton Loch. ($\frac{3}{8}$.)

also belongs to the first century. On the other hand, the pateræ from Whitehill [No. 17] (fig. 12, no. 1), Blackburn Mill (Cockburnspath) [No. 14] (fig. 12, no. 2), and Lamberton Moor (Berwickshire) [No. 16] (fig. 48), from Ruberslaw (Roxburghshire) [No. 24] (fig. 50), and Longfaugh, Crichton (Midlothian) [No. 5] (fig. 40), as also the handle of one of these vessels found in East Lothian [No. 10], which have been carefully studied by Mr R. C. Bosanquet,¹ are assigned by him to the second

¹ *Proc.*, vol. lxii. p. 246.

century as representing the type of saucepan that was being imported into Scotland in the Antonine period. The patera discovered at Stanhope in Peeblesshire [No. 28] is interesting from its associations. It was found high up on a hillside with one of these massive bronze armlets of Late Celtic style, more common in North-eastern Scotland, but peculiar to the Scottish area, and with an object, probably a harness mounting, of the same period. Possibly the dish came from the fort at Lyne, which lay some twelve miles distant, but the armlet and mounting associated with it point to its having been in native hands when lost.

Both at Lamberton Moor, Berwickshire, and at Ruberslaw, the

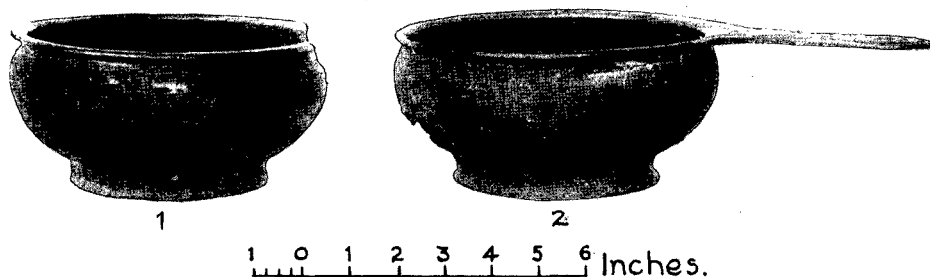


Fig. 12. Bronze Pateræ, No. 1, Blackburn Mill; No. 2, Whitehill, Berwickshire.

pateræ are accompanied by other dishes. On the first of these sites there were remains of four such vessels, with four bowls of beaten bronze. A bronze beaded neck-ring found with them probably indicates that they were in native possession (fig. 48, no. 1). The Ruberslaw hoard (fig. 50) included two pateræ—one showing the common thyrsus design on the handle, the other plain; at least two round shallow pans; and the jug with a decorated handle, already mentioned. The occurrence of blocks of stone used in the construction of the rampart of the native fort on the top of the hill, showing typical diamond broaching, indicates that a Roman building, perhaps a watch-tower, may have once occupied the site.

In the National Collection there is a single handle of a comparatively shallow hemispherical skillet found in Annandale [No. 30] (fig. 13). No information about the find has been preserved. The handle terminates in the head of a powerful hound; round its neck is a collar of silver, and silver palmette decoration is to be seen at the point where

the handle joined the side of the vessel. This type of dish appears early in the first century at Haltern, where there is an example of a handle terminating in a ram's head. It was probably a sacrificial vessel. We find one in association with a bronze jug in the hoard from Santon Downham, Suffolk, assigned by Mr Reginald Smith to the Claudian period.¹ Another handle, terminating in a ram's head, was found in a pit at Richborough with articles deposited during the late Claudian or Neronic to Early Flavian period.² The handle is the only trace of this type of vessel found in Scotland. It seems probable that it is a relic of the Agricolan occupation.

The enamelled skillet from West Lothian—the precise locality of the find is unknown—[No. 8] (fig. 14) is unique in Scotland. It belongs to a class of *champlevé* enamelled work which occurs both in Britain

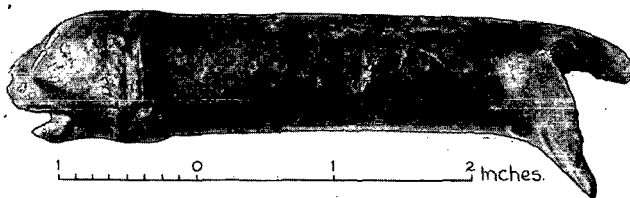


Fig. 13. Handle of Patera from Annandale.

and on the Continent. In it, the surface of the metal which is to form the design is left in relief, while the rest of the field, cut down to a lower plane, is filled with enamel, making a bright-coloured background, and heightening by contrasting colours the effect of the pattern employed. In the ornamentation of the side of the skillet there are three main features in the design (fig. 15, no. 1). First, in the upper zone a simple wreath, an unbroken stem with small leaves issuing from it on either side. Second, a much more elaborate wavy scroll, in which the main element is a long, pointed leaf. Third, a band of vandyked ornament. The long, pointed leaves of the scroll and the horizontal bands of metal which define the upper and the middle zones have serrated edges. The colours employed to form the background are dark blue, green and red. These characteristic features connect our bowl closely with two other examples. First, a bowl found at Braughing, in Hertfordshire,³ where there are the same elements in the

¹ *Cambridge Antiquarian Society's Communications*, vol. xiii. p. 146.

² *Richborough Second Report*, 1928, p. 31, Pl. xiv.

³ *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, 2nd series, vol. iv. p. 514.

design (fig. 15, no. 2)—the simple wreath in the upper zone, below it the more elaborate wavy scroll, and lower still the line of vandyked pattern and also the serrated edges. The colours are blue and green. Secondly, a bowl found at Maltboek, in Denmark, where the colours appear to be green and red, in which the same features in design and technique are repeated (fig. 15, no. 3).¹ All of these have so many features in common that it is evident they belong to the same period, and were probably produced in the same area. With none of these three

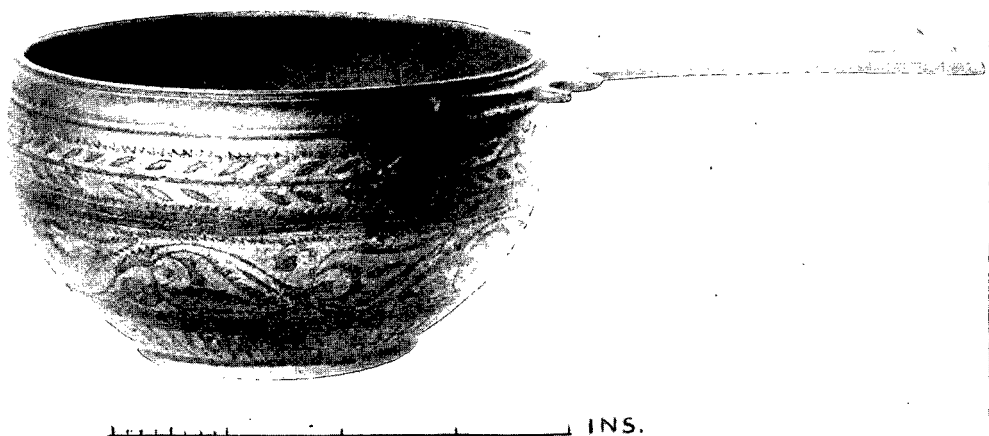


Fig. 14. Bronze Skillet decorated with Champlevé Enamel, West Lothian.

vessels is there any associated find which enables us to date it. But the West Lothian skillet is clearly related to two other continental examples which can be approximately dated. The first of these is the enamelled vessel found at Pymont, in Lippe Detmold, now in the Museum of Arolsen. It differs in design from our example in that the side, instead of being decorated in zones, shows a series of pentagonal panels, each having a border of scrolls, while in the centre of each panel, and again in the smaller triangular spaces which alternate with them, are long, pointed leaves, which recur on the handle, though here the treatment of the design in a measure differs from that of the handle of our skillet. The Pymont dish was found in clearing out a well; from it there were brought to the surface over 200 fibulae and coins of Domitian,

¹ *Mémoires des Antiquaires du Nord*, 1866-71, p. 151.

Trajan, and Caracalla, the last of these dating from A.D. 218. The Pymont vessel again is closely related to a bowl, found in 1905 in a Roman tomb in a cemetery at La Plante, Namur,¹ which has the same pentagonal panels with an outer border of scrolls, and in the triangular panels the pointed leaf. The cemetery at La Plante is assigned to the second century.

That the use of enamel for the decoration of such vessels was not confined to the western provinces or to Britain is shown by the find of an enamelled flask or pilgrim bottle at Pinguento, in Istria, now in Vienna. This flask was found in association with coins of Hadrian.²

Looking at the skilket from West Lothian and the Braughing and Maltboek vessels, we are reminded of the Sigillata bowls of the Claudian

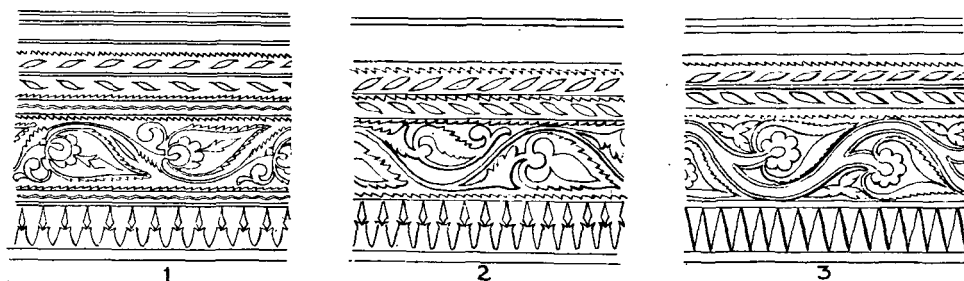


Fig. 15. Details of ornamentation of Enamelled Vessels.

period with their wreath decoration. These, no doubt, could trace their ancestry to the chalices produced by the potters of Arretium, and those again, it seems clear, were a cheap substitute for silver.

In the second century, as the potteries pushed northward towards the frontier, their products deteriorated in design and in technique. The Sigillata bowls of that period could not have inspired the makers of these enamelled vessels. On the other hand, there is no reason to suppose that the work of the silversmith, which appealed to a higher class and demanded for its execution skill in design as well as in handicraft, underwent any corresponding deterioration. Silver skillets were certainly in use in the first and second centuries. Numerous examples found in Italy and throughout the Roman provinces are noted by Schreiber.³ Among such finds is the skilket from Backworth, Northumberland, dedicated to the Deæ Matres. It must have been in use in a temple in the second century. It was found with a hoard of

¹ *Annales de Namur*, vol. xxvi. p. 3.

² Riegl, *Spätromische Kunst Industrie*, Vienna, 1929, p. 353.

³ *Alexandrinische Toreutik*, p. 345.

290 coins, the latest of which was struck in the year A.D. 139.¹ There is a close resemblance in shape between it and our Scottish find. As in the case of most of the examples described by Schreiber, the handle is covered with ornament but the sides are plain. On one or two of these vessels a series of figures forms a frieze round the body, but while gilding was employed to heighten the effect, I have not found any instance in which a silver skillet was enriched with enamel. It seems not improbable that the craftsmen who produced the West Lothian skillet and the analogous vessels copied a silver model, aiming to produce in less costly material a richly decorated vessel which would vie with plate, and that in enriching the surface with *champlevé* enamel they drew their inspiration from glass. The glass-workers had attained to a wonderful degree of skill, and great sums were lavished on their finest products. There was no pottery in the Roman world to vie with them in richness of colouring and in beauty of design, which reached its highest excellence in that cameo glass of which the Portland and the Auldjo vases, both in the British Museum, are outstanding examples. The cutting away of the superimposed layer of opaque white or other colour to leave the design standing in relief on its dark blue background was a slow and costly process, and the vase itself remained a fragile treasure, so fragile, indeed, that very few of them have come down to us, although they must have reached the provinces; one, at least, drifted as far as Norway, where the broken pieces found show a human figure in opaque white against a dark blue background.² By the use of enamel the craftsman could decorate his strong, serviceable copper vessel, making it glow with a richness of colouring only to be attained in the most costly glass.

The potters have left behind them their kilns and the debris of their output, from which we can trace the sources whence their wares were exported throughout the western empire, we have no such evidence to enable us to trace the provenance of these enamelled vessels. But, as already pointed out, the relationship between the West Lothian skillet, the Braughing cup, and continental examples is so close that they must all have come from some common source. It would appear that there was in the second century either an export of enamel work from Britain to the Continent, or that the Continent was sending its products to Britain. In the period which preceded the coming of the Romans, enamel-working in Britain had reached a high state of perfection, and no doubt both here and on the Continent the art adapted itself to new designs under Roman influence. It seems plain that in

¹ *B.M. Guide*, "Roman Britain," fig. 77.

² Kisa, *Das Glas im Altertume*, p. 908, fig. 381.

the second century enamelling was still employed in Britain, especially in the decoration of small ornaments, but, on the whole, the evidence of enamel-working on an extensive scale seems more definite in this period on the Continent than in Britain. We have no parallel in this country to the finds in the cemeteries round Namur at Flavion, and Villées, and the remains of crucibles, enamel, tools, and furnaces at the Villa of Anthée, though it must be admitted that no evidence has been found to show that the enamellers of this region could have produced such work as we find on our skillet and the vessels associated with it. Many Roman objects which must have come from Italy, Gaul, or the Rhineland drifted across the frontier, like the Maltboek bowl,

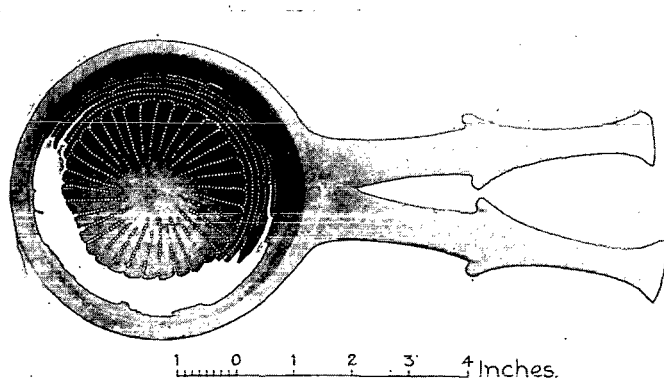


Fig. 16. Ladle and Colander, Glenshee, Perthshire.

to Denmark and farther north. In the same way bronze vessels came to Britain from Italy, pottery from Gaul, and pottery and glass from the Rhine, but there is little evidence in the second century of the export of articles made in Britain to the Continent. On the whole, such evidence as we have seems to point to a continental origin for our group of vessels, and to suggest that they were made in the country lying to the south of the Rhine.

A bronze ladle with a perforated colander (fig. 16) was presented to the National Museum in 1887. It is described as having been found in Glenshee, Perthshire [No. 64]. All that remains of the ladle is the rim and handle, but the colander is comparatively well preserved. A second set in the National Museum, of which only the rims and handles are preserved, was found near Lanark [No. 52]. A single example of a ladle, the colander being absent, has recently been found in the Mid Howe Broch, Westness, Rousay, Orkney [No. 86]. The only other example of this class of vessel is a colander in the hoard of

bronze vessels from Helmsdale, to be noted later. Ladles and sieves, like the pair from Glenshee, with undecorated handles were not only in common use throughout the provinces, but they also made their way, like many other Roman products, as far north as Sweden, where a well-preserved pair was found at Öremölla, on the south coast of Skåne, with a large bronze bowl and two glass cups, associated with a cremated burial. They were in use in the Augustan period, and, with some change in the outline of the bowl, continue to about the middle of the second century.¹ They appear to have been used for serving wine or other fermented drink. The same association observed in the Öremölla find was noted in a grave which was very carefully excavated at Juellinge, Lolland, Denmark, in 1909. Here the body of a woman had been buried holding a long-handled colander in her hand; at some little distance from the head lay the remains of two glass cups, decorated with faceted ovals, as well as two drinking-horns and a little box containing her needle and her shears; beside these lay the remains of a large bronze vessel, in the interior of which had been placed the ladle forming a pair with the colander. An analysis of a deposit on the bottom of the bronze vessel proved it to be the dried residue of some fermented drink. It had been made from rye, flavoured with berries. The presence of the cranberry, the bilberry, and the whortleberry was detected, as well as the leaves of the bog-myrtle. With such a mixture the need for a strainer is obvious.²

At Newstead, the bronze vessels which occurred most frequently were ovoid or cylindrical pails, with everted rims which served to hold in position an iron collar, to which the handle was attached. Several of these bore the names of their owners, and there seems little doubt that they were the soldiers' camp kettles. They were found, one in the ditch of the early fort, and others in pits which, either from their position or their contents, appeared to belong to the first century. Two such metal pots were found in 1865 in Barean Loch, Kirkcudbrightshire [No. 34], very probably on the site of a lake-dwelling. One of them is now in the National Museum (fig. 55). It is of the ovoid type, 5 inches in height, and on the bottom is a series of cuts with a knife-point, which doubtless was intended to ensure its identification. The type seems to be of Italian origin—it is found at Pompeii—and to have been carried with other wares of southern bronze-workers to the lake-dwellers of La Tène. Déchelette figures an example from Dobricor in Bohemia,³ while Willers illustrates examples from Westerwanna in

¹ Willers, *Neue Untersuchungen über die römische Bronzeindustrie*, p. 83.

² *Nordiske Fortidsminder*, vol. ii., Pl. i.

³ *Manuel d'archéologie Préhistorique*, vol. ii., part iii., figs. 649-52.

Hanover, Korchow, Mecklenburg, and Mehrum in the Rhineland. Closely allied to these vessels are the cauldrons, of which examples containing iron tools occurred at Blackburn Mill and at Carlingwark Loch. These are mentioned later.

Shallow pans or basins are noted at Dowalton Loch [No. 39], where three were found in association with the fine Campanian patera already

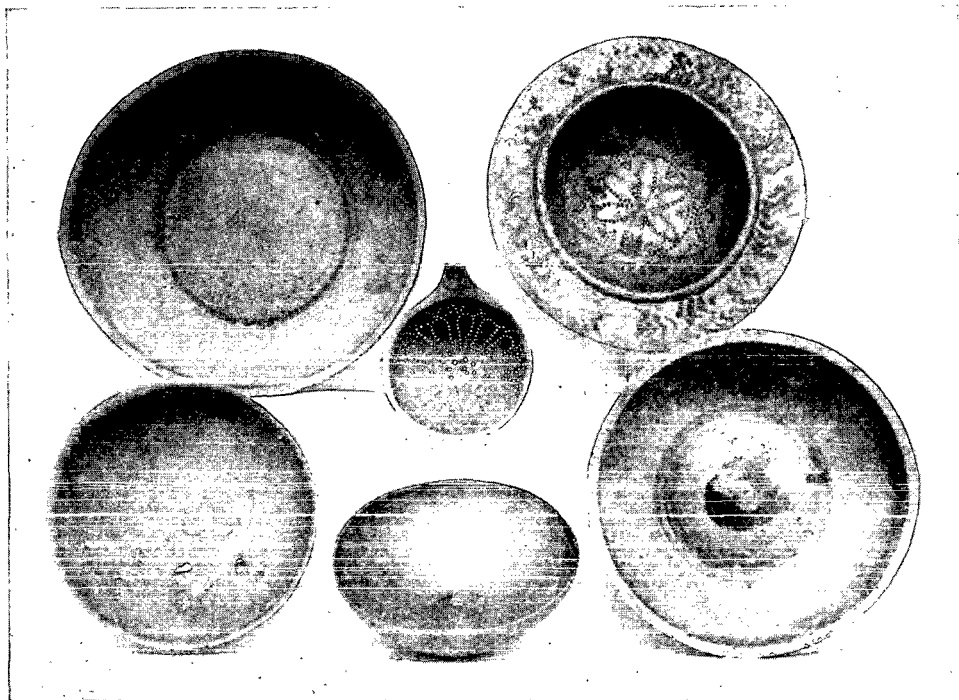


Fig. 17. Bronze Vessels from Helmsdale, Sutherland.

referred to. One of them is much patched. It cannot be claimed that they have any typically Roman characteristics, but a shallow pan of somewhat similar type does occur at Ruberslaw, again with undoubtedly Roman dishes. The largest find of such vessels comes from Helmsdale in Sutherland [No. 79], where we have a group of seven shallow basins or bowls,¹ two of them being colanders (fig. 17). One of these is small; the handle has disappeared, but it is probable that it resembled the example from Glenshee. The other is a very unusual vessel. It is circular, measuring $9\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, and has a broad flat rim, decorated with a series of double chevrons punched upon it, while

¹ One of the bowls, in very fragile condition, is not included in this illustration.

the interior, which measures 6 inches in diameter, is perforated with holes forming in the middle a rosette, and around it a double series of scrolls. The dish was probably intended to be used with one of the other bowls, its broad rim resting on that of the vessel placed beneath it.

It is difficult in the absence of parallel finds to suggest a date for this hoard. Obviously the shallow vessels are of a type which might be in fashion for a long time. The small colander is, unfortunately, imperfect. Its original handle seems to have been broken off and a new handle substituted; four rivets which fixed it still remain. The bowl may be regarded as belonging to the type of colander which was in vogue up to about A.D. 150; after that date, according to Willers, the hemispherical bowl gave place to a flat-bottomed shape. The life of a bronze vessel might be lengthy, but such colanders were very thin, and probably did not stand much tear and wear. It is probable that this vessel belongs to the second century. On the other hand, no example of a colander resembling the larger dish has been found in Scotland, nor have inquiries in France or Germany produced any other example.

A somewhat similar find to that from Helmsdale occurred at Irchester, in Northamptonshire—a Roman site. In 1873 ironstone diggers broke into a cemetery there. In one of the graves eight bronze vessels—shallow bowls, strainers, etc.—were found packed into a bucket, one inside the other. No evidence of the date of the graves was obtained, but they appear to have been late Roman or possibly “early English.”¹ The Irchester strainer is a vessel with a comparatively short handle, and appears to have a diameter of about $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches. It is therefore rather larger than the colander of the common Roman type, with comparatively small bowl, found at Glenshee. Examples of larger colanders occur on native sites. A sieve in bronze, its perforations in the form of a Greek key pattern, with a short handle, from Flonheim, now in the Paulus Museum, Worms, is ascribed to the La Tène period.² From Wales there is an example of a Roman patera of tinned bronze, said to have been found with coins of Carausius at Kyngadle, in the parish of Llansadurnin, Carmarthenshire, which is fitted with a false bottom cut out in a *triskele* pattern, and with it a strainer, measuring about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, which Dr Wheeler³ regards as a modification of a Roman type by a native craftsman. It seems probable that the strainer, which is incomplete, had a broad flat rim.⁴ Mr Bosanquet calls my attention to one other strainer of this character, found in a crannog at Moylarg,

¹ *V.C.H. Northamptonshire*, p. 183.

² *Westdeutsche Zeitschrift*, vol. viii. p. 266.

³ *Prehistoric and Roman Wales*, p. 216.

⁴ *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1901, p. 24.

County Antrim, apparently a large vessel, with a long handle, the bottom being perforated with a *triskele* design.¹

Although nothing was found with the Helmsdale vessels, either to help to date them or to show where they came from, the decorative pattern of the colander, with its rosette and surrounding scrolls, clearly indicates Roman influence. But the form of the dish is quite distinct from that of the colanders which came from Campanian founders in the first century, or were copied somewhat later in the provinces. While the small colander may have been an old dish patched up, it seems not improbable that the large colander and the rest of the group that accompanies it belong to the third century.

Three large bronze vessels have been found to which we may apply the term cauldron. The largest of these came from the bottom of Carlingwark Loch, Kirkcudbrightshire [No. 37]. Two smaller vessels were found at Blackburn Mill, Berwickshire [No. 14], one inside the other. In both cases the vessels contained a miscellaneous collection of tools and objects of bronze and iron. To these I shall return later.

When the Carlingwark cauldron was dredged up from the bottom of the loch it was shining like gold. Its discoverers thought it had been left by Edward I., but there can be no doubt that it dates back to a far more remote period, and that it must have belonged to the dwellers in the the crannogs, of which many remains were uncovered during the draining of the loch. The cauldron itself (fig. 18), hemispherical in form, with a vertical collar $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, is of a well-known type, of which we have examples in England from Santon Downham, Suffolk, and Baschurch, Shropshire, but they are widely distributed on the Continent. They have been found as far north as Denmark, and Willers illustrates specimens from Hemmoor, Hanover, and Korchow in Mecklenburg. He takes the view that they come from the South, either from Italy or the country behind Aquileia.² The iron rim and ring handles, which are a common feature of these vessels, are still to be seen on the Santon Downham cauldron, but they have disappeared from the Carlingwark example. On either side of its collar, however, there are applied patches of metal 8 by $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches—no doubt designed to strengthen the sides at the points where the handles were attached. The use of cauldrons goes back in Britain as well as in Ireland to a very early period. Although the Carlingwark vessel differs in many ways from the cauldrons which were in use at the end of the Bronze Age or beginning of the Iron Age, the type to which it belongs must have remained long in vogue. The Santon Downham cauldron was notable for its contents. Celtic

¹ Joyce, *Social History of Ancient Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 117.

² *Neue Untersuchungen über die römische Bronzeindustrie*, p. 13, figs. 9 and 10.

objects, such as enamelled horse-trappings, were mingled with Roman products. Among these were brooches which dated the find to about the middle of the first century.¹ The same type of cauldron is to be seen with the group of bronze vessels and pottery, already referred to, found at Rheinzabern, which appears to belong to the second century;²

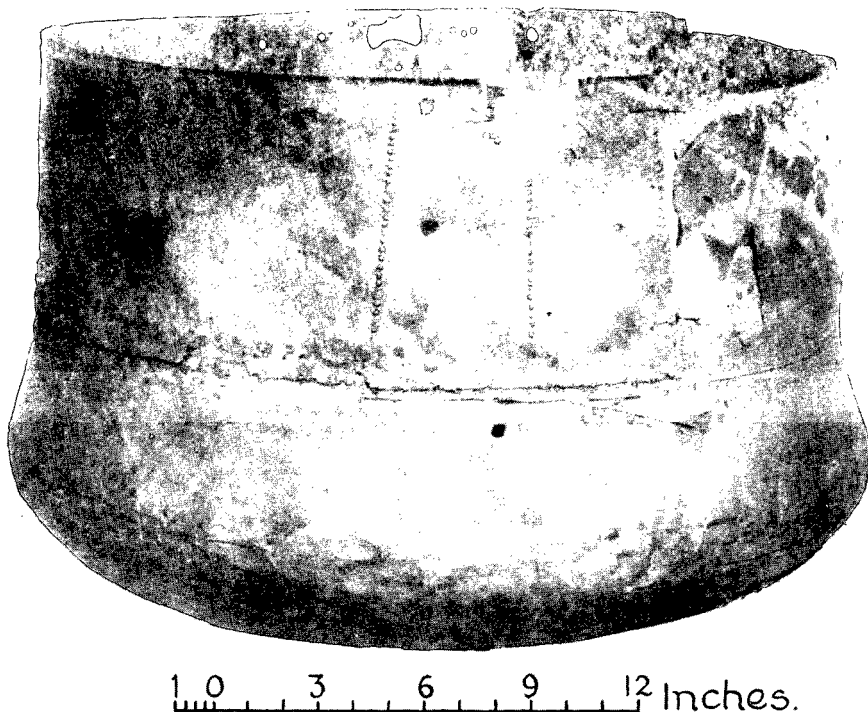


Fig. 18. Bronze Cauldron, Carlingwark Loch, Kirkcudbright.

while in 1926 there was discovered at Filzen, on the Moselle, another of these cauldrons with a number of dishes designated as late Roman, which may mean third or fourth century.

There is an interesting feature of similarity between the Carlingwark find and the two German finds just mentioned. At Carlingwark the cauldron was accompanied by a gridiron (fig. 19) and a tripod (fig. 20) for placing a pot on the fire. At Rheinzabern the gridiron and the tripod accompanied the larger vessel, and with it were a ladle and colander,

¹ *Cambridge Antiquarian Society's Communications*, vol. xiii. p. 146.

² *Westdeutsche Zeitschrift*, vol. i. p. 469, Taf. VII. and VIII.

a pail, a jug with a decorated handle, and a number of smaller vessels for containing liquids. The find from Filzen included with the cauldron a gridiron, a number of ladles and colanders, and bronze dishes for holding liquids, together with an iron axe, a scythe-hammer, a mower's anvil, and whetstones.¹ Dr Steiner in a short notice on the Filzen find expresses the opinion that we have here the belongings of people who were accustomed to gather herbs for the purpose of making some decoction—a beverage or possibly a medicinal drink. On a relief in the British Museum the use of such cauldrons in wine-making is illustrated.

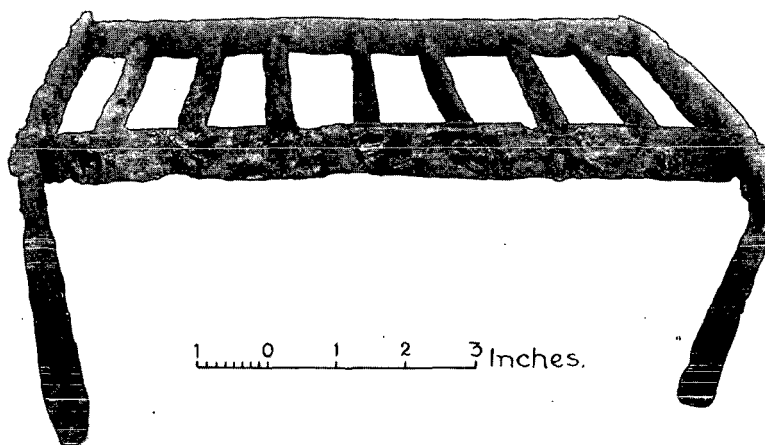


Fig. 19. Iron Gridiron, Carlingwark Loch.

One of these large vessels, filled with must or new wine, is being heated over the fire to convert it into *defrutum*, a sort of jelly; two men watch over it, while a man is pouring wine from an amphora into another cauldron.²

We have already noted in the Juellinge find the presence of a bronze vessel, containing the traces of fermented drink, associated with a ladle, colander, and drinking-cups. There the drink had been brewed. It was placed ready for use beside a woman going on her last journey. The Filzen find seems to indicate the earlier stage of the process: the

¹ *Trierer Berichte*, 1926, p. 199, Taf. X.

² *B.M. Guide*, "Greek and Roman Life," fig. 217. Cf. the description given by John Major of the brewing of ale: "The liquor is then received into a large vessel where in Scotland it is once more subjected to boiling heat. But for the production of an excellent drink, the second boiling—as I know from experience—is of the greatest moment. The twice boiled liquor is then kept for thirty hours in other vessels whence it is gently drawn, all care being taken that the lees be left behind."—*History of Greater Britain*, 1521.

cauldron with which to brew, and the vessels to strain and to hold the finished product. There can be no doubt that the Celtic people drank mead and beer. Tacitus tells that the German tribes drank a liquid distilled from barley or wheat after fermentation had given it a certain resemblance to wine.¹ In excavating the shrine of Mercury among the temples at Trier, there was recently found an altar dedicated by a sailor who seems also to have been a brewer in Trier.²

The rich Gauls drank wine and the lower orders mead and beer, while there were other drinks known in Western Spain and Britain brewed from wheat.³ Even the people of distant Thule, so Pytheas told, brewed

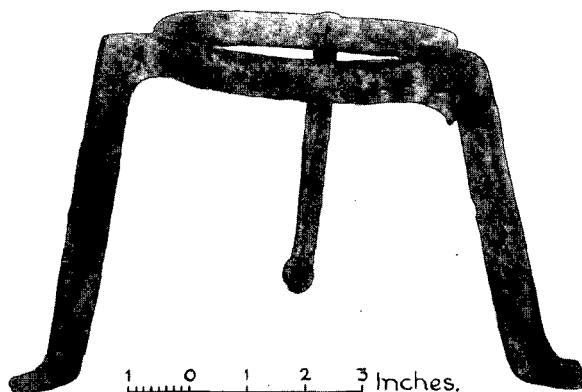


Fig. 20. Iron Tripod, Carlingwark Loch.

a drink from grain and honey.⁴ It seems therefore probable that the Carlingwark cauldron and other vessels of the kind were designed for the preparation of some fermented liquor. No doubt in Caledonia bronze vessels were less common than on the Rhine or the Moselle, and probably the process of fermentation was carried out in wooden tubs.

The Blackburn Mill cauldrons, which lay one inside the other, are smaller in size than the one from Carlingwark. Both have been hammered out of sheet-bronze. The larger of the two (fig. 21) shows many patches. Among the things which had been placed in it was the patera without a handle, already referred to (fig. 12, no. 1), and there was also, at least, a fragment of a gridiron.

¹ *Germania*, c. 23.

² Loeschke, *Die Erforschung des Tempelbezirkes im Altbachtale zu Trier*, Berlin, 1928.

³ Posidonius, *apud* Athenaeus, 152.

⁴ Strabo, bk. iv. 5.

CONTENTS OF CAULDRONS: IRON TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.

Both of the finds just discussed were remarkable for the varied contents of the cauldrons, among which iron tools and implements predominated. These must now be considered.

I have already referred to the difficulty of distinguishing between tools of provincial Roman origin imported from farther South and those made in Caledonia. The native population must have given up the use of bronze for their weapons and implements some considerable time before the coming of the Romans, and yet we do not appear to have any deposits of iron tools in Scotland which can with certainty be attributed to an earlier period than the first century A.D. All of the finds embraced in the Inventory come from the area



1 0 3 6 Inches.

Fig. 21. Bronze Cauldron, Blackburn Mill.

which lies between the Antonine Vallum and the Wall of Hadrian. With one exception, the more important come from sites at a distance from roads which are identified as having served as Roman lines of communication. In the hoards Roman and Celtic influences are apparent, and it seems probable that in every case we are in the presence of objects which were in native hands. The groups that are most important, alike for the number of objects they embrace and for the light they shed on the pursuits of their former owners, are those from Blackburn Mill and Carlingwark Loch, already alluded to, from Eckford, Roxburghshire, and from Traprain.

Whatever may have been the original purpose for which the Blackburn Mill cauldron had been designed, it had been used for the deposit of a miscellaneous collection of objects (fig. 22). One of these definitely links the deposit with the Roman period—the bronze patera already described, which has been assigned to the mid or late second century. One is tempted to endeavour to deduce from the things constituting the hoard the vocation of its former owner. Was he a husbandman or a travelling tinker? It really does not matter which; it is enough that his possessions indicate the conditions of life in which he was moving. The ploughshare (no. 58), the hoe (no. 62), the sickle, still preserving its wooden handle (no. 5), possibly the rake (no. 21) are there, revealing the husbandman. There were waggons or carts, as we can see from the linch-pin (no. 47). Two brass-headed



Fig. 22. Contents of Cauldron, Blackburn Mill, Berwickshire. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

terminals, to be mentioned later, appear to belong to the Celtic type of these objects. Horse-shoes are absent, but there is a hippo-sandal (no. 60) for binding on a horse's hoof, furnished with four strong studs projecting from the sole to prevent the animal from slipping. A quern for grinding corn must have been a necessary possession for any settler. It was no doubt for the purpose of keeping the face of the quernstones in order that a millstone pick was included (no. 3). For other tools there is an adze (no. 1), a couple of socketed gouges (nos. 7 and 8), a peg-anvil (no. 2), and a heavy socketed knife (no. 4), which might have been used as a chopper.

Some of the objects suggest the furnishings of a dwelling—a key (no. 51), a lamp-stand (no. 61), a heavy chain, with terminal hooks, for hanging pots above the fire (no. 39). There is one portion of the rim of a large bronze cauldron, which may have been used for brewing or for cooking (no. 34), and there are a number of handles of varying sizes (nos. 28 to 32), which must have belonged to vessels of bronze or of wood. It is probable that among the native people wooden bowls, tubs, and ladles were in common use. The lake-dwellers at Lochlee left behind them enough to show their skill in woodwork, and we have indications of the use of wooden vessels elsewhere in Scotland. The skill of the native wood-carver in pre-Roman times is to be seen in the decoration of the wooden tubs and other vessels found at Glastonbury. It is perhaps due to the more common use of wood in domestic utensils that none of these iron hoards contains a single fragment of pottery, and indeed it is evident both from the relics at Traprain—though there the quantity of native pottery is considerable—and from the lake-dwellings in the west that the art of the native potter lagged behind that of the metal-worker, and possibly the cooper. In the Blackburn Mill hoard there are two rings attached to heavy mountings, which, judging from the strong nail still preserved in one of them, must have been fixed to wood and may have been attached to wooden tubs (nos. 40 and 41). Two heavy Late Celtic mountings, which had been found at Newstead during the excavations and were recently handed over to the National Museum, must have been designed for the same purpose. In addition to the above we have a small iron spoon (no. 13). The bowl, unfortunately, is imperfect, but the handle shows the twist in the stem which one finds on such objects. It can be seen in a spoon from Compiègne.¹ There is also a part of a pair of shears (no. 11), together with a large number of small objects—ring-staples, hooks, and pieces of scrap-iron.

While the patera definitely connects the find with the Roman period,

¹ *Catalogue du Musée des Antiquités, Saint-Germain-en-Laye*, 1917, fig. 281, No. 15856.

there are one or two objects which seem to suggest Celtic culture, notably the two bronze or brass mountings already referred to (nos. 36 and 38). These seem to have served as the tops of linch-pins. They are about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch high, and are hollow as if to allow of their being fitted to a circular rod or pin of some other metal. They may be compared with the bronze upper mountings of a pair of Late Celtic linch-pins found with a chariot burial in the King's Barrow, Arras, in Yorkshire.¹ There is also a bronze disc, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter (no. 35). It is concave on the front, perforated in the centre by a single opening, then curving slightly outwards and terminating in a flat edge. It seems probable that it was a harness ornament, and that through the hole in the centre there was affixed a loop on the back. Mr Reginald Smith discusses an object of this nature in the Layton Collection, and notes that, while the type occurs in the Swiss lake-dwellings, it apparently came down to Roman times.²

The find from Eckford [No. 20] is smaller than the last, and unfortunately the individual objects have suffered from disintegration. They were discovered within a couple of miles of the Dere Street, and not many miles distant from the fort at Cappuck. There are two objects among them which indicate the Celtic element. The first of these is a cheek-piece for a bridle, the design upon it filled in with red enamel (fig. 49). A similar piece, though more elaborately decorated, was among the finds from the Polden Hills, Somerset.³ The other is a bronze terret. With these were a number of tools—a linch-pin and various fragments. The most uncommon tool was an implement known as a buttress, or in France as a *boutoir* (fig. 50, no. 14), employed by a farrier for paring horses' hoofs. This tool seems specially to link the find with provincial Roman civilisation. An example was found at Silchester,⁴ and another at Stotzingen, the latter preserved in the Museum of Ulm.⁵ They have been found in France, where the tool is probably still in use, as it is in Spain and Italy, although not in this country. Occasionally they occur with elaborately decorated handles, as at Bar-le-Duc, Grenoble, and Pompeii.⁶ Here again we have evidence of the presence of horses, and the linch-pin tells of wheeled vehicles. There are three hammer-like tools (nos. 2, 8, and 9); two of these are possibly millstone picks; a third seems to be a mason's hammer. A somewhat similar example comes from the Saalburg.⁷ An adze-hammer (no. 1) must have been a wood-worker's tool, and there is a bill-hook (no. 10) and a hoe or ploughshare (no. 7).

¹ *Archaeologia*, vol. lx. p. 279, fig. 21.

² *Ibid.*, vol. lxi. p. 18, fig. 17.

³ *B.M. Guide to Early Iron Age Antiquities*, 2nd ed., fig. 163.

⁴ *Archaeologia*, vol. lvii.

⁵ Lindenschmidt, *Altertümer unserer heidnischen Vorzeit*, I. Taf. V. 7.

⁶ *Revue Archéologique*, 1867, vol. xxxii. p. 17.

⁷ Jacob, *Das Römerkastell Saalburg*, p. 218, fig. 32, 7.

The only things which are suggestive of the interior of a dwelling are a heavy hinge (no. 11) and a number of much-rusted bars, one of which may have formed part of a gridiron (no. 13). An unusual object, and one difficult to explain, is a cylindrical socket of iron, which may possibly have formed part of a large padlock (no. 3).

If the finds from Blackburn Mill and Eckford bring back to us the figure of the man labouring the land, the contents of the great bronze cauldron dredged up from the bottom of Carlingwark Loch (fig. 23) reveal the metal-worker. We have, unfortunately, nothing to enable us to arrive with any accuracy at the date of the Carlingwark find. When found, the hoard included pieces of green-coloured glass. On one piece the letter A, and an upright stroke which might be a portion of M or some other letter, stood out in relief. These pieces have now disappeared, but the record suggests that they came from one of those large Roman bottles of green glass, with the maker's name moulded in relief on the bottom.

There is little or nothing in the hoard to associate the owner with agriculture. A small tanged, curved blade, with its point gone and its cutting edge broken, may have been a sickle (no. 9), and there is a snaffle-bit (no. 31) of a type which Déchelette associates with La Tène.¹ The smith predominates. There is a small anvil (no. 24), only $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches high by $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter across the face, and there is also the upper portion of a still smaller anvil (no. 22). Clearly these could only be used for light work. Altogether there are five hammer-like tools. One of these is $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, slightly expanding at the ends; the shaft-hole is rectangular (no. 1). It resembles a hammer still used by silversmiths for light work. A broken hammer much of the same type (no. 8) also suggests a metal-worker. The other three tools in this group (nos. 3, 4, and 5) are possibly millstone picks.

There are three cold chisels (nos. 43, 44, and 49), two files, a punch, an adze-hammer (no. 2), a small axe (no. 14), and a saw (no. 15); a knife and two small double-edged tanged blades (nos. 46, 47), part of a scythe, together with numerous pieces of scrap-metal, hooks, staples, etc. Among the odds and ends which go to form the collection are several small pieces of bronze, which have been used in repairing vessels. They show the skill of the smith in applying patches (fig. 24). The cauldron itself has many such mendings, fixed with lines of small rivets. The sides were thin and easily damaged, and must often have required repairs. Sometimes three thicknesses of metal were employed. Among the scrap-iron there are the points of eight swords (fig. 23, nos. 31-38), varying in breadth from $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

¹ *Manuel celtique et gallo-romaine*, fig. 511, 4.

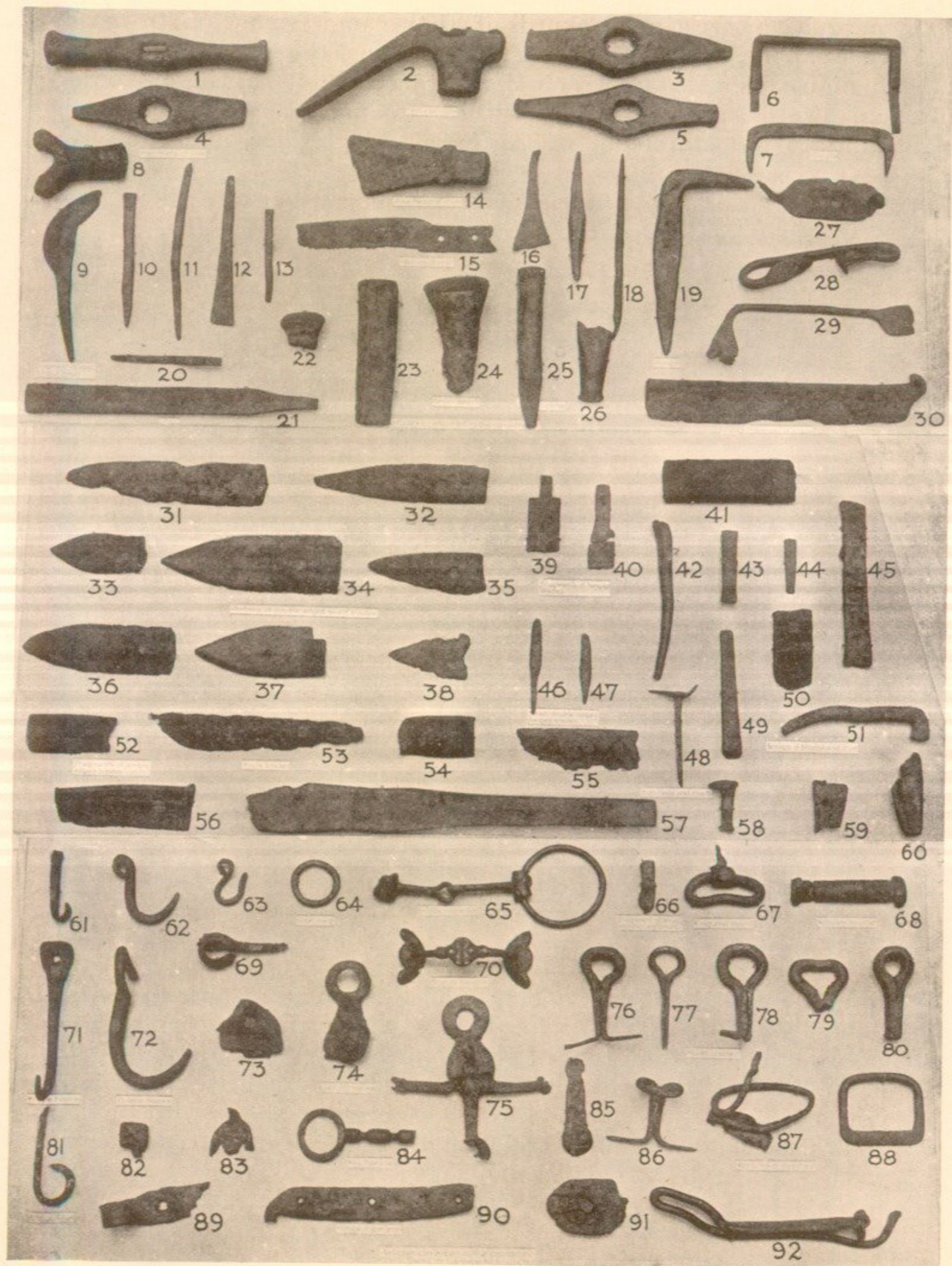


Fig. 23. Contents of Cauldron, Carlingwark Loch, Kirkeudbright. ($\frac{1}{8}$.)

It would be interesting to know if they came from Roman or from native weapons. If we are to believe Tacitus, the great sword of the Caledonian was without a point, *sine mucrone*; if so, these should be Roman swords, but, unfortunately, no weapon has come to light to substantiate the statement of Agricola's biographer, and the swords

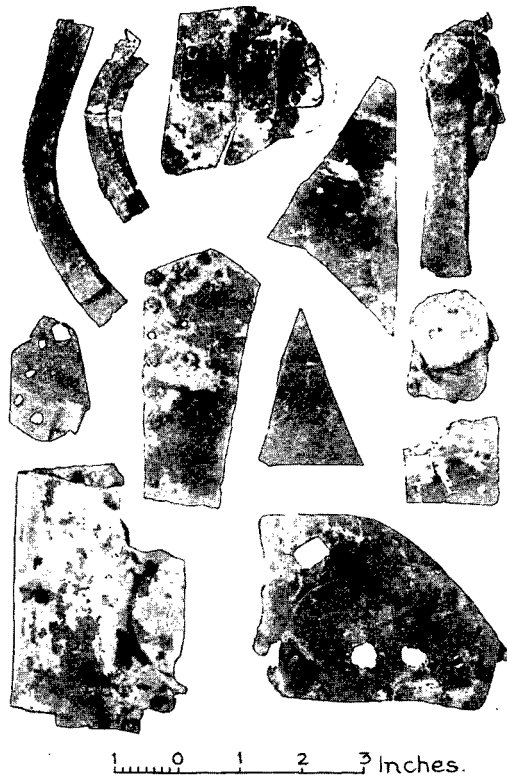


Fig. 24. Bronze Patches, Carlingwark Loch.

found at Newstead with mountings that indicated a Celtic origin were undoubtedly pointed. The points from Carlingwark appear to belong to narrower blades than that of the Roman gladius found at Newstead, which had a breadth of 2 inches. The greatest breadth of any of them is $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch. It is curious that Traprain also produced a sword-point which is $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches long by $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch broad at the line of fracture. These are apparently the type of blades which would fit the native mountings found at Newstead, at Middlebie, or at the Ayrshire fort of Castlehill [No. 44]. On the other hand, they seem to belong to rather wider

blades than those of the "spatha" type found at Newstead. On the whole, swords seem to be so scarce on native sites that I am inclined to regard these blades as of Roman origin, but the data are insufficient to warrant any very definite conclusion. The cauldron also contained a number of pieces of iron chain-mail (fig. 25). This appears to differ in no way from the fragments of an iron corselet found in Pit 1 at

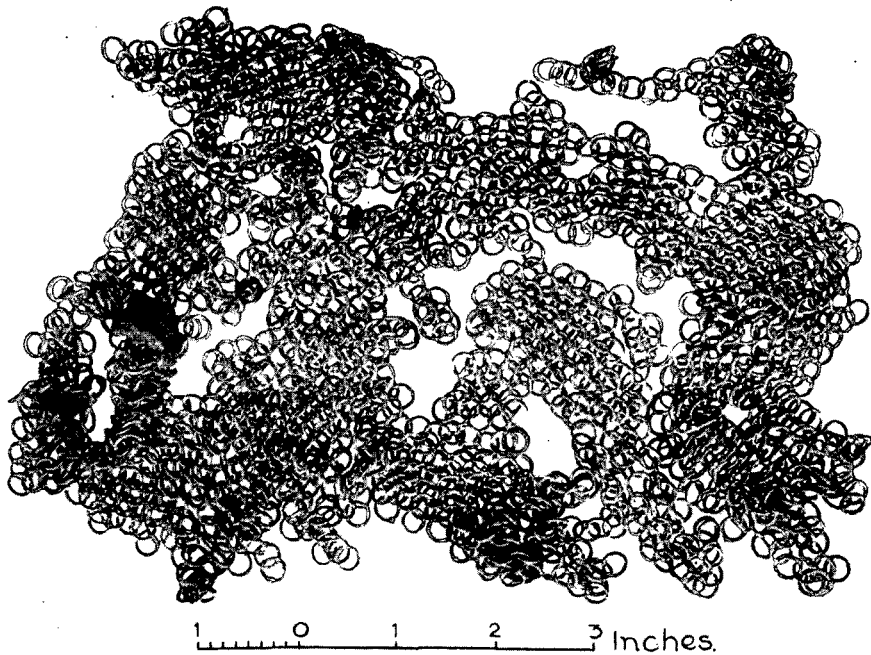


Fig. 25. Chain-mail, Carlingwark Loch.

Newstead. It has the same arrangement of welded and riveted rings. It was not only in Caledonia that chain-mail drifted into barbarian hands. A fragment was found at Öremölla, in Sweden, with the Roman objects noted above, and another in the Thorsbjerg Moss in Denmark. On the other hand, chain-mail was present among the finds at Stanwix, Yorkshire, which were typically Celtic, with no association with Roman coins or pottery.

Among the objects which must have belonged to a house are the crook of a door (fig. 23, no. 19) and what appears to be part of a hinge or possibly of a gridiron. The ring-staples, hooks, nails, and bolts must

have been used for woodwork. The iron tripod and a gridiron included in the hoard have already been mentioned. Similar gridirons were found at Newstead, and must have been familiar objects throughout the provincial Roman world. No. 75 appears to have been a mounting for a bucket. It must have been fastened by four nails into the side, while the hole in the upper projection would receive the handle. Possibly no. 74 is another example of such mountings. Fig. 26 is the bronze handle of a wooden tankard. The tankard was no doubt put together with staves, covered with thin sheets of metal bound together by metal hoops. It is unlikely that it was used for water. It would serve to pass round the liquor brewed in the great cauldron. We have here an object which is typically Celtic. Such tankards, dating from

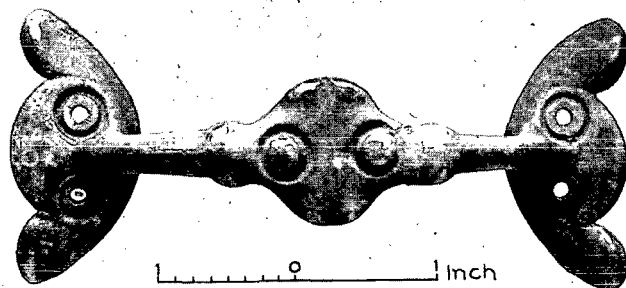


Fig. 26. Bronze Tankard Handle, Carlingwark Loch.

the first century B.C., were found in the pre-Roman cemetery at Aylesford, in Kent,¹ and their continental origin can be traced from the occurrence of one of them in the cemetery of St Bernardo at Ornavasso, in North Italy, with denarii belonging to the period 104-184 B.C.² Mr Reginald Smith illustrates an example preserved in the Brentford Public Library. It is just under 6 inches in height and $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter at the mouth, increasing to 7 inches at the base. The staves are there, and are dowelled together with small pieces of hard wood. The sides are covered with three bronze bands, and there is a single handle.³ A fine example of these tankards found at Trawsfynydd, Merioneth,⁴ is preserved in Liverpool. A number of enamelled tankard handles were found with decorated horse trappings at Seven Sisters, near Neath, in Wales. Dr Wheeler, in view of the employment of red and white enamel in their ornamentation, dates

¹ *Archaeologia*, vol. lli. p. 35.

² Willers, *Neue Untersuchungen über die römische Bronzeindustrie*, Abb. 12, 8.

³ *Archaeologia*, vol. lxi. p. 23.

⁴ *Prehistoric and Roman Wales*, fig. 85, p. 218.

them to the first century A.D.¹ Our handle possesses none of the winding Late Celtic ornament to be seen upon the Welsh specimens. There can be little doubt that it dates from a somewhat later period, but we have only to compare the outline of its terminals with the enamelled horse-trappings from Polden Hill or Alfreston, Sussex, to realise whence the pattern was derived.

It cannot be said that we find either at Traprain or in the crannogs in the western counties many types of tools unrepresented in the hoards we have been considering. While at Blackburn Mill, at Eckford, and at Carlingwark Loch we are dealing with isolated deposits, at Traprain and in the crannogs the tools lay scattered over the sites, and are thus presented to us more closely in relation to the work for which they were made. The dwellers on Traprain, perched up on their rocky height, must have cultivated the land lying round the base of their hill. The excavations yielded examples of the ploughshare, the hoe, the ox-goad, and the sickle. The type of blade of the last is longer and narrower than that of the sickles found at Newstead. The linch-pin again bears witness to wheeled traffic, and with it there is a fragment of a wheel tyre. Terrets of bronze are not uncommon. There is a cheek-piece of a bridle and several small horse-shoes without calkins. The carpenter's tools are not numerous, but there are axes, a mortising chisel, and a file. The metal-worker is represented by a smith's set-hammer and light "tongs" for handling some delicate object. Knives are common. Of special interest are the knives of spatulate shape (fig. 46) found in 1914, one of which still retains its handle of bronze, which is of unusual form, divided into two longitudinal quasi-cylindrical sections separated by a sharp-edged moulding. Mr A. O. Curle points out that this type of knife is found in the Gallo-Roman cemeteries of Vermand dating not earlier than the third century, with the handle in bone or horn,² and that it is also to be found among the knives illustrated in the *Catalogue of the Niessen Collection of Roman Antiquities at Cologne*. The resemblance is too close to be fortuitous. It probably indicates that not only pottery and glass but also cutlery was being imported in the third century from the Rhine into Caledonia.

The dwellers in the crannogs must have been quite accustomed to iron tools and weapons. At Dowalton there are axes and a heavy hammer. At Lochlee [No. 45], where the construction of the crannog was carefully examined, it was noted that it was built up with log pavements surrounded by lines of piles bevelled at the upper ends, and

¹ *Op. cit.*, fig. 84.

² Eck, *Les deux cimetières gallo-romain de Vermand*, Pl. xii. fig. 15, p. 196.

with mortised holes cut in them through which wooden pins were passed, possibly forming a breastwork. For such construction iron tools were necessary, and among those left behind were an axe, a saw, a gouge, a chisel, a punch, as well as knives and shears. There is one bridle-bit of iron and bronze, but there is little trace of agricultural implements. It is possible that tools of bone and deer-horn, of which there were many remains, were used for this purpose. At Buston we have again an example of an axe, a number of knives, and one of these boring tools shaped like a gouge (fig. 62, no. 1), 14 inches long, of a type found in the ditch of the early fort at Newstead.¹ It is probable that it was used as a bow-drill.

BRONZE FIGURES.

Two bronze statuettes have been found in Scotland—one at Stelloch, Wigtownshire [No. 41] (fig. 58), the other at Throsk, Stirlingshire [No. 60] (fig. 65); both represent Mercury. In neither case were there any associated objects. M. Reinach² notes the large number of figures of Mercury in the Museum at Saint-Germain-en-Laye, confirming the observation of Cæsar that in Gaul the worship of the God was more widespread than that of any other. The Mercury from Throsk may very easily have found its way there from some fort on the Antonine Wall; and Stelloch, though (as far as we know) well outside the sphere of Roman influence, lay close to the coast, and the figure may have been brought from the South. It was not only in Caledonia that such statuettes drifted into barbarian hands. A number have been found in Denmark; while in 1837 an admirable bronze figure of Juno was discovered in the Swedish island of Öland.³

Few more remarkable vestiges of Roman rule have come down to us in Scotland than the severed leg of a gilded bronze imperial statue found at Milsington [No. 21], high up among the hill country in Teviotdale, and with it the heavy base, also of bronze, on which there probably once stood a figure of Victory (fig. 27). Here we have clearly enough the evidence of plunder, the repercussion of the invasion, something that must be linked up with the abandonments and with the rebuildings which are a familiar feature in the history of the forts. How it found its way to the Borthwick valley we shall never know, but a gilded statue, more than life-sized, is a product of settled life, of a walled town, rather than of the changing conditions of a fort holding a restless military zone. We cannot visualise the conditions which would

¹ Newstead, Pl. lix., No. 12.

² *Bronzes figurés de la Gaule romaine*, p. 64.

³ Montelius, *Antiquités suédoises*, fig. 369.

have led to its erection anywhere north of the Great Wall. It must have been dismembered in some great convulsion farther south and laboriously carried into the north by rough tracks across miles of moorland.

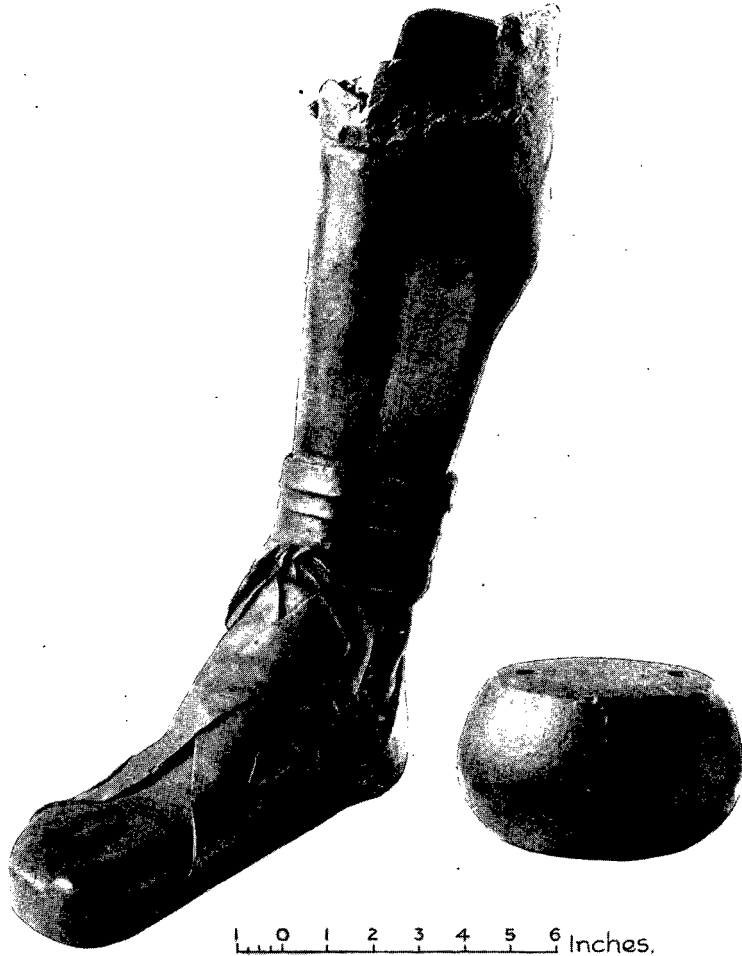


Fig. 27. Leg of a Statue of gilt bronze and base for a figure of Victory, Milsington, Roxburghshire.

MARBLE.

The only other piece of Roman statuary which has been found far from the site of any Roman fort or highway is the marble head (figs. 28 and 30) which was dug up in the eighteenth century near the site of an old chapel near Hawkshaw, in the Peeblesshire parish of Tweedsmuir [No. 27]. It is evident that it was intended as a portrait. There is char-



Fig. 28. Marble Head, Hawkshaw, Peeblesshire. ($\frac{3}{16}$.) (Front view.)

acter in the strong mouth, with its turned-down corners. The modelling of the features is very realistic, though, as a whole, it cannot be regarded as an attractive work of art. Its Roman origin seems to be beyond doubt, and it probably dates from the reign of Trajan, though it cannot be identified as a representation of the Emperor himself. Mr Richmond of the British School at Rome points out that it is only in the late heads of Trajan, such as those from the Arch of Beneventum, portraying the Emperor at the age of sixty-four, that we find anything like the downward trend at the angles of the mouth, which we see on the Hawkshaw head. It is of course possible that the artist was working from a poor model.

Monsieur Raymond Lantier, who has recently discussed the head in a study of Gallo-Roman portraiture, agrees that it is Trajanic, but is not prepared to accept it as representing the Emperor himself. He regards it rather as belonging to a series of provincial portraits, in which, in the epoch of Roman domination, the influences and the traditions of Celtic art continued to manifest themselves.¹ He sees in this portrait a re-



Fig. 29. Bronze Head from Bordeaux. (Museum of Saint-Germain-en-Laye.)

markable example of a happy compromise between the Roman and the Celtic tradition. In it only the arrangement of the hair, the accentuation of certain features of the face, such as the exaggerated development of the superciliary arches and the broad planes of the cheeks, still preserve some traces of Celtic inspiration. The peculiarity of the hairdressing, which connects the Hawkshaw head with the bronze Gallo-Roman busts from Bordeaux (fig. 29), now in the Museum of Saint-Germain-en-Laye and Prilly, in Switzerland, both illustrated by Monsieur Lantier, lies in the way in which the locks of hair, all equal and rigid as if gathered together with the application of some grease

¹ Lantier, "Tête d'un jeune chef Aquitain," *Monuments Piot*, xxxi.

or cosmetic, seem to form a cap on the head. It is further to be noted that the arrangement of the hair, characteristic of Trajan's period, rapidly went out of fashion in the succeeding reign. The Hadrianic hairdressing, with locks curling above the forehead, may be seen in the bronze head of the Emperor found in the Thames, now in the British Museum.¹ The Hawkshaw head is rather more than life-

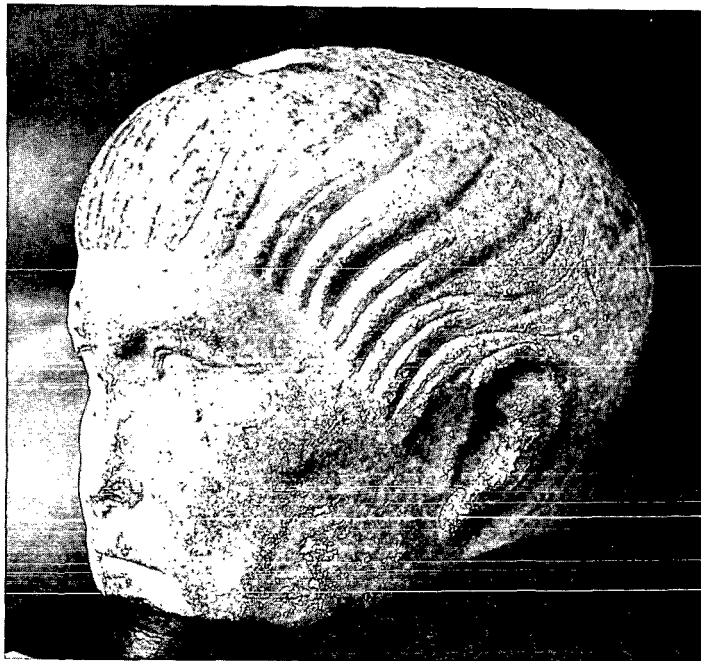


Fig. 30. Marble Head, Hawkshaw, Peeblesshire. ($\frac{3}{16}$.) (Side view.)

size, which is a feature characteristic of imperial portraits; on the other hand, the back of the head has been roughly finished, suggesting that it may have formed part of a bust intended to be placed in a circular frame or medallion, so that the back would be concealed. Mr Richmond suggests that such treatment might indicate that we have here a representation of a provincial notable or a Governor.

The suggestion has been made that some eighteenth-century traveller brought back this piece of sculpture from the grand tour to enrich his cabinet of antiquities; but the upland parish of Tweedsmuir and the valleys watered by the Fruid and Talla lie remote among the hills far from country houses, and there is nothing in its execution to

¹ *B.M. Guide*, "Roman Britain," Pl. vii.

connect it with Italy. It seems clear that it is provincial. A more probable source from which the head might have come is the fort at Lyne. This fort was excavated in the summer of 1900; the work must have been far from exhaustive, and the relics recovered were very few. Among them, however, as has already been noted, was a single much-worn fragment of a decorated Flavian bowl; but even if we thus have evidence of the presence of a Roman garrison at Lyne during the Agricolan period, it is difficult to connect the presence of a Trajanic piece of sculpture with this fort, or indeed with any other Roman post in Caledonia, unless we are prepared to admit that the Agricolan occupation was prolonged into Trajan's reign. That it should have been carried north with the Antonine invasion seems highly improbable.

BROOCHES.

The Sigillata bowls, the bronze pateræ, and a good deal of the glass found in Scotland come from the Continent. On the other hand, the majority of the brooches were made in Britain. Certain types are indeed a characteristic feature of Romano-British civilisation, and it is of interest to trace their distribution in Scotland as an indication of the influence which that civilisation exercised north of the Great Wall. Altogether, excluding the penannular types, the occurrence of 77 brooches in Scotland is noted. Of these, 67 come from the area south of the Vallum, 10 from the north. By far the largest number is from Traprain. Without counting indefinable fragments, it contributes 45 examples. That so many should come from one site is an indication of the numbers that must await discovery. With the exception of 5 examples which can certainly be assigned to the third century or later, the Inventory includes very few types of brooches which have not been found at Newstead or on other Roman sites in Scotland. There is an almost entire absence of brooches which might be definitely classified as the ornaments worn by the native population prior to the Roman occupation. The earlier forms—such, for example, as the simple safety-pin La Tène brooch which was found at Newstead¹—are not recorded from any of the native sites associated with Roman products, though the Museum possesses two examples found on Glenluce Sands. The disc-shaped brooches decorated with enamel which were comparatively common at Newstead and at Camelon, and which are closely related to continental finds, are represented at Traprain by a single example (fig. 31, no. 8); elsewhere, with the exception of a brooch in the Borness cave, which was probably at one time

¹ *Proc.*, vol. li. p. 232 (1).

enamelled, they are absent. The bow-shaped fibulæ, on the other hand, which occur on both Roman and native sites, do not appear to exhibit any peculiar characteristics which enable us to distinguish the possessions of the dwellers in the forts from those of the native population. As in all early handicraft, the brooches everywhere show small differences in detail and in ornament, but it is evident that the patterns came from some common sources of supply.

If we are right in assuming that such personal ornaments as were found at Newstead or Camelon were left behind by the troops or the population dwelling in the shelter of the forts, it follows that all the types of brooches found at Traprain, with perhaps two exceptions, were evolved, and were in vogue, in Caledonia between the coming of Agricola and the withdrawal in the latter years of the second century. There is nothing to show that there was any independent evolution of those types in the years which followed the general abandonment. Coins of the third and fourth centuries are found; but the fibulæ of that period, of which only two occur at Traprain, are rare, and they belong to continental types which are only distantly related to the earlier brooches. Further, it is to be noted that the number of brooches found north of the Vallum is very small. Two of the ten recorded belong to the fourth century or later, and there are one or two which it is difficult to assign to any well-known group. It is perhaps dangerous to base conclusions on the comparatively slender material we possess, but on the whole it seems probable that, although certain patterns might be reproduced here, the great proportion of the brooches found in Scotland came North with the troops or with the traders who followed in their wake, and that they fell out of fashion or ceased to be imported after the abandonment in the reign of Commodus. At Traprain the trumpet brooch, in Mr Collingwood's classification designed as Group R, occurs most frequently; altogether there are thirteen examples of it, some plain and others enamelled or inlaid with silver.¹ It is clear that certain forms of this brooch were made in the first century. An example was recovered from the ditch of the early fort at Newstead, dating from the Agricolan occupation, in which the decoration at the highest point of the bow consists of a bead-like knob (Collingwood, Ri.); probably the floriated ornament which is so common on these brooches had not yet been developed. The same feature is to be seen in a very fine specimen from Traprain (fig. 31, no. 3). It is unusually massive, and the centre of the bow consists of a disc-like ornament between two collars, from which it is separated on each side by a hollow moulding; both the head and the stem are inlaid with silver in graceful leaf-shaped figures and winding

¹ *The Archaeology of Roman Britain*, p. 251.



Fig. 31. Brooches from Traprain, East Lothian. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

scrolls. The brooch was found on the lowest level, and probably dates from the first century. The type with the acanthus-like ornament on the bow (Collingwood, R ii.), both plain and enamelled, is also present (no. 1). This brooch had come into fashion by the first half of the second century. There is also the brooch in which the acanthus-like moulding is not carried round the bow, and the back is left plain (no. 5) (Collingwood, R iv.), which is again a second-century type. The finds of trumpet-shaped brooches indicate a wider distribution than that of

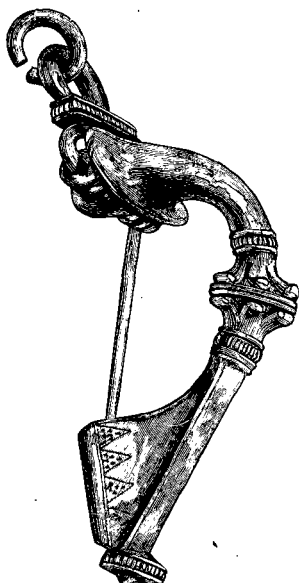


Fig. 32. Silver Brooch, Ayrshire.

(3.)

any other type noted. Two examples of this brooch come from Glenluce Sands (fig. 57). It also occurs in the crannog at Lochlee, where the ornament on the bow suggests a first-century origin (fig. 61). Two fine specimens come from Ayrshire [No. 43]; one of these is of silver (fig. 32). Yet another appears to have been found at Bank Farm, Dolphinton [No. 48], in Lanarkshire. The National Museum has examples from the Culbin Sands, Moray (fig. 69), and from Lochside, Spynie [No. 77] (fig. 70); and an example is recorded as having been found at "Bishop's Palace, Orkney" [No. 85], which may refer to Kirkwall or possibly to Birsay.

The next type which is numerous at Traprain is the head-stud brooch (fig. 31, nos. 7 and 9) (Collingwood, Group Q), of which there are nine examples. All of these probably belong to the second century. A finely enamelled example was found in the crannog at Lochlee [No. 45] (fig. 61) and a pair at Lamberton Moor associated with a dragonesque fibula (fig. 48). In the brooch from Lochlee, as well as in those from Lamberton Moor, the pin has a spring and the head-loop is of wire. All of these brooches possibly belong to the first half of the century. A somewhat corroded example of this brooch was found at the fort of Rink, Selkirkshire [No. 25]. There is also an enamelled one from a native fort at Earnsheugh, on the Berwickshire coast [No. 15]. The dragonesque fibula was represented at Traprain by six examples, some of them plain and without ornament (fig. 31, nos. 2 and 4), others enamelled. It is quite probable that some of them were made on the hill. The only other native sites on which these brooches have been found are at the Borness Cave, at Lamberton Moor, and at Castlehill, Ayrshire. The evidence of the presence of this brooch at Borness consisted of a small fragment representing one of the terminals (fig. 56). It appears to belong to an

early stage in its evolution, because the round eye is wanting and the curved snout has not yet been developed. The find of a fragment of the Sigillata cup, D. 27, at Borness makes it probable that the cave was occupied in the first century, and that this small piece of bronze belonged to a brooch of that period. The example found at Castlehill Fort, Ayrshire (fig. 59), is unusually decorative. With the brooch of the same class found at Lamberton Moor, it may be assigned to the first half of the second century.

Nine examples of the small brooch known as the knee fibula (fig. 31, nos. 6 and 10) were found at Traprain. Usually it is undecorated, and has its spiral spring enveloped in a box-like cover (Collingwood, Group V). Two specimens are inlaid with silver. The group appears to belong to the latter half of the second century. There are two examples of the trumpet-shaped brooches with an enamelled disc on the bow (no. 12) (Collingwood, Sii.). Of the modification of this type, with a fan-tail as well as a disc and a T-shaped head, there is one (no. 14). Both of these types were present at Newstead. They are assigned to the second half of the second century. There is, further, an example of a brooch with the bow decorated with enamel and having a rectangular plate inserted between the head and the head-loop (no. 11). This brooch has not been found on any of the fort sites, but the Museum possesses one from near Peebles [No. 27]. The brooch appears to be related to a pattern figured by Mr Collingwood.¹ It is probably of the late second century.

There are two iron brooches from Traprain which do not appear to belong to any of the well-known patterns (no. 15). They are fashioned from a single plate of metal, $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches long. The spring is formed by coiling the end of the plate, while the pin, which is of bronze, has passed up the back of this in a groove. It is quite possible that these were made on the spot. There appear to be only two brooches from Traprain which are later than the second century. The first of these is of the crossbow design (no. 13); Mr Collingwood terms it P-shaped.² It measures from head to foot $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches. It is quite devoid of ornament, but seems to have been gilt. The pin is wanting. The arms have no terminals, but these may have been broken off. This pattern does not appear to have been found on any of the fort sites in Scotland. It probably dates from the third century. The second late brooch (fig. 33) belongs to the little group of personal ornaments which formed part of the silver treasure brought to light in 1919. Hitherto all the brooches we have been describing were probably made in Britain, perhaps somewhere north of the Humber; but the small silver *fibula* which had been concealed with so much precious loot belongs to a different family, and

¹ *Op. cit.*, fig. 62, No. 60.

² *Op. cit.*, Group T.

is probably a relic of the Teutonic migrations. The latest of the four coins which accompanied the treasure was minted under Honorius (395-423). The type seems to have first appeared in Eastern Europe, but by the fourth century it had found its way to North Germany and to Sweden, where silver brooches with the same semicircular head and broadening stem are not uncommon. The late Professor Drexel in a recent paper on the treasure cited a find from Izenave, in the department of Ain, France.¹ Here a silver brooch was found with two buckles of types not dissimilar to those found at Traprain, accompanied by a typical Frankish beaker of glass and coins of Valentinian III. and

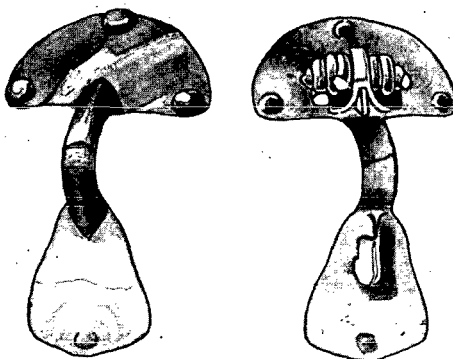


Fig. 33. Silver Brooch from Traprain, East Lothian. (3.)

Majorian, showing that the double burial in which these objects had been deposited could not be earlier than the year A.D. 457. In the brooch from Izenave the semicircular head has become more spade-shaped, and the foot has lost its lateral expansion, but the department of Ain lies just north-east of Lyons, and no doubt time and the journey southward may have modified the northern form.

Apart from the brooches found at Traprain and the cognate forms we have mentioned, there remain one or two examples from the area south of the Vallum which are worthy of mention. At Lochlee, with the trumpet-shaped and head-stud brooches, there was found a simple undecorated brooch of bronze (fig. 61). It has a small bow, and the stem to which the catch-plate is attached is broadened out into a flat plate with a rounded end; the pin has a spring. It may have been made locally. Among the screes on the hilltop beside the Broch of Bow, a small enamelled brooch in the form of a cock (fig. 34) was picked up. The same

¹ *Bulletin Archéologique*, 1912, p. 265, Pl. xxxix.

type occurs at Wroxeter and at Lincoln, but it is also found on the Continent at Heddernheim and elsewhere. A brooch of tinned bronze, found at Denholm Hill, Roxburgh [No. 19], takes the form of a swastika (fig. 35). It is the only example of this shape as yet recorded from Scotland. It occurs at Brough in Westmorland, but it seems so common on the Rhine that it may have been imported here. No less than sixteen were discovered in the fort of Zugmantel—one in a cellar, with a series of coins extending from Augustus to Crispina. The type appears to belong to the late second century.¹ There only remains to be mentioned one brooch from the south of the Vallum. This remarkable ornament (fig. 54), which was found about the year 1787 at Ericstanebrae, near



Fig. 34. Enamelled Brooch,
Bow, Midlothian. (f.)

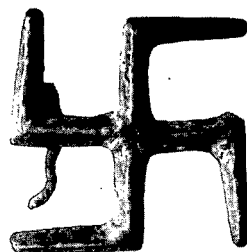


Fig. 35. Bronze Brooch, Denholm
Hill, Roxburghshire. (f.)

Moffat [No. 32], is of massive gold. It appears to be of the crossbow type; the arms, together with the pin, are now wanting. The semi-circular bow forms a hollow triangle in section. The sides are cut out in patterns, and bear in pierced work the letters IOVI AVG and VOT XX (vicennalia) respectively. On the lower side, which is plain, are scratched the letters PORTO. The inscription dates it to the beginning of the fourth century. Diocletian assumed the style of Jupiter, and Maximian that of Hercules. The celebration of their Vicennalia on 20th November A.D. 303, to which the inscription evidently refers, was accompanied by an imperial triumph. "In the eyes of posterity," Gibbon wrote, "the Triumph is remarkable by a distinction of a less honourable kind. It was the last that Rome ever beheld. Soon after that period the Emperors ceased to vanquish, and Rome ceased to be the capital of the Empire."²

The brooches which have been found north of the Vallum are few

¹ R. G. Limes, *Das Kastell Zugmantel*, p. 84.

² Gibbon, *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, chap. xiii. p. 157.

in number. Of the ten which have come to light, the earliest typologically comes from Dores, in Inverness-shire [No. 90] (fig. 36, no. 1). The brooch is hinged; the bow is formed by a flat strip of metal, and ends in a knob at the foot. It has a well-defined catch-plate. It is closely related to the Aucissa class, and should date from about the middle of the first century. It is true that there is a flattening of the curve of the bow and that the pin-holder is larger than is usual in this type, while the medial line which divides the bow longitudinally is wanting. The line, however, may have disappeared with the patina. The surface has been much rubbed. On the whole, there seems little doubt that it is an early brooch closely related to a continental type. It is difficult to account for its presence so far north as the shores of Loch Ness.

A very beautiful brooch was found in 1850 on the farm of Newpark on the estate of Polmaise, near Stirling [No. 59] (nos. 2 and 3). It belongs to a type which is present at Newstead,¹ and also at Poltross Burn (Collingwood, Group E). The piercings of the catch-plate are unusually elaborate, trumpet-shaped and crescentic mouldings. This type of brooch, distinguished from our example by having a spring, has been found with Late Celtic objects at Polden Hill, Somerset. The ornamentation of the catch-plate in the Polmaise brooch is so characteristic of Late Celtic design that it may date from the end of the first century. The brooch found at Spynie, and the example recorded from Bishop's Palace, Orkney, have already been referred to; both appear to be trumpet-shaped brooches of second-century type. In addition to these there is a little group of brooches found on the Culbin Sands, in all four in number. One of these is a trumpet-headed brooch which might be early (fig. 69, no. 1); it shows no signs of enamel-work, and the knob on the bow has little of the floreated character. It is quite possible that this may be a copy of a brooch which had been obtained farther south. Another of the brooches, with the pin working on a spring enclosed in the head (no. 2), is possibly related to the knee fibulæ found at Traprain. Two others seem to suggest degraded copies of brooches (no. 3), but the finds from Culbin Sands range over a long period of time, and we have no associations which enable us to assign a date to them. The two brooches which remain to be mentioned are both later. The first of these was exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in 1851, and is represented in the National Museum only by a replica. It is said to have been found on the shores of the Moray Firth [No. 77A]. It is a fine example of the crossbow type (fig. 36, no. 4), made of gilt bronze. The ends of the arms and the head terminate in hexagonal knobs. The stem is enriched with elaborate cusped ornamentation.

¹ *Newstead*, Pl. lxxxv. fig. 4.

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It is related to the third-century brooch found at Traprain, but in its present form the brooch belongs to a class found all over the Roman

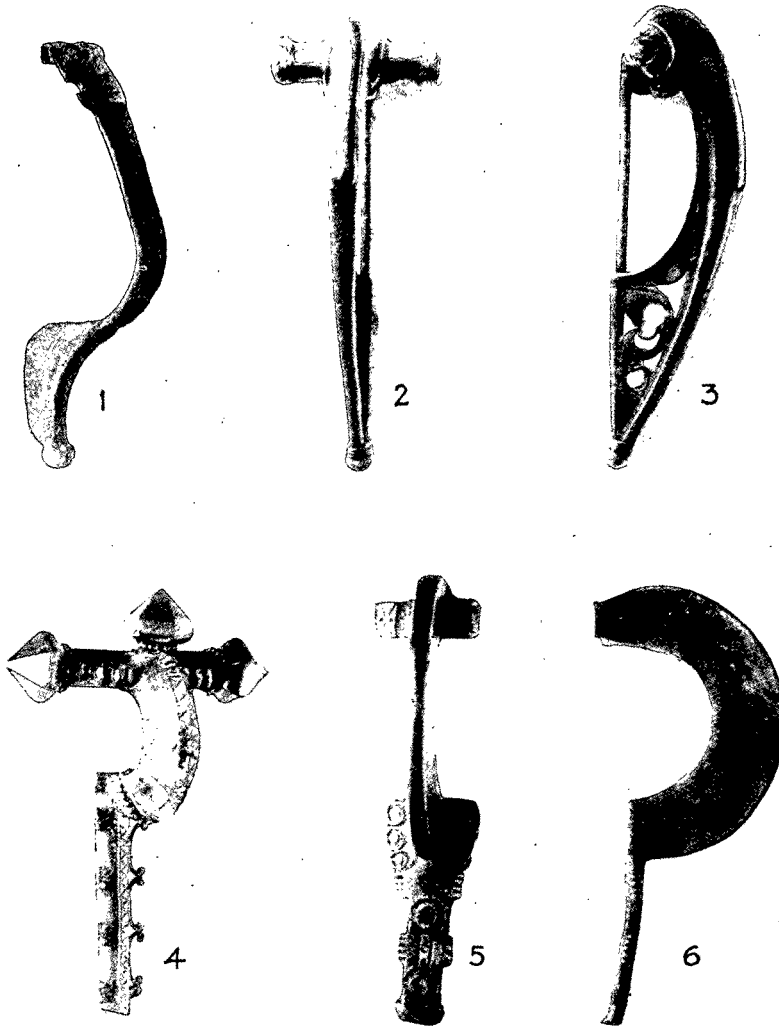


Fig. 36. Some brooches found north of the Antonine Vallum.

provinces as well as in Italy. Our specimen probably dates from the fourth century. An example was found at Poitiers with gold coins

dating from Valentinian to Arcadius. Brooches of this type, though much less elegant, are among the finds from Richborough.¹ The second brooch was found at the Broch of Carn Liath in Sutherland [No. 78] (nos. 5 and 6). In the account of its discovery in 1871 it is described as "one supposed fibula, said to be of Roman type." It is a solid silver brooch of very unusual form. It measures about 3 inches in length, and is of crossbow shape, but the arms are very short and without terminals. The bow, on the other hand, is high and pronounced, being $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in depth and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in thickness. The stem spreads out at the base of the bow and is incised with three spirals, while farther down are groups of slightly serrated projections on each side. On the front the stem is ornamented by two incised circles with hollow centres, which appear to have been filled with enamel, joined together by parallel lines. The right arm of the brooch has been crushed and bent upwards, but on the left arm there is a small panel which is divided by lines forming a saltire with two pellets, one placed on each side of the centre. The pin-holder is gone. It is clear that the spring was attached to the plate forming the head, the ends being fixed into holes which are to be seen both on the upper and lower sides of the bow.

The brooches recorded in this Inventory belong, with few exceptions, to well-known provincial Roman types in use during the second century. The Carn Liath example stands alone. It is clear, however, that its design is strongly influenced by Roman tradition. It derives its bow from the fourth-century crossbow type, and the projections on the stem are merely unskilful reproductions of the cusped ornament or its variants. On the other hand, the saltire decorating the arm seems to connect it with some of the silver-work found at Norrie's Law [No. 58].² It is possible that we have here a frail link between provincial Roman design and the symbols which are characteristic of the sculptured stones of the north and east of Scotland.

CONCLUSIONS.

What conclusions are we to draw from the facts brought together in the Inventory? What light do they shed on the problems of the Roman occupation?

In the first place, they present to us a picture of the country into which Agricola and his columns marched, bringing the people for the first time face to face with the disciplined forces of a great military power. On the one side we see the military roads and the camps and

¹ *Richborough*, Second Report, p. 44 (Nos. 19 and 20).

² *Proc.*, vol. vi. p. 9.

forts of the invader; on the other side the native population, sometimes dwelling in their circular huts of wattle and daub surrounded by entrenchments—not infrequently perched on the hilltops—sometimes sheltered in caves, or in lake-dwellings. We have the brochs with their high walls and gloomy interiors, and, lastly, still more dark and insanitary, the weems or earth-houses. We have evidence that each of these several types of dwelling was inhabited at some period during the occupation. In the south, at least, the people had reached a comparatively high state of civilisation. They had long passed out of the hunter stage, and they were cultivators or herdsmen. They possessed horses, oxen, sheep, and swine. Both red-deer roe and the wild boar were plentiful; the elk still survived in the forests, with the bear, the wolf, the wild cat, and the beaver. Iron furnished them with tools, and the bones of their oxen and the antlers of deer were fashioned into useful implements. The terrets and the linch-pins show that they used wheeled transport. For weapons they had knives and spears, swords also, though fewer examples of these have been noted. Tacitus tells that the spear was also the common weapon of the Germans; few had swords.¹ As late as 1570, in the instructions sent by the Scottish nobility to the Archbishop of Glasgow, then Ambassador in France, it is stated that “the common vapnis of the cuntrey ar speirs.”² They had hand-made pottery, as well as vessels of wood and of bronze. They had a knowledge of metal-working. It is clear that at Traprain they were capable of producing small bronze trinkets, pins, and dress-fasteners, and probably they had some knowledge of enamelling. The weaving-combs and loom weights are evidence of the production of cloth, while the brooches and the armlets of glass and jet testify to their love of simple finery.

North of the Antonine Vallum—in Argyll and the Western Isles, and in the northern brochs—rough stone implements and objects fashioned from whalebone or antlers seem to have been substituted for iron. Altogether, compared with the people of Traprain or the western lake-dwellers, the population appears to have been poorer and less well-equipped. It is, however, possible that the absence of iron on most of the northern sites is due to the presence of the moist sea-atmosphere, which would contribute to its more rapid disintegration.

All the types of dwelling mentioned—the so-called forts, the caves, the lake-dwellings, the brochs and weems—in the south at least, must be associated with the need of protection or concealment. In the north of Scotland, as has been pointed out in the *Report of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments for the County of Sutherland*, the hut-circle is found without defensive works; while in the south, with rare

¹ *Germania*, c. 6.

² *Warrender Papers*, Scottish History Society, vol. i. p. 84.

exceptions, it never occurs except within the ditch and rampart of a fort or kindred structure. Indeed all over the south country the remains of ancient entrenchments on the hilltops are a familiar feature. The distinction between the two areas is of interest. Was it the coming of the Romans that made the native population seek for refuge or concealment? Did the invasion, thrusting itself through the south and into the fertile lands north of the Forth, cause a movement of the people out of the valleys to more remote dwelling-places? All of the types of habitation we have mentioned belong to the Iron Age; all can be linked with the period of the invasion. Dr Munro, writing of the crannogs of Ayrshire and Wigtownshire, remarks that "not only as regards the structure and local distribution of these islands, but as regards the general character of the relics, the analogy is so wonderfully alike that there is no difficulty in assuming that these lake-dwellings were erected by one and the same people for a special purpose and about the same time, or, at least, within a comparatively limited period."

The period, there can be little doubt, does more or less synchronise with the Roman occupation, but the evidence is insufficient to prove that it was the compelling force that brought into existence the crannogs, or indeed any of the types of native dwellings we have mentioned. On the whole, the evidence indicates that their erection preceded the advance of Agricola. The crannog is a somewhat complex structure. The laying of the mortised beams that formed its foundation could hardly be improvised at short notice by a people unacquainted with such constructions, and yet at Hyndford the pottery proves that the lake-dwelling must have been in existence early in the period of the Agricolaan invasion. At Traprain, in which we have an example of a hill settlement, there is evidence of a Bronze Age occupation. If our data are insufficient to prove that that occupation continued without interruption to the Iron Age, they at least show that the first occupation does not date from the Roman period. Admittedly, however, Traprain points to more settled conditions than many of the wind-swept entrenchments that crown the southern hills. As regards the brochs, they cannot have sprung up as a result of the Roman invasion. They are to be found in large numbers in some of the northern counties—in Sutherland and Caithness, in Orkney and Shetland. In the south they are clearly an intrusion. In the north, the brochs are found by the sea-shore and in fertile valleys; in the south, the few examples that have been identified stand on high ground. At Bow, Midlothian, the scanty remains of the broch are perched high on a hill top; at Torwoodlee, a few miles farther down the valley of the Gala, where the building stood within enclosing earthworks, the foundations show all the

distinctive features of these towers, and the same applies to the broch of Edin's Hall in Berwickshire. The evolution of this peculiar type of structure, which is only known in the Scottish area, must have been a gradual process. Before it reached the stage in which we find it in Caithness and the northern isles, with its massive encircling walls, the narrow entrance to its central court, flanked by a guardchamber, its staircase and galleries in the wall, it must have passed through simpler and earlier phases, some of which may perhaps be traced in the duns on the West Coast. At the Everley Broch, in Caithness, we find the fully developed structure, and in it a piece of a bowl, D. 29, a typical product of the first century. At Torwoodlee, though no pieces of decorated ware were present among the relics, there can be no doubt that the pottery and glass belong to the same early period. It thus seems probable that brochs were in existence long before the coming of the Romans.

Neither can the earth-houses have been suddenly improvised to make a refuge from the invading forces. Although both at Newstead and farther north at Crichton, in Midlothian, there was post-Roman construction of these underground dwellings—for in no other way can we account for the stones bearing the marks of Roman chisels employed to build them—the type is far older. They merely reproduce artificially the cave or the rock-shelter, the earliest habitation of primitive man. Tacitus states that among the German tribes the underground dwelling was constructed as a refuge from the winter and a place of concealment.¹

We cannot suppose that the advance of Agricola was made without resistance, and the account which Tacitus gives us of the battle of Mons Graupius proves that there existed among the Caledonian tribes sufficient cohesion to impel them to make common cause against the invader. Of the skirmishes, of the attacks which took place during the Antonine period we know nothing definitely, but the rebuildings of forts and the final evacuation in the reign of Commodus make it clear that the advance of Lollius Urbicus was not simply a military parade, followed by a peaceful occupation. Roman methods of warfare were ruthless. There was no distinction observed between the men fighting in the ranks and the non-combatant. The captives capable of bearing arms were carried away from their homes to serve their conquerors. Such was the course followed in the conquest of Rhætia under Drusus and Tiberius. Such was the policy of Trajan, whose Roman column provides an illustration of the Dacian people—men, women, and children—herded into captivity. And, lastly, we have the colonies of Brittones, who made their appearance after A.D. 145, serving in Numeri on the German Limes. History tells us nothing of them, but it seems certain that they came

¹ *Germania*, c. 16.

from Britain, and it is more probable that they came from the North, following successful military operations, than from the comparatively pacified South. Whatever may have been the methods of warfare employed by the Roman armies in their advance, it is probable that it accelerated the movement towards the fastnesses of the hills, to the lakes, and to the caverns; indeed, many of the hill-forts stand on sites so high and exposed that they can hardly have been designed for permanent occupation.

Such few traces of contact between the Roman forces and the native population in the first century as can be noted are all from the country south of the Vallum. We should naturally expect to find them, if they exist, in the area traversed by the lines of advance or in the neighbourhood of the forts occupied by the invaders. And that is what actually happens. The crannog at Hyndford, the broch at Torwoodlee, and the hill fort at Traprain are all typically native sites. At Hyndford the contact is unmistakable; alone of the three sites it gives us the carinated bowl, D. 29. It is doubtful if there is any admixture of second-century material. At Torwoodlee the Sigillata is of the first century, and with it are fragments of what must have been a comprehensive series of vessels—beakers and cooking-pots, mortaria, jars and amphoræ, and, in addition, bowls of amber-coloured glass and large square blue bottles. The group seems all to belong to the same period. Is it possible that some Roman outpost once held the deserted tower, keeping watch from the hilltop on the movements of any native forces moving along the valley of the Gala, which then, as now, may have formed a line of communication between the South country and the Lothians? The suggestion may seem less fanciful when we remember that stones still lie on the summit of Ruberslaw, showing the diamond broaching of Roman chisels. On the other hand, the pottery and glass may have been the result of a descent on Trimontium, some six miles distant; but if so, it shows a discrimination in the choice of dishes, which argues a standard of life not without refinement. At Traprain, again, which covered a greater area and where all the indications point to a much larger population than on either of the preceding sites, the first-century pottery is present, yet it is a mere handful requiring to be carefully sought for among the more definite relics of the second century. But perhaps the clearest evidence of the nature of the contact between Celt and Roman is furnished by the broken swords, the picks, and other implements of deer-horn, the weaving-combs, the ornaments, and possibly the children's shoes, which came from the early levels at Newstead.

Leaving the districts which formed the theatre of the Roman operations, we can see traces elsewhere of the penetration of Roman products in the first century. Notably is this the case in the south-west,

on or near the coast of Dumfries and Galloway. The cup, D. 27, of the Borness Cave is probably of the first century. With more confidence we can assign to that period the fragment of the rim of a bowl, D. 37, found at Dowalton Loch. The Campanian patera from the same site, as well as those found at Friar's Carse, the decorated handle from Cairnholly, and the handle of the skillet found somewhere in Annandale, all appear

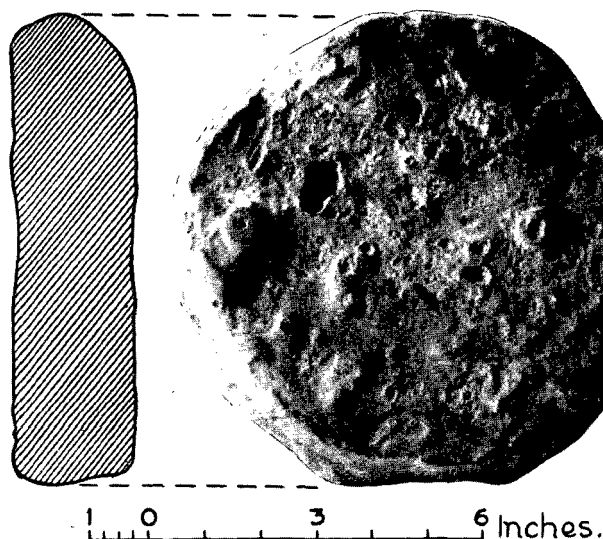


Fig. 37. Copper Cake from Carleton, Wigtownshire.

to be relics of the Flavian period, as is, quite possibly also the cooking-pot from Barean Loch, Kirkcudbrightshire.

No part of Caledonia was more closely in touch with the South than the Galloway coast, and it is possible that before the end of the first century the traders were bringing their wares to it. The mass of almost pure copper,¹ about 36 lb. in weight (fig. 37), found at Carleton [No. 38A], in the county of Wigtown, may be a link with Wales. Similar rounded cakes of this metal have come to light in Anglesey, where copper was mined in the Roman period.² A considerable number of such finds are recorded. One of these, found many years ago, is said to have been stamped **SOCIO ROMAE**, crossed by a second stamp **NATSOL**. A more

¹ I am indebted to Mr Arthur J. Edwards for drawing my attention to this find, which for half a century had been included among the Bronze Age relics in the National Museum, and for recognising its real significance.

² *Arch. Journal*, vol. xxx. p. 59. See also Wheeler, *Prehistoric and Roman Wales*, p. 271.

recent find bore a circular stamp, with the letters IVL·S. But it must be admitted that the Cairnholly handle exhibits an elegance and refinement hardly to be expected in vessels destined to form part of a trader's lading, and it must not be overlooked that the presence of some, if not all, of the objects mentioned may be due to successful raids across the Solway Firth or to the plunder of retreating armies. The single fragment of a carinated bowl found in the Everley Broch in Caithness is suggestive of early voyages. It may, indeed, be a relic of the circumnavigation of the northern coasts undertaken by Agricola's fleet.

I have pointed out that while Flavian pottery is present at Traprain, much the larger proportion of the Roman pottery belongs to the Antonine period, or later. It would appear that on this site lying within twenty miles from Inveresk, where the site of a Roman fort is well known, and at no very great distance from the line of the Dere Street, as well as upon the Camphouse Fort high above the Jed, at Edgerston, which lies almost within sight of the Dere Street, the native population continued their occupation during the second century; and it is clear, at least in the case of Traprain, that occupation of the hill during any such extended period, as is indicated by both coins and pottery, must have involved freedom to cultivate their grain and to tend their herds in the more fertile country which lay around them. It thus seems evident that in places the native communities, or at least those who were esteemed less dangerous, were left in undisturbed possession of their dwellings, and that possibly the distrust and aloofness of the early period were replaced by less hostile relations in which some traffic sprung up between the *canabenses* and the native villagers. Similar conditions have been noted in Wales: there the Romans, holding the valleys with a network of forts, policed the country; but life went on in the native settlements on the hills, such as Moel Trigarn, Tre'r Ceiri, or Braich-y-ddinas, where the Roman potsherds mingle with Celtic remains. In Wales, as in Scotland, it seems to have been only in the second century that the hostility of the earlier period gave place to more tolerable relations.

But Traprain differs from the usual hill-fort perched high up on some lofty eminence, where the conditions of life must, in winter at least, have been exposed and uncomfortable, and on which, where excavation has been undertaken, the relics of the former inhabitants are usually scanty. The area examined during the seven seasons devoted to its investigation was comparatively small, and yet it yielded a collection of objects so large and so varied as to indicate a considerable native population established there, and one which was in touch with Roman civilisation for a period of probably two or three hundred years. Not only was the community obtaining supplies of Roman wares, but

there is evidence, from the finds of graffiti and the presence of an iron stylus, that some of them at least could write. There is no trace of any Roman buildings on the hill. No stones show diamond broaching as we see it on the blocks utilised in the rampart at Ruberslaw. It is not impossible that in the second century the Romans may have established more friendly relations with the dwellers in such communities as Traprain, and may even have drawn recruits from them to serve in some of their irregular formations, and that time-expired men may have returned to the hill. In the auxiliary cohorts the gaps in the ranks soon ceased to be filled from the original stock—Gauls, Thracians, or Vardulli, from which they had been levied, and they had to depend for recruits on the children of the camp or anyone who offered. We have evidence from Mumrills of at least one Briton, the soldier Nectovelius—a Brigantian by race—serving in a Thracian cohort. But, unfortunately, far too few of the hill forts that lie near the track of the Roman roads, and which are so familiar a feature of Southern Scotland, have been excavated. It is only when this has been accomplished that we may hope to gain any reliable information on the relations between the Romans and the native population.

Generally in the second century Roman trade assumed much larger proportions between the provinces,¹ and it is probable that in that period the penetration of Caledonia became more pronounced. There must have existed hill-tracks across the Cheviots long before the coming of the Romans. The same paths over which the ornamented metal-work of Late Celtic craftsmen was carried must have been followed earlier in the Bronze Age, and still earlier by the traffic that brought flint into the North. But doubtless the building of the Great Wall and the planting of a considerable military and civil population behind it attracted traders and gave a new impetus to adventure. On the German Limes recent research has made us familiar with the gateways through which the roads passed leading out to the unoccupied territory beyond, each guarded by its blockhouse, first constructed in wood and later in stone. It is not only at the forts and mile-castles on the Wall of Hadrian that the gates open to the North; we see it, for example, in the valley of the Knag Burn, to the east of the fort at Housesteads, where the double gateway through which the road passed, with its guardchambers on either side, has been traced. In Germany it is evident that traffic moved out and in through the frontier barrier, and we know from Tacitus that the German tribes were familiar with Roman coins, and, indeed, showed a preference for certain of the older issues. We cannot doubt that the gates in the Wall, as in the Limes, with their guardhouses,

¹ Rostovtzeff, *Social and Economic History of the Roman Empire*, p. 150.

were constructed with a view to supervise the traffic passing through, and to collect the customs dues which on all the frontiers of the provinces were exacted from traders who entered. From the shelter of the Wall the pack-horses would follow in the wake of the troops, and ships would creep out from the Cumberland coast or from the Tyne, carrying their wares northward. In this connection we may note the inscription, unfortunately incomplete, found at Bowness in 1790, in which a trader, raising a stone to some god unknown, makes vows in the hopes that success may attend his voyage.¹

It is evident that the traffic, so far as seaborne, followed the east more than the west coast. As might be expected from the more fertile country lying inland, the finds are more numerous on the east. It is only on this coast that we note the presence of amphoræ, which occur in Midlothian, East Lothian, in Fife, and in Angus. They indicate that products of the South—oil or wine or salted fish—were carried to Caledonia. On the west, north of the Clyde, the signs of Roman influence are slight. There was some small traffic along the coast, but it has left few traces among the Hebrides.

Early Greek voyagers recounted strange stories of Britain. Demetrius of Tarsus told that many small and desolate islands lay off its shores, inhabited by dæmons and demigods, mild and gracious in their lives, but whose passing was accompanied by mighty storms and tempests.² Perhaps even in later days among Roman seafarers the rocks and currents of those uncharted seas had an evil repute. In any case, north of the Clyde wide tracts of country were barren and uninhabited, and there was no Roman penetration inland. This is also borne out by Sir George Macdonald's studies of coins found in Scotland. Out of a total of 109 finds covering the whole period of the Roman occupation recorded from native sites, there are no coins from the county of Argyll, Inverness-shire contributes a single late and rather doubtful find, Ross is credited with one find, but no coins are recorded from either Sutherland or Caithness. It is interesting to contrast this with the coin finds, both late and early, from native sites in the counties which must have been the theatre of operations.

From the counties of Dumfries and Lanark there are nineteen finds; from Roxburgh, Haddington, Midlothian, Stirling, Perth, Kincardine, and Aberdeen fifty-two. It seems plain that such traffic as did not come

... ONIANVS DEDICO
SED DATE VT FETVRA QVAESTVS
SVPPLEAT VOTIS FIDEM
AVREIS SACRABO CARMEN
MOX VIRITIM LITTERIS

Ephemeris Epigraphica, vii., 1086. Now in Tullie House, Carlisle.

² Plutarch, *De defectu oraculorum*, c. 18.

directly from the coast must have followed the tracks which had been employed by the military expeditions, and further, that in the second century the hill-forts, the caves, the crannogs, the earth-houses, and the northern brochs were still occupied, and that the seaborne traffic was reaching to the Orkneys.

So far I have dealt with the dissemination of Roman goods, but trade must have been bilateral. As we have seen, Roman coinage was to some extent in circulation in the North, but we may feel sure that barter played a prominent part. Strabo tells that Britain produced grain, cattle, gold, silver, and iron, and that these were exported from the island, as also hides, slaves, and hunting-dogs. Some of these products may have been drawn from Caledonia, but the country must have been much poorer than the South, and we have little to help us to define the local products which were given in exchange for pottery and glass, vessels of bronze, ornaments, or iron tools.

It seems probable that as the occupation settled down, local traffic would spring up between the garrisons and the native population. At Newstead, which lay some forty miles from the sea, a considerable deposit of oyster-shells was unearthed near the Bath House. The nearest oyster-beds must have lain on the Firth of Forth, and their produce must therefore have been brought across the Lammermoors from the North. To bring shell-fish from the Firth of Forth could hardly form part of the duties of the commissariat officers. It is much more likely that we have here an instance of a native product which was being exchanged either for Roman currency or for goods which the garrison could supply from their stores. Indeed, the Caledonian oysters seem to have had a reputation which survived the withdrawal of the legions from the country, for Ausonius writing in the fourth century mentions them.¹

No doubt there were other products which found their way to the garrisons or to the country south of the Great Wall. It is possible that gold was among them. The opinion has been expressed that in early times a very large quantity of gold was produced in Scotland.² Pearls certainly came from Caledonia, and were known on the Continent.³

¹ Sunt et Aremorici qui laudent ostrea ponti
Et quae Pictonici legit accola litoris: et quae
Mira Caledonius nonnunquam detegit aestus.

Epist. ix. v. 35-7.

² Evidence of Mr R. W. Cochran-Patrick, *Royal Commission on Mining Royalties*, 2nd ed. 891. See also his *Early Records relating to Mining in Scotland*, Edin. 1878, p. xiii.

³ Nota Caledoniis talis pictura Britannis
Cum virides algas et rubra corallia nudat
Aestus, et albentes concharum germina baccas,
Delicias hominum locupletum, quaeque sub undis
Assimulant nostros imitata monilia cultus.

Ausonius, *Mosella*, 68-72.

Up and down Scotland there are many remains of ancient iron workings, some of which must go back to prehistoric times. At Constantine's Cave in Fife there was evidence of early smelting of iron. There were remains of a primitive blast-furnace, and it was noted that ironstone nodules from the carboniferous strata in the neighbourhood had been used. The cave also produced remains of Roman amphoræ, and it is suggested that these great vessels contained southern products which had been exchanged for iron. It cannot be said, however, that archaeology has provided any such definite evidence of the export of metals from Scotland as it has given us from England. Corn was undoubtedly cultivated during the period of the Roman occupation, but, though native corn may have been bartered with the troops, it is unlikely that it formed any large part of the Caledonian exports. Live-stock, cattle, and horses were probably exported to the South. There can be little doubt that in early times there were many horses and ponies in the country. Hector Boece writing in the fifteenth century notes that in the country beside Loch Ness there are "many wild hors." John Major describing Scotland, in his *History of Greater Britain*, 1521, notes "that horses they have in plenty, these show a great endurance both of work and cold. At Saint John (Perth) and Dundee, a Highland Scot will bring down two hundred or three hundred horses, unbroken, that have never been mounted. For two francs or fifty duodenæ you can have one ready broken. . . . More hardy horses of so small a size you shall nowhere find." Now, at Newstead, Professor Ewart was able to reconstruct from the bones a number of types of horses possessed by the garrison or belonging to the dwellers in the *canabæ*. There were "Celtic" and "forest" ponies under twelve hands at the withers; there were slender-limbed and coarse-limbed ponies between twelve and thirteen hands high; and, in addition to these, there were finely bred horses fourteen hands high, like the modern Arab type, as well as heavier cross-bred animals. It is unlikely that all of these were imported from the South, because, as has already been pointed out, it is quite clear that the native population possessed horses, and used them both for riding and in harness. We have evidence of this at Traprain, at Blackburn Mill, at Eckford, and at Carlingwark Loch, as well as in the broch at Torwoodlee and in the crannog at Lochlee. We can imagine the garrisons at the mile-castles or on guard at the gates through the Wall watching the strings of horses and ponies filing through the gate, attended by strange, uncouth drivers, just as in modern times some Afghan horse-dealer might come down the Khyber Pass out of the wilds of Afghanistan. Cattle were common at Newstead, and hides must have been plentiful for exchange with the

traders.¹ It is quite evident from the remains of garments recovered from the Newstead pits, that leather during the Roman occupation was much more widely used for clothing than it is now. Furs were undoubtedly a medium of trade. Professor Ritchie, who has made an exhaustive study of the fauna of Scotland, points out that in early times there was much wild country, a plentiful stock of wild animals, and a cold climate which would induce better and thicker fur on our fur-bearers than in similar species from areas further South. Even as late as the sixteenth century fur-bearing animals were plentiful in Scotland. He cites a passage from Hector Boece, already referred to, who tells that merchants came hither out of Almany "to seek rich furrings," and of the many martins, beavers, stoats, and foxes to be found in the country beside Loch Ness.² It is probable that sealskins were an item in the traffic with the South. According to Tacitus, the Germans used for their clothing the pied skins of the creatures which the outer ocean and its unknown waters beget.³

Mr Ian Richmond reminds me that in the Roman import duties on skins a careful distinction is made between raw and worked skins, and that in the Diocletianic tariff, *sealskins* and *sea-cow* are very heavily taxed.⁴ As an indication of such trade, the terra-cotta found in the broch of Dun an Iardhard, in the Isle of Skye, is of peculiar interest. It is clearly a model of a bale of goods securely corded ready for a voyage. Its contents must have been something not too small, yet not too heavy, seeing that a single cord fastened from end to end and again bound round it transversely, sufficed to hold it together—something, moreover, which did not require a separate covering. It seems probable that it represents a bale of skins.

Were the wild animals themselves exported? If we are to take literally the lines of Martial, the Caledonian bear had made its appearance in the circus:

Nuda Caledonio sic pectora prae-buit urso
Non falsa pendens in cruce Laureolus.

Martial, *Lib. Spectacul. Epigr.*, 7.

Lastly, what of slaves? After all, slavery was an institution so deeply rooted in the Empire that we may feel sure that from Caledonia, as from other lands bordering on the Roman frontier, men and women were carried away and sold into captivity.

¹ Professor Ritchie expresses the opinion that the export of wool is unlikely, as the native sheep of the period were of a very primitive type, with rather short wool.

² James Ritchie, *The Influence of Man on Animal Life in Scotland*, Cambridge, 1920, p. 254.

³ Eligunt feras, et detracta velamina spargunt maculis pellibusque beluarum, quas exterior Oceanus atque ignotum mare gignit.—*Germania*, c. 17.

⁴ Mommsen and Blümner, *Der Maximaltarif des Diocletian*, pp. 26-7, and Waddington, *Édit. de Dioclétien*, p. 24.

As to what happened after the withdrawal in the reign of Commodus we have little evidence to guide us. But the coin finds indicate that after the garrisons had recrossed the Cheviots, and the failure of the expedition of Severus, there was some gradual resumption of relations with the South; and that Roman products found their way into Caledonia; but the resumption may have come slowly—the break in the series of brooch types, the scarcity of coins of the early third century, are perhaps indications of this. A coin of Geta found near Ancrum, late coins said to have been found at Newstead, seem to indicate that the Dere Street was not altogether abandoned; but the testimony of Traprain is the most important. All through the latter half of the third century and through the fourth century, from Gallienus to Honorius, the hill continued to be occupied. Roman products were reaching it, and its population was employing Roman currency. The things they purchased came from a distance. Pottery came from the Rhine as well as from the south of Britain. Glass, and probably cutlery, were imported. Even towards the end of the fourth century the hilltop settlement was obtaining its dishes from Yorkshire kilns. North of the Vallum coins of the third and fourth centuries are met with. Sir George Macdonald instances four finds in Aberdeenshire, and we have that curious collection of pieces already noted recently found in the Covesea Cave in Morayshire. It seems probable that the same currents of trade that brought them also carried into the north the glass cup from Airlie; the playing-men from Waulkmill, Aberdeenshire; the gilt bronze fibula found on the shores of the Moray Firth; the Rhenish ware from the Keiss Broch in Caithness; lastly, the glass cup found at Westray in Orkney.

There are few corresponding finds from the west—the single coin of Constantius II. from North Uist, and the late hoard from Balreggan in Wigtownshire. The pottery and glass are wanting. Probably the presence of Irish pirates, who in the third century were making their presence felt in Wales, had made the western route dangerous for seafarers. But with the fourth century in Britain we see not only the pressure from Ireland and the menace of new forces from the North-east, but added to it the growth of internal anarchy and unrest, which all combined must have brought trading to an end. Of that stormy time we could have no more eloquent reminder than the silver treasure found on Traprain—a pirates' hoard, with its splendid vessels hacked in pieces, crushed and doubled up ready for the melting-pot, telling plainly that there lies before us a relic of that time of travail, when the barriers were giving way, and the flood of barbarian peoples was sweeping across the Alps, when Britain had said farewell to the Legions, and Rome itself was abandoned.

II. INVENTORY.

The numbers which precede the entries in the Inventory correspond with those indicating the position of the sites on the map appended.

The objects mentioned, unless otherwise noted, are preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

COUNTIES SOUTH OF THE ANTONINE WALL.

Midlothian.

1. *Bow Broch, Gala Water.*—This structure stands on a hilltop 1020 feet above the sea and 450 feet above the river Gala. Its identification as a broch rests upon its circular plan and the thickness of its wall. Fragments of a Roman amphora were found in 1890, also a piece of typical broch pottery. In 1921 an enamelled brooch in the form of a cock (fig. 34) was picked up among the stones near the top of the hill. (*Proc.*, vol. xxvi. p. 68; vol. lvii. p. 14, fig. 3; *Inventory of Ancient Monuments in Midlothian*, No. 233.)

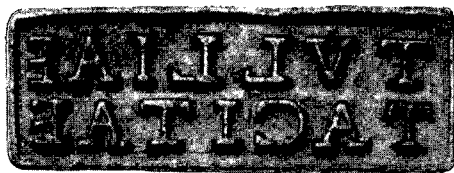


Fig. 38. Bronze Stamp, Carrington, Midlothian. (†.)

2. *Carrington, Cockpen.*—A bronze stamp (fig. 38), $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $\frac{7}{8}$ inch, was found here with the name TVLLIAE TACITAE. It has a ring on the back, now broken, originally 1 inch in diameter externally. Such stamps were probably used for stamping the plaster stoppers of wine-jars, loaves of bread, and suchlike objects.¹ (Wilson, *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, vol. ii. pp. 60–61.)

3. *Currie.*—A bronze lamp, $4\frac{3}{5}$ inches in length, and a small figure of an eagle (fig. 39), $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in height, from this site were presented to the National Museum of Antiquities in 1846. The latter appears to have been fixed on a base of metal or wood. The only other bronze lamp noted in Scotland was found in the fort of Camelton.² (*Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 60.)

3A. *Granton Castle, Edinburgh.*—A small piece of a Sigillata bowl, Type D.37 (fig. 1, no. 9), was picked up here in 1931.

4. *Kaimes Hill, Ratho.*—Fortified site. Hill-top showing lines of fortification and hut-circles 800 feet above sea-level. Fragments of grey pottery, portion of a denarius of Severus, and a piece of small

¹ *B.M. Guide*, "Greek and Roman Life," p. 169.

² *Proc.*, vol. xxxv. p. 400, fig. 34.

bronze ring from this site were presented to the National Museum in 1882. (*Proc.*, vol. xxx. p. 269.)

5. *Longfaugh, Crichton*.—A bronze patera (fig. 40) was found here about 1816 while digging for limestone, and with it a penannular brooch

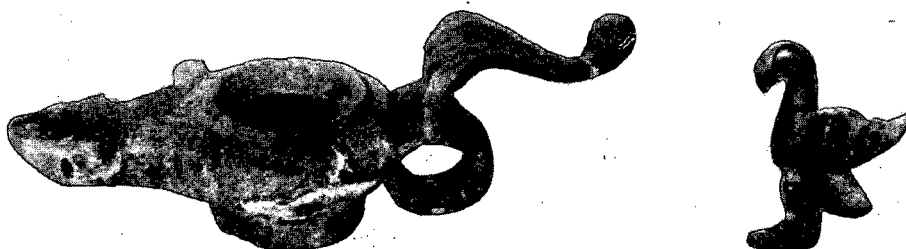


Fig. 39. Bronze Lamp ($\frac{1}{2}$) and Eagle ($\frac{1}{2}$), Currie, Midlothian.

and a buckle,¹ both of bronze. The patera has a diameter of $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the mouth. The handle is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. Towards the end of it is a trefoil perforation. This trefoil perforation is occasionally found on the handles of pateræ from the workshops of Campanian founders, but there is no stamp to enable us to identify the maker. Longfaugh

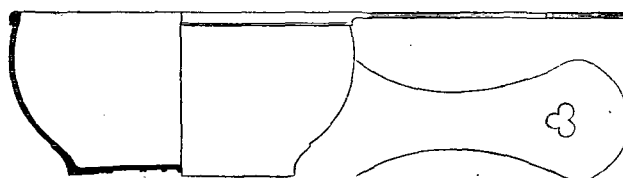


Fig. 40. Patera from Longfaugh, Midlothian, with view of top of handle. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

lies at no great distance from the line of the Dere Street, and there is little doubt that there was a Roman fort in the neighbourhood. (*Proc.*, vol. ii. p. 237; vol. v. Pl. v. p. 188.)

West Lothian.

6. *Inchgarvie, Dalmeny*.—The *Statistical Account*, 1791, notes that about forty or fifty years earlier considerable ruins were found here: "several silver medals of Marcus Antoninus, with a Victory on the reverse, also the handle of a copper vessel and the bottom of an earthen urn, with the word 'adjecti,' the rest obliterated." We have here obviously a record of a find of Sigillata. The stamp ADJECTI MA is recorded at

¹ *Newstead*, Pl. lxxvi. (1).

Wroxeter. (*Inventory of Ancient Monuments* (Midlothian and West Lothian), No. 332.)

7. *Linlithgow*.—In 1862 the neck and mouth of an amphora, found in digging a deep grave in the churchyard at Linlithgow, were presented to the National Museum. In 1925, portions of the rims of mortaria of first-century type and a fragment of an amphora were found in excavating immediately to the north of the Palace, where they are now exhibited. (*Proc.*, vol. iv. p. 398.)

8. *West Lothian*.—Found prior to 1865, but the exact locality is unknown, an enamelled bronze skillet (fig. 14), $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. A flat handle is attached to the brim of the bowl. Dr Joseph Anderson describes the dish as follows: "It has a plain hollow moulding round the outside of the rim. Beneath this it is encircled by a band of enamel of a light green colour, traversed by a wreath, the stem and leaves of which are formed by the metal showing in relief on the ground of the enamel. Underneath this band, and separated from it by a narrower band of red, there is a wider band of dark blue, traversed with a wavy scroll, with serrated leaf-like ornaments of pale green in the alternate spaces of the scroll. Under this band, and separated from it by another band of red, is a vandyked ornament of bluish green, each vandyke of enamel alternating with one of metal. The upper part of the flat handle is decorated with heart-shaped and scroll-like ornaments in red and green on a blue ground." (*Proc.*, vol. xix. p. 45.)

East Lothian.

9. *Archerfield, Dirleton Caves*.—Two caves on the estate of Archerfield were excavated in 1908. They lie on the coast in close proximity, about one mile west of Fidra Point, and nearly opposite the island of Eyebrochy. In Cave No. 1 (The Smuggler's Cave) large numbers of bones of domestic animals and shells were found. Stone objects were few, but included a quernstone. Of iron there were a spear-head and a knife. There were also deer-horn picks and some objects of bone, fragments of glass armlets and of native and Roman pottery, including four small pieces of Sigillata from the bottom of a decorated bowl, D. 37, possibly belonging to the first century. On the other hand, one of the pieces comes from the side of a decorated bowl, D. 37. In the latter, the decoration appears to have been divided into panels by a winding scroll, possibly without leaves, a common device of the East Gaulish potters. To right of the scroll is a small S-shaped ornament lying horizontally, and beyond it the hind leg of a lion or other wild animal running to right. The decoration suggests the second century. Though illustrated in the report of the excavation, it is not now in the

Museum. The only piece of coarse ware is the neck of a small jug, to which a single handle was attached. It is of fine texture and of a greyish colour. From Cave No. 2 came a small piece of the side of a shallow black pan,¹ with lattice-work decoration. (*Proc.*, vol. xliii. p. 243.)

10. *East Lothian*—A handle of a patera in the National Museum is labelled as having been found in East Lothian. The surface is much worn. The maker's stamp, characteristic of the second century, begins with a C and appears to end as usual with F(*ecit*). (*Proc.*, vol. lxii. p. 252.)

11. *Ghegan Rock, Seacliff, Whitekirk. Kitchen-midden*.—This isolated rock on the coast lies about 4 miles to the east of North Berwick. In 1870, excavation brought to light the foundation-walls of a building and a kitchen-midden. Animal bones were found in large numbers, as well as a few human bones. The relics include a number of objects of bone, needles, pins, a dress-fastener, a comb with decoration recalling the crescent and the spectacle symbols characteristic of early sculptured stones in Scotland, one playing-man of a greenish serpentine, coarse native pottery, and part of the neck and handle of a Roman amphora. There appears to be a cave a few hundred yards to the south of the rock. (*Proc.*, vol. viii. p. 372.)

12. *Tranent*.—Found in the debris of an old house near the church of Tranent, an oculist's stamp of greenish steatite in the form of a parallelogram, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. It is inscribed **L VALLATINI APALOCROCODES AD DIATHESES L VALLATINI EVODES AD CICATRICES ET ASP(e)RITVDIN(es)**. Lucius Vallatinus mild *crocodes* for affections of the eyes and *evodes* for cicatrices and granulations. Collyrium under the name of *evodes* was used for eye diseases. *Crocodes* contained saffron as one of its principal ingredients. A stamp in *Sigillata* of Q Julius Senex, found in London, was used for a preparation of **CROCOD(es) AD ASPR(itudinem)**. It is attributed to the second century.² (Simpson, Sir J. Y., Bart., *Archaeological Essays*, vol. ii. p. 229.)

13. *Traprain Law, Prestonkirk—Fortified Site*.—Traprain Law is an isolated rocky hill rising to a height of 710 feet above sea-level, and 360 feet above its base. It lies within $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the seacoast. The fortifications, of which there are evidences of more than one system, practically contain the whole hill. Traprain Law, which has probably given more important archaeological results than any native site in Scotland, was excavated by Mr A. O. Curle and the late Mr J. E. Cree. The work, which had been carried on in 1914 and 1915, was interrupted by the War, but was resumed in 1919 and continued to 1923. The site appears to have been occupied in the Bronze Age, but the more intensive occupation

¹ *Newstead*, Pl. xlviii. fig. 49.

² *B.M. Guide*, "Roman Britain," p. 34.

belongs to the Iron Age, and probably began towards the end of the first century A.D. The huts within the fortified enceinte seem to have been roughly circular, with walls of wattle-and-daub and rectangular stone hearths. The presence of nails and holdfasts indicate that squared woodwork was employed in their construction. The finds generally are typical of those from native sites occupied during the period of the Roman occupation. Especially from the lower levels the sherds of thick hand-made ware—native pots—are numerous. The querns found are of native types. The Niedermendig stone so commonly employed for millstones on Roman sites is absent. Crucibles and moulds for casting bronze were frequently met with. It is evident that pins and dress-fasteners were cast on the spot, also armlets of glass, which are numerous. On the other hand, in all the levels of the site Roman pottery was found.

Coins are comparatively numerous, and, as already mentioned, divide themselves into two groups: the earlier, twenty in number, beginning with a Legionary denarius of Mark Antony and ending with issues of Pius and Faustina the Elder; the later, numbering twenty-nine pieces, beginning with a coin of Gallienus and ending with one of Honorius.

The number of fragments of Sigillata is considerable. The potters' stamps identified are DAGOM[ARUS], CHRESIMI, AL[BVCI]ANI IMANNI[3], and GATUS or CATUS. The first two of these potters were probably working in the Flavian period. Definitely first-century pottery represents a very small proportion of the finds. There is the cup D. 27, a fragment of the broad rim of the dish found in the early ditch at Newstead (Curle 11) (fig. 41, no. 1), and possibly a piece of a globular vase D. 67 (no. 7), and pieces suggesting six or seven bowls, all probably of Type D. 37, as follows:—

A small fragment of the rim, hard and bright, with an ovolo having a long tassel (no. 2).

A small fragment showing a band of S-shaped ornament of the Flavian period (no. 3).

Three pieces from a bowl, probably of Lezoux ware (nos. 4, 5, and 6). On the larger of these is a figure of a lion running to the right above a row of baton-like ornaments. Behind the lion, on the left, is the fan-tailed plant—a common Flavian motif.¹ A smaller fragment shows the remains of a straight chevron wreath, which evidently formed the lower border of the design.

Fragment of a bowl decorated in panels. In a central panel is a figure of Priapus, beneath it a bird; on either side panels, each having figures of Sileni (Déch. 323). The execution is poor. The Silenus type belongs to

¹ Wheeler, *The Roman Fort near Brecon*, p. 155, 5, 90.

La Graufesenque, but it also occurs on bowls from the Bregenz cellar find, which the decoration resembles in its general character. The Bregenz pottery dates from the end of the first century and beginning of the second century.



Fig. 41. Fragments of Sigillata from Traprain, East Lothian. (3.)

Among the Antonine pottery the variety of undecorated Sigillata dishes which can be identified is small. There are the platters D. 18-31, the shallow bowl with lotus-bud ornament, D. 35 or 36, as also the bowl D. 38.

There are the following fragments of decorated bowls:—

Three pieces, probably all belonging to the same bowl, with medallion decoration (nos. 8, 9, and 10). One shows part of the name of Cinnamus; a second, part of an erotic motif within a large medallion, which is

sometimes found on the bowls of this potter (*cf.* "Mumrills," fig. 77, 5). The third is another medallion with a figure of a gladiator (Déch. 117).

Fragment of a bowl decorated in panels (no. 11), with late cruciform ornament embodying the Lezoux foliage motif (Déch. 1153). On the left, part of a figure facing to right.

A small fragment shows an ovolo border (no. 12). Beneath it is a beaded line, and depending from it a leaf turned to right. The ovolo is of degraded form, the tassel being represented by a projection at the lower right-hand corner of each egg. It resembles the ovolo of one of the pieces found at Mumrills (fig. 80, no. 48), which is described as perhaps East Gaulish or Late Lezoux. In the Mumrills example a series of leaves, each with a curved stem, is a feature of the design. In the Traprain fragment there is a single leaf with a curved stem. It is possibly East Gaulish.

A small fragment shows the lower margin of the decorated zone, with a bush motif rising from it (no. 15). This design occurs among late pottery at Walheim (*O.R.L.*, Kastell Walheim, Taf. III. fig. 2). It is probably East Gaulish.

Fragment with a very degraded ovolo (no. 13). It is evidently derived from a wreath employed by East Gaulish potters. We find it forming the lower border of the design in a late fragment from Niederbieber (Taf. VII. fig. 33). The decorative band has been divided into panels, and there is a winding scroll poorly designed, a feature which is not uncommon on East Gaulish bowls. On the lower side of the scroll is a figure of a gladiator.

Fragment showing a somewhat clumsy ovolo and foliage design (no. 14).

Small fragment showing part of a border of three cusped leaves (no. 16).

Portion of the side of a large bowl showing within a large medallion animals in movement.

Fifteen pieces of Sigillata were found cut into circular discs, as if for pieces in a game. Nine fragments had been shaped to form whorls.

Among the coarse ware belonging to the period of the Roman occupation there is little that can be identified as belonging to the first century. Fragments of a cooking-pot of red ware, with a rough surface externally, resembled similar ware found in the broch at Torwoodlee. There is also a soft buff ware which appears in the form of jugs in the early period at Newstead, but in the absence of rims it is difficult to date it. The majority of the broken dishes appear to belong to the second century or later.

There are the cooking-pots and shallow pans with lattice-work decoration common among the Antonine pottery at Newstead. There

is Castor ware—white, with a brown slip on the surface, and dusted with small grains of broken pottery—but the “hunt cup” type of ware is not represented.

There is a coarse, yellow ochre-coloured ware with a wave-line ornament impressed upon it. The National Museum has a bowl, found at Birrens, of the same material, which indicates that it may be regarded as Antonine.

Mortaria are comparatively rare, possibly not more than two fragments; both are of second-century type. The large round-bellied amphora is represented by only two pieces.

Pottery of the third and fourth centuries is present. The most characteristic product of this period is the Rhenish ware, with a black or red slip, and decorated with scrolls in white engobe. Among the other types is an orange-red ware covered with a poor glaze, probably from Rheinzabern. There are the remains of a mortarium in this material, with a flange projecting about half an inch below the rim, approximating to D. 43, and of another vessel derived possibly from D. 36. Red ware, well washed and coated with pink slip, one piece showing horizontal lines of rouletting, is present. The type is found at Sandford, Oxfordshire, and Ashley Rails, New Forest.

The neck of a bottle of buff ware, with brown metallic slip, may be assigned to the fourth century. It appears to belong to the wares which might be made in the New Forest potteries or at Castor.

There are also pieces of one or more jars of grey ware with counter-sunk handles, as well as of flanged bowls which were probably manufactured at the Crambeck potteries in Yorkshire, which were widely distributing their wares throughout the north of England at the end of the fourth century; and there are remains of at least two vessels of the black-pitted ware, also characteristic of the end of the fourth century, which is found at Huntcliff.¹ Among the pottery is a small sherd of grey ware. On the inside surface are incised in Roman characters the letters IRI and a stop (fig. 42). Other pieces belonging to a jar of similar character were found, and it is assumed that the letters were incised on the hill itself. On the under side of the bottom of a vessel bearing the stamp CHRESIMI were the remains of a name scratched upon it . . . TONINUS. In this connection we may also note a small piece of stone, 1½ inch in its greatest length, having the letters A, B, C, and a portion of D incised in Roman characters on the surface (fig. 42).

Among the glass is a small piece of the rim of a pillar-moulded cup of glass imitating agate, which possibly belongs to the first century.

¹ *Journal of Roman Studies*, vol. ii. p. 228.

A number of fragments of bottles of blue and green glass, and one piece of a reeded handle common in these vessels, were found, also a fragment of a vessel of clear glass, decorated with glass rods applied

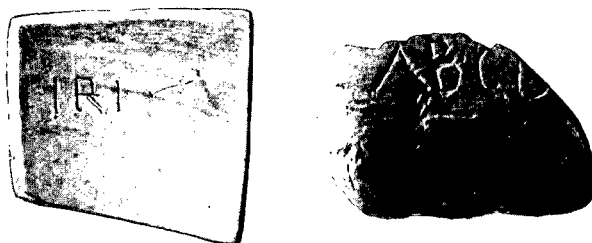


Fig. 42. Fragments of Pottery and Stone showing incised letters, Traprain. (†.)

to the surface (fig. 43). This probably belongs to the second century. Among the smaller fragments is a piece of bright red translucent glass. The red colour is flashed upon a clear body.

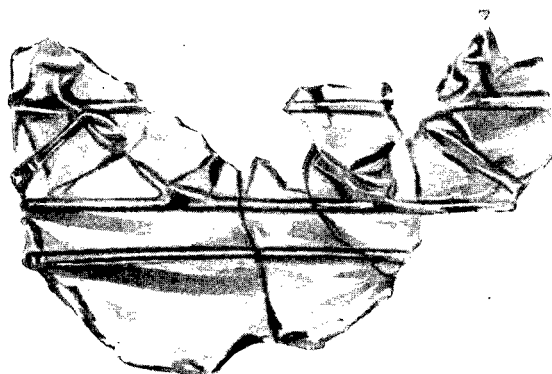


Fig. 43. Fragment of Glass Vessel, Traprain. (†.)

The late importations to the site are represented by a fragment of a clear glass cup, with the head of a figure engraved by means of a wheel (fig. 6), and a small triangular piece of glass, showing painted decoration (fig. 5, no. 1), belonging to one of those cups often ornamented with scenes from the circus, which appear to have been produced on the Rhine, and some of which found their way to Denmark, where they have been recovered from graves.

Bow-shaped and dragonesque brooches of bronze are comparatively numerous; altogether some forty-five specimens were discovered. A series of typical examples is brought together in fig. 31. Many of the brooches show enamel decoration; on the other hand, the small enamelled



Fig. 44. Bronze Pierced Metal-work, Traprain. (†.)

disc brooches, which were comparatively numerous at Newstead and are found in considerable numbers on the Continent, were represented only by a single example. The seal boxes, which may be connected with these brooches through their decoration, were wanting. The simple, undecorated bronze brooches of safety-pin type are absent, but two very primitive iron examples with bronze pins were discovered. There is one brooch of the crossbow shape, characteristic of the third or fourth century, and one silver brooch of Teutonic type (fig. 33) was found with the silver treasure mentioned later.

The terminals for straps or girdles, which were common at Newstead, are absent. The single example of ornamental pierced metal-work, which

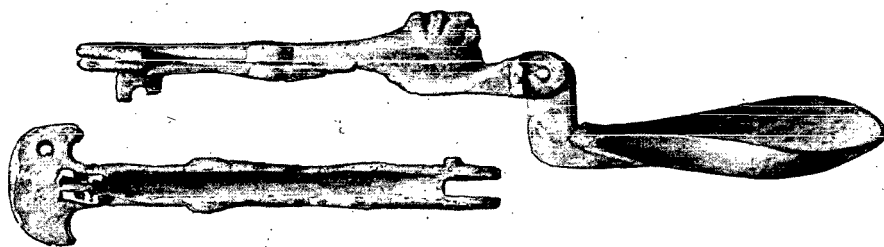


Fig. 45. Folding-spoon of Bronze, Traprain. (†.)

displays the well-known trumpet pattern (fig. 44), forms a link with Central Europe; terrets and other harness-mountings, and dress-fasteners with petal-shaped motive, typical of Celtic metal-work, of which we have examples among the harness-mountings from Newstead and from Middlebie, Annandale, are comparatively numerous.¹ A typically Roman find is a folding-spoon of bronze (fig. 45), assigned to a third- or more probably fourth-century date, which has its parallels in finds from London and Wroxeter. There is also a handle which appears to have belonged to a small patera. Among the iron objects are spear-heads,

¹ *J.R.S.*, vol. iii. Pls. i. and ii.

dagger-blades, portions of sword-blades, and what were probably mountings of scabbards. Three double-edged knives were found, one of which still retains its bronze handle (fig. 46). Knives of similar shape but with bone handles, closely related in design to the Traprain examples, are among the finds from the Gallo-Roman cemeteries at Vermand. The suggestion that some of the inhabitants could write,

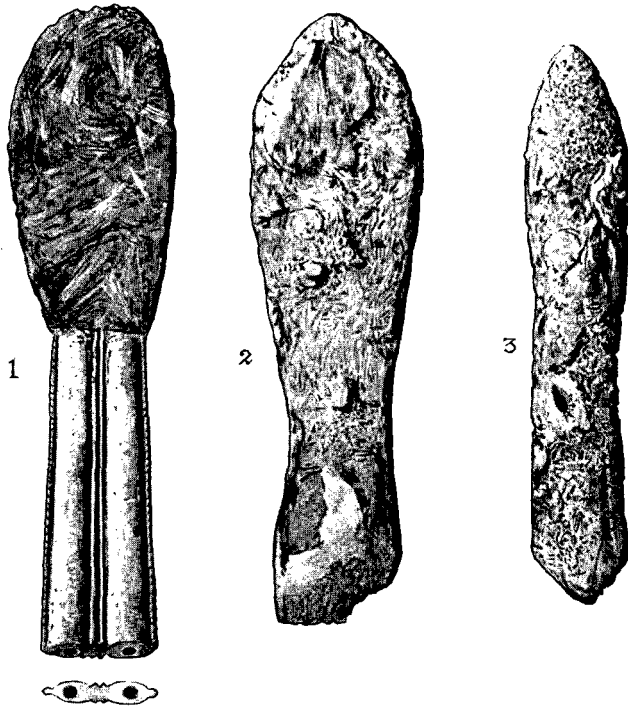


Fig. 46. Iron Knives, one with bronze handle, Traprain. ($\frac{1}{2}$ ca.)

which comes from the graffiti on sherds of pottery and letters cut on stone already mentioned, is strengthened by the presence of an iron stylus. The tools reveal the husbandman—sickles and ploughshares, the shears and hoe, the ox-goad and the linch-pin; but as direct evidence of the presence of Roman products, all other discoveries were eclipsed in 1919 by the find of the remarkable treasure of silver vessels which had been concealed on the Traprain hill-top (fig. 47). It lay crushed, broken, and doubled up in preparation for the melting-pot. The total amounts to more than 160 pieces, weighing over 770 oz. troy. In association with it were found the brooch (fig. 33) and belt-mountings, which belong to the period of the Teutonic migrations of the beginning of the fifth century,

and four silver coins—one of Valens (364-75), one of Valentinian II. (375-92), and two of Honorius (395-423). (*Proc.*, vols. xlix. p. 139; l. p. 64; liv. p. 54; lv. p. 153; lvi. p. 189; lvii. p. 780; lviii. p. 241; lxx. p. 386; A. O. Curle, *The Treasure of Traprain*, Glasgow, 1923.)



Fig. 47. The Silver Treasure from Traprain.

Berwickshire.

14. *Blackburn Mill, on the Water of Eye, near Cockburnspath.*—Two large vessels of bronze were found in a meadow adjoining the stream; the larger measured 15 inches in diameter by 9½ inches deep (fig. 21); the smaller, 11¾ inches in diameter by 6¼ inches deep. They appear to have been inserted one within the other. They contained some seventy objects in bronze and iron (fig. 22). These include fragments of cauldrons, a heavy chain with hooks for suspension, a number of tools, a large knife, an adze, gouges, a peg-anvil, a millstone-pick, a sickle, part of a pair of shears, a spoon, a hoe, a ploughshare, a hippo-sandal with heavy studs in the sole, a linch-pin, a key, a lampstand, handles of vessels, a patera of bronze, and a miscellaneous collection of fragmentary objects. The patera (fig. 12, no. 1), which is incomplete, having lost its handle, has been described by Mr R. C. Bosanquet, who assigns it to the Antonine period. This hoard is sometimes incorrectly described as the Cockburnspath find. (*Proc.*, vol. i. p. 43; lxii. p. 246.)

15. *Earnsheugh—Native Fort.*—In the excavation of hut-circles within a native fort situated on one of the highest cliffs on the Berwickshire coast, west of St Abb's Head, a "head-stud" brooch in bronze decorated with red and blue enamel was found in 1931. It is

dated as belonging to the latter half of the second century. (*Proc.*, vol. lxvi. p. 181, fig. 23.)

16. *Lamberton Moor, Mordington*.—A hoard of bronze vessels and ornaments was found by a labourer digging drains in a moss here about 1845. The objects, mostly in a fragmentary condition, included portions of four Roman pateræ, a beaded neck-ring (fig. 48), four bowls of beaten bronze, two small spiral rings, two enamelled "head-stud" brooches, and a dragonesque brooch, also enamelled. Of the four pateræ, only handles, bottoms, and rims have survived. Three of the handles are entire. One of them shows the common thyrsus design. Round the rim of one of these vessels there is a band of chased ornament, recalling the decoration of the patera forming part of the find from Blackburn Mill [No. 14]. The four smaller vessels of bronze found with the pateræ are also incomplete. They are of thin metal, with globular bottoms. Three of them show a diameter of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the lip, which is slightly everted. The fourth is rather larger, and has a band of beaded ornament round the shoulder. The neck-ring, which is certainly a native product, measures internally 5 inches by $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. Three-fourths of the circumference is composed of a plain rod of solid bronze. The beaded part is formed of eight graduated beads strung on an iron rod. The brooches indicate that the find belongs to the second century. (*Proc.*, vol. xxxix. p. 367.)

17. *Whitehill, near the Village of Westruther*.—A Roman bronze patera (fig. 12, no. 2) was found here in 1882 in digging a drain. Mr Bosanquet regards it as of provincial rather than Italian manufacture, and assigns it to the second century. (*Proc.*, vol. lxii. p. 246.)

Roxburghshire.

18. *The Camps, Camphouse Farm, Edgerston—Native Fort*.—The fort stands on a high promontory between the valleys of Jed Water and Kaim Burn, about 750 feet above sea-level, and some 300 feet above the streams at its base. In excavating the hut-circles on this site in 1931 Mrs Oliver found fragments of the rim of a bronze vessel, bronze finger-rings, dress-fasteners, fragments of glass armlets, querns, whorls, pounders, rubbers, and native pottery; also a blue glass melon-shaped bead, a portion of a Sigillata cup (Pudding Pan Rock, Type 3) with a hole drilled in it, showing that the vessel has been mended; a fragment of the rim of a platter, D. 31; a small fragment of a rim, which may have come from a cup, D. 35 or 36; and a portion of a black pan (*Newstead*, Pl. xlviii., Type 42). Unpublished. The objects are preserved at Edgerston, Jedburgh.

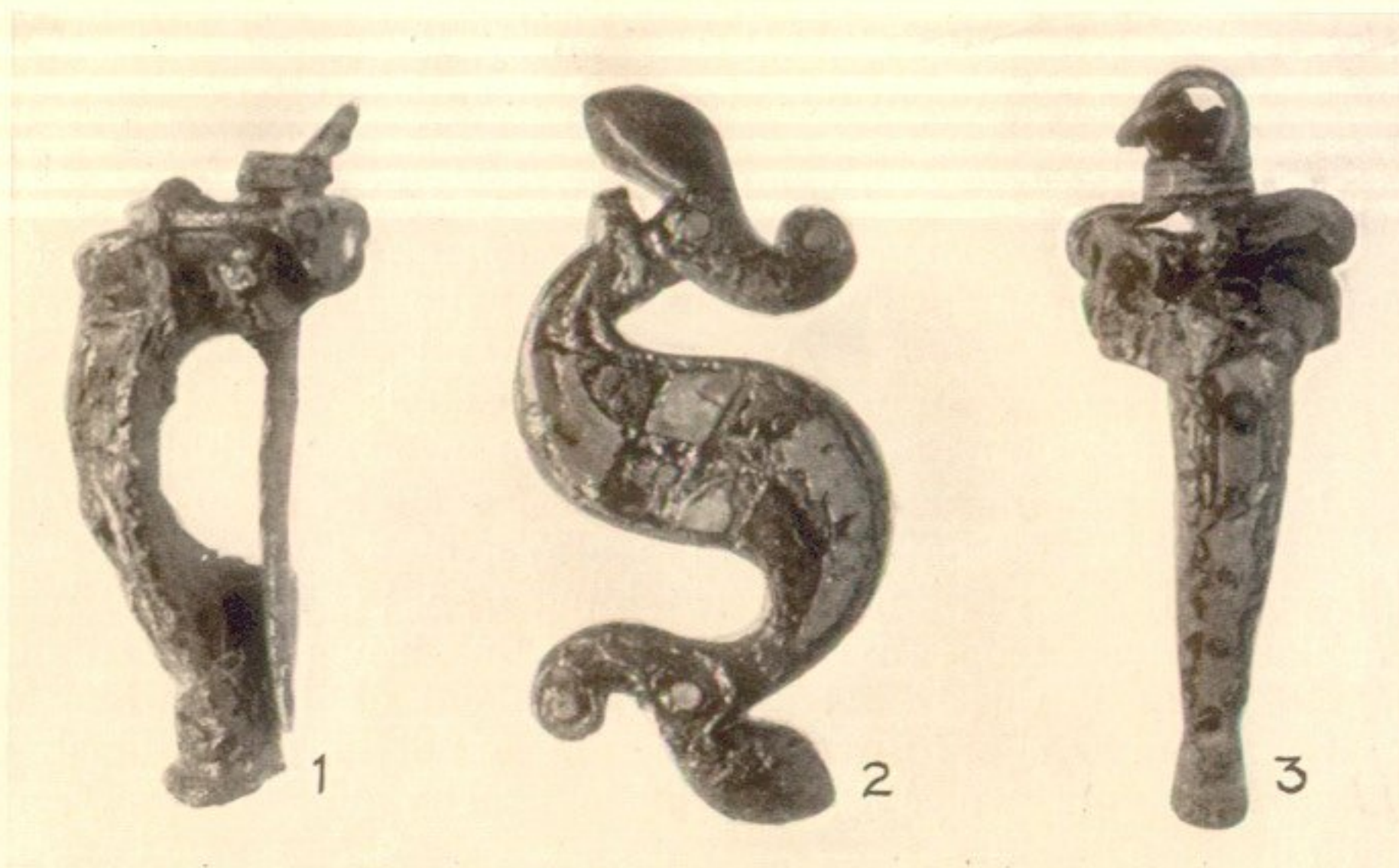
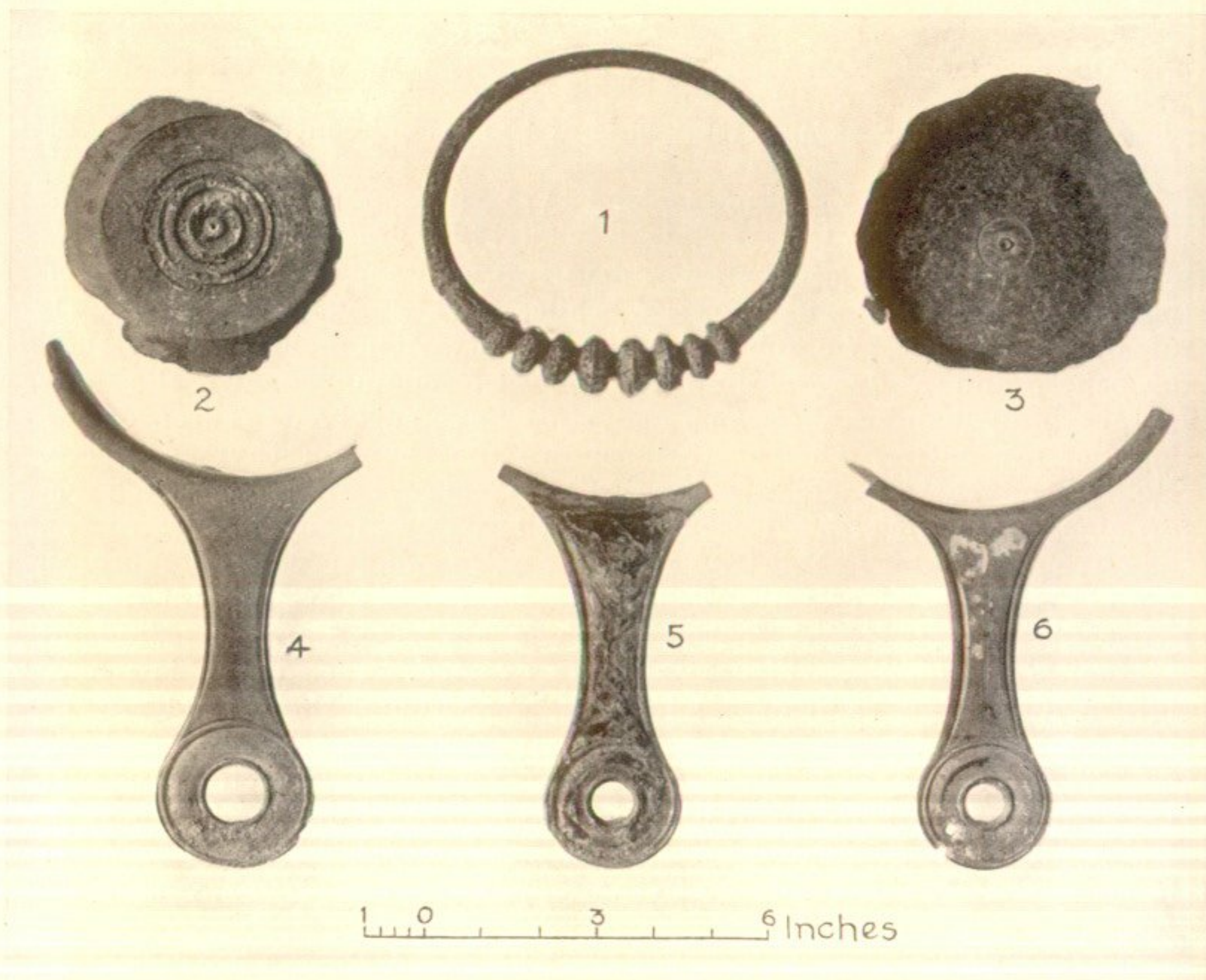


Fig. 48. Remains of Bronze Pateræ, Beaded Neck-ring, and Brooches from Lamberton Moor, Berwickshire. (†.)

19. *Denholm Hill Farm*.—A bronze brooch covered with white metal in the form of a swastika (fig. 35) was found in 1930. (*Proc.*, vol. lxxv. p. 16.)

20. *Easter Wooden Farm, Eckford*.—In 1883, in the field known as "Toddle Rigs" (No. 492 O.S. Plan, Eckford) on this farm, a workman, in digging, unearthed a hoard of iron and bronze objects (fig. 50). Altogether there appear to have been twenty-five pieces. The iron objects include a farrier's tool, known as buttress; part of a heavy hinge, an iron cylinder, possibly part of a padlock; a linch-pin, three hammers, probably a stone-worker's tools; an adze, a bill-hook, a ploughshare, and a number of much-rusted fragments. Among these appear to be pieces of a hanging lampstand and a gridiron. The objects in bronze were a terret and an enamelled cheek-piece of a bridle (fig. 49). The find is unpublished.

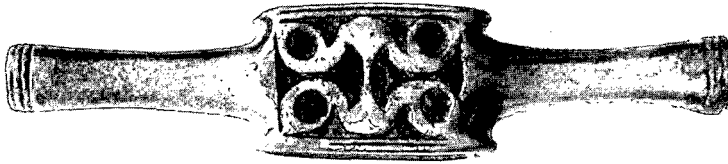


Fig. 49. Enamelled Cheek-piece for a Bridle, Eckford, Roxburghshire. (1.)

21. *Milsington, Robertson*.—Found in 1820, probably in draining a moss, the foot and lower part of the right leg of a gilded bronze statue (fig. 27), and with it an oblate spheroid object, also of bronze, believed to have formed the base of a statuette of Victory. The leg, which has been hacked off below the knee, stands $19\frac{5}{8}$ inches high. The foot is entirely covered by a shoe, with a strong sole, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, a form of *calceus*. The property of the Duke of Buccleuch, K.T., deposited in the National Museum of Antiquities. (*J.R.S.*, vols. xvi. p. 1; xvii. p. 107.)

22. *Overwells, Jedburgh*.—Found on a field on the farm of Overwells, known as "Pity Me," a Roman intaglio of onyx which had been set in an iron finger-ring. The gem is engraved with the figure of a satyr carrying a bunch of grapes. The field is near the Dere Street, the Roman road running north towards Newstead and a short distance south of the fort of Cappuck. (*Proc.*, vol. xlvi. p. 476.)

23. *Palace, Crailing*.—About $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the line of the Dere Street there was found in 1849, in cutting drains, a Roman bronze patera, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. The form is similar to that of the Campanian patera found at Dowalton Loch Crannog, Wigtownshire,

and may possibly date from the end of the first century. (*Proc.*, vol. iv. p. 597.)

24. *Ruberslaw—Fortified Site.*—Hill-top showing lines of fortification, situated in the angle formed by the confluence of the Teviot with its tributary the Rule, 1392 feet above sea-level. Among the debris of walls on the summit a number of blocks of sandstone have been

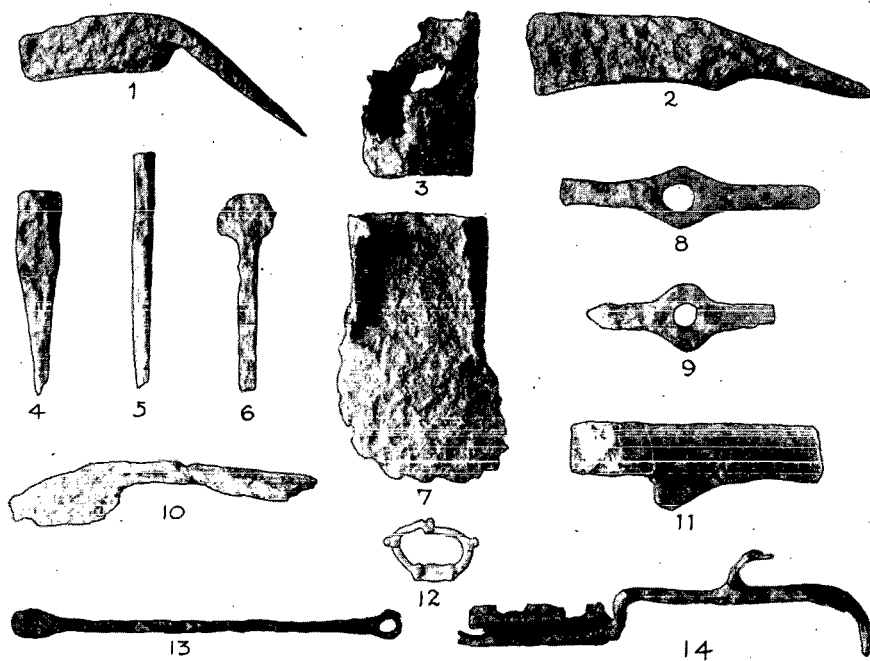


Fig. 50. Iron Tools and Bronze Terret, Eckford, Roxburghshire. (†.)

noted, showing characteristic Roman tooling. A hoard of bronze vessels (fig. 51) was found in 1863, in the upper portion of the hill on the south side, by a workman digging drains. The vessels are in a fragmentary condition. There are remains of at least two pateræ—the handle of one of these has the thyrsus design, the other is plain—two or more flat-bottomed vessels, and the handle and probably fragments of a jug; the handle is decorated with two figures of dwarfs in high relief. The upper figure has its right foot placed on the head of a bird of prey, probably an eagle, while the left, raised, rests on an object which may represent a cloud. The projections

which grasped the rim of the vessel take the form of the heads of long-beaked birds. The handle shows traces of silver plating. The find is preserved in the Municipal Museum, Hawick. (*Proc.*, vol. xxxix. p. 219.)

Selkirkshire.

25. *Rink, Galashiels—Defensive Construction.*—A bow-shaped fibula brooch of bronze was picked up in April 1929 on the ground outside a native fort on the farm of Rink. The brooch is of the "head-stud"

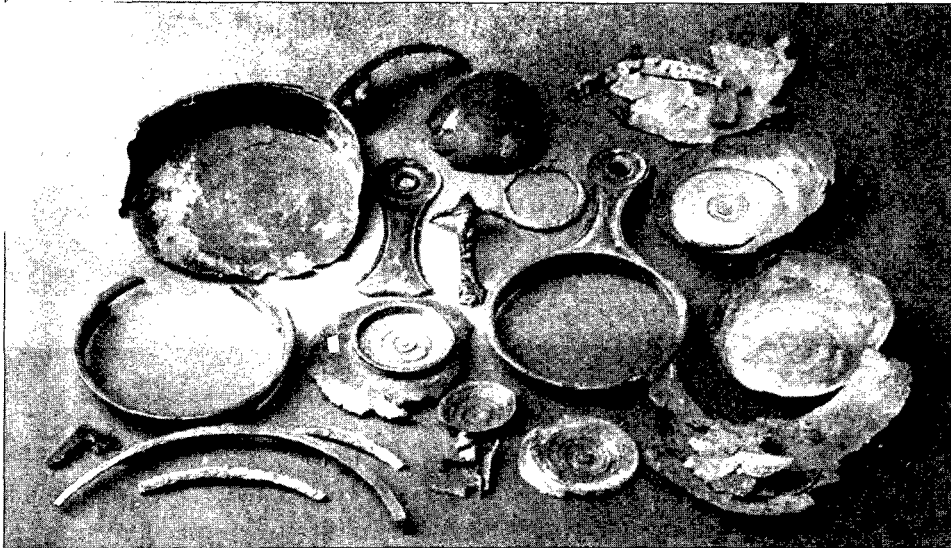


Fig. 51. Remains of Bronze Vessels, Ruberslaw, Roxburghshire.

type. It has been crushed and bent; part of the pin is wanting. (*Proc.*, vol. lxiii. p. 365.)

26. *Torwoodlee Broch, Galashiels.*—This broch stands within lines of earthwork some 800 feet above sea-level and 300 feet above the Gala, which flows in the valley below on the north and east. There were found during excavations undertaken in 1891, a bronze terret, a stud or button also of bronze, decorated with red enamel; a fragment of a glass armlet, and two pieces of coarse, probably native, pottery; a small brass coin of Vespasian, and the following fragments of Roman pottery. Two pieces from the bottom of a platter of Sigillata, possibly the same vessel, either Type D.18 or D.15-17. One small piece of the side of a platter, D.18. One piece of the side and rim of the platter D.15-17. Two small pieces of the rim of a cup, possibly D.33, but the ware is of

a brownish colour with little glaze. Remains of a small jar of hard reddish-brown ware, with rough surface, the exterior of a blackish colour. Remains of two, probably three, jars of a whitish clay, but fired a bluish black. Pieces of two vessels ornamented with horizontal flutings. Pieces of buff ware representing large storage vessels such as were found among the early pottery at Newstead, including one fragment of a neck. There are also remains of mortaria of a soft whitish ware, and of amphoræ. In addition to the pottery were fragments representing five or possibly six glass vessels. Two were portions of amber-coloured cups or shallow bowls. The outer surface of these vessels shows the glass bent back so as to form a hollow rim (fig. 52). There are also remains of two or three large blue glass bottles. The *Sigillata*, with the rest of the pottery and glass, appears to date from the first century. (*Proc.*, vol. xxvi. p. 68.)

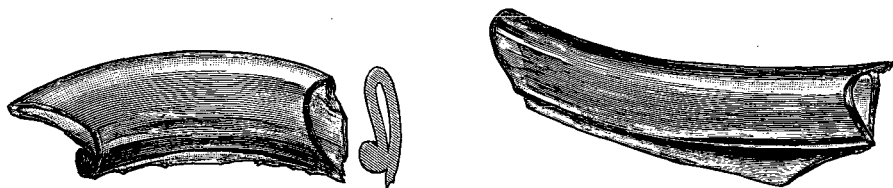


Fig. 52. Rims of Glass Bowls, Torwoodlee, Selkirkshire. (†.)

Peeblesshire.

27. *Hawkshaw, Tweedsmuir*.—In 1780, the Rev. T. Mushet presented to the Collection of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, which formed the nucleus of the National Museum of Antiquities, a marble head (figs. 28, 30), rather more than life-sized, supposed to be that of a priest, which had been ploughed up not far from the ruins of an old chapel within half a mile of the Tower of Hawkshaw, in the parish of Tweedsmuir. The Tower of Hawkshaw is marked on Blaeu's Map of Peeblesshire as standing on the banks of the Hawkshaw Burn. According to Armstrong, *Companion to the Map of Tweeddale* (1775), there was a chapel and burial-ground near Hawkshaw, of which faint vestiges were visible in the eighteenth century. He notes that "the head of a monk in statuary was found here some time since." The head appears to be Roman but exhibiting Celtic characteristics, and is probably Trajanic. The find does not appear to have been published in this country; it has recently been illustrated in the *Monuments et Mémoires* of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, Tome xxxi.

28. *Peebles*.—A brooch, with the bow decorated with enamel, with a rectangular plate inserted between the head and the head-loop, found

near Peebles, is in the National Collection. Another brooch of this type was found at Traprain (fig. 31, no. 11).

29. *Stanhope, Stobo*.—Found in 1876, beneath a large stone on a rocky hillside immediately above the farmhouse of Stanhope, and not far from the top of the hill, which rises to the height of some 1300 feet above sea-level, a massive bronze armlet of Late Celtic type, two buckle-like bronze objects, oval in shape, with a square projection on one side, richly ornamented with curved trumpet-like scrolls and projecting bosses, probably harness mountings and a small Roman patera, 6 inches in breadth across the top, $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches in depth. (*Proc.*, vol. xv. p. 316.)

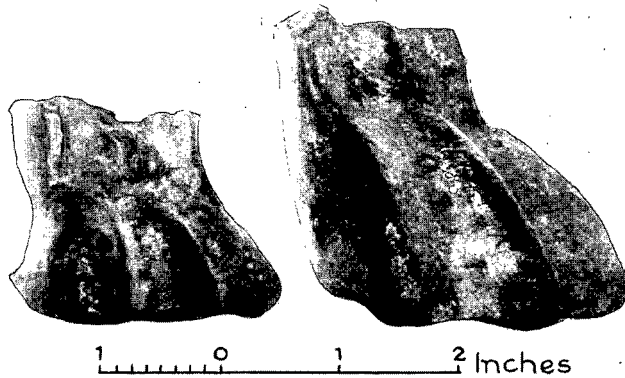


Fig. 53. Bronze Feet from Annandale, Dumfriesshire.

Dumfriesshire.

30. *Annandale*.—In the National Museum are two heavy three-toed bronze feet (fig. 53), and the handle of a bronze skillet (fig. 13), presented in 1846 by Mr E. W. A. D. Hay. Beyond the information that they came from Annandale nothing is known about the circumstances of the find. The feet, which are dissimilar in size, must have belonged to furniture or to tripods such as we see on the bronze handle from Cairnholly (fig. 8). Somewhat similar examples are illustrated by Reinach, *Bronzes figurés de la Gaule romaine*, pp. 478-80. The handle of the patera is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and terminates in the head of a hound. A band of silver plating forms a collar round the neck of the animal, while on the lower side of the handle, where it joined the bowl, are remains of a palmette ornament, also in silver. It was no doubt attached to a round, rather shallow dish—a sacrificial vessel. It is the only example of a type generally associated with finds

dating from the first century which appears to have been noted in Scotland. Unpublished.

31. *Auchenskeoch, Durisdeer*.—In Dr Grierson's Museum, Thornhill, is a patera from this site, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in depth, with straight handle springing from the rim, at the extremity of which is a circular opening. The bottom, which has a diameter of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches externally, shows three concentric rings round a central hollowed bottom. The vessel has been tinned inside. (*Catalogue of Dr Grierson's Museum, Thornhill, 1894, p. 80, No. 16.*)

32. *Erickstanebrae, Moffat*.—In the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 12th May 1787 there appears the announcement of the discovery while digging peats at "Errock-stane-brae in the vicinity of Moffat near the Roman causeway of half of a gorget or breast plate of a commander of the Roman army." It is said to be "above an ounce in weight and appears to be one half of a ring about three-quarters of an inch broad and three inches wide, with a thin border on both sides about an inch in breadth and meeting outwards in the border are seen the following letters, the interstices being cut out, viz.: IOVI AVG on one side and VOT XX on the other" (fig. 54). The metal is not mentioned.

In the account of the parish of Kirkpatrick-Juxta contributed by the Rev. Gabriel Scott in 1792 to the old *Statistical Account of Scotland* the writer describes the Roman road from Carlisle running northward by Burnswark, crossing the parish and passing a place called Tatiusholm, where there are some remains of a square encampment of small extent. He notes that "near the Roman road where it enters the parish of Moffat, there was found in a moss about three years ago a piece of gold of semicircular form," and gives the inscription already quoted. The Rev. Gabriel Scott was no doubt anxious to claim such an interesting discovery for his parish, but Erickstanebrae lies quite five miles north of Kirkpatrick-Juxta, and was doubtless outside the parish; nor could he refrain from turning the familiar Tassiesholm—known to us through Roy—into the more Latin-sounding Tatiusholm.

Hübner (*Corpus Inscr. Lat.*, vol. vii. p. 1283), compiling his notice of the discovery from the earlier accounts, places the find near to Kirkpatrick, close to the Roman road where it enters the parish of Moffat not far from Tatinsholm, near Lockerbie, Annandale. Evidently through a printer's error the Rev. Mr Scott's Tatiusholm had become Tatinsholm, and the real place of find, Erickstanebrae, had dropped out of sight. The discovery thus became connected with Kirkpatrick, whereas it was really made not far from Moffat.

In 1893 Professor Haverfield published in the *Archaeological Journal* (vol. 1. p. 305) a note on the find, of which a photograph had been sent to him. He describes it as a gold fibula with a semicircular bow. The

bow is in section a hollow triangle, of which the sides are cut into patterns, and bear in pierced work the letters **IOVI AVG** and **VOT XX** respectively, which he expands **IOVI AUG(usto) VOT(is)XX**. The third side, the under side, is plain, and has scratched on it **PORTO**. He notes that "the *Vicennalia* are mentioned on several coins of Diocletian, whose title *Jovius* is well known. Similar *vota* are mentioned on fourth-century

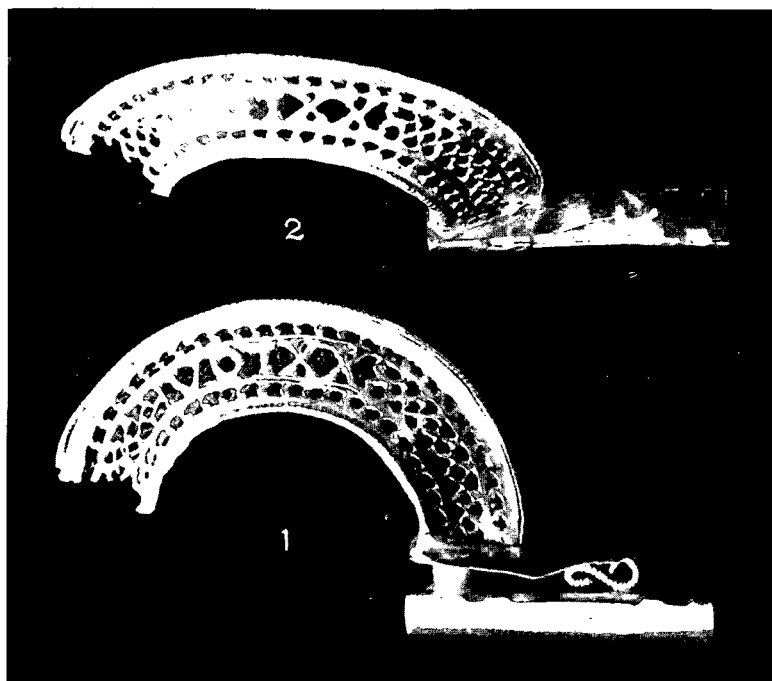


Fig. 54. Gold Brooch, Erickstanebrae, Dumfriesshire.

inscriptions." Sir Arthur Evans, who has seen the brooch, describes it as a magnificent piece of goldsmith's work. He agrees with Professor Haverfield that the inscription refers to the *Vicennalia* of Diocletian celebrated on 20th November A.D. 303, and makes the suggestion that it may have formed part of the insignia sent to Constantius Chlorus in Gaul, and that its loss may have been connected with his Caledonian expedition in A.D. 306. The brooch is now in the possession of Mrs Rannie, West Hayes, Winchester, to whom I am indebted for photographs.¹

¹ I have to thank Miss M. V. Taylor for the earlier references to this find.

33. *Friars' Carse*.—In 1790, in making the road from Dumfries to Sanquhar, two pateræ were found, one within the other. On the handle of the larger of the pair are said to have been engraved or stamped the letters **ANSIEPHARR** (L Ansius Epahroditus). The pateræ are now lost. A crannog was discovered at Friars' Carse in more recent years in close proximity to the above road. There is little doubt that the vessels came from it. (*Archæologia*, vol. xi. p. 105.)

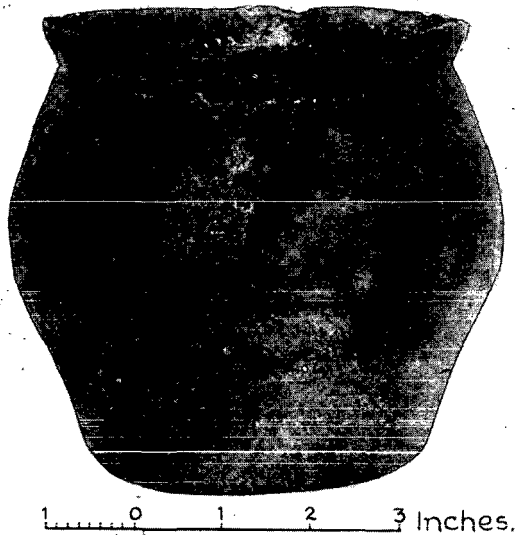


Fig. 55. Bronze Cooking-pot, Barean Loch, Kirkcudbright.

Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

34. *Barean Loch—Crannog*.—In 1865, the level of the loch having been lowered owing to drainage, an artificial island was exposed in it, surrounded by a circle of oak piles enclosing a wooden flooring. Two metal pots were found here. One of these, which is of bronze, was presented to the Museum (fig. 55). It stands 5 inches in height, and is somewhat globular in shape. The rim is bent outwards so as to give a grip to the handle, which was probably of iron. The diameter at the mouth is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, at bottom $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. There are scratches on the bottom, probably marks of possession. It forms a parallel to the soldiers' cooking-pots found at Newstead. (Munro, *Ancient Scottish Lake-Dwellings*, p. 37.)

35. *Borness Cave*.—This cave is situated on the seacoast about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the river Dee. In the excavations which took place in

1873-4 and 1877 a large collection of relics, in which implements of bone very largely predominated, was obtained. These include pins, needles, weaving-combs, bone spoons, objects of unknown use, possibly cheek-pieces for bridles; a circular bronze brooch which was probably decorated with enamel; also a fragment of a small dragonesque fibula (fig. 56), a harness-mounting, pieces of glass armlets; one Sigillata fragment, the side of a cup, D. 27; also implements of stone and of deer-horn. (*Proc.*, vol. x. p. 476; vol. xi. 305; vol. xii. 669.)



Fig. 56. Terminal Head of a Dragonesque Brooch, Borness Cave, Kirkcudbright.

36. *Cairnholly*.—Bronze handle of a ewer (fig. 8). The lower portion of the handle takes the form of a Medusa head. The face has been plated with silver, which is still to be seen on the eyes and nose. The stem is divided into two compartments. On the lower appears a tripod with a serpent twining round it. Above the tripod, on one side are an unstrung bow and a quiver of arrows; on the other a cithera. The higher compartment shows a stag browsing, with trees behind it. (*Proc.*, vol. xxxix. p. 230.)

37. *Carlingwark Loch, Castle Douglas—Crannog*.—One of the natural islands near the south end of the loch was surrounded by a rampart of stones, and was connected with the shore by a causeway formed of oak piles. Not far from this island there was dredged up about 1866 a large bronze cauldron (fig. 18). It stands 18 inches high, and $25\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter at the mouth. The lower part is spherical, hammered out of a single piece of thin bronze, but showing many patches. The upper part of the vessel is formed by an upright collar of bronze, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, which is riveted to the lower portion. At two points on this collar exactly opposite one another, patches of metal, 8 inches by $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches, have been riveted on, doubtless to give a more secure foundation for the handles. All traces of these, as well as of the rim of the vessel, have disappeared. The cauldron contained, in addition to many pieces of scrap-iron (fig. 23), eight sword-points, varying in length from $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and in width from $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch. Some of them show signs that they have been snapped off by being bent over at right angles. There are also four hammers, three axe-heads, an adze, a small sickle, a chisel, two files, a punch, two small anvils, cold chisels, a fragment of a scythe, two portions of saws, one with its wooden handle still attached, ring-staples, hooks, holdfasts, two looped handles for a bucket, a snaffle bridle-bit, an iron tripod or ring with three legs (fig. 20) for supporting a cauldron or pot, a grid-iron (fig. 19), incomplete, but having seven bars; portion of a bronze vessel, an ornamented tankard handle (fig. 26) with zoomorphic terminals, and a number of pieces of thin bronze used for patching vessels (fig. 24), and pieces of chain mail (fig. 25). The original

account mentions portions of green-coloured glass which is no longer with the find. On one piece, 3 inches long by 2 inches in breadth, the letters A and I, which might be a portion of M or some other letter, were in relief. (*Proc.*, vol. vii. p. 7.)

38. *Mote of Mark, Rockcliffe, Dalbeattie—Vitrified Fort.*—The fort stands on a small rocky eminence overlooking the estuary of the Urr. The ground rises to about 100 feet above the shore. The bulk of the relics discovered during the excavations, which took place in 1913, date approximately to the ninth or tenth century, but a small fragment of Samian ware and a piece of a mortarium were found, giving evidence of an earlier occupation of the site. (*Proc.*, vol. xlviii. p. 125.)

Wigtownshire.

38A. *Carleton, Glasserton.*—About the year 1880 there was ploughed up here a mass of almost pure copper like a thick cake (fig. 37), irregularly circular, 9 inches in diameter, 3 inches thick, weighing about 36 lb. It appears to have been cast in a rude open mould or pan with edges expanding slightly outwards and upwards. An analysis by Mr W. Ivison Macadam, F.C.S., preserved in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries, gave the following results:—

Copper	:	:	:	96·764
Zinc	:	:	:	1·914
Insoluble siliceous matter	:	:	:	1·322
				<hr/>
				100·000 (<i>Proc.</i> , vol. xiv. p. 176.)

39. *Dowalton Loch—Crannogs.*—This site lies on a peninsula bounded on the west by the Bay of Luce and on the east by the Bay of Wigtown. The crannogs were discovered through drainage operations on the loch in 1863. The relics found include a large bronze patera (fig. 10) in a remarkable state of preservation. The patera stands 5½ inches in height, and 8 inches in diameter across the mouth. The handle, 7 inches in length, is stamped **CIPOLIBI**. The vessel is ornamented outside opposite the handle by a human face in relief, surrounded by a movable ring (fig. 11); this may be a later addition. An interesting feature in this dish is the series of six parallel lines which run round the interior, carefully graduating the vessel for measurement of the contents, like the pegs of a modern tankard. Mr Edwards, Assistant Keeper of the National Museum, has carefully measured the capacity of the patera and has furnished the accompanying diagram. The figures between the lines represent the actual amount of liquid in cubic centimetres contained in each space.

523 c.c.
523 c.c.
723 c.c.
623 c.c.
620 c.c.
365 c.c.
315 c.c.

The patera is of Campanian origin and of the first century.

In addition to this vessel there are three bronze basins. Two of these, 12 inches in diameter and 3 inches deep, are hammered out of a single piece of metal. A third, 10 inches in diameter and 4 inches deep, is of sheet-metal, fastened by rivets, with portions of an iron handle; it shows several patches. There is also a heavy bronze ring attached to a portion of the rim of a large bronze vessel, a penannular brooch, two axe-heads of iron and one hammer, portions of glass armlets, a melon-shaped bead, a piece of a decorated Sigillata bowl, Type D. 37 (fig. 1, no. 1), showing part of the rim and ovolo border, the form indicating that it belongs to the first century, a portion of a leather shoe, a small crucible, and iron slag. In 1880 a circular bronze mounting with La Tène III. ornamentation was found in the loch. (*Proc.*, vol. vi. p. 114; Munro, *op. cit.*, p. 38.)

40. *Sandhead, Glenluce—Burial.*—A large number of rough, undressed boulders which were foreign to the district were noted near the seashore. They had evidently been dislodged from what had been their original position through the burrowing of rabbits and the drifting of sand. The boulders were found to cover a cremated burial. White calcined human bones, with quantities of wood charcoal and small burned stones, were noted. The site had evidently been used for a funeral pyre. Together with the calcined bones was found a small broken ring of bronze, with a large number of much-oxidised iron objects, such as sharp-pointed nails and pieces of iron plating. There were also fragments of two spear-heads of iron, which appeared to have been bent before they were placed

in the deposit, and a portion of an iron sword-blade. Fragments of two vessels of *Sigillata* were found. One showed the rim with part of the ovolo border of a bowl, Type D. 37. The other, of which there were seven small pieces, was of globular form, Type D. 72, the surface decorated with diamond-shaped incisions. This type of *Sigillata* has been noted at Balmuldy and at Castlecary, but examples are rare in Scotland. An iron finger-ring was also found, set with pale green chalcedony, engraved with a robed female figure, bearing in her left outstretched hand what appears to be a palm branch. The find probably belongs to the later

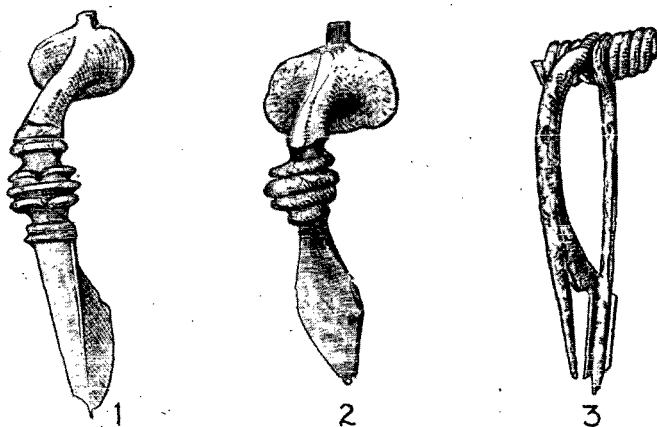


Fig. 57. Brooches found on Glenluce Sands, Wigtownshire. (†.)

part of the second century. The relics are the property of Mr Ludovic M'L. Mann, to whom I am indebted for the above information. They are deposited with his collection in the Glasgow Corporation Galleries.

The sands at Glenluce have blown over ancient settlements of many different periods. The National Museum contains a large number of small objects found there. Among these are a few brooches, all of them of provincial Roman types. Two of these are of the simple safety-pin class (fig. 57, no. 3); two belong to the trumpet shape (nos. 1 and 2). In neither of the latter has the floriated ornament on the bow fully developed, in neither is there any trace of enamel decoration. The angular expansion of the stem in no. 2 is an unusual feature.

41. *Stelloch*.—In 1889 Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., presented to the National Museum a bronze statuette of Mercury (fig. 58), 5 inches in height, found in 1871 while ploughing on the farm of Stelloch, near Monreith. The

nude figure of the god stands upright. On his head he wears his winged cap; in the right hand he clasps a purse; over his left side hangs a cloak, clasped above the shoulder with a brooch. The feet are awanting. The place of find was given in 1889 as Blairbuy, which is an adjoining farm. (*Proc.*, vol. xi. p. 123.)

Ayrshire.

42. *Aitnock, Dalry—Fortified Site.*—This native fort is situated on the summit of a cliff which rises about 60 feet perpendicularly from the waters of the Rye stream at the south-west angle of Hindog Glen, near Dalry. The fort was defended by a deep ditch and a stone wall. A considerable number of stone objects—hammer-stones, discs, whetstones, etc.—were found. The relics included one fragment of a shallow Sigillata bowl, much decayed, possibly D. 18-31, and another piece of coarse, reddish Romano-British ware. Coins of Vespasian, Hadrian, and Antoninus Pius were also found. (*Proc.*, vol. liii. p. 123.)

43. *Ayrshire.*—There is in the National Museum a good example of a bronze trumpet brooch found in this county. In the *Archaeological Collections of Ayrshire and Wigtownshire*, vol. vii., fig. 5, there is illustrated another example of a brooch of this type in silver (fig. 32). This brooch is remarkable for its preservation, and also for the ornamentation of the pin-holder with a series of incised triangles with inserted dots, a reminiscence of enamel decoration. The brooch is said to have been found in Ayrshire.

44. *Castlehill, Dalry—Fortified Site.*—This native fort is situated on the summit of an isolated rock, on the farm of South Howrat, 600 feet above sea-level. It appears to have been defended by a stone wall. The finds comprised a number of stone implements—hammer-stones, whetstones, polishers, discs, etc.—and numerous querns; a few bone objects; fragments of a platter of Sigillata, D. 18-31, and a fragment of the footstand of a second platter; part of the reeded handle of a large Roman glass jar, a fragment of a blue melon-shaped bead, and also several pieces of glass, which indicated a later occupation in the eighth or ninth century. The bronze objects included a very fine dragonesque

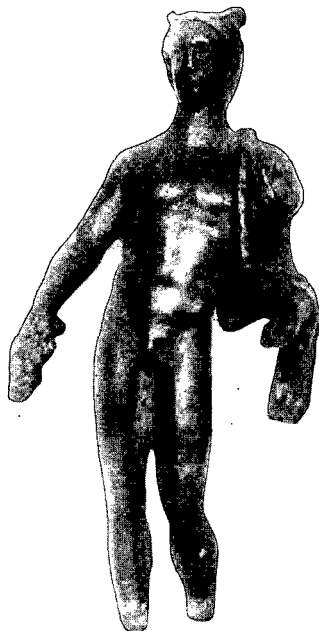


Fig. 58. Bronze Figure of Mercury, Stelloch, Wigtownshire.

fibula (fig. 59, no. 1) (not with the rest of the collection in the National Museum), a small penannular brooch, and a trilobed sword-guard (fig. 60). Among the iron objects were an axe, a small gouge, and several spear-heads. (*Proc.*, vol. liii. p. 123.)

45. *Lochlee, Tarbolton—Crannog.*—The site formed a small island on a lake, now drained. Excavation was undertaken in 1878, when the piles and other woodwork which formed the substructure of the dwellings were discovered. Stone implements, including an axe, and querns were found. Implements of bone and deer-horn were numerous; also

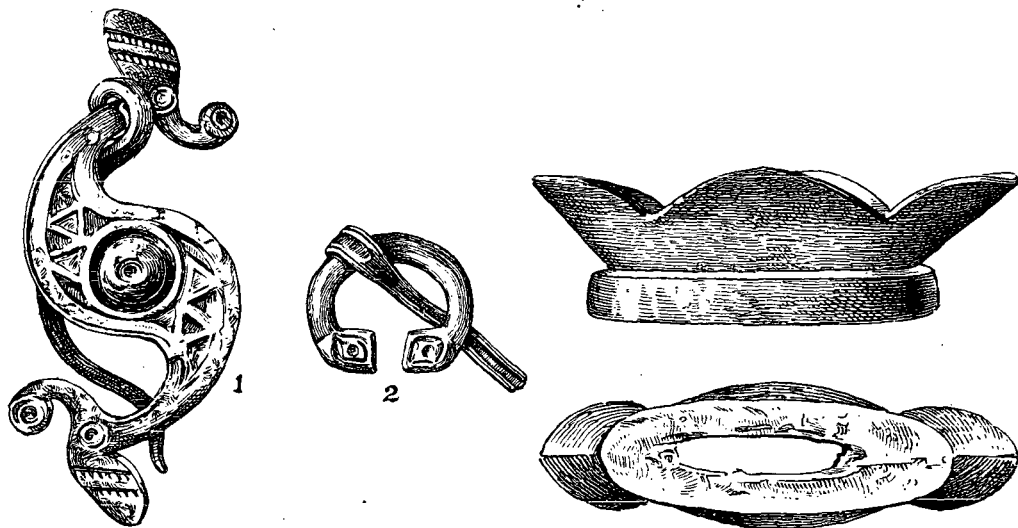


Fig. 59. Brooches from Castlehill, Ayrshire. (4.) Fig. 60. Sword Mounting, Castlehill, Ayrshire. (4.)

an interesting series of wooden objects, including dishes; an appliance, which appears to have been used in trapping deer or other wild animals; also a canoe and a paddle. Among the iron objects were a saw, a chisel, a gouge, an axe, and spears and daggers, together with a curious three-pronged instrument of unknown use. Three fibulæ were recovered (fig. 61)—one of the trumpet shape, a second of the head-stud type with settings for enamel, and a third of unusual form, bow-shaped, with a broad expanded stem, as well as a dress-fastener and a bridle-bit, partly bronze, partly iron. Glass was represented by melon-shaped beads, and pottery by the bottom of a vessel of *Sigillata*, D. 37, and the side of a shallow bowl, D. 18-31, both of the second century, and five fragments of a dish of whitish unglazed ware. The objects are deposited in the Public Library and Museum, Kilmarnock. (*Proc.*, vol. xiii. p. 175.)

46. *Lochspouts, Maybole—Crannog.*—Reduction of the water-level of a

small lake brought to light a mound which was excavated in 1880. A crannog was traced, built on wooden foundations, with a gangway to the shore. Stone pounders, discs, whetstones, and querns were found, with objects of bone and deer-horn. There were few traces of iron,

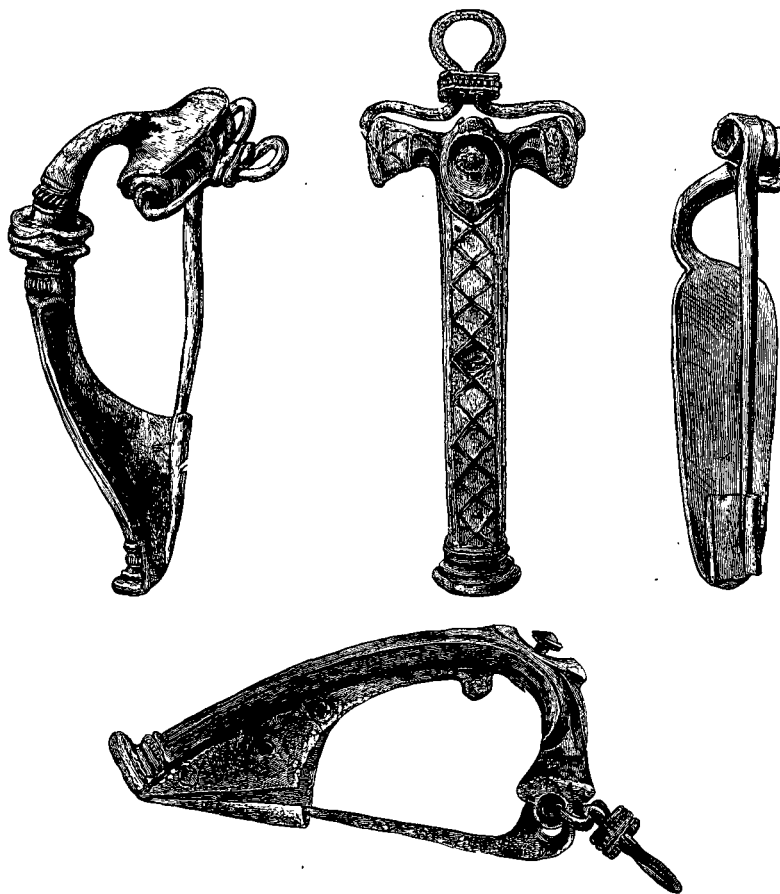


Fig. 61. Brooches, Lochlee Crannog, Ayrshire. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

with the exception of a small dagger. The bronze finds consisted of a dress-fastener, with Late Celtic ornament, and a small key. There were greenish-blue melon-shaped beads, and a portion of a rather coarse, decorated Sigillata bowl, D. 37, showing the ovolo border and a design of second-century type (fig. 1, no. 10). There were also some fragments of mediæval pottery. (Munro, *Ancient Scottish Lake-Dwellings*, p. 158.)

47. *Mid-Buston, Kilmaurs—Crannog.*—Excavations in 1880 revealed

the structure of a crannog in a meadow which at one time formed the bed of Loch Buston. Objects of bone were found, including combs and implements of deer-horn. The iron tools included an axe, a gouge, a punch, an awl, and several knives (fig. 62). The weapons consisted of a spear-head and several arrow-points. There were several objects of iron

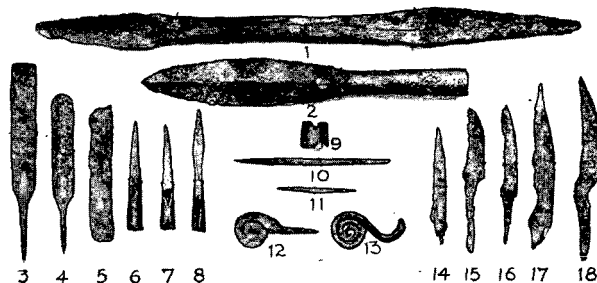


Fig. 62. Some Iron Objects from Mid-Buston Crannog, Ayrshire. (†.)

of unknown use, and a portion of a large padlock, bronze pins, two finger-rings of gold, fragments of glass and pottery, which included a small fragment of Sigillata ware, part of an undecorated vessel, and some clay crucibles. A small debased coin found is assigned to the sixth or seventh century, so the life of the crannog may have been a long one. (Munro, *op. cit.*, p. 190.)

Lanarkshire.

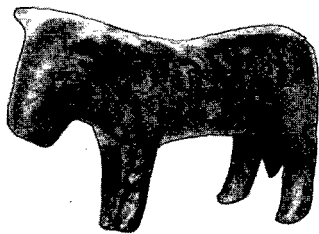


Fig. 63. Bronze Bull, Bank Farm, Dolphinton, Lanarkshire. (†.)

48. *Bank Farm, Dolphinton.*—There is in the Museum a small bronze figure of a bull (fig. 63) about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch high and 2 inches in length. It was found with a bronze fibula, now amissing. The fibula is illustrated in the *Archaeological Association Journal*, vol. x., pl. iii., figs. 17 and 18. It appears to be of the trumpet shape.

48A. *Gallowflat, Rutherglen, Glasgow.*—In 1773 two brass or copper vessels were dug up in a mound at Gallowflat, about a mile east of Rutherglen. Each held "about a chopin." They had broad handles about 9 inches in length, having cut upon them the name **CONGALLVS** or **CONVALLVS**. Both are now lost. (Ure, *History of Rutherglen, Glasgow*, 1793, p. 124.)

49. *Fleshers Haugh, Glasgow Green, Glasgow.*—In 1876, in the course

of excavation at this spot, which lies about 200 yards from the Clyde, a Sigillata bowl, 9 inches diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, Type D. 37, was discovered. The decoration in large medallions and panels is typical of the Lezoux potters of the Antonine period. The bowl is complete. Glasgow Corporation Galleries. (*Proc.*, vol. xxii. p. 352, fig. 12.)

50. *Yorkhill, Glasgow*.—In 1867 Roman pottery was found on the lands of Yorkhill, near the confluence of the Kelvin with the Clyde, including "fragments of several jars of the ware called Samian," portions of an ornamented vase of white glass, and coins, including a first brass of Trajan. The Glasgow Corporation Galleries contain some coarse pottery from the site, but there does not appear to be any "Samian" among it. (*Proc.*, vol. xii. p. 257; vol. lii. p. 237.)

51. *Hyndford Crannog*.—At Hyndford, near Lanark, a low mound, some 70 or 80 feet in diameter, stood surrounded by the water of a more or less circular pond. In 1898 it was excavated. A circle of piles was uncovered, which appeared to have formed the surrounding walls of a timber house. The floor of the dwelling seemed to have been made of beds of faggots on which clay had been laid. Several hearths were noted on the clay floor. The relics included a stone axe, a finely polished circular stone disc, a stone mortar, a whetstone, whorls of shale, a portion of a steatite cup, and a fragment of a stone mould. The bronze objects included spiral and other finger-rings, a line of beads strung on an iron rod, which had formed part of a beaded torque or neck-ring. Among the glass were fragments of armlets, melon-shaped beads, and two pieces of a vessel of amber-coloured glass, one being part of a hollow rim. I have had an opportunity of examining the pottery, which consists of some forty fragments of Sigillata, most of them very small. Three fragments represent the rims of three carinated bowls, D. 29. One of these, which is rather larger than the others, shows part of the scroll which decorated the upper frieze. One piece comes from the side of a bowl, D. 37 (fig. 64, no. 3). The ovolo border is small, more resembling a wreath and tassel. The side of the bowl has been divided into panels. In the upper portion is a figure of Cupid facing left; on the right, a variant of the usual cruciform ornament. Both designs are used by the potter Mommo on bowls found at Pompeii. In the centre, a design of arrow-points in pyramidal form, beaded lines filling the angles; the beaded lines project into the panels above. The panels on either side appear to have held figures of running animals, of which the tails alone remain. The mould appears to have been poorly executed. Professor Atkinson (*J.R.S.*, vol. iv. p. 27, pl. ii., No. 3, fig. 8) notes that the bowls of Mommo found at Pompeii show much carelessness in technique. Another fragment of rim showing a

few lines of decoration appears to be of Type D. 37 (no. 1). It had no ovolo border. One piece came from the side of the cylindrical bowl, D. 30. There was also a piece of the rim of a globular narrow-necked vase of thin ware, recalling Déchelette 68. Another small fragment, belonging to this or to a similar vessel, shows remains of a band of decoration divided into panels (no. 2). The other fragments were from

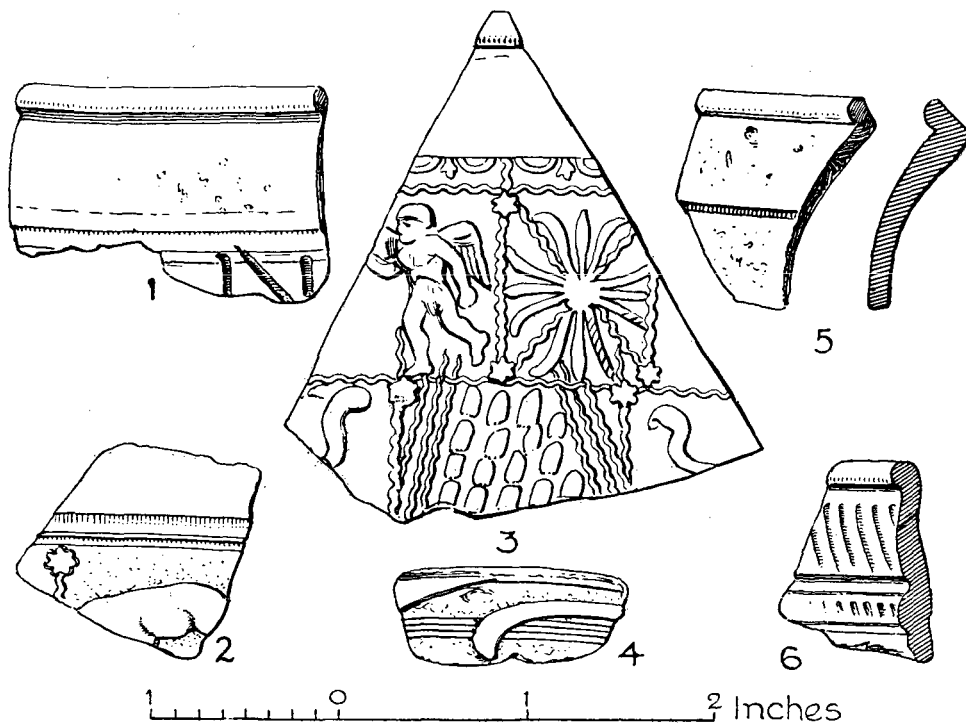


Fig. 64. Fragments of Pottery from Hyndford Crannog, Lanarkshire.

a cup, D. 27, a small bowl or cup, D. 35 (no. 4), possibly three platters, D. 18, and one of the slightly larger shape found at Newstead (pl. xxxix. fig. 6). With the exception of one fragment of the footstand of a large bowl, as to which there may be some uncertainty, all of the above belong to the period which began with the advance of Agricola.

The coarse ware includes the pieces of a small buff beaker (no. 5), with the rim small and well set back, probably also of the first century, and a piece of a lid of such a vessel. There is also one small piece of a hard reddish-brown material, with overhanging rim, which recalls the profile of a late mortarium, but yet does not seem to belong to that type of dish. The rest of the pottery is clearly mediæval.

The objects are deposited in the Lindsay Institute, Lanark. (*Proc.*, vol. xxxiii. p. 373.)

52. *Lanark*.—The National collection includes a Roman ladle and sieve found at Lanark. These are somewhat incomplete, as all that remains are the rims and handles. The vessels, which appear to be of second-century type, measure $11\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length; the bowls are about $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter.

53. *Sadlerhead, Lesmahagow*.—In 1807 a bronze jug was discovered at this farm (fig. 9). It was found embedded in clay at the bottom of a small stream. It is 12 inches in height. The body is plain; the bottom is marked by concentric circles. The handle is richly ornamented with embossed figures. The lowest part shows a female figure standing beside a pedestal or altar; a bird rests on her right hand; above her is a Corinthian helmet, and above this again another figure, apparently a winged genius. Beyond the helmet there is a small spear, with fillet incised. The whole is surmounted by a draped shield, with a gorgon's head in the centre. At the top the handle divides, clasping each side of the mouth with the bill of a long-beaked bird. The jug is preserved in the Hunterian Museum, The University, Glasgow. (James Macdonald, *Tituli Hunteriani*, pl. xvii. p. 95.)

Renfrewshire.

54. *Barochan, Paisley*.—In 1886 a bronze patera was found at Barochan, near Paisley. It measures 9 inches in diameter and 6 inches in depth. On the handle is the stamp [CIP]OLIBY. (*Archaeological Journal*, vol. xlix. pp. 200-28.)

COUNTIES NORTH OF THE ANTONINE VALLUM.

Fifeshire.

55. *Constantine's Cave*.—This cave lies on the coast a little to the north of Fife Ness. It was excavated in 1914. There were three distinct layers which produced relics. In the lowest of these, shells, bones, potsherds, and other refuse from human habitation were found along with part of the shoulder and ribbed end of the handle of a rounded glass bottle of Roman type, two small and one large fragment of fairly fine, red-surfaced Romano-British ware, and a great number of fragments of amphoræ. Two amphoræ were restored from the pieces, but it was estimated that the fragments indicated three more of these vessels. On the outside the amphoræ were covered with a creamy slip. On the handle of one was the stamp PMSA; another had the letters VD

incised on the surface near the bottom. Deer-horns and bones were found, showing traces of being cut, worked, and used as implements. In the inner portion of the cave fragments of iron-slag were very common, and a hearth for smelting ironstone was found *in situ*.

The relics were deposited in the Pettigrew Museum, St Andrews, but are not now on exhibition there, and I have not had an opportunity of seeing them. (*Proc.*, vol. xlix. p. 232.)

56. *Kinkell Cave*.—This cave lies on the cliffs about 2 miles south-east of St Andrews. In the excavations carried out in 1913 many bones of domestic and of wild animals were found, as also many shells, otherwise the finds were few. There were only three fragments of pottery: Two of these are described as of ordinary, rather thin Romano-British ware; the third was part of the centre of a Sigillata bowl. This was probably an undecorated dish, as it showed part of a potter's stamp with a minute portion of a letter, perhaps an M. There was also found the handle of a bronze jug and a quantity of iron nails. Incised crosses on a sandstone slab in the cave point to a later occupation in the Early Christian period. Deposited in the Pettigrew Museum, St Andrews. See No. 55. (*Proc.*, vol. xlix. p. 232.)

57. *Largo Bay—Kitchen-midden*.—Two small fragments of pottery were picked up on the site of a kitchen-midden at St Ford Links, Largo. They appear to be of red Romano-British ware, showing some remains of glaze. They belong to a coarse late platter, some 8 inches in diameter and less than 1 inch in depth. (*Proc.*, vol. xxxv. p. 281.)

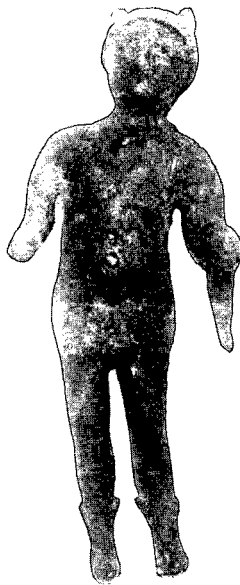
58. *Norrie's Law, Largo—Tumulus*.—Norrie's Law is a tumulus about 53 feet in diameter, surrounded by a ditch and a wall on the outside of the ditch. The site lies about 3 miles from the coast on the north shore of the Firth of Forth, not far from the town of Largo. About 1817 or 1819 a remarkable silver treasure was unearthed here. It has been estimated that it weighed 400 ounces of bullion. Most of it was sold by the finders and melted down. The few pieces that escaped are now in the National Museum. They consist of two penannular brooches; two leaf-shaped plates engraved with the spectacle ornament and zigzag rod with floriated ends—a symbol which occurs on the walls of caves in Fifeshire and on the sculptured monuments of Scotland; three silver pins, in one of which the floriated rod reappears; a band of silver, slightly convex in outline, ornamented with incised lines forming triangles and lines of dots; a spiral finger-ring; a portion of plate bearing divergent spirals and trumpet scrolls in repoussé work; and a considerable number of fragments of thin plate. Oblong bosses appear on a good many marginal portions of these. With the silver there came to the Museum a barbarous imitation of a second brass coin of Antonia

Augusta struck by Claudius, said to have been found on the site with a Byzantine coin attributed to the seventh century. Two coins—of Valens and Constantius II.—are also said to have been found. Sir George Macdonald ("Roman Coins," *Proc.*, vol. lii. p. 238) expresses doubt whether the coins have any connection with the treasure. While most of the objects preserved are undoubtedly of native manufacture, it seems possible that the strips of silver with their border of raised bosses formed part of a Late Roman dish. (*Proc.*, vol. vi. p. 7; vol xviii. p. 233.)

Stirlingshire.

59. *Newpark, Polmaise, Stirling.*—A very fine brass fibula, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, was found on this farm in 1850 (fig. 36, nos. 2 and 3). It approximates to Mr Collingwood's E Type. The catch-plate is pierced with trumpet-shaped and crescentic openings. The brooch is preserved at Polmaise, Stirling. (*Proc.*, vol. lii. p. 26.)

60. *Throsk, St Ninians.*—In 1885 a statuette of Mercury in bronze (fig. 65) was presented to the National Museum. It was found in ploughing on the farm of Throsk. The figure, which is a good deal worn, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. The god is nude but for a cloak which is fastened by a band round the neck, and is draped over the left shoulder and arm. He wears the winged sandals and cap. The right hand, which probably bore a purse, is gone.¹ (*Proc.*, vol. xix. p. 51.)



Argyllshire.

61. *Ardifuar, Poltalloch Estate—Fortified Site.*—This site lies in close proximity to the coast on the north side of Crinan Loch. It was excavated in 1904. It is surrounded by an almost circular wall, 10 feet thick at the base, with a single entrance. The interior averages 65 feet in diameter. The finds included a polished stone axe, four whetstones, a stone mould, fragment of a crucible, a small ring of bronze, some fragments of coarse native pottery, a small fragment of a decorated Sigillata bowl, D. 37 (fig. 1, no. 11), showing part of the ovolo border and of a demi-medallion probably dating from the second century, and a portion of the lip of a Roman dish, of a greyish-white paste; probably a shallow pan. (*Proc.*, vol. xxxix. p. 259.)

Fig. 65. Figure of Mercury in bronze, Throsk, Stirlingshire.

¹ For a closely analogous figure found at Marköbel, see Kutsch, *Kataloge West und Süd-deutscher Altertumssammlungen*, Hanau, Beilage 15 (2).

62. *Dunadd, Poltalloch Estate—Fortified Site.*—Dunadd lies about two miles from the sea, but the river Add, which passes near it, would, at least at high tide, permit of boats coming up to it from the Crinan Loch. Dunadd is an isolated rocky eminence, rising 160 feet above the flat moorland plain on which it stands, and 176 feet above the sea. It is reputed to have been the capital of Dalriada. The summit of the hill has been strongly fortified, stone walling being employed to reinforce the natural hollows. Nearly on the summit a figure of a boar has been incised on the rock. In the excavations undertaken in 1904 a large number of querns were found, as also a stone disc inscribed I[N] NOMINE; a carved ball of stone with six projecting discs, moulds, crucibles, beads, objects of bone, among them a comb, combs of iron, spear-heads and knife-blades, together with fragments of coarse native pottery. In further excavations, which took place in 1929, four small pieces of Sigillata were found. (*Proc.*, vol. xxxix. p. 292; vol. lxiv. p. 124.)

63. *Gallanach, Oban—Fortified Site.*—A very large refuse-heap accumulated at the base of an isolated stack of rock, known as Dun Fheurain, was excavated in 1894. The site lies close to the sea some 60 yards south of Kerrera Sound. The summit of the rock above appears to have been fortified. There were found the quernstones and whetstones, usual on such sites, a number of objects of bone, including pins, needles of various types, a bone cylinder cut at one end into a stamp in the form of a cross, with a pellet in each of the four quarters, ring-headed pins of bronze and iron, a portion of a sword-blade, coarse pottery, and one small triangular fragment, 2 inches by 1 inch, of the upper part of a bowl-shaped vessel of Sigillata showing lip with "a peculiarly arranged pattern of fine linear ornamentation." This fragment is not among the relics preserved in the National Museum. (*Proc.*, vol. xxix. p. 278.)

Perthshire.

64. *Glenshee.*—In 1887, Mr C. T. Guthrie presented to the National Museum "a pair of bronze pateræ" found in Glenshee (fig. 16). It would perhaps be more correct to describe these as a ladle and a strainer, the one fitting into the other. The internal diameter of the strainer, which alone is complete, is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and its depth $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The handles are $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and show the usual expansion to allow them to rest on pegs projecting from a wall. They probably belong to the second century. (*Proc.*, vol. xxi. p. 263.)

Angus.

65. *Airlie—Burial.*—In 1885, near the school buildings at Airlie, a cist was discovered formed of slabs of thin sandstone. It had neither

cover nor bottom. In it were found a small piece of bone and a glass cup (fig. 3), circular in shape, 3 inches in diameter, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in depth, with a rounded rim. It probably belongs to the end of the third or fourth century. (*Proc.*, vol. xx. p. 136.)

66. *Fithie, Farnell—Earth-house.*—In 1868, in the Quarry Park field on the farm of Fithie, an earth-house was discovered, about 12 feet in length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide at the entrance and 6 feet at the farther end. The height was from 4 feet to 6 feet. Bones of animals were scattered on the floor, and pieces of a Sigillata bowl, D. 37, blackened by fire. The bowl had been decorated with large medallions and panels in the style of Cinnamus. It belongs to the second century. (*Proc.*, vol. viii. p. 473.)

67. *Kingoldrum, near Airlie—Burial.*—Dr Anderson notes the find on this site about 1843 of a small glass vessel in a cist with an unburnt interment. It contained a bronze vessel, a small chain of bronze, and a small cruciform mounting of the same metal showing traces of enamel. The objects have apparently been lost. (*Proc.*, vol. xx. p. 139.)

68. *Pitcur, Coupar-Angus—Earth-house.*—This earth-house, which is situated on the farm of Pitcur, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Coupar-Angus, was discovered in 1878. It was of large size, the main gallery measuring 190 feet. The most of the relics found, which included a Roman coin, have disappeared, but some pieces of Roman pottery from among the finds were preserved by Mr Graham Menzies, the owner of the site, and were exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland at the time of the discovery. These belonged to the side of a Sigillata bowl, D. 37 (fig. 66). The decoration was in panels. Under an ovolo border, left to right:—small medallion with a bird facing right, beneath it a hare facing left above two rings; a figure of Apollo bearing a palm, beneath it a dog running to left; the subject of the first panel repeated, but the bird facing left; demi-medallion with lion bounding to right and beneath it five rings, and lower still a smaller lion moving to right; first panel repeated; panel imperfect, with figure of a naked man. The bowl appears to have been Lezoux ware of the second century. Fragments of at least two other bowls, and a portion of the lip of a vessel of ordinary coarse native pottery were found. (*Proc.*, vol. xxxiv. p. 202.)

69. *Pitcur—Earth-house.*—Another earth-house was discovered on this farm in 1863. A few relics from it were deposited in the National Museum, including two fragments of Sigillata. One of these belongs to a bowl, D. 37 (fig. 1, no. 7). Beneath an ovolo border, in the centre is a flute of Pan; on the right, part of a small medallion; on the left, part of a floral scroll. The other fragment belonged to a comparatively small, thin

globular vessel (fig. 1, no. 8). It has been decorated in barbotine with scrolls. A somewhat similar design is to be found on a vase at Oehringen.¹ It is probably from Rheinzabern. (*Proc.*, vol. v. p. 82.)

70. *Tealing, Dundee—Earth-house.*—This earth-house was discovered in 1871 near the house of Tealing, not far from Dundee. The earth-house was of considerable size, being 80 feet in length. The finds recorded

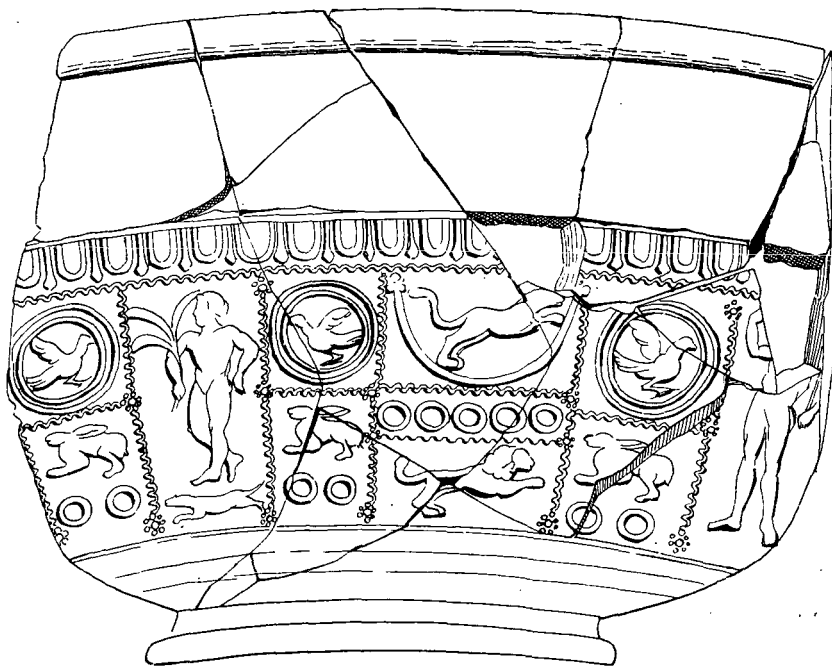


Fig. 66. Part of Sigillata Bowl, Piteur, Angus.

include animal bones, ten querns, and "a piece of Samian ware." It is not known where these finds are now. (*Proc.*, vol. x. p. 287.)

71. *West Grange of Conan—Earth-house.*—The site of this construction lies about 5 miles north-west of Arbroath. It stands about 400 to 500 feet above sea-level, and lies at no great distance from the coast. It consisted of a curved underground passage, 46 feet in length, from which a passage, 20 feet long, gives access to a circular beehive chamber 10 feet in diameter. The finds included animal bones, a stone vessel, part of a quern, a bronze needle, and three pieces of a Roman amphora—bottom, side, and handle. (*Proc.*, vol. iv. p. 492.)

¹ *O.R.L.*, Oehringen, Taf. IV. fig. c. 15.

Aberdeenshire.

72. *Brackenbraes, Turriff.*—In the course of constructing the railway-line from Banff to Turriff, between 1855 and 1857, in cutting through a sandy hillock a Roman glass bottle (fig. 67) was found. After passing through various hands, it came into the possession of Mrs Duff Dunbar



Fig. 67. Glass Bottle, Brackenbraes, Turriff, Aberdeenshire.

F.S.A.Scot., who exhibited it to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in 1930. The bottle is of greenish glass, and measures 9 inches in height. It is shaped like a mason's mallet, with a single handle. (*Proc.*, vol. lxiv. p. 147.)

73. *Cairnhill, Monquhitter—Burial.*—In 1894, in trenching the site of a cairn on the farm of Cairnhill, there was found within the circular ring of stones which had formed the basal boundary of the cairn an approximately circular chamber. To the east of it lay two stone-lined cists; an oblong pit or grave was also discovered. On removing the end-stone of

one of the cists the workmen discovered a number of objects. A further search on the site the following day brought to light more relics. Many of them were natural objects, pebbles of different material; but with them were two flint implements, a ring of jet, and the following, illustrated in fig. 7, viz., two small balls of green glass ornamented with white spirals, a portion of an armlet of vitreous paste, a large bead of vitreous paste, nearly three-quarters of a flattened sphere, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in its longer and $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch in its shorter diameter. The colour is reddish brown, variegated with whitish streaks imitating agate, the core a dark blue, almost black, as shown in section. A medallion of glass paste, oval in form, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, of three layers, white between an upper and an under layer of black. The edges are bevelled, and the upper side and edges are polished. Lastly, a paste intaglio with

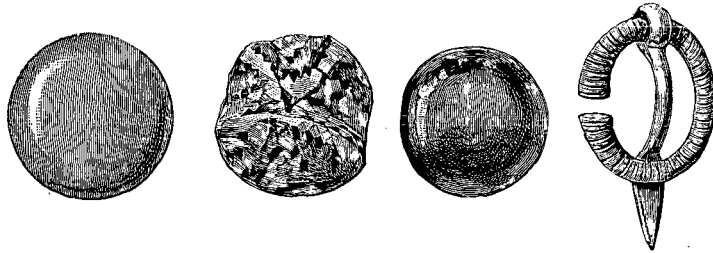


Fig. 63. Playing-men and silver penannular Brooch, Waulkmill, Aberdeenshire. ($\frac{1}{4}$.)

a figure of a faun. The intaglio is also an oval, measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch. The under layer is of a brownish hue; the upper layer, left only as a moulding round the field, is a pale blue. The figure is that of a youthful faun, in an erect attitude poised on the left foot. Over the right arm hangs a panther's skin; the left hand holds a thyrsus. (*Proc.*, vol. xxxvi. p. 675.)

74. *Waulkmill, Tarland—Sepulchral Deposit.*—In 1898, in digging in a sandbank, various objects were found under circumstances which suggest that they were associated with one or more interments. Among the objects were part of a set of playing-men. Of these, the National Museum possesses six of reddish brown and light brown quartzite, two complete pieces of dark blue translucent glass, and portions of two others, and two of vitreous paste. Three colours moulded together are employed in these—greenish blue, yellow, and brown. With them was a small penannular brooch of silver (fig. 68). There was also found a very unusual bronze cup (now in the collection of Dr J. Graham Callander), with a long, straight everted rim springing from a globular body, decorated with studs having sharp conical heads. The cup shows a

striking resemblance to some of the large globular cauldrons preserved in the National Collection. (*Proc.*, vol. xxxix. p. 213; vol. xlix. p. 203.)

Moray.

75. *Covesea—Cave.*—This site, known as the Sculptor's Cave, lies 6 miles north of Elgin, on the south shore of the Moray Firth. The relics found during the excavation of the cave in 1930 indicate an occupation which must have commenced in the Bronze Age and continued down to the latter half of the fourth century. They include many bones, both of animals and of human beings, bronze pins, penannular brooches, toilet instruments, beads of glass, amber, and jet. Two hundred and twenty

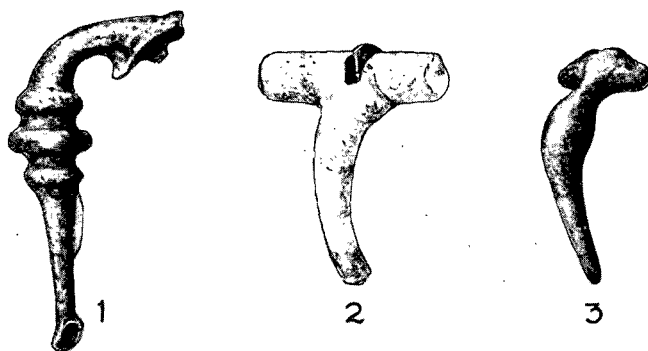


Fig. 69. Brooches found on the Culbin Sands, Moray. (†.)

coins were found, for the most part barbarous imitations of Late Roman types. Ten genuine coins are dated nearly to the middle of the fourth century. Their limits are—A.D. 337 to 354. Roman pottery was present. Five pieces belonged to Sigillata vessels—four from decorated bowls, D. 37, and one a fragment of the rim of a cup, D. 33; all of these probably date from the Antonine period. There was the rim of a polished wheel-made cooking-pot, likewise of second-century type; some fragments of black soft ware, and of ware of a yellowish colour. (*Proc.*, vol. lxv. p. 177.)

76. *Culbin Sands.*—From this site a few fragmentary relics have been picked up, which may be classified as Roman. One small fragment of the rim and side of a bowl or cup of light-coloured glass, 5 inches to 6 inches in diameter, ornamented with two bands of vitreous paste laid over the outer surface; fragment of the hollow rim of a vessel of amber glass similar to those found at Newstead; fragments of light-coloured glass, with three thread-like ribs of blue glass on the outer surface. There are also a few brooches. One is of the trumpet shape (fig. 69,

no. 1). It has a disc-like ornament on the bow, and is possibly early. A second brooch (no. 2) with a short stem and a comparatively long, hollow cross-piece, which contains the spring for the pin, is probably a second-century type. No. 3 and another closely resembling it appears to be imitated from provincial Roman brooches, but it is not easy to assign them to any definite period. In addition to the above there is a small bronze collar such as is often employed at the base of the loop on the head of a brooch. (*Proc.*, vol. xxv. p. 484.)

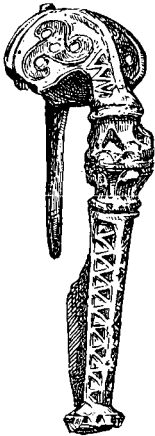


Fig. 70. Enamelled
bronze Brooch,
Lochside, Spynie,
Moray. (1.)

77. *Lochside, Spynie*.—The National Museum has a trumpet-shaped brooch from this site. It is ornamented with enamel; on either side of the head the decoration takes the form of a *triskele* in blue with red spots (fig. 70).

77A. *Shores of the Moray Firth*.—In 1851, Mr Patrick Chalmers exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries a very fine crossbow brooch of gilded bronze 3 inches in length found on the shores of the Moray Firth, probably dating from the fourth century (fig. 36, no. 4). A replica is preserved in the National Museum.

Sutherland.

78. *Carn-liath, Dunrobin—Broch*.—This broch is situated about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of Dunrobin Castle. The finds included mortars and querns, discs of sandstone and shale, steatite cups, a long-handled comb, a whalebone club, two plates of bronze, marked in lines with the pane end of a hammer on both sides; a much-rusted iron blade, fragments of coarse native pottery. Outside the broch was found a silver brooch (fig. 36, nos. 5 and 6) 3 inches long. In shape it is cruciform, the arms short, the bow unusually heavy and deep. The stem is decorated with spirals and serrated projections, evidently derived from the cusped ornament of a fourth-century brooch. (*Arch. Scot.*, vol. v. p. 102.)

79. *Helmsdale*.—A remarkable hoard of seven bronze vessels (fig. 17) came to light here in 1868 during the progress of railway works. Five of the dishes were round and somewhat shallow bowls, and two were colanders. They lay at the back of a large earth-fast boulder, about a foot below the surface. The smaller of the two colanders seems to be of the ordinary hemispherical shape, but it has lost its handle. It is described as having been riveted to a handle of iron or wood, and four rivets for its attachment remain; this may indicate the repair of a broken handle. The bowl has a diameter of $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and is $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch deep. The other colander is a remarkable dish. It has over all a

diameter of about $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and it is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. The vessel has a rim $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in breadth, which is decorated with a double chevron pattern punched from above. In the bottom of the dish the perforations take the form of a six-pointed star enclosed in a circle, while beyond it and reaching to the inner rim are two zones of scroll work. It was doubtless intended to be used with one of the shallower bowls which were found with it. These were of varying sizes. The smallest measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches diameter, and is about $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches deep. The next in size is $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches diameter by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep. The third is about $8\frac{5}{8}$ inches diameter and $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches deep. The fourth, somewhat irregular in form, is from $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches to $10\frac{3}{8}$ inches diameter, and $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches to $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches deep. The above measurements were taken when the vessels were shown at the Glasgow Exhibition in 1911. But there remains one of the same shallow type, but slightly larger, which was in too fragile a condition to allow of its being sent with the rest of the hoard. It is described as thin all over, and having had a rim, probably of iron, $\frac{1}{16}$ inch thick, of which the rivets remain. It is about 10 inches in diameter and 3 inches in depth. The find is preserved in the Museum at Dunrobin, Golspie. (*Proc.*, vol. xx. p. 214, pl. xvi.)

Caithness.

80. *Everley Broch, Canisby*.—This broch, with the three others which follow, is situated on a strip of the eastern coast-line of Caithness, on which nine of these structures were excavated by the late Sir Francis Tress Barry, Bart. The relics consisted of pins and needles of bone, stone vessels, pounders, polishers and whetstones, whorls and discs, all of stone; also six fragments of pottery. Two of these pieces are of Sigillata, both from decorated bowls, one of which formed part of a carinated bowl, D. 29 (fig. 1, no. 2). It shows the moulding dividing the upper from the lower zone of decoration. Above it are remains of a tendril enclosing a figure of an animal running to right; below it is a line of S-shaped ornament. The second fragment is also possibly early, but it is too much rubbed to be certain. There is also a small piece of the hollow rim of an amber-coloured glass vessel. (*Proc.*, vol. xxxv. p. 142; vol. xliii. p. 15.)

81. *Keiss Broch, Keiss*.—The finds include weaving-combs of deer-horn, pointed implements, spoon-shaped implements, a hammer-head, borers, and other objects of bone showing signs of use, a jet ring, a portion of a glass armlet, and three fragments of Sigillata. All the three last have come from decorated bowls. The largest from a bowl, D. 37, shows panel decoration (fig. 1, no. 3). The central panel has a leaf in a circle; below it is a navette-shaped ornament; on the right, a figure of Venus.

The panels on the left are imperfect. A second fragment is from another hemispherical bowl; little of the decoration remains, but it has probably had wreath decorations (no. 5). Both pieces appear to date from the second century. The third fragment is much worn. There were also found two fragments of a vase of thin white ware, with a black, rather metallic surface, with white slip decoration (no. 6). This appears to be Rhenish ware. The stone objects included whorls, polishers, a cup, and three lamps, and also a series of pebbles, with spots and lines painted on their surfaces. One portion of an iron implement was found. (*Proc.*, vol. xxxv. p. 122; vol. xliii. p. 11.)

82. *Nybbster Broch, Wick*.—The finds included a long-handled bone comb, portions of quernstones, saddle querns, with one small piece of the side of decorated Sigillata, Bowl 37 (fig. 1, no. 4), showing part of a circle and an ornament resembling a double acanthus leaf. (*Proc.*, vol. xxxv. p. 139.)

83. *Road Broch, Keiss*.—In character the finds resembled those from the two preceding sites, and included a small fragment of a decorated Sigillata bowl, showing only the foot of a figure, and two pieces of brownish pottery, a sandstone disc with markings on both sides, suggesting an inscription, rubbing stones, querns, and stone vessels. (*Proc.*, vol. xxxv. p. 131.)

Orkney.

84. *Burray, Island of—East Broch*.—There were found several stone vessels, including one apparently a lamp, a bone scoop, and a cup made of a vertebra of a whale, long-handled and double-edged combs, bone pins, a bronze pin, and "a small fragment of Samian ware." (*Arch. Scot.*, vol. v. p. 86.)

85. *Kirkwall, Bishop's Castle*.—In 1872, Mr A. G. Geoghan exhibited at a meeting of the Royal British Archaeological Institute a Roman fibula found at "Bishop's Castle, Orkney." This may refer to Kirkwall or possibly to Birsay. It is described as resembling in a general fashion a harp-shaped enamelled fibula found at Risingham, Northumberland, figured by Dr Bruce in his *Roman Wall*, 3rd ed., p. 431. This is a trumpet brooch. There is no further information as to this find. (*Journ. Arch. Inst.*, vol. xxix. p. 274.)

86. *Mid-Howe, Westness, Island of Rousay—Broch*.—In the course of recent excavations on this broch, Mr Walter G. Grant discovered four pieces of reddish-brown pottery belonging to a jar of wheel-made pottery, and a portion of the remains of a bronze ladle. The pottery very closely resembles that found at the Broch of Okstrow. The objects are in the possession of Mr Grant.

87. *Okstrow, Birsay—Broch*.—In 1875, Mr Henry Leask presented to the

National Museum of Antiquities a collection of objects from the Broch of Okstrow (Haugster How), comprising hammer-stones, a stone cup or vessel, lamps of stone, long-handled combs of bone, a bone playing-man, a pin, whorls both of bone and sandstone, a pin and a penannular brooch, both of bronze, also a bronze handle probably for a wooden tankard, and fragments of a somewhat coarse Sigillata bowl, D. 45, which show holes drilled for the insertion of lead clamps. The bowl probably dates from the late second or third century. There is also a small portion of the bottom of another vessel of the same ware, and two fragments belonging to a Roman beaker or jar of reddish-brown ware. (*Proc.*, vols. vii. p. 64 and xi. p. 81.)

88. *Westray, Island of—Burial.*—In 1827 the bottom and a few fragments of the lip of a glass vessel, now in the National Museum, were presented by the Rev. Dr Brunton. They formed part of a cup found in a cist in the Island of Westray. The cup is said to have been quite entire when found, but was broken after it had been brought to Edinburgh. The glass is very thin and light. The bottom has been flat, with a low circular footstand like a saucer, and having also a smaller concentric ring within the exterior ring which surrounds the base. It belongs to the same class as the cup from Airlie. Probably third or fourth century. See Angus, No. 65. (*Proc.*, vol. xx. p. 138, fig. 2.)

Ross and Cromarty.

89. *Berie, Loch Roag—Island of Lewis.*—Picked up by Dr J. Graham Callander from a kitchen-midden a small fragment of the rim of decorated Sigillata bowl, D. 37. Remains of earth-houses had been noted in the vicinity. (*Proc.*, vol. xlix. p. 11.)

Inverness-shire.

90. *Dores.*—In the National Collection is a hinged brooch 3 inches in length (fig. 36, no. 1), the bow formed by a flat piece of bronze with a knob at the foot, which was found at Dores in this county. It has a well-defined catch-plate. This belongs to the class of the Aucissà brooches and is typologically one of the earliest of the fibulæ found in Scotland.

91. *North Uist, Island of, Bac-Mhic-Connain, Vallay—Earth-house.*—A piece of Sigillata was found here in an earth-house. The house contained a furnace, six small clay crucibles, clay moulds, some slag, and a very few metal objects, the tools and implements being predominantly of bone. (*Proc.*, vol. lvi. p. 12.)

92. *Skye, Island of, Dun-an-Iardhard—Broch.*—This broch was excavated in 1914. It stands on a peninsula, practically an island, 2 miles north-west of Dunvegan Castle. Native pottery was plentiful, and there

were also whetstones, rubbing stones, a quern stone, iron refuse, a necklace of fifty-nine amber beads, and several beads of glass and vitreous paste, including a yellow bead of a type which has been found at Traprain; there was also a portion of an armlet of steatite. At the lowest excavation level, almost on the rock, an object in terra-cotta was discovered, 2 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch high (fig. 1)—apparently intended to represent a bale or package of skins or some such merchandise, bound longitudinally, and again transversely with a strong cord. The object is hollow. (*Proc.*, vol. xlix. p. 57.)

ADDENDA.

Three finds of importance which have been brought to my notice too late for insertion in their proper place in this Inventory may be added here:—

Midlothian.

Castle Law—Earth-house.—In 1932 Professor V. Gordon Childe excavated an Earth-house in Castle Law fort on the Pentland Hills (Inventory of Monuments in Midlothian, No. 102). The Castle Law fort stands at an elevation of about 1000 feet above sea-level. It is defended by a double

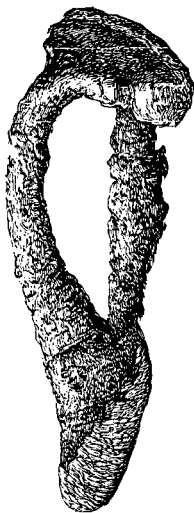
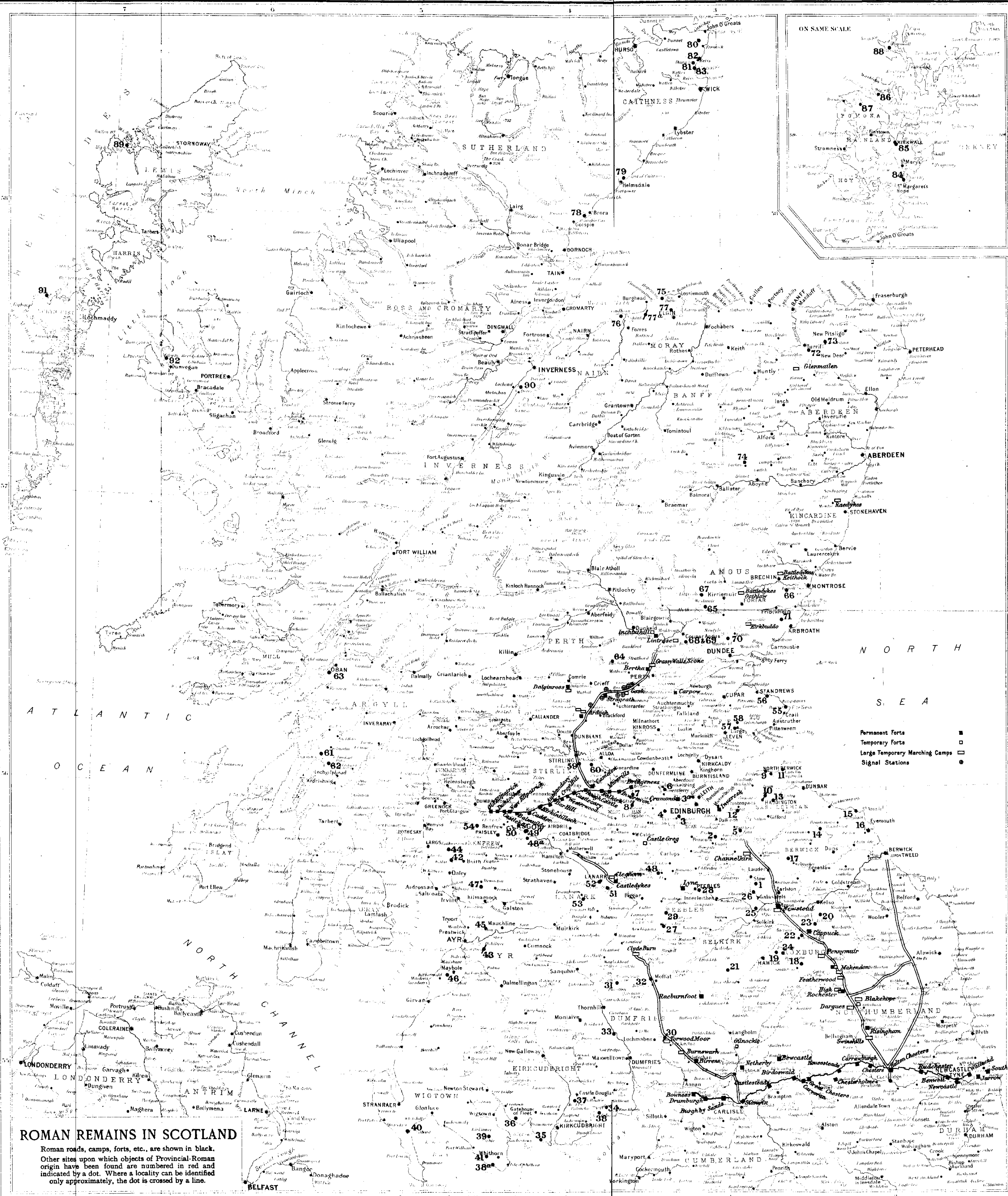


Fig. 71. Iron Brooch
from Moredun,
Midlothian. (f.)

line of earthen ramparts and rock-cut ditches, to which a third line is added on the north and south-western sides. The earth-house was built in a section of the inner ditch near the north-eastern entrance; it was thus probably a secondary construction. In it Professor Childe found two pieces of Sigillata, fragments of blue glass, a bronze Late Celtic mounting, and a brooch with black and red enamel decoration.

Moredun, near Gilmerton—Burial.—In 1903 a cist composed of sandstone slabs was uncovered in a field called the Leat Hill. It was found to contain the remains of two skeletons, a bow-shaped brooch (fig. 71), a ring brooch or buckle, and the head of a pin with open circular head, all of iron. A portion of cloth was found adhering to the first of these brooches, indicating that the bodies had been buried in some kind of clothing or wrapping. The type of pin has been discovered at Gallanach, Argyll [No. 63], in association with Sigillata. The same type of pin is present in the find from Norrie's Law, Fifeshire. The burial is assigned to the second century. (*Proc.*, vol. xxxviii. p. 432.)



ROMAN REMAINS IN SCOTLAND

Roman roads, camps, forts, etc., are shown in black. Other sites upon which objects of Provincial-Roman origin have been found are numbered in red and indicated by a dot. Where a locality can be identified only approximately, the dot is crossed by a line.

Midlothian.—There is in the National Museum a stylus of bronze with its metal case (fig. 72). The case is 10 inches in length. It was formerly in the collection of Baron Clark of Penicuik. It is described and illustrated by Gordon, who states that it was found “within an

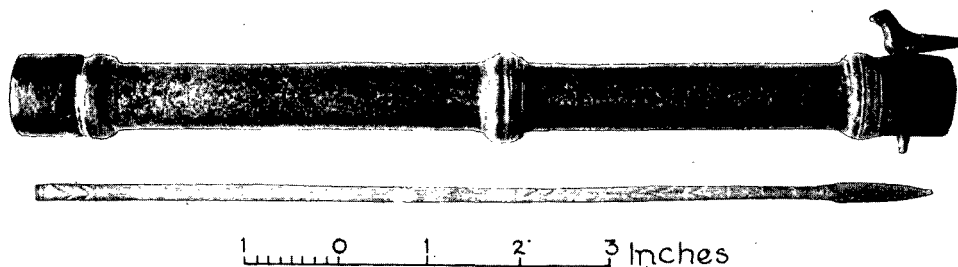


Fig. 72. Stylus of bronze with its metal case, Midlothian.

old Roman sepulture, or cairn, in the County of Edinburgh.” (A. Gordon, *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, p. 117, pl. L, figs. 14 and 15.)

In conclusion I have to express my grateful thanks to many friends and correspondents to whom I am indebted for assistance in the preparation of this paper. To Mr J. Graham Callander, LL.D., Director, and Mr Arthur J. H. Edwards, Assistant Keeper, of the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, both of whom have taken infinite pains in helping my examination of the collections under their charge and in the preparation of illustrations. To Mr John Mathieson, late of the Ordnance Survey department, for laying down on the map the sites detailed in the Inventory. To Sir George Macdonald, K.C.B., for reading the proofs and for much helpful criticism. To my brother Mr A. O. Curle, C.V.O., Mr R. C. Bosanquet, Mr Eric Birley, Miss M. V. Taylor, Mr Ian A. Richmond, Dr Cyril Fox, and Professor James Ritchie, all of whom have placed their expert knowledge at my disposal. To Professor Emil Krüger of Trier for information as to the Filsen find. To Monsieur Raymond Lantier of Saint-Germain-en-Laye for communicating the results of his study of the marble head found at Hawkshaw. Lastly, to Mr Donald E. Horne, Curator of the Duke of Sutherland's Museum, Dunrobin, the Trustees of the Lindsay Institute, Lanark, and of the Dick Institute, Kilmarnock, all of whom have facilitated my task.

MONDAY, 11th April 1932.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR HERBERT E. MAXWELL, BART.,
D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.Scot., in the Chair.

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

RICHARD AINSWORTH, Author and Lecturer, Longmead, 54 Lauderdale Avenue, Cleveleys, near Blackpool.

Colonel P. J. BLAIR, 9 Magdala Crescent, Edinburgh.

WILLIAM CONNELL, 336 Main Street, Rutherglen.

E. E. CROOKS, F.C.I.I., Dundurn, Whitecraigs, Renfrewshire.

Rev. J. PRINGLE CROSGROVE, M.A., Minister of St Colmac's and St Ninian's, The Manse, Marine Place, Rothiesay, Bute.

Rev. EWEN FRASER, Urray East Manse, Muir of Ord, Ross-shire.

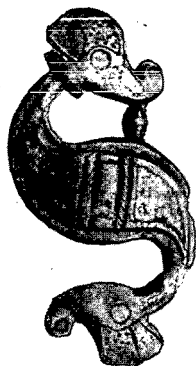
Miss MARY PEOCK, M.A., Meikleriggs, Mossley Hill Road, South, Garston, Liverpool.

Councillor WILLIAM REID, M.B.E., D.L., J.P., 8 Douglas Terrace, West Ferry, Angus.

PATRICK WYNDHAM MURRAY THRIEPLAND, Dryburgh Abbey, St Boswells.

Rev. Canon JOHN WILKINSON, The Parsonage, Ballater.

The following objects were exhibited:—



A dragonesque Fibula of Bronze (fig. 1) measuring $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch in length. On the body are two large three-sided cloisons filled with blue enamel, and in the head, and opposite end, are two small circular inlays of similar enamel, one near the centre and the other near the point of the snout. Found in the Roman fort at Newstead, Roxburghshire. Since being exhibited this brooch has been acquired by the National Museum.

Photograph of a flat Bronze Axe measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches in breadth (fig. 2). Found at Glenbaltichal, near Comrie, Perthshire.

Fig. 1. Dragonesque Fibula of Bronze from Newstead, Roxburghshire. (†)

The following Donations to the Museum were announced and thanks voted to the Donors:—

(1) By the EAST Lothian COUNTY COUNCIL.

Fragments of a Sculptured Rock from the Quarry on Traprain Law, East Lothian.

(2) By H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Casts of the Sculptured Rock at Traprain Quarry.

(3) By JOHN A. FAIRLEY, Lauriston Castle.

Inverness Special Constable's Baton of Wood, with a brass capsule at each end. It measures $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length. On one end is engraved INV^s, and on the other CONSTABLE.

Sand Dredger of Ivory, measuring $2\frac{9}{16}$ inches in height and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in greatest diameter.

(4) By The Right Hon. VISCOUNT TRAPRAIN.

Bead of black Glass, with blotches of red, white, yellow, and green inlaid on the surface, measuring $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in thickness.

Flat Ring of Shale or Jet, measuring $1\frac{7}{16}$ inch in diameter, slightly imperfect.

Two Bronze Rings, measuring $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter.

Ball of Coprolite. All found near the Quarry on Traprain Law, East Lothian.

The following Donations to the Library were intimated and thanks voted to the Donors:—

(1) By A. GRAHAME BUCHANAN,
M.B., Ch.B., F.S.A.Scot.

Rhymes With and Without Reason: being a Snappy Synopsis of Scottish History. Paisley, n.d.

(2) By RICHARD QUICK, F.S.A.Scot.

Bulletin of the Russell-Cotes Art Gallery and Museum, Bournemouth.
Vol. xi., No. 1.



Fig. 2. Flat Bronze Axe found at Glenbottichal, Perthshire. ($\frac{1}{4}$.)

(3) By Professor Dr ERNST FABRICIUS, Hon. F.S.A.Scot., the Author.
Obergerm.—Raet. Limes des Roemerreiches. Strecke 7-9—Der
Obergermanische Limes von Miltenberg am Main bis zum Haghof bei
Welzheim. Berlin und Leipzig, 1931.

(4) By THE SECRETARY, Manx Museum.
The Journal of the Manx Museum. Vol. ii., No. 30.

(5) By Professor V. GORDON CHILDE, B.Litt., F.S.A.Scot.
Hallstattzeit, and Kupfer und Frühbronzezeit. Stockholm, 1931 and
1932.

(6) By H.M. GOVERNMENT.
Acts of the Lords of Council in Public Affairs, 1501-1554. Edin-
burgh, 1932.

(7) By J. GRAHAM CALLANDER, LL.D., F.S.A.Scot.
Les Fraudes en Archéologie Préhistorique, by A. Vayson de Pra-
denne. Paris, 1932.

It was announced that the following Purchases had been made for
the Library:—

Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh, 1604 to 1626.
Edited by Marguerite Wood, Ph.D. Edinburgh, 1931.

Early English Ornament. By J. Brøndsted. London and Copen-
hagen, 1924.

Manuel d'Archéologie Préhistorique, Celtique et Gallo-Romaine—V.
Archéologie Gallo-Romaine. By Albert Grenier. Paris, 1931.

Reallexikon. Band XV.—Register. Berlin, 1932.

La Belgique Ancienne. Catalogue Descriptif et Raisonné. II.—Les
Ages du Métal. Brussels, 1931.

The following Communications were read:—