

Lecture summaries

Excavations at the prehistoric cemetery at Rullion Green, Midlothian

Trevor Watkins*

Close to the site of the battle of Rullion Green lies a close-knit group of about 12 circles in the turf. The first edition of the Ordnance Survey map, recording a then current belief, labels them as the site of a Covenanter encampment, but R B K Stevenson excavated one of them in 1948 in the expectation that it was an Iron Age hut circle. His tentative conclusion, however, was that the site was an unusual sort of funerary enclosure around a cremation. In 1983 a new programme of research was launched by Dr Trevor Watkins and students of the University of Edinburgh Department of Archaeology. The prime aims of the first season were simply to resolve the doubts over the function of the site and to obtain preliminary indications of date.

The site lies on almost level turf at an altitude of about 325 m (1025') in the NE-facing foothills of the Pentland Hills above Penicuik. The small circles are tightly packed into the corner of a field of unimproved pasture. Each consists of a slight turfy bank; many show signs of an external ditch; and some exhibit slight traces of a second bank beyond the ditch. The average external diameter of the circles across the inner bank is about 6 m. Two adjacent circles, labelled C and F on the sketch-plan accompanying the OS record-card, were completely excavated.

The two circles shared various common features. Each centred on a token cremation deposit, set in the middle of a level, disc-shaped platform made of subsoil. Around each platform a shallow ditch had been dug. In both circles there was no sign of the upcast from the ditch, and the ditch had been at once filled in with stones and subsoil slightly different from that in the immediate vicinity. Only at this stage was the inner bank built, again using subsoil-derived material brought from somewhere beyond the circles. In a final phase of activity the interior of each circle was filled with loam and small, angular stones, the inner bank was coated with loam, the already filled ditch was further covered with large stones and loam, and the same materials were used to construct the outer bank.

Each circle was different from the other, however, in other important regards. In particular, Circle F had a penannular ditch, and later a penannular bank; the opening in the bank was garnished with stones as if to make a formal entrance of it. Slim evidence suggested that Circle F, the penannular ring, was commenced first. Its embanked (second) phase was laid out on a slightly revised alignment to accommodate the construction alongside of the first (ditched) phase of Circle C; and the stone piles which marked the entrance of Circle F were echoed in stone piles in the ditch of Circle C.

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No direct dating evidence was recovered (though a radiocarbon date is awaited). The objective of determining the function of the site was more simply achieved, and it is now clear that the site is indeed a cemetery of cremation deposits within circular enclosures. The only artefacts recovered were a handful of flint flakes, all (with one exception) from Circle F, and none found in association with the cremation deposit or the primary phase of construction.

More excavation is planned for 1984 in order to improve the size of the sample dug, to learn what is the range of variation within this new type of funerary monument, to gain further samples for dating, and to explore further the possibility that a circle was structurally related to its neighbours.

Excavations at Howe, Stromness, Orkney

Beverley Smith*

The excavation at Howe, Stromness, Orkney Islands was undertaken from 1978 to 1982 with financial assistance from the Scottish Development Department. The extensive multi-period settlement was excavated totally, allowing a unique opportunity to understand the complexities of a site with a long period of habitation. It was also an opportunity to produce, for the first time, a well stratified and datable sequence of pottery for the Northern Isles. The preservation of artefacts, materials and buildings in general was excellent and the stratigraphic sequence covered settlement remains from the Neolithic through to late Pictish times.

The earliest foundations on the site probably date to about 3500 BC (as the radiocarbon dates are being processed, dating is conjectural). Two buildings were recorded, both had hearths and were linked by a passage. The larger but more fragmentary structure had partitions at intervals within its long walls and had a square cross-wall with an entranceway. The other building was square in plan and produced one complete and one fragmentary axe head.

These structures were later replaced by a tomb similar to Maes Howe, Orkney. A mound of clay was thrown up within and over two circular stone revetting walls which were breached by a stone-lined entrance passage. The passage was aligned over the earlier Neolithic structures. Further revetments were added to the front of the mound and a chamber with side cells constructed within. Surrounding the mound on either side of the entrance was a shallow scoop or depression from which the clay of the mound was dug. Nothing is known of the use of the tomb as any human remains were disposed of by later disturbances.

The scoop around the mound to the South was later infilled by the demolition of the Neolithic features and by the growth of a substantial midden deposit in the W. A shallow gully enclosed the midden and its related settlement(?), and an entrance was placed to the S. What other defensive arrangements went with the gully are unknown but a well was dug outside the entrance to the enclosure. The gully was later replaced by an external clay rampart, a V-shaped ditch and an internal defensive wall. These defences honoured the southern entrance and probably now enclosed the whole of the Neolithic chambered-tomb mound. It is known that the defensive walls were rebuilt two or three times, that another well was constructed within the defences in the E, and that there were associated phases of settlement.

*Don, Outertown, Stromness, Orkney

The next datable period is that of early Iron Age activity about 500–600 BC, when the chambered tomb and its clay mound were dramatically altered and partially removed for the insertion of a round-house with an earth-house, which was probably used as a cellar. The entrance passage of the Neolithic tomb was utilized as a drain from the round-house, with an outlet coursing its way southward across the enclosed area to exit into the defences. Alteration of the mound was linked to major rebuilding of the defences with a massive stone-faced clay rampart and large external ditch. The south well was presumably demolished, if not already abandoned, at this time. Evidence for settlement within the enclosure is scant because of later Iron Age levelling but it is presumed that a related settlement existed.

The same problem of related settlement remains exists for the next phase of development, when the round-house was rebuilt as a more substantial and impressive 'broch-like' (Broch 1) structure. The building was enlarged to accommodate internal cells flanking the entrance, which was positioned over the now silted-up drain. Internal staircases with landings were also constructed within the thickness of the walls to the E and W. Slight alteration to the defences may have also occurred.

Much of the uncertainty about the earlier structures is due to their extensive clearance and levelling by the later Iron Age (Broch 2) builders dating to c AD 0. The earlier 'broch' was rebuilt with walls 5 m thick encasing the Neolithic clay mound and an external chamber was added W of the entrance. A semi-circular passage, central living area with hearth, and four large lidded cupboards completed the internal arrangements of the broch. Within the ramparts, but over the levelled remains, three houses either side of the entrance were constructed. These were well planned with living areas, side chambers, ovens, cupboards, hearths and external yards. The preservation of these buildings was remarkable with the walls of one building surviving to a height of over 2 m. The accumulation of hearths and floor deposits suggest that the village was long lived. The round-house defences were maintained and repaired during this phase, but were gradually infilled with domestic debris which was periodically cleared out when the ditches were recut. Collapse of the tower's outer wall face on the W, its general instability and a fire within the village, caused a retreat from the settlement and an end to this major phase.

After these setbacks some of the buildings were levelled in front of the broch tower and the foundations of new structures constructed within their ruins. The ruins of some Broch 2 houses were revitalized for domestic habitation and industrial use, but there was a distinct concentration of iron-working activities in the new structures and within the broch tower. This phase of the site is characterized by 'iron-working workshops'. The development of buildings over the rampart and ditch to the S suggest that defence was no longer as important as it was formerly. During this period, probably from c AD 300 onwards, a transition to the finer Pictish pottery wares was made. Eventual collapse of the broch tower both internally and to the S towards the workshops produced a shift in activity towards the E.

The beginning of the last phase, the Pictish period, is marked by the construction within the rubble collapse from the broch tower, of a stalled building with apsidal ends and large, but double domestic hearth. It seems to have been replaced by a farmstead, composed of a house and sheds to the E. This was later extended into a two-house unit with more sheds constructed into the outlines of earlier structures. Decline of these units produced a movement across the site to the W where a new farmstead was built. There were numerous alterations of structures during this phase but their eventual decline led to the final abandonment of the site.

Work is still progressing on the writing of the structures' report and on the cataloguing and integration of the finds material. Future study will undoubtedly change the emphasis of the phasing and some of the detail, but the general sequence of events should be consistent.

Excavations on the Fairy Knowe, Buchlyvie, Stirlingshire

Lorna J Main*

The Fairy Knowe is a 7 m high natural boulder clay mound situated 24 km W of Stirling (NGR NS 586 943). Its outlook northwards is across the flat carselands of the River Forth while to the S the land rises to the Gargunnoch Hills. Excavations, funded by the Scottish Development Department, took place between 1975 and 1978 and an interim report appears in the *Forth Naturalist and Historian*, 3 (1978), 99–111.

A ring, 8 m in diameter, of 11 large postholes representing a round-house was cut into the pink clay of the mound. Three yielded the stumps of their oak posts still *in situ*. Along the inner edge of nine of these postholes ran a small irregular groove. The presence of regularly spaced stakeholes in several sections of this groove suggests that the wall of the building was probably of wattle and daub construction set on a framework of stakes. The entrance lay in the E and the house was provided with a central hearth. An inner ring of posts gave support to the roof. The house was surrounded by a palisade set in a trench some 800 mm deep and 300 mm wide. The enclosure was 21 m across. No small finds were associated with the round-house but the radiocarbon date for one of the posts was 80 bc \pm 55 (GU-1244).

Some time in the late 1st century AD a broch was built on the site of the round-house. Its close relationship with the earlier structure suggests that some remains of the round-house were visible when the construction of the broch commenced. It was 8.2 m in diameter and its inner wall partly overlay the round-house posts. The narrow broch entrance was paved and lay in the E; its central hearth overlay earlier hearths. The broch was circular in plan and of the solid-based type. One small intra-mural chamber was located. Some 500 small finds were recovered, mainly from the black occupation layer and the areas of paving in the broch interior. They included several fine bronze penannular brooches and finger-rings. Finds of Roman coins and pottery confirm that the broch was built and occupied during the late 1st/early 2nd centuries AD.

The occupation of the broch came to a sudden and violent end. There was considerable evidence of burning with charred grain and whole artefacts scattered over much of the interior. Some of the iron nails still had charred wood adhering to them. The broch wall was completely demolished in the northern quadrant, with the inner face surviving only as ghost marks in the clay. The radiocarbon date from the destruction level of the broch is later than might be inferred from the Roman material, ad 210 \pm 45 (GU-1109).

Camelon Roman Forts 1899–1981

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The southern part of the Roman military complex at Camelon on the western outskirts of Falkirk, has been the subject of two major campaigns of rescue excavation: the first of these was carried out in 1899–1900 in advance of the construction of foundry buildings along the north side of the Falkirk to Glasgow road; the second dates to between 1975 and 1979 when one of these

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same foundry buildings, some years since converted into a bus-building factory, was scheduled for redevelopment, followed by a programme of resewering.

The Camelon fort complex consisted, in its most developed phase, of a 3.2 ha (8 acre) fort (termed by the 19th-century excavators the *north camp*) with an annexe attached to its north side and another, the so-called *south camp*, attached to its south side. The industrial developments which prompted the excavations affected the more southerly part of the *south camp*, notwithstanding which, the 1899 excavators paid most attention to the unthreatened *north camp*, producing little more than an outline of the defences and the plans of a few of the stone structures which lay within the *south camp*. A study of the published site plan, together with an unpublished version now housed at Falkirk museum, clearly indicates that the site is multiphase, pointing to the existence of an earlier enclosure underlying the Antonine fort and its south annexe. This conclusion is reinforced by the pottery from these early excavations, which includes 1st- as well as 2nd-century material.

The recent excavations proved the existence of two Flavian enclosures and two major phases within the south Antonine annexe: this annexe was shown to have been used, in part at least, for industrial purposes. The intensity of the 2nd-century use of the site, which included the digging of many large and deep pits, had caused considerable destruction to the underlying levels and it is not possible at present to put forward a coherent plan of the structures which lay within the 1st-century enclosures. Small scale research excavation in the *north camp* in 1981, designed to pick up the northern boundary of one of the Flavian enclosures, succeeded in this aim but also produced unexpected evidence for a further Flavian site, the buildings of which lay on the same alignment as those of the Antonine fort which overlay them.

Two particular points of interest arising from the excavations concern the date of the earliest material from the Flavian occupation, and the terminal date of the Antonine occupation. Historical considerations would seem to dictate a date no earlier than AD 79–80 for the foundation of the site, but the artefactual evidence retrieved included *terra nigra* (the most northerly find of this pottery which hitherto had been found no further north than Corbridge on the Tyne), 'pre-Flavian' fine wares, and glass and metalwork of pre-Flavian types. On the terminal date of the site (relevant to the wider question of the terminal date of the occupation of the Antonine Wall and of Roman Scotland as a whole) it may be observed that none of the pottery dates later than c AD 160, while of the collection of coins from the site (a total of 126 of which 62 are old finds and 64 derive from the recent excavations) none need date to later than the principate of Antoninus Pius.

Aspects of Viking and early medieval timber building in Ireland and Scotland

Hilary K Murray*

The study of around 100 wattle and wooden buildings excavated in Dublin (10th–12th century), Perth (12th–14th century) and Aberdeen (12th–14th century) suggests certain approaches to the excavation and interpretation of domestic timber buildings on archaeological sites. Discussion of the plans and reconstructions of individual buildings will not be repeated here

*Hill of Belnagoak, Methlick, Aberdeenshire

as they are available elsewhere (Murray, H K 1982 in Murray, J C (ed), *Excavations in the medieval burgh of Aberdeen, 1973–1981*, Edinburgh, 224–8 (= *Soc Antiq Scot Monogr Ser*, 2); Murray, H K 1983 *Viking and early medieval buildings in Dublin*, Oxford (= *Brit Archaeol Rep*, 119); Murray, H K forthcoming 'The wooden and wattle buildings from Perth High Street', Perth High Street Excavation Committee). All the sites involved had good organic preservation which allowed details of timber construction to survive.

Parallels between the Irish buildings and the later Scottish ones show how certain features which occur in both contexts can be interpreted as techniques dictated by the requirements of the building materials rather than as evidence of cultural links. Further, by looking at the use of materials such as wattle from any date or context it is often possible to interpret the function of particular details of construction. For example, the wattle on the gables of some hay barns in the Applecross peninsula illustrates how wattle without cladding can often be deliberately used to encourage free ventilation while keeping out the worst rain or snow; a valuable attribute not only for hay, but also for byres or latrines.

The good organic preservation of these buildings can also warn against over-simplified interpretation of buildings on sites where only posthole evidence remains. A good example is the large group of buildings from Dublin which had double wattle walls, that is two parallel wattle walls which probably sandwiched some form of insulation material between them. In the Dublin examples it can be stated with absolute certainty that both walls were contemporary, but if interpretation had depended on posthole evidence the walls could easily have been judged to have been non-contemporary. Awareness of the possible variations in the use of building materials such as wattle can help to avoid such misinterpretation.

Much recent work on excavated timber buildings has concentrated very strongly on measurement and detail, but details, such as the diameters of individual posts or the intricate recording of innumerable sections of post-pits, are only important in relation to the complete building, complete not only in plan but in three-dimensional form. Excavated buildings must, therefore, whenever possible, be reconstructed, in words, drawings, models or even full-scale. Without reconstruction, and this applies as much to settlements as to buildings, there is no possible justification for excavation. For, while accurate primary recording is vital, it is of no value without interpretation in real and human terms. The diameter of a post for example is only the record of its base diameter, so not only must we estimate its possible function in the building and thereby its height, but also, where it is possible to identify the wood we need to look at the sort of tree from which the post came and estimate its original degree of taper and flexibility and fit these factors into the reconstruction. Post depth must not only be seen as related to the function and load-bearing capacity of the post, but also understood as a human action in the sense that a post is hammered in more or less, dependent on the firmness of the ground in a particular season, or even the tiredness of the builder.

Oddities of plan may equally be seen in terms of people as lazy, vain or idiosyncratic as ourselves. One building in Perth High Street illustrates the 'snob value' of rebuilding only the path-side wall in superior plank and sill construction, while the hidden walls remained in 'cheaper' wattle construction. A building with a D-shaped plan in Dublin used the maximum ground area while avoiding a pit in a very crowded urban property.

In conclusion, we must never be afraid to attempt to build a picture of a structure or settlement from the excavated evidence, while accepting that any such interpretation is only one of several possibilities. Not all reconstructions will merit publication, but unless the archaeologist has tried to think of the evidence in these terms he will only be able to present a list of disembodied and inarticulate facts disguised in a plethora of specialist reports.

Buildings, paintings and statuary at Glamis Castle under Patrick, 1st earl of Strathmore, c 1670–95

M R Apted*

One of the most interesting and entertaining 17th-century documents surviving in Scotland today must surely be the so-called *Glamis Book of Record*, written in the years between 1684 and 1689 and in part an autobiographical account of the building and other works of Patrick, 1st earl of Strathmore in the last quarter of that century. This account, in conjunction with other documents of the period preserved in the charter room at Glamis, provides a vivid picture of the earl and his activities which can be closely related to the castle as it stands today.

Among documents of exceptional interest is the contract between the earl and the Dutchman de Wet, dated 1688, for the decoration of the chapel which formed part of a new wing added by the earl in the 1680s to the north-east corner of the earlier tower-house. De Wet had been brought to Scotland originally to paint the portraits of the Scottish monarchs in the Long Gallery at Holyroodhouse and was employed by the earl both at Castle Huntly and Glamis. The scenes on the chapel ceiling were to be copied from a Bible then in the house which has since disappeared, but which was evidently illustrated either by the engravings of Boetius a Boelswert, first published in 1622, or more probably by the inferior copies of Van Houe, published in 1672. The paintings in general closely follow the originals, but there are also significant exceptions to this general rule.

De Wet's paintings include the portrait of the earl and his sons which now hangs in the upper hall at Glamis. The view of the castle in the background records its appearance on completion of the earl's works. Earlier buildings in front of the castle have been removed and replaced by a series of walled courtyards and gardens; the medieval wing E of the tower has been repaired and a new wing added to the W, thus providing the symmetrical facade so much desired by his lordship. The courtyards shown in the painting in front of the castle were demolished in the 18th century, but the gateways with their satyrs and gladiators, which were the work of a local mason, Alexander Crow and dated 1680, were moved at the same time to their present position on the boundaries of the estate.

The earl not only provided gardens but equipped them with appropriate statues, including representations of four Stuart kings. Two of these survive flanking the approach to the castle, as well as a bust of the earl now housed in a circular recess over the entrance. These can now be shown to be the work of another Dutchman, Arnold Quellin, who worked in London for Grinling Gibbons and who signed a contract with the earl in 1685. The two missing statues have not been traced but that of James VII and II can be shown by reference to an 18th-century engraving to have closely resembled that of the king which now stands in front of the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square.

The *Record*, documents and the castle itself reveal in much detail what was achieved by the earl but also, indirectly, something of the castle which he inherited from his ancestors. The early development of the castle, however, has yet to be studied in detail, and it is already clear that the story is a good deal more complex than appears at first sight.

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John Ewen, of Aberdeen, 1745–1821; merchant, politician, poet and connoisseur

Stuart Maxwell*

John Ewen was born on 20 April, 1745 (not 1741, as in the *DNB*) in Montrose, the son of John Ewen, occupation unknown, and Mary Callender. He married Janet Middleton, daughter of a wealthy stocking manufacturer in Aberdeen, in 1766, in which year he first advertised his business there as a hardware merchant. His wife, whose money probably financed Ewen's venture, died in 1767. Their only child, Elizabeth, married James Grahame, of the Morphie family; the marriage broke down and their son, Barron, was brought up by his grandfather; there is an obituary of Barron in our *Proceedings* for 1877–78.

Ewen's business prospered: he dealt in jewellery and silver plate, and also in watches, spectacles, soft goods, sunflower oil, cartridges, musical instruments, prints and many other things. He also diversified at different times: into property in Aberdeen; a bleachfield at Laurencekirk, where he had for a time the tack of a small farm from his friend Lord Gardenstone; a company running stage waggons between Aberdeen and Edinburgh, and 'ventures' to North America. Only an early (late 1760s) account book survives among the papers now on loan in St Andrews University Library, but there is much business and personal correspondence, with gaps, from 1766 to his death in 1821. After providing for his family, he bequeathed some £14 000 to Montrose to found a college there on the model of Robert Gordon's in Aberdeen. After a long legal battle, however, his will was overthrown and his family inherited the money.

Ewen's interests were many and varied. One was the Musical Society of Aberdeen; he was almost certainly the author of *The Boatie Rows*. He collected paintings and drawings and commissioned Alexander Nasmyth to paint the Views of Old and New Aberdeen now in possession of the city. He was a manager of the Gaelic Chapel and concerned in all the Aberdonian charities and good works of his day. He was the Secretary of the Scottish Committee for Burgh Reform and for many years a Police Commissioner in Aberdeen. John Ewen was also an early (1782) Corresponding Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Despite the survival of silver spoons seemingly marked by him, there is no evidence in his papers that he ever worked silver; they do afford much evidence that he employed goldsmiths, in Aberdeen and elsewhere. Many accounts detail how, among others, James Gordon, James Wildgoose, John Sheriff and Nathaniel Gillet repaired his customers' possessions and made flatware and jewellery. Larger items were commissioned in Edinburgh, Sheffield and London. There is also evidence that one London watchmaker marked some of the watches that Ewen sold with Ewen's name. His customers ranged from the nobility to some 40 chapmen in Aberdeen and the north-east, whom he supplied with the small wares they carried round the countryside.

John Ewen was a major figure in the political, economic and cultural life of the north-east for over 50 years.

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Donations to and purchases for the Museum, 1 April 1983–31 March 1984

DONATIONS

PREHISTORIC-VIKING

- 1 Flint scraper, subsequently used as a strike-a-light, found by the donors in a potato patch adjacent to a cottage at Harehope, Peeblesshire (NGR NT 202 440). *By F and G MAY, Edinburgh.*
- 2 Sherds from the upper part of an Unstan bowl and a flint scraper from Knap of Howar, Papa Westray, Orkney. *By Dr A RITCHIE, Edinburgh.*
- 3 Sherds of Neolithic pottery, a decorated spindle whorl, and some flint flakes found by the donor at Barbush Quarry, near Dunblane. *By K FLEMING, Dunblane, Stirlingshire.*
- 4 Early Bronze Age flat axe, a fragment of a Rhineland lava quern, and miscellaneous scraps of lead, all found in the ploughsoil in the course of excavations (1953–63) at Inchtuthil Roman fort, Perthshire. *By Professor J K St JOSEPH, Cambridge.*
- 5 Perforated disc of schist found by officers of the RCAMS in a field-bank associated with hut circles at Craighead, Alyth, Perthshire (NGR NO 195 549). *By RCAMS per J B STEVENSON, Edinburgh.*
- 6 Perforated oval pebble found by the donor at Stichill Forest Nursery, Kelso, Roxburghshire. *By I B ROGERS, Kelso, Roxburghshire.*
- 7 The finds from excavations carried out by Mrs E M Wilson on the promontory fort at West Mains of Ethie, Angus (NGR NO 693 460) (*Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, 110 (1978–80), 114–21). *By A L STIRLING, Arbroath, Angus.*
- 8 Hammer stone and sherds of pottery from the dun on Loch an Duin, Barvas, Lewis (NGR NB 393 545). *By D MORRISON, Barvas, Lewis.*
- 9 Finds including a small blue annular glass bead, a penannular bronze ring and a tanged iron knife from the donor's excavation of a dun on Eilean Rìgh, Argyll (NGR NM 804 022). *By Mrs J N B PARKER, Watford, Herts.*
- 10 Part of the rim and upper body of a bucket-shaped vessel of coarse pottery found in June 1979 at Dun Meadhonach, Colonsay (NGR NR 3650 9472). *By RCAMS per I SCOTT, Edinburgh.*
- 11 Sherds of late Iron Age to post-medieval pottery found by the donor at Sanna Sands, Ardnamurchan, Argyll (NGR NM 444 689). *By J E KIRKBY, Glen Finnan, Fort William, Inverness-shire.*
- 12 Spindle whorl found by the donor some years previously, on a building site at Deans, Livingston, West Lothian. *By W DENHAM, Edinburgh.*
- 13 Fragments of a runic inscription from Maes Howe, Orkney, comprising some of the missing portions of inscription no 11 already in the Museum collection (=NMA cat no IB 259) (RCAMS *Orkney Inventory*, no 886). *By Mrs M K MUIRHEAD, Livingston, West Lothian.*

MEDIEVAL

- 14 Finds from the 1975–6 excavations at Kelso Abbey conducted by C J Tabraham (see this volume). *By SCOTTISH DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT (ANCIENT MONUMENTS), Edinburgh.*
- 15 Handle of medieval jug from Lochmaben golf course, near site of the motte. *By R CHARD, Lochmaben, Dumfriesshire.*
- 16 Sherds of medieval pottery from the kiln site at Esmott, Northumberland; sherds from the Redcliffe Pottery, Bristol; and sherds of Ham Grove Pottery, Bristol. *By G HAGGARTY, Edinburgh.*

- 17 Two pieces of a leather shoe found in Cramalt Tower when being demolished (See *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, 111 (1981), 401–29). *By* D GALLACHER, Megget Reservoir, Selkirkshire.

MODERN

- 18 Fragment of wallpaper with chinoiserie decoration, late 17th century, from a house in Haddington; pair of white kid gloves. *By* N CARTWRIGHT, FSA SCOT.
- 19 Silver oar-end teaspoon, by William Hannay, Paisley. *By* A L M COOK, Liverpool.
- 20 Spinning wheel and wool winder, by John Watson, cabinet-maker, Bristo Port, Edinburgh, c 1829. *By* Mrs E A ASTON, Edinburgh.
- 21 Leith Banking Company £1, No 90/123, dated 1 May 1833. *By* Miss FERGUSON-BLAIR, Whitstable, Kent.
- 22 Clay-pipe bowls and stems, many marked with Glasgow pipemakers' stamps (Murray, McDougall, W White, Davidson), all from Cape Cod, Mass, USA. *By* H B NICKERSON, Cotuit, Mass, USA.
- 23 Group of fragmentary clay-pipes, many marked T W or W WHITE & CO, EDINBURGH, found in making the new road from South Gyle to Maybury, Corstorphine. *By* W ROBERTSON, Edinburgh.
- 24 'SPORTSMAN' clay-pipe bowl. *By* COLIN HOUSE, Kitch Residential School, Glasgow.
- 25 Violin, signed 'George Roger, Maker, 9th Sept 1817', in a case with two bows. *By* Mrs A MCGREGOR, Edinburgh.
- 26 Book of music 'Fourth Cowal Collection of Highland Bagpipe Music', c 1932, and a sheet of piobaireachd music, 'The Bells of Perth'. *By* C CAMPBELL, Edinburgh.
- 27 Set of Highland bagpipes made by the donors. *By* HAKAM DIN AND SONS, Sialkot, Pakistan.
- 28 Two tins of proprietary brands of bagpipe seasoning. *By* Major R J POWELL, RAOC, Edinburgh.
- 29 Small gilt framed photograph of a child, c 1880s. *By* Miss J G FAIRLEY, Edinburgh.
- 30 Collection of childrens' toys and games, early 20th century; and a wringer made by Stedman of Edinburgh; all from the donor's former home at 16 Lauder Road, Edinburgh. *By* Miss M BUCHANAN, Edinburgh.
- 31 Set of five child's golf clubs, made by the St Andrew Golf Co Ltd, complete with miniature tees and balls and a small handsewn golfing bag. *By* Miss D GRIEVE, Edinburgh.
- 32 Gird and Cleek from Fisherow, Musselburgh. *By* H JACKSON, National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.
- 33 Four primary school readers and four number exercise books, probably used by the family of the donor, 1940s–50s, at St Baldred's school, Dirleton House, North Berwick. *By* Miss M WRIGHT, Aberfeldy, Perthshire.
- 34 Red sandstone font and a 'seat letting' notice board from the John Ker Memorial Church, Polwarth Gardens, Edinburgh. *By* THE KIRK SESSION, *per* D LAKIE, Polwarth Parish Church, Edinburgh.
- 35 Two bedroom fireplaces, late 19th century, from the donor's house. *By* Mrs R MELDRUM, Edinburgh.
- 36 Cast-iron fireplace and mantelpiece with Art Nouveau decoration, from the Old Red School, Prestonpans. *By* THE DIRECTOR, Department of Architectural Services, Lothian Regional Council, Edinburgh.
- 37 Electric light fitting of adjustable height with counterweight. *By* Miss J MACFARLANE, Edinburgh.
- 38 Wireless set made by Pye, in bakelite casing; and a pot scrubber. *By* I FLEMING, Edinburgh.
- 39 Donaldson's Wireless Electric Iron and Stand, complete in original box. *By* G R LEGGATE, Edinburgh.
- 40 Collection of veterinary instruments from the donor's practice; and a collection of medical and surgical instruments from the Belford Hospital, Fort William. *By* M CARMICHAEL, Fort William, Inverness-shire.
- 41 Examination or operating couch from a surgery at 17 Bridge Street, Musselburgh; donor's letter of appointment as clinical tutor, Edinburgh Royal Infirmary; 1st and 2nd XV rugby 'caps' from George Watson's College; yellow cardboard box marked R W Forsyth Ltd. *By* Dr D HUTCHISON, Musselburgh.
- 42 Section of wooden ruler inscribed 'James Bonnar and Sons, Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Dunfermline'. *By* Dr J BELL, Edinburgh.

- 43 Wax seal impression with bust of a girl, by Sommerville, seal engraver, Edinburgh, in a turned wooden box. *By Mrs A B GILLESPIE, Dunfermline, Fife.*
- 44 Tin souvenir money box from Oxo Ltd, London, commemorating the coronation of George VI. *By Miss A HENSHALL, FSA SCOT.*
- 45 Metal can opener, stamped 'Scottish and Newcastle Breweries Ltd'. *By Miss A M STEWART, Edinburgh.*
- 46 Bookie's bag, marked 'Bert Wilson, Hawick', with seven bookmaker's admission tickets. *By D WHITWORTH, Norwich, Norfolk.*
- 47 Collection of 108 glass-plate lantern slides, showing general scenes of the east coast of Scotland, produced by the London and North Eastern Railway for publicity purposes. *By Mrs J BEVERIDGE, Edinburgh.*
- 48 Teacher's certificate, 1911, and membership certificate of the EIS, 1919, awarded to Miss Elizabeth Reid; manuscript diary of the First World War and printed testimonials of Alexander S Tennant; three lengths of hand-sawn and split Baltic Redwood and a collection of nails from buildings in Leith Street. *By G R CAMPBELL, FSA SCOT.*
- 49 A feather duster, 'pair o' pens', made of Orkney feathers by the donor. *By J R LINKLATER, Edinburgh.*
- 50 Collection of bookmarks, early 20th century–1983. *By Miss M SMITH, Turriff, Aberdeenshire.*
- 51 British Linen Bank £1, 28 November 1935, signed by J Waugh; Bank of Scotland £1, 16 October 1943, signed by J R Crawford; National Bank of Scotland £1, 3 January 1956, signed by David Alexander; Royal Bank of Scotland £1, 1 September 1956, signed by W R Ballantyne; National Commercial Bank of Scotland Limited £1, 1 August 1963, signed by David Alexander. *By L MORGAN, FSA SCOT.*
- 52 Royal Bank of Scotland PLC £1, 3 May 1982, signed by C M Winter. *By THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND PLC, Edinburgh.*
- 53 Remains of a leather shoe, lacking most of its uppers, found c 1957 in the floor of the Nun's Cave, Carsaig, Mull. *By J BAKER, Mold, Clwyd.*
- 54 Ladies black velvet dolman, late 19th century. *By A M GIBSON, Glenrothes, Fife.*
- 55 Houndstooth pattern blanket, woven on Kerrera, late 19th century; Ayrshire blanket of undyed wool. *By Miss D N MARSHALL, FSA SCOT.*
- 56 Child's flannel barracot, late 19th century. *By Mrs THORNTON, Edinburgh.*
- 57 D A academic hood from Edinburgh College of Art; Red Cross nurse's uniform with accessories, c 1900. *By J R SEATON, Edinburgh.*
- 58 Pair of ladies' gaiters from the north of Scotland; pair of clogs made in Scotland, possibly for use in a brewery. *By M H CAMPBELL, Edinburgh.*
- 59 Needlework banner, depicting St Margaret of Scotland, 20th century. *By the HOSPITALITE DE NOTRE DAME DE LOURDES, via Mrs D E BARRY, Edinburgh.*
- 60 Items of 20th-century costume and accessories. *By Dr HUTCHISON, Musselburgh; Mrs E LINKLATER, Edinburgh; Mrs A E NIMMO, Edinburgh; Ms C F SMITH, Edinburgh; Mrs L C SYKES, Edinburgh.*

COUNTRY LIFE

- 61 Transport slide for a swing plough. *By G H STIRLING & SONS, Stow, Selkirkshire.*
- 62 Shepherd's winter and summer plaids, two blankets, farm servants' wages books from Roxburghshire 1886–1950. *By Mr & Mrs R LAING, Bankfoot, Perthshire.*
- 63 Butter box. *By the Earl of AIRLIE, Cortachy, Angus.*
- 64 Alfa-Laval bucket milker and equipment. *By Mr W D TUCKER, Cobbinshaw, Midlothian.*
- 65 Alfa-Laval bucket milker. *By Mrs J CALDWELL, Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire.*
- 66 Cross-cut saw, rip saw and tenon saw. *By Mr M J ROBERTSON, Edinburgh.*
- 67 Shargun (milking apron), cord trousers, two pinnies, pair of woollen drapers. *By Mrs J KAY, Slamannan, Stirlingshire.*
- 68 Pit pony shoeing-hammer. *By Mr J MACRINER, Kirkliston, West Lothian.*
- 69 Implement catalogue and 1950 price list of Newlands, Linlithgow; handbook of the Austin. *By Mr G HASTIE, Edinburgh.*
- 70 Assorted papers and price lists of blacksmiths' associations of east central Scotland, 1913–55; account book of Kingussie Smiddy, 1945–52. *By Mr J REDFORD, Kingussie, Perthshire.*

71 Iron saddle tree. *By* J BEVLINS, Bridge of Weir, Renfrewshire.

PURCHASES

GENERAL

Pewter costrel, or 'Pilgrim Bottle', by Patrick Walker, Edinburgh, c 1607.

Heart butt iron flintlock pistol, by Archibald Douglas.

Set of seven prints depicting the 'Riding of the Parliament' and the Funeral Procession of the Duke of Rothes, 18th century.

Ross Piping Collection, comprising 147 items.

Portrait in oils of a Lowland piper, c 1820.

Set of bagpipe-making tools, 19th century.

Fiddle bow, by J B Vuillaume inscribed 'To George Michie from Charles Burness'.

Newlands trailing plough and a collection of plough irons.

Photograph of the painting 'Fisher Lassie', by John McGhie.

SILVER (Edinburgh unless otherwise stated)

Dome lidded tankard, Alexander Forbes, 1705-6.

Items bought at the sale of the collection of the late Major Ian Shaw of Tordarroch:

Wine taster, T Clyghorne, c 1640

Oval tobacco box, Robert Brook, Glasgow, c 1685

Trefid dessert spoon, James Stirling, Glasgow, 1685

Combined tablespoon and marrow-scoop, Alexander Kincaid, 1700

Octagonal caster, James Sympson, 1703

Cylindrical caster, Robert Bruce, 1708

Oblong toilet casket, Thomas Ker, c 1705

Oblong pin cushion, Robert Bruce, c 1710

Mug, William Clerk, Glasgow, 1709

Circular porringer, Henry Beathune, 1722

Covered sugar basin, James Ker, 1724

Plain bullet-shaped teapot, James Ker, 1725

Orange strainer, James Ker, c 1740

Long tapering octagonal horn snuff-mull, with silver mounts, early 18th century.

POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY

Soup plate, 'Delph' pattern, by C W McNay, Bo'ness.

Soup plate, 'Windsor' pattern, by Verreville Pottery, Glasgow.

Ashet, 'Lowestoft' pattern, by Britannia Pottery, Glasgow.

Ashet, 'Vine Border' pattern, by J & M P Bell & Co, Glasgow.

FURNITURE AND DOMESTIC PLENISHINGS

Items bought at the sale of the contents of Earlsall castle, Fife:

Elmwood dresser, designed by Sir Robert Lorimer

Oak linen press, designed by Sir Robert Lorimer

Embroidered linen coverlet, designed by Sir Robert Lorimer

Pair of wrought iron garden gates, designed by Sir Robert Lorimer

Cast iron basket grate

Cast iron fire basket, with swey

Pair of cast iron andirons

Pair of wrought iron andirons

Wrought iron toaster on tripod base

Wrought iron toasting fork and miscellaneous iron implements.

Items of furniture and domestic material from a tenement flat, 8 West Newington Place, Edinburgh, early 1900s.

MEDALS

- Cast bronze medal of William Scheves, Archbishop of St Andrews, 1491.
- Silver prize medal of Carluke Agricultural Association, 1859.
- Bronze Dugald Stewart prize medal, Edinburgh University, 1863.
- Bronze medal of the Forth Railway Bridge, 1890.
- Bronze medal of the National Trades and Industrial Exhibition, Glasgow, 1895–6.
- Bronze prize medal for ophthalmology, School of Medicine, Edinburgh, 1898.
- Silver prize medal, Kirkcaldy High School, 1900.
- Silver medal of Baron Kelvin, 1914.
- Bronze medal of Crown Court Church (Church of Scotland, London), Sunday School, 1914.
- Bronze medal of the Lodge Union of Dunfermline, c 1914–18.

Donations to and purchases for the Library, 1 April 1983–31 March 1984

DONATIONS

—	<i>Aberdeen. Lodge St Machar Bicentenary 1753–1953</i> , Aberdeen, nd.	By H McQueen
—	<i>Aberdeen. The Neptune Lodge. One hundred years 1856–1956. A retrospect</i> , Aberdeen, 1956.	By H McQueen
—	<i>Aberdeen. RUA Social Club rules and by-laws</i> , Aberdeen, nd.	By H McQueen
R J Adam (ed)	<i>Papers on Sutherland estate management 1802–1916</i> , 2V, Edinburgh, 1972. [= <i>Scot Hist Soc</i> , 4 ser, 8 & 9].	By J Wallace Estate
W F Albright	<i>The archaeology of Palestine</i> , 1949.	By J Wallace Estate
W Alexander	<i>Notes and sketches illustrative of northern rural life in the eighteenth century</i> , Edinburgh, 1877.	By R D Mackintosh
E Andren	<i>Möbelstilarna</i> , Stockholm, 1981.	By Nordiska Museet
M Bell	<i>Old pewter</i> , nd.	By V Dean
E S Berney	<i>A collector's guide to pressing irons and trivets</i> , New York, 1977.	By J Witoszynska
D A Biggart	<i>The Scottish National Angling Club's Association 1880–1980</i> , np, 1979.	By the Association
B Bland	<i>Hamilton and Inches: the first hundred years</i> , Edinburgh, 1966.	By R Meldrum
J I Brash (ed)	<i>Papers on Scottish electoral politics 1832–54</i> , Edinburgh, 1974. [= <i>Scot Hist Soc</i> , 4 ser, 11].	By J Wallace Estate
D J Breeze	<i>Roman forts in Britain</i> , Aylesbury, 1983.	By the author
A W Brotchie and J J Herd	<i>North Fife from old photographs</i> , Dundee, 1982.	By the authors
A W Brotchie and J J Herd	<i>Old Lochee and round about</i> , Dundee, 1981.	By the authors
J C Bruce	<i>Handbook to the Roman Wall</i> , Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1909.	By J Wallace Estate
J Bruce-Watt	<i>The Caledonian Hotel</i> , Edinburgh, 1983.	By Gleneagles Hotels PLC
Budapest Neprajzi Muzeum	<i>From clans to civilization</i> [Exhib cat], Budapest, nd.	By Budapest Neprajzi Muzeum
R H Campbell (ed)	<i>Scottish Industrial History: a miscellany of documents</i> , Edinburgh, 1978. [= <i>Scot Hist Soc</i> , 4 ser, 14].	By J Wallace Estate
R Carlile	<i>Manual of free masonry</i> , nd.	By H McQueen

- I A Carradice *A catalogue of Roman coins, Augustus to Commodus in the collections of the RSM, Edinburgh, 1982.* [=Art & Archaeol, 5]. By The Royal Scottish Museum
- V G Childe *What happened in history, 1942.* By J Wallace Estate
- V G Childe & W D Simpson *Illustrated guide to ancient monuments, V6, Scotland, Edinburgh, 1961.* By J Wallace Estate
- R G Collingwood & R P Wright *The Roman inscriptions of Britain, Gloucester, 1983.* By the publisher
- A Comfort *Toll houses and other drawings, np, nd.* By L Morgan
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- *Cork degree. The general laws and regulations, np, nd.* By H McQueen
- S Cruden *Scottish abbeys, Edinburgh, 1960.* By J Wallace Estate
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- M Grey *Man the toolmaker, 1973.* By J Witoszynska
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- J & C Hawkes *Prehistoric Britain, 1943.* By J Wallace Estate
- M Hellspång *Boxningsporten i Sverige, Stockholm, 1982* By Nordiska Museet
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- L Johannesson *Xylografi och pressbild, Stockholm, 1982.* By Nordiska Museet
- H D F Kitto *The Greeks, 1951.* By J Wallace Estate
- R G Lamb *Papa Westray and Westray (with adjacent small islands), Orkney Islands Area: an archaeological survey, Edinburgh 1983.* [=Archaeol Sites and Mons Scot, 19].
- A Lansdell *Wedding fashions, 1860–1980.* By the author
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- J Manga *Herdsmen's art in Hungary, Budapest, 1972.* By A Fenton

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| R R Maret | <i>Anthropology</i> , 1912. | By J Wallace Estate |
| Alex Mathieson & Sons Ltd | <i>Eighth edition catalogue Saracen Tool Works</i> , Fitzwilliam, NH, 1979. | By K D Roberts |
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| National Gallery of Scotland | <i>Master class: Robert Scott Lauder and his pupils</i> [Exhib cat], Edinburgh, 1983. | By the National Gallery of Scotland |
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| S Piggott | <i>Ancient Europe from the beginnings of agriculture to classical antiquity</i> , Edinburgh, 1965. | By J Wallace Estate |
| C W Pritchett & M D Thornton | <i>Scotland's Chess Centenary Book</i> , np, 1984 | By Scottish Chess Association |
| I A Richmond | <i>Roman Britain</i> , 1955 | By J Wallace Estate |
| — | <i>A ritual and illustrations of freemasonry</i> , nd. | By H McQueen |
| A L F Rivet (ed) | <i>The Iron Age in Northern Britain</i> , Edinburgh, 1966. | By J Wallace Estate |
| K D Roberts | <i>Tools for the trades and crafts</i> , Fitzwilliam, NH, 1976. | By the author |
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| A S Robertson | <i>Birrens (Blatobulgium)</i> , Edinburgh, 1975. | By J Wallace Estate |
| Rowan & Co Ltd | <i>Rowan's badminton guide, season 1924-5</i> , Glasgow, nd. | By V Dean |
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| C J Shaw of Tordarroch | <i>A history of Clan Shaw</i> , Chichester, 1983. | By the publisher |
| S F Simmons & J Hunter | <i>William Hunter 1718-83</i> , Glasgow, 1983. | By University of Glasgow |
| A T Simpson <i>et al</i> | <i>Scottish Burgh Survey; Historic Edinburgh, Canongate and Leith</i> , Glasgow, 1981. | By Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow |
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| D S Thomson (ed) | <i>The companion to Gaelic Scotland</i> , 1983. | By the publisher |
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| P F Tytler | <i>History of Scotland</i> , 9V (V2 missing), nd. | By J Wallace Estate |
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H Bennett, D J Breeze, C J Burnett, M B Cross, A Fenton, B Lambie, Carnegie Dunfermline Trust, Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, Convention of the Baronage of Scotland, Dumbarton District Libraries, Glasgow Art Galleries and Museums Association, Heraldry Society Scotland, Museum für Ur-und Frühgeschichte Thüringens, Museum of London, National Gallery of Scotland, National Library of Wales, Pilgrim Trust, Royal Botanic Gardens, Royal Scottish Museum, Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Steirisches Volkskundemuseum, Trustees Estate late J Wallace.

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- G Alföldy *Los Baebii de Saguntum*, Valencia, 1977. [= *Trabajos Varios. Servicio de Investigacion Prehistorica*, 56.]
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- M G L Baillie *Tree-ring dating and archaeology*, 1982.
- D Baker (ed) *Medieval women*, Oxford, 1978.
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- J D Bateson *Enamel working in Iron Age, Roman and sub-Roman Britain*, Oxford, 1981. [= *Brit Archaeol Rep*, 93.]
- W Baumann & D Mania *Die paläolithischen Neufunde von Markkleeberg bei Leipzig*, Berlin, 1983. [= *Veroffent Landesmus Vorgesch Dresden*, 16.]
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- J M Blazquez Martinez & J Valiente Malla *Castullo*, 3, Madrid, 1981. [= *Excav Arqueol en España*, 117.]
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- G C Boon & M Hassall *Reports on the excavations at Usk 1965–76. The coins, inscriptions and graffiti*, Cardiff, 1982.
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- J D McClure (ed) *Scotland and the Lowland tongue: studies in the language and literature of Lowland Scotland in honour of David D Murison*, Aberdeen, 1983.
- N Macdougall *Church, politics and society: Scotland 1408–1929*, Edinburgh, 1983.
- I McLean *The legend of Red Clydeside*, Edinburgh, 1983.
- F J McLynn *The Jacobite army in England 1745*, Edinburgh, 1983.
- J Maloney & B Hobley (eds) *Roman urban defences in the west*, 1983. [=Counc Brit Archaeol Res Rep, 51.]
- E S Mann *Fat? Anither kirn-poke o' Farfar*, Forfar, nd.
- B Marti Oliver *et al* *Cova de l'Or (Beniarres-Alicante)*, V2, Valencia, 1980. [=Trabajos Varios. Servicio de Investigacion Prehistorica, 65.]
- A A J Mason *Lochore*, np, nd.
- A A J Mason *Portmoak*, np, nd.
- R S Miles *et al* (comp) *The design of educational exhibits*, 1982.
- J Monteith & R McPherson *Port Glasgow and Kilmacolm from old photographs*, Greenock, 1981.
- R Morcken *Articles on maritime history through 20 years (In Norwegian with English summaries)*, Bergen, 1983.
- L Morgan *Photographs of folk life*, Cardiff, 1982.
- J Morris *Londinium: London in the Roman Empire*, Rev by S Macready, 1982.
- R Morris *The church in British archaeology*, 1983. [=Counc Brit Archaeol Res Rep, 47.]
- W M Morris *Famous fiddlers*, Cardiff, 1983.
- Motherwell District Council *Historic buildings in Motherwell District*, Motherwell, 1981.
- F Myatt *The illustrated encyclopedia of pistols and revolvers*, 1980.
- National Museum of Wales *Welsh china: an illustrated handbook*, Cardiff, 1983.
- J Nekvasil *Pohřebišťe lužické kultury v Moravičanech*, 2 pts, Brno, 1982. [=Fontes Archaeolog Moravicae, 14.]
- J R Nicolson *Lerwick Harbour*, Lerwick, 1976.
- N A Nielsen *Danske runeindskrifter*, Kobenhavn, 1983.
- F Noble *Offa's Dyke reviewed* [M Gelling (ed)], Oxford, 1983. [=Brit Archaeol Rep, 114.]
- A O'Connor & D V Clarke (eds) *From the Stone-Age to the 'Forty-five. Festschrift for R B K Stevenson*, Edinburgh, 1983.
- M J & C O'Kelly *The tumulus of Dowth, County Meath*, Dublin, 1983. [=Proc Roy Ir Acad, 83C(5).]
- U K Olofsson (ed) *Museums and children*, Paris, 1979.
- O Ožďáni *Dávnoveké zbrane na Slovensku*, Tatran, 1983. [=Ars Slovaca Antiqua, 17.]
- W Partridge *A practical treatise on dyeing*, Edington, Wiltshire, 1973.
- P T Paterson *Bygone days in Cambusbarron*, Cambusbarron, 1981.
- R Paxton, J Kerr & D McBeth *Our engineering heritage*, Edinburgh, 1981.
- G Pereira Menaut *Inscripciones romanas de Valencia*, Valencia, 1979. [=Trabajos Varios. Servicio de Investigacion Prehistorica, 64.]
- P Phillips *The Middle Neolithic in Southern France: Chasséen farming and culture process*, Oxford, 1982. [=Brit Archaeol Rep Int Ser, 142.]
- A Pithie *Views of Alloa and district*, Alloa, 1982.
- A G Pollitt *Historic Inverness*, Perth, 1981.
- T W Potter & C F Potter *A Romano-British village at Grandford, March*, Cambridgeshire, 1983. [=Brit Mus Occas Pap, 35.]

- F J Presedo Velo *La necropolis de Baza*, Madrid, 1982. [=Excav Arqueol en España, 119.]
- H Quietzsch & H Jacob *Die geschützten Bodendenkmale im Bezirk Dresden*, Dresden, 1983. [=Kleine Schriften Landesmus Vorgesch Dresden, 2.]
- E Rankin *Cockburnspath*, Edinburgh, 1981.
- W J Reader *Macadam: the McAdam family and the turnpike roads 1798–1861*, 1980.
- T Reeves-Smith & I Hamond (eds) *Landscape archaeology in Ireland*, Oxford, 1983. [=Brit Archaeol Rep, 116.]
- A S Robertson *Roman Imperial coins in the Hunter coin cabinet, University of Glasgow, 5, Diocletian (Reform) to Zeno*, Oxford, 1982.
- Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England) *An inventory of historical monuments in the county of Cambridge, V2, North-east Cambridgeshire*, 1972.
- Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England) *An inventory of historical monuments in the county of Dorset, V5, East Dorset*, 1975.
- Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England) *An inventory of the historical monuments in the county of Northamptonshire*, 1975.
- Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England) *An inventory of the historical monuments in the City of York, V4 & 5, 1975 & 1981.*
- M L Ryder *Sheep and man*, 1983.
- P H Sawyer *Kings and Vikings*, 1982.
- K Schietzel *Stand der siedlungsarchäologischen Forschung in Haithabu – Ergebnisse und Probleme*, Neumunster, 1981.
- E H Segschneider *Das alte Töpferhandwerk im Osnabrücker Land*, Bramsche, 1983.
- M Shackley *Environmental archaeology*, 1981.
- J S Shaw *The management of Scottish society 1707–64*, Edinburgh, 1983.
- A P Smyth *Celtic Leinster*, Blackrock, Co Dublin, 1982.
- H Solin *Die griechischen Personennamen in Rom. Ein Namenbuch*, 3V, Berlin, 1982. [=Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum: Auctarium.]
- M L Stavert *Perth, a short history*, Perth, nd.
- M C Storrie *Islay: biography of an island*, Port Ellen, 1981.
- N Stowlow *Procedures and conservation standards for museum collections in transit and on exhibition*, Paris, 1981.
- Lord Strathspey *History of Clan Grant*, 1983.
- E F Sutton *Weaving: the Irish inheritance*, Stillorgan, Co Dublin, 1980.
- M Swanton (ed) *The Dream of the Rood*, Manchester, 1970.
- R Taylor *George Washington Wilson: artist and photographer 1823–93*, Aberdeen, 1981.
- W Thomas *A bibliography: traditional music in Wales*, Cardiff, 1982.
- G Thomson *The museum environment*, 1978.
- N Thornton *Poiret*, 1979.
- S M Tibbott *Cooking on the open hearth*, Cardiff, 1982.
- A Tocik *Male Kosihy: osada zo starej doby bronzoveg*, Nitra, 1981. [=Materialia Archaeologica Slovaca, 4.]
- N B Todd *Tavern tokens in Wales*, Cardiff, 1980.
- J Urquhart *Animals on the farm*, 1983.
- UNESCO *Appropriate technologies in the conservation of cultural property*, Paris, 1981.
- P Villa *Terra Amata and the middle Pleistocene archaeological record of Southern France*, Berkeley, 1983. [Univ Calif Publ Anthropol, 13.]
- J Vlader *Dávne kultúry a Slovensko*, Tatran, 1983. [=Ars Slovaca Antiqua, 18.]

- M G Welch *Early Anglo-Saxon Sussex*, 2 pts, Oxford, 1983. [= *Brit Archaeol Rep*, 112.]
- T Weski *Waffen in germanischen Gräbern der älteren römischen Kaiserzeit südlich der Ostsee*, Oxford, 1982. [= *Brit Archaeol Rep Int Ser*, 147.]
- E William *Traditional farm buildings in North-East Wales 1550–1900*, Cardiff, 1982.
- A E Williams *Meddyginiaethau Llafar Gwlad*, Cardiff, 1983.
- D H Williams *Welsh history through seals*, Cardiff, 1982.
- B Wilson, C Grigson & S Payne *Ageing and sexing animal bones from archaeological sites*, Oxford, 1982. [= *Brit Archaeol Rep*, 109.]
- C W J Withers *Gaelic in Scotland 1698–1981*, Edinburgh, 1984.
- G Wright *Orkney from old photographs*, Edinburgh, 1981.
- G Wright (ed) *Guide to the Orkney Islands*, Edinburgh, 1983.

Meetings of the Society, 1983–84

Monday, 12 December 1983, at 7.00 pm, S MAXWELL, MA, President in the Chair.

A ballot having been taken, the following were elected Fellows:

Hugh Andrew, BA; Iain Simpson Baird, MA; Mrs Rosemary Virginia Barbour, BA; Neil Manson Cameron; Duncan Brown Campbell, MA; Rev James Campbell; Robert Maurice Carmichael; James Andrew Clary; Ms Susan Margaret Cole, BA; William Corrigan, MRCVS, DVSM; John Stone Craig, TD, FRIBA, FRIAS; Ernest McDonald Fletcher, BBA; Miss Elizabeth Goring, MA, BA; David Renwick Grant, MA, MSc; Nicholas Walter Harry, MB, ChB, FRCS, FRACS, MCCM; Christopher Johnson VI, BA, MHA, FACHA; Rev John Nicholas Leeming Latham, BA, CertEd; Mrs Charlotte Jamieson Leslie, MA, DipLib, ALA; Percy Theodore Leslie of Wardis; Stuart Gayre Morris of Eddergoll The Younger, MLJ, BMLJ; Mrs Anne Macaulay; Niall MacDonald, LLB; Charles Alexander McKean, BA, FRSA; Ms Marion Blackburn MacRae, MA; Miss Ann MacSween, MA, PGDip; Miss Fiona Mary Neale, MA; Miss Margaret Ellen Ramsay, BA; Dominic William Rathbone, MA; Mrs Jennifer Redgate, MA; Mrs Heather Mary Sabnis, BSc; Miss Mary Paterson Scholan, MA, MEd; Miss Patricia Shorthouse; Mrs Jean Winifred Sutherland, MA; Ms Myra Tolan; Miss Judith Toms; William Graham Watson, MA; Douglas P Willis, MA, MLitt; Malcolm C Wilson, BED; Stephen Charles Wood, BA; Miss Fiona Margaret Young, BA.

The following Communication was read:

‘Camelon Roman forts 1899-1981’, by Miss V A Maxfield, BA, PhD, FSA, FSA Scot.

Monday, 9 January 1984, at 5.30 pm, S MAXWELL, MA, President in the Chair.

The following Communication was read:

‘Mesolithic sites at Eskmeals, Cumbria’, by J C Bonsall, BA, FSA Scot.

Monday, 13 February 1984, at 7.00 pm, S MAXWELL, MA, President, in the Chair.

A ballot having been taken, the following were elected Fellows:

Peter Aitken; Lt Col Harold H Armstrong, BS, GSO, OTC; Ms Linda Judith Bamber, BA, MA; Miss Olivia Margaret Murdoch Begbie, BEd; Aedrian Ruprecht Dundas Bekker; Miss Janet Allison Brown; Richard Harold Chapman, CMIWSc; Miss Alison Elizabeth Denholm, BA; James H Grant; Iain Douglas Gray, BSc, AFIMA; Arnvid Lillehammer; David Gordon Allen D’Aldecamb Lumsden of Cushnie, MA; Richard Charles Marks, MA, PhD, FSA; Professor Hugh Ross MacCrimmon, BA, PhD, UE; Ranald Og Angus James Macdonald of Clanranald The Younger; Mrs Kate McGibbon; Rev Canon Dougald Lachlan MacLean, DD; Ms Wendi Ann Nada; Dennis John Paterson; Lt Col Howard Cecil Paterson, TD; Rev John Love Paterson, MA, BD, STM; John Pottinger; Carey Francis Martin Randall; Mrs Jean Margaret Randall, MA; Alistair Duncan Irvine Robertson; Donald William Robertson; Mrs Janet Elaine Rutherford, M Theol; Ario Santini, BDS, DDS; William Wootton Scott, MA; Romilly Squire, DA; Miss Fiona Anne Stewart, MA; Graeme Robert Reid Stewart; Ms Claire Walsh, BSocSc; David Robertson Wanstall, MA; Derek Webber; Mrs Alison White, BA; Michael John Yates, BA, PhD.

The following Communication was read:

‘Coinage in medieval Scotland’, by J D Bateson, BA, PhD, FSA Scot.

Monday, 27 February 1984, at 7.00 pm, S MAXWELL, MA, President, in the Chair.

The following Communications were read:

‘Excavations at The Fairy Knowe, Buchlyvie, Stirlingshire’, by Mrs L J Main, MA, FSA Scot, and ‘A cremation cemetery at Rullion Green, Midlothian’, by T F Watkins, BA, PhD, FSA, FSA Scot.

Monday, 12 March 1984, at 5.30 pm, S MAXWELL, MA, President, in the Chair.

The following Communication was read:

‘Aspects of Viking and early medieval timber building in Ireland and Scotland’, by Mrs H K Murray, BA, PhD, FSA Scot.

Monday, 9 April 1984, at 7.00 pm, Professor B PROUDFOOT, BA, PhD, FSA, FRSE, in the Chair.

The following Communication was read:

‘John Ewen, of Aberdeen, 1745–1821, merchant, politician, poet and connoisseur’, by S Maxwell, MA, FSA Scot.

Monday, 8 October 1984, at 5.30 pm, S MAXWELL, MA, President, in the Chair.

A ballot having been taken, the following were elected Fellows:

Alexander Adam, MB, ChB, FRCS(Ed); William Arthur Adams, MA; Martin Kent Hay Atkins, BS; Miss Helen Ann Bass, BTech; Derek C Baxter; Mrs Beatrice Mae Beck, MS in LS; Henry Walker Bell; Ms Margaret Allen Finlayson Burton, BSc, MB, ChB; David Archibald Campbell, MPS; Major Patrick Norman Rose Cave-Browne; Mrs Adeline Ormond Milne Clark, MA, BA; Edmond Sumner Clark, MA; Raymond Cockroft, ACT, MIM, CEng; Denis Coggins; Richard John Cruse, BSc, DipArch; Peter Robert Keith Davidson, MA; Miss Glenys Mary Davies, BA, PhD; Michael Christopher Davis, MA, Dip Lib; Stephen James Dooley; Professor Charles W Dunn, BA, AM, PhD, LID; Marc Ellington of Towie Barclay; Thomas Fanning, MA; Harold Victor Feehan, BComm, FPS, AFAIM; Ms Barbara Anne Ford, BA; Richard Fowler, MA; Ms Tessa Garton, BA, PhD; Rev James M Gibson, BA, LTh, LRAM; Mrs Gloria Gilchrist; Alexander Gourlay; Mrs Isabel Alison Logan Gray; Roger Dale Irwin, BA, MS, PhD, EdD; Mrs Mary Laing, MA; Robin Walter Laing; Crichton Walker Lang, MSAAT; Lewis Lawson, MA; Miss Catherine Lenehan, BA; James Lenehan, BA; Hector Robert Ferguson Macdonald, OBE, CSTJ, MD, FRCP, MRCP; Ms Mary Weeks Maclean; Nicholas Mayhew, MA; Richard John Metz Merriman; Ms Eva Anne Mitchell, PhD; Iain Morton; Angus Sebastian Torquil Evers Nicol; John Aidan Packer, OBE, ATI, BA; Major Richard J Powell, RAOC; Mrs Elizabeth Frances Pullen; Greville Arthur Clunes Ramsay, MA, KOSB; Justin Cleve Swanstrom Howery-Durand du Rappé; Antony Stuart Reid, BSc, MIInfSc; Colin Courtney Richards; Miss Hilary Hamilton Richardson, MA; Gordon Francis Rintoul; Niall M Robertson; Mrs Gloria Swanson Ross, BS; Reid Forbes Ross, UE; Miss M Louise Scott; Graham Smart; Mrs Morag McLellan Stewart; Richard John Stewart; Edwin Alexander Sutherland; Paul Nicholas Tavener, BA; Andrew Charles Tulloch, MA; Rev John William Turner, BS, MDiv, DMin; Kenneth Wellesley; Roy Graham Wentworth, MA; Mrs Alma Whitehead; Donald Whitehead; Calum Stewart Wilson, MA; Ms Melissa Ann Wyper; Mrs Erica Mary Yeoman.

The following were elected Honorary Fellows:

Dr Ronald Gordon Cant; Professor Pierre-Roland Giot; Professor George Jobey; Dr Margaret Enid Crichton Stewart.

The following Communication was read:

‘Recording crowded landscapes, surveys in upland Cornwall’, by N D Johnson, MA, BSc.

Monday, 12 November 1984, at 5.30 pm, S MAXWELL, MA, President, in the Chair.

The following Communication was read:

‘Croggans and Barvas ware pottery’, by D H G Cheape, MA, FSA Scot.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING

MINUTES OF THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING held in the Library on *Friday, 30 November 1984*, at 4.00 pm, S MAXWELL, MA, President, in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. P R Ritchie and J L Davidson were appointed scrutineers for the Ballot for Office-Bearers.

ANNUAL REPORT

The Secretary and Treasurer read the following *Annual Report*:

It is paradoxical that much of this report chronicles the satisfactory completion of another routine year in the life of the Society, which continues internally in a state of well-being, while the final paragraphs carry notice of a momentous and sad event which threatens to alter the basis of the Society's relationship with the National Museum of Antiquities.

Membership

Our Society is its Fellows, and the Society can only be as strong as its membership. It is therefore gratifying to report that once again there is a net increase in the number of Fellows on the Roll. New Fellows joining during the year 1983–84 numbered 149, while deaths, resignations and lapses accounted for 72, a net increase of 77. The roll now stands at 2257, including 20 Honorary Fellows.

We take pleasure in having recently elected to Honorary Fellowship Dr R G Cant, former President of the Society and distinguished historian, Professor P-R Giot, the tireless French prehistoric archaeologist who has done so much for the archaeology of Brittany, Professor George Jobey, whose recent series of Rhind Lectures well illustrated his monumental fieldwork contribution to the study of early settlement between Tyne and Forth, and Dr Margaret Stewart, whose lifetime's work on and for the archaeological heritage, historic and prehistoric, of Perth, Perthshire and East Scotland in general has made her name synonymous with archaeology throughout that part of Scotland.

The Society had the opportunity to pay tribute to the memory of one of its very first Honorary Fellows, the great French 18th-century encyclopaedist Diderot, who was the subject of an international conference in Edinburgh in the summer of 1984. Together with the National Museum of Antiquities the Society gave the opening reception of the conference to mark this historic connection.

Treasurer's Report

The year ending June 1984 once again finds the Society in a healthy and stable position financially speaking, with a surplus on our Receipts and Payments account of £1518. Tax recovered under Deeds of Covenant has shown yet a further increase to £3267 due entirely to the efforts of your Assistant Treasurer, Mrs Meldrum, and it is much to be hoped that this trend will continue. Once again I draw all Fellows' attention to the benefits that the Society can derive solely at the expense of H M Treasury as a result of Covenanted subscriptions. As predicted in 1983, the income from Interest and Dividends has fallen quite sharply from £8765 to £6109 (a fall of 27%) which reflects simply the changing condition of the Stock Market and Interest Rates over the last year. The increase in our assets from £88040 to £101099 should not lead to undue elation as this enhanced sum includes a substantial increase in the Monograph Series Account which sum, while appearing in the Society's accounts, is held 'in Trust' for the Scottish Development Department. It will be noted that once again the Society has increased substantially the funds that it has made available for Excavation and Research from £3555 to £5291 including a Special Transfer from the General Fund of £1000 which, however, should not be seen as a standard increase but as a reflection of the Society's response to the very high calibre indeed of the 1984 applications to the Fund. It is hoped, however, to continue the present level of funding in 1985. It will also be noted that the resuscitated Publications Fund now shows a balance at the year end of over £4000 which, of course, will be carried forward towards the cost of the next volume of our *Proceedings*. It is to be hoped that the institution of this fund will attract external provision as well, of course, as holding its own interest accrual thus rendering our publication programme more secure. I am very happy indeed to report that the Society is probably the only organization in Scotland to see a further reduction in its salary bill during the financial year, reflecting greater efficiency on the part of our splendid staff whilst all other figures of expenditure exhibit an admirable stability. A study carried out by Mrs Meldrum at Council's request to investigate the necessity for a subscription rise has shown pretty conclusively that no such rise will be necessary in 1985. I am also able to report that Miss McKechnie has left a legacy of £2000 to the Society for expenditure in an unspecified manner and that Mrs Wilson has left a legacy of £500 to be made across to us next January. In addition the parents of a deceased Fellow are intending to make a payment to us of \$50 per annum. Of such bequests is the basis of our ability to further the study of Scotland's past, and while wishing that we should all live for ever the Treasurer earnestly asks Fellows to consider a gift of this kind.

Meetings

The Society's ordinary meetings have followed their usual pattern since the last Anniversary Meeting, continuing from December until April, and resuming in October. Once again the range of the subjects of the papers read was as typically broad as it was chronologically long. An extra halfday meeting took place on 17 November, when three papers on medieval settlement were read.

This has been a year in which a Norwegian Lindsay-Fischer lecturer has visited us. Our visitor was Mr Hans-Emil Lidén who lectured both in Edinburgh and in Aberdeen on the architectural history and complexity of Trondheim Cathedral. The second Buchan Lecture, funded from the Society's Regional Fund, was hosted by the Natural History and Antiquarian Society of Mid Argyll, and took place in Inverary. Mr P Addyman, Director of the York Archaeological Trust, lectured on 'Viking York, Scotland, and the North British Trade' to an audience drawn from a large part of the west of Scotland. Plans are already in hand for two Buchan Lectures in the new session just beginning. The Rhind Lectures for 1983-84 were given by Professor J J Wilkes, who took as his subject 'The Danube Frontier of the Roman Empire'.

An excursion is a meeting on the move, and so may be appropriately introduced into this part of the report. Mrs Edwina Proudfoot arranged and guided an excursion to a wide variety of sites and buildings in Fife on 26 May. Sites visited ranged from the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age sites at Balfarg and Balbirnie to the recently restored Rossend Castle and the medieval church at Aberdour.

North-East Section

There are now 201 members of the NE Section. In the session 1983-4 the lectures were all repeats of those given in Edinburgh on the previous evening. There were also four excursions, to the Keig area to see the Barmkyn and two recumbent stone circles, to the Peterhead area to see Longhaven granite quarries, to the Old Meldrum area to see a number of prehistoric and medieval sites, and to Dunottar Castle to see the excavations by Professor Alcock. At the Annual General Meeting a number of short papers were given by members, and the following were elected to the Committee: Chairman, Dr A A Woodham; Vice-Chairman, I A G Shepherd; Secretary, A Hidalgo; Treasurer, W A Taylor; Committee members, Miss A Baird, Mrs H B Dransart, G R Esslemont, G Leiper and G Steele.

Research

Once again it is gratifying to be able to report that the Society was able to find an increased sum for research in the first year in which Mr Lionel Masters has been the Convener of the Research Committee. For the first time in the Society's history more than £5000 was disbursed to the following: R J Mercer, for archaeological field survey in Caithness; S J Dockrill, for geophysical survey of Tofts Ness, Sanday, Orkney; C C Richards, for intensive survey of the prehistory of a transect on Mainland, Orkney; J R Sherriff, for detailed recording of field monuments in Angus; T L Affleck, for survey and trial excavation of Mesolithic sites at Starr, Loch Doon, Galloway; A Clarke, for research on the use of bloodstone in prehistoric Scotland; A Ritchie, for post-excavation work on the chambered cairn at Holm of Papa Westray North, Orkney; G J Barclay, for trial excavation of cropmark enclosures at North Mains, Strathallan, Perthshire; T F Watkins, for the excavation of three enclosures at the cremation cemetery at Rullion Green, Midlothian; E J Peltenburg, for excavation at Kildonan dun, Argyll; W S Hanson, for planning and extracting timber for dendrochronological dating at Erskine crannog in the Clyde; Colleen E Batey, for excavation at the Earl's Bu, Orkney; L Alcock, for excavation at Dunottar Castle, Grampian; Rosemary J Cramp, for excavation at the Hirsell, Berwickshire; C E Lowe, for survey at St Mary's Church and of architectural fragments elsewhere on Rousay, Orkney; Catherine M Brooks, for assistance with the preparation of publication of medieval pottery from Coulston kiln, E Lothian; Elaine Finnie, for a study of estate papers to complement the field record of medieval and post-medieval platform-buildings in Eskdale; D H Caldwell, for excavation of a gun position at Eyemouth artillery fort, Berwickshire; Lesley Macinnes, for research on Roman finds from non-Roman sites; J R Hunter, for archaeological survey of Fair Isle; G J Barclay, for study of food residues in beakers and food vessels.

This is a suitable place to remark that the Society's funds in aid of research have increased over the years at a rate which well exceeds the rate of inflation and more rapidly than the Society's income has grown. It has for a number of years been the deliberate policy of Council to increase the amount

available for sponsoring research, and we now have a fund from which sums of real usefulness can be offered in aid of a number of research projects. Research funds benefit more and more each year from the investment of the £10 paid by each new Fellow who joins us. We have also set up a Bicentenary Research Fund, but we have benefited most from bequests. Although the Research Committee has ten times more to disburse than it handled only a few years ago, it goes without saying that there are still worthy applications which are reluctantly turned down altogether, and the grants awarded are often less than the sums sought. The Research Committee has to perform an unenviable task in tailoring its enthusiasm for the shortlisted projects to its restricted cloth. Undoubtedly we should still find the same difficulty if the funds available were £10000, but the Research Committee would welcome the challenge. Certainly there are urgent projects and eager researchers, and equally certainly in the last year or two the extent to which fieldwork has been funded by Government rescue archaeology funds has been seriously reduced.

Publication

Volume 112 of the *Proceedings* has appeared, and it proved to be another weighty tome. Volume 113 also appeared, in early November, and it proved to be an even mightier tome. From this point Fellows may expect to see the beginnings of the effect of the change in publication policy: there will be a gradual reduction in the number of printed pages as detailed excavation (and other) reporting is published in accompanying microfiches. The result should be a slimmer, more manageable volume which is easier to read, better to use for research, and cheaper to produce.

With the publication of Dr Fairhurst's work at Crosskirk Broch the *Monograph Series* has reached Volume 3. The Society is grateful to the Highlands and Islands Development Board for a grant in aid of the cost of producing this volume, which has now gone on sale to Fellows at £14.90, and to non-Fellows at £17.00. Other monographs are already well advanced in preparation; and the financial arrangement with the Scottish Development Department for the joint funding of future publication of rescue excavations in this series has been re-negotiated, offering the prospect of greater flexibility, and even of publications which are not related to rescue archaeology projects.

The Society and the future of the National Museum

It has been reported in the past that Council often spends a good deal of its time considering matters at the invitation of other bodies who seek the views or advice of the Society. Some time ago Council offered its views to the Williams Committee on the paramount need to make proper provision for the National Museum. When the Williams Committee reported to the Secretary of State for Scotland, once again Council added its voice to support the main recommendation of the report, namely that the most pressing need among the national museums and galleries of Scotland was the long overdue provision of proper facilities for the housing and curating of the national collection of Scottish antiquities.

The future of the National Museum has been an item on the agenda of almost every meeting of Council for the last year. Council noted with alarm the publication of Government plans to put the Royal Scottish Museum and the National Museum under a single Board of Trustees and a single Director; and the opportunity was sought yet again to make the point that a proper national museum for Scotland's culture and heritage was of pressing importance. The post of Director of the Royal Scottish Museum was advertised and filled on the explicit assumption that the appointee would become the Director of both museums or their unitary successor.

In due course the President and Secretary were invited to meet the Chairman of the Museums Advisory Board, set up by the Secretary of State to work out plans for the implementation of Government policy in relation to the Royal Scottish Museum and the National Museum. But before that meeting took place, and shortly before the Queen's Speech at the opening of the new session of Parliament, an official at the Scottish Education Department wrote to our Assistant Secretary to inform her that the Secretary of State for Scotland had come to an important decision regarding the composition of the new Board of Trustees for the joint museums. The Queen's Speech let it be known that a bill to be called the National Heritage (Scotland) Bill would be introduced.

The Scottish Education Department letter reported that the National Heritage (Scotland) Bill would provide for the replacement of the present Board of Trustees of the National Museum by a new, smaller Board of Trustees for the joint museums. We were also informed that the new Board would

consist entirely of Government appointees. The reasons for this extraordinary decision, which threatens to sever unilaterally the links between the Society and the National Museum and its collections, were offered in the same letter: 'In view of the extremely diverse range of interests which the new Board of Trustees will cover and the difficulties which would be likely to arise in deciding between the numerous organizations which might be invited to submit nominations to the Board, Ministers have on balance decided against providing specific rights of nomination to any body or organization'.

Since the new Board is intended to replace the existing Board in the autumn of 1985, unless the Secretary of State can be persuaded to change his mind or the Government's proposed legislation fails, by the next Anniversary Meeting this Society will have ceased to enjoy any formal link with the Scottish national collections which this Society began and for which it has cared in different ways for more than 200 years. Council has of course asked the Secretary to remonstrate with the Scottish Education Department and the Scottish Office in an attempt to have this decision reconsidered; and it has decided that the Society should do all that it can to ensure that the Scottish national collections, the Society's former library and the National Museum's staff remain a recognizable, working entity, and that they are not dissolved and submerged in a clumsy but administratively convenient monolith.

The President said that he would like to add something to what the Secretary said in his Annual Report. The National Heritage (Scotland) Bill has already passed its second Reading. Other interests than this Society will have a part in fashioning the new Museum. It remains fundamental for the Society to ensure that our past contribution in funding and nurturing the Museum, and our present contribution of lectures and research grants and the *Proceedings*, with their close connection with the Museum's activities, and our contribution to the Library, that all these are recognized, and that we can continue to have our offices and our lecture room as the physical evidence of our continuing link with whatever form the new Museum takes.

Several Fellows spoke in support of the President's comments and after discussion it was agreed that, as plans for the new museum are well advanced, the Fellowship should be circularized promptly with the relevant part of the Annual Report which Fellows would be urged to use in writing to their MPs. The Secretary said that a statement would be made to the press early in the following week.

Dr R B K Stevenson asked Council to consider increasing the annual subscription next year to allow more money to be spent on research and particularly on helping the Museum maintain the quality of the library by continuing purchase of foreign books. The Secretary pointed out that the future of the library is uncertain.

Fellows expressed satisfaction at the growth of the North-East Section, and appreciation of the Regional Fund providing the Buchan Lectures.

The Secretary's Report was adopted on the motion of Dr N Fojut seconded by Mrs S Grossmith, the Treasurer's Report on the motion of J P Shepherd seconded by Dr D H Caldwell.

THE BALLOT

The scrutineers found and declared the list of Council members for the ensuring year to be as follows:

<i>President</i>	Professor L Alcock, MA, FSA, FRSE, FRHistS
<i>Vice-Presidents</i>	Professor B Proudfoot, BA, PhD, FSA, FRSE J G Dunbar, MA, FSA
	Dr D J Breeze, BA, PhD, FSA
<i>Councillors</i>	R Fawcett, BA, PhD, FSA Mrs H Murray, BA, PhD J B Stevenson, BA, FSA, MIFA M T Williams, BE P J Ashmore, BSc, FSA Mrs E Beaton, BA Mrs L J Main, MA J G Scott, BA

Secretary
Treasurer
Ex-Officio Members of
Council

D V Clarke, BA, PhD, FSA
R M Emerson, BA
Mrs D M Reynolds, MA, MIFA
Miss C R Wickham-Jones, MA, MIFA
T F Watkins, BA, PhD, FSA
R J Mercer, MA, FSA, MIFA
A Fenton, MA, BA, DLitt, FSA (Director of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland)
A A Woodham, BSc PhD (Society Representative on Board of Trustees for the National Museum)
Rev D Shaw, PhD, ThDr, (Society Representative on Board of Trustees for the National Museum)
L J Masters, BA, FSA (Society Representative on Board of Trustees for the National Museum)
R W Munro (Society Representative on Board of Trustees for the National Museum)
I A G Shepherd, MA, FSA, MIFA (Editor)

THE ROLL

The record of deaths of the following Fellows intimated during the year 1983–4 was not read at the meeting:

	<i>Elected</i>
Mrs Betty Annetta Brack, 17 Lockharton Gardens, Edinburgh.	1979
Erling J F Clausen, FRGS, Solstrand, Lerwick, Shetland.	1941
Miss Hilda M Connor, OBE, 28 Greenbank Drive, Edinburgh.	1952
Joseph Clark Davidson, MB, ChB, DMRE, 12 Kersland Street, Glasgow.	1971
James C Duffus of Dalclaverhouse, FRSA, 68 New Cavendish Street, London.	1936
Dr John Ferrier, Kilblane, Langbank, Renfrewshire.	1961
George Gilchrist, 6 Station Road, Annan.	1963
William Macfarlane Gray, OBE, FCCA, FCIS, JP, 12 Park Avenue, Stirling.	1981
Miss Falba Love Johnson, MA, MS, BA, 201 Willcox Avenue, Marion, South Carolina, USA.	1962
Harold Kirkpatrick, 29 Betley Hall Gardens, Betley, Crewe, Cheshire.	1973
Miss F B Kneen, MRAI, Ballamoar House, Ballaugh, Isle of Man.	1922
Miss A C Methven, 21 Eglinton Crescent, Edinburgh.	1960
The Hon Lord Migdale, MA, Ospisdale, Dornoch, Sutherland.	1927
Rev William Paul Monteath, MA, St Andrews Manse, Stranraer.	1964
William Rutherford Munro, BSc, Braedownie, 96 Forfar Road, Dundee.	1972
Donald John Macdonald of Castleton, 1 Calligary, Ardvasar, Sleat, Isle of Skye.	1973
Miss Catherine B MacKechnie, MA, 59 Polwarth Street, Glasgow.	1964
James Suttie Nicoll, AIB Scot, Clydesdale Bank Ltd, Bridge of Allan, Stirlingshire.	1970
Archibald Quail, 2 Endrick Drive, Paisley, Renfrewshire.	1978
Donald Robertson, PO Box 2425, Escondido, California, 92025, USA.	1975
Henry Clark Stewart, MC, Netherton, Wellside Place, Falkirk.	1950
Miss Jessie B Webster, MA, 15 Osborne Drive, Belfast.	1946
Rev Anthony John Whitaker, M Theol, Dip Ed, ABTI, The Officers Mess, RAF Bruggen, BFPO 25.	1980
Miss Edith Mary Wightman, Department of History, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.	1972
Mrs Elise Margaret Wilson, BA, 59 Reres Road, Broughty Ferry, Dundee.	1971
1st Lt Marc Toncray Wood, CE, MSM, Box 1131, Alfred, NY 14802, USA.	1982

The retiring President paid tribute to the retiring Councillors, he thanked the staff for their support for the last three years, and he thanked the Society for the honour they had done him. He introduced the new President and bestowed on him the presidential medal.

Professor Alcock thanked the Fellows for electing him President which he felt to be a great honour. He thanked Mr Maxwell for his work for the Society especially in leading the fight to preserve many of the privileges which seem due to the Society for all it has done for the study of archaeology and history of Scotland, and he endorsed the view that Fellows should write to their MPs and to the Secretary of State.

COMMUNICATION

The following paper was read:

'Prince Charles Edward Stuart's silver travelling canteen, a brief account', by G R Dalgleish, MA, FSA Scot.