

Lecture Summaries

Cave dwelling in Mid-Argyll: recent and more distant past

Christopher Smith*

In his report on the excavations at the Kilmelfort Cave (*Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, 113 (1983), 11–22) Professor J M Coles drew attention to the need for a systematic study of the caves and rock shelters known to exist both at the head of the various raised beaches and further inland in mid-Argyll. The Mid-Argyll Cave and Rock Shelter Survey began work in 1985 and has been supported by the Society since 1986. Hitherto the work of the project has concentrated on three aspects of the archaeology of cave use: field survey, excavation and ethnohistory.

After an initial wide-ranging reconnaissance in 1985, field survey activity has been concentrated in North Knapdale on the Keills and Kilmory Knap peninsulas; an area of approximately 86 km². A total of 84 natural shelters has been recorded in this area, 53 of which show some signs of use; a density of one archaeological cave or rock shelter per 1.6 km². Sites consist of former sea caves, cavities formed among the boulders of massive screes and fissure caves. Dating is virtually impossible without excavation.

To date three sites have been excavated and post-excavation work on a fourth, excavated before the inception of the project has now been incorporated. In 1986 a salvage excavation was undertaken at the Tinklers' Cave, Lochgilphead. This site, situated at the head of the Main Holocene Transgression beach preserved remains of a shell midden whose earliest surviving deposits have been dated by radiocarbon to the early second millennium BC. Finds include stone tools, beaker period and later pottery and large quantities of shellfish remains. The following year excavations began at Ellary, in a small rock shelter and a rather larger boulder cave, both inland sites. Work here continues and radiocarbon dates are awaited. Finds of Neolithic pottery and an assemblage of flint, quartz and pitchstone artefacts suggest occupation during the fourth millennium BC, but the earliest levels in the cave remain to be examined.

Virtually every site in the study area exhibits traces of having been used on a casual basis in recent times and all excavated sites have produced medieval and post-medieval remains as well as evidence for far earlier activity. Western Scotland is rich in ethnohistorical evidence for cave use spanning several centuries. In collaboration with Roger Leitch an attempt is being made to view this evidence within a systematic framework that will lead to a better understanding of the rather ephemeral archaeological remains. Initial indications are that a regular pattern for cave use by semi-nomadic bands of travellers and tinkers continued down until the time of the First World War when government restrictions made cave dwelling illegal.

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The spatial and social context of craft specialization in the Atlantic Province of Scotland from the time of the brochs to the arrival of the Norse

Sally M Foster*

Summary of paper presented within the *From Scotland to Cornwall: Celtic Culture in the Middle Ages* session at the 24th International Congress on Medieval Studies, Kalamazoo, Michigan (USA), May 1989, for which Ms Foster received a Young Fellow's Bursary from the Society.

This paper attempts to demonstrate how by examining the spatial aspects of society, the field of craft specialization and its patronage can be better understood in its social context. All discourse takes place somewhere, and it is therefore necessary to consider how its location structured that activity. Interior space, architecture, is naturally the most common *locales* for activity and social interaction. Fortunately domestic architecture constitutes the primary archaeological resource in the Atlantic Province during the Iron Age. There are two ways in which this impressive resource should be examined, both as a cultural resource, and in terms of its rôle as the *locales* for discourse within it. In practice it is difficult to totally differentiate between these.

In order to understand the part space plays in structuring social relations and the part social relations play in structuring space it is helpful to look at the patterns of relations between inhabitants and between inhabitants and strangers as they are reflected in the architecture itself. Interior space can be examined in terms of the patterns created by boundaries and entrances. The control and segregation of space is an important method of structuring activity and physical encounter. Other cultural resources, in this case metalworking and its patronage, provide evidence for the activities which take place in buildings, and it is equally important to consider the rôle which architecture played in structuring these. The main way to do this is by examining where recognizable activities occur. The residential unit can thus be defined not just in terms of its settlement plan, but in terms of the activities which take place in it. The significance of these *locales* is inextricably intermeshed with the structuring principles of society, which were responsible in the first place for the spatial organization of the settlement. Thus it must be argued that the evidence for social practice which other cultural resources furnish is secondary in nature to that derived from architecture as such. The access analysis of Hillier and Hanson can be successfully adapted for archaeological purposes in order to examine both of these.

A change from a locally-based ranked society to more distant sources of authority can be demonstrated for Orkney and Caithness. This is seen in the shift from the Middle Iron Age nucleated and integrated settlements (the brochs and their outbuildings) with a strict hierarchical use of space whose very construction and functioning was one of the symbols by which the authority of the local leaders was accepted, to more egalitarian, less spatially prescribed on-site relations (for example the Late Iron Age II sites around the Birsay Bay area). By the Early Medieval Period/Late Iron Age II society increasingly relied on enhanced social encounter to reproduce itself and the relationship of dependency was no longer expressed in such overtly spatial terms. In effect we are seeing the change from *intensive* power, where there was the ability to organize tightly and command a high level of mobilization or commitment from the participants, to *extensive* power, where there was the ability to organize large numbers of people over far-flung territories in order to engage in minimally stable

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co-operation. The context and nature of craft specialization changed as the need developed for the ultimate social authorities to maintain more extensive social networks.

Good quality iron ore is available in bog ore form virtually everywhere in Scotland, and the assumption must be that somebody at each of the Middle Iron Age sites was smelting enough iron for the immediate consumption of the whole community, an activity ordained by ties of obligation and authority. Whether smelted, or simply smithied on the site, it is important to note that the evidence for these, and other activities such as pottery manufacture, is with few exceptions confined to outbuildings, where there is also zoning of these activities. This emphasizes how activities such as these were structured by the strong arm of patronage. Demand for iron tools in communities this size, perhaps also for client settlements, would have been large, and their importance as the means of transforming natural resources and in structuring agricultural labour cannot be over-emphasized. Seasonal collection of bog ores could have been a communal activity as part of tribute payments. There is no archaeological justification for assuming all smiths to have been peripatetic, although the quality of production was high and there may have been specialists expert in the production of difficult items such as swords. The adaptation of caves for smelting is probably no more than the judicious use of natural enclosed spaces by adjacent settlements, rather than the use of a natural feature by a travelling smith.

Copper alloy working is a different matter. The more restricted nature of available ores in comparison to the distribution of sites with metalworking evidence shows that there must have been movement of ingots (such as those from Carn Liath) and/or recycling of materials. The finished products, particularly the ostentatious personal ornaments, are items which were used to distinguish between people in day to day encounters. Gift-giving is a means of accumulating social obligation, and the privileged minorities in the broch would have provided patronage for these fine metalworkers because they needed to accumulate the gift debts which their products could accrue. Manufacture was for a well-defined demand, those with the resources to control the services rendered, and for whom possession of the products was crucial in terms of legitimizing status and performing ritual.

The circumstances which could support the evolution and sustenance of the broch system did not last for ever. The structural record for the late Iron Age I is poorly documented. Such metalwork as there is is less flamboyant and on a smaller scale. Most Late Iron Age II fine metalworking is as yet confined to the strongholds of potentates. In Orkney evidence for production is confined to the important secular or ecclesiastical centre at the Brough of Birsay, the only site in this area which can be put forward as an important centre. Here moulds attest the mass production of pins and penannular brooches. There was also evidence for iron-working, perhaps in zones, but this was probably prevalent on most large settlements of this period. The ability to give gifts and to emphasize status in terms of personal appearance has not diminished, but due to extended distancing between potentates and followers, gifts perhaps needed to be given more frequently.

At this time there was almost certainly an increased emphasis on personal appearance as a means of recognizing, legitimizing, structuring and reproducing relations of power over extended distances. In view of the symbiotic relation between state and church at this time it is therefore not surprising that evidence for specialized craftworking need be found on both types of site, or that both types of site should overlap.

(A copy of this paper is lodged in the NMR. Further details of its chronological scheme and the spatial aspects of this paper can be found in *Antiquity*, 63 (1988) and *Scot Archeol Rev*, 6 (1989).)

Cromartie: The survival of a Highland estate and its people 1700–1914

Eric Richards*

The Buchan Lecture for 1989.

The Cromartie estate was accumulated in Mackenzie hands from the early 17th century into a substantial property of about 200 000 acres by 1700. Its three baronies, Coigach, Strathpeffer, and New Tarbat, provide an excellent cross-section of strikingly-varied Highland territory from west to east. During the extraordinarily successful but controversial political career of the first Earl of Cromartie (1630–1714) the estate was constituted into a separate county.

The estate passed through most of the dramas of modern Highland history. These included a large involvement in the Civil War, the Union of 1707, the Jacobite Uprisings, Annexation, agricultural revolution and the clearances, and the Crofter War of the 1880s. The survival of the owners of the estate turned on the long term trends in rental income, the inflow of external capital, and the consumption habits of its incumbents. Particularly crucial were the provisions (in the form of annuities and pensions) made for family members which often became impossible burdens on estate finances. Bankruptcy threatened at several critical moments. Alliances with the Gordon of Invergordon family in the 18th century, and with the Duke of Sutherland's family in the 19th enabled the continuity of ownership to be preserved. The development of the Victorian spa at Strathpeffer is the most visible benefit of the latter alliance. But by 1910, partly by legal misfortune, the Cromartie estate was beginning to sell off capital assets, the first sign of the economic retreat which affected many such landowners after the Great War.

For the people of the estate the problem of survival was mainly contingent on rapid and geographically specific population growth after about 1770. It was also affected by general economic trends and competing demands for land, particularly by large-scale arable and grazing farmers and, later, by sporting tenants. The recurrence of famine or near famine throughout the 19th century was a symptom of great social and economic difficulty. The reorganization of landuse was relentless but produced few dramatic clearances, though there was severe resistance at Coigach in 1852–3. After that the landlord desisted from further reorganization of the crofting community. Emigration pre-dated the clearances and continued throughout the century but was proportionately greater in the more favoured eastern districts of the estate. Population in Coigach continued to increase until 1861 but the crofters' relative contribution to estate income declined throughout. The Crofter's War and its outcome did not diminish the process of marginalization of the crofters. When living standards rose at the end of the period the population of the estate began to decline absolutely for the first time for a century. The diminution of the crofting population coincided with the decline in the territorial standing of the descendants of the first Earl of Cromartie.

The records of the Cromartie estate provide a precise and vivid documentation of the Highland experience from 1650 to 1914. They demonstrate clearly the differential responses of the various strata of estate life to the recurrent problems that faced Highland society over these years.

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Meetings of the Society, 1988–89

Monday 12 December 1988, at 5.30 pm, DR DAVID J BREEZE, BA, PhD, FSA, President, in the Chair.

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

Richard James Aitken; Aubrey John Bell, Jr; John Laurence Bruce Bell, MA; Timothy Mark Blackie; Robert Richard Binnie Blewitt, OSTJ; Peter Wilson Blum III, PE, OLP; Kenneth James Clarke, FRMS; Ms Catherine Maureen Coutts, BA; Frank William Donnelly; John Wesley Douglas II, BS, BS; James Gordon Falconer, MA; John Hay; Mrs Gertrude Mary Henderson, MB, ChB; James Jack, MA; Professor James G Kellas, MA, PhD, FRHistS; Raymond Kelly; William Francis Skinner Kennedy; William Michael Munro Lang, LLB; Paul Lucky, AMGP; James Ian Ross Martin, BL, CA; Gerald B Morrison; Robert E Mustard, AB, CWO, USCG(Ret); The Honourable Mr Justice Kenneth Charles Mackay, BCL, MCL; Mrs Margaret Rosemary Isabella Mackenzie, MBE; Ian Burns MacLennan, BA, MA, MA; Miss Ailsa Macmillan, MA; Ms Susan Catherine Payne, BA, AMA; Alastair Iain Maxwell Penman, LMPA; Mrs Anna Thomson Pollock; Nicholas William Carey Randall, ARICS; Captain Peter Mark Ravnkilde, MA; Mark Powell Reed, MA; Thomas Barry Reeves, PAC; Franklin Davis Rogers, Jr, BSFS; Mrs Elizabeth Sharp; Michael Baruch Sharp; Berry McCormack Smith; Ms Catherine Underwood, BA; Mrs Muriel Fraser Dalziel Walker; Paul Henry Whiting, BSc, PhD, MRCPPath.

The following Communication was read:

'Masonic Lodges and Architects in 17th-Century Scotland', by David Stevenson, BA, PhD, FRHistS, FSA Scot.

Monday, 9 January 1989, at 5.30 pm, DR DAVID J BREEZE, BA, PhD, FSA, President, in the Chair.

The following Communication was read:

'Flag Fen, Peterborough: Discovery, Excavation and Display of a waterlogged Bronze Age site in the Fens', by Francis M M Pryor, MA, PhD, FSA, MIFA.

Monday, 13 February 1989, at 5.30 pm, DR DAVID J BREEZE, BA, PhD, FSA, President, in the Chair.

The following Communication was read:

'A Spare Tower and a White Wall: Some Recent Work on Hadrian's Wall,' by James Crow, BA, MLitt.

Monday, 13 March 1989, at 5.30 pm, DR DAVID J BREEZE, BA, PhD, FSA, President, in the Chair.

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

Everett Bentley Baker, BS, MA, MD, DABS, Col USAF(Ret); Harold William Booton, MA, PhD; The Hon David Sinclair Bouschor; Dr Mary Braithwaite; Miss Sheila M Brittain, BArch; James Taylor Cameron, MIPR, MInstM; Miss Lynne Casebow; Walter Reid Chalmers, MA; Miss C D M Colquhoun, LLB; Adrian Cox, BSc, AIFA; Arthur Duryee Cree; John Albert Dall, BS; Anthony D Darling; John Wallace Bowie Dickson; Donald McPherson Dinning, Commander, USN(Ret); The Reverend Dr James Donaldson, BA, BD, MTh, DMin; W L Finlayson, MA; Peter Taylor Gallagher; Ms Barbara Jane Grahame; Graham G Grant, MICD; Hamish Haldane Haswell-Smith, ARIBA, FRIAS, DA; Mrs Jean Aline Haswell-Smith; Bruce Hunter; Mrs Jeudi Hunter; Mrs Kathleen Mary Lambie; Peter Ross Leckie, MA; Charles Andrew Miller, BA; Miss Anne Grenfell Macdonald, MA; Iain I MacInnes, MA, MLitt; Alan MacKenzie; Ian Whitelaw Purvis, MC, BA; Mrs Caroline B Ross; Mrs Margo Sheldon Ross; William O Ross, Lt Col USAF(Ret); Donald James Henderson Sinclair; The Reverend David John Stanton, MTheol, CertTheol; Mrs Marion Louise Stewart-Allen; Professor Karl Von Den Steiner, BA, MA PhD; David White; Christopher John Wimlett, BA, MBCS.

The following Communication was read:

'The Accidents of Survival: from Coins to Antiquities', by Professor Anne S Robertson, MA, DLitt, FMA, FSA, FSA Scot.

Monday 10 April 1989, at 5.30 pm, DR DAVID J BREEZE, BA, PhD, FSA, President, in the Chair.

The following Communication was read:

'Ideal Homes: The Neolithic Settlement at Barnhouse, Stenness, Orkney', by Colin Richards, BA, FSA Scot.

Monday, 1 May 1989, at 5.30 pm, DR DAVID J BREEZE, BA, PhD, FSA, President, in the Chair.

The following Communication was read:

'Cromartie: the Survival of a Highland Estate and its People 1700–1914,' by Professor Eric S Richards, BA, PhD, The Flinders University of South Australia.

Monday, 12 June 1989, at 5.30 pm, DR DAVID J BREEZE, BA, PhD, FSA, President, in the Chair.

The following Communication was read:

'Early Christian and Pictish Carved Stones: Their Care and Preservation', by Ingval Maxwell, DA(DUN), RIBA, ARIAS, FSA Scot, and Ian A G Shepherd, MA, FSA, FSA Scot, MIFA.

Monday, 9 October 1989, at 5.30 pm, DR DAVID J BREEZE, BA, PhD, FSA, President, in the Chair.

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

Graeme Shedden Adam; Miss Monica Garden Anton, DipMusEd, RSAM, DipEd; Anthony Russell Ashmore, MSc, CEng, MIMechE, MRACs; Miss Margaret Kathleen Austin; Miss Alison Binnie Baillie, BA; Malcolm Bangor-Jones, BA, PhD; Iain Bernard Joseph Banks, MA; Anthony George Belfield, MBA, BA; Edwin E Bell; John David Courtney Bennett, BSc FRCS, DCH, DHMSA; Miss Rosamond A Brown, BLib, ALA; Donald R Calavan-Macrae, PhD; Charles William Calmbacher, BS, MS, PhD, ARCOM, ASM; Lady Campbell Byatt; Miss Alison Cameron, BTech; David Roderick Simpson Cameron, RIBA, ARIAS, MRTPI; Reverend Bernard John Canning; Gordon Cant, AMIMI; William C Cassie; Robert George Menzies Clow; Alexander Cowe, MIOSH; Mrs Anna Caroline Mary Cruickshank; Geoffrey Peter Daniel, MA, MA; Roger Dawson, MBIM; Mrs Emmeline Catherine Dawson Donald, RN, SCM (Ret); William Milne Donald; James Larney Lamar Douglas, BA, MA; Mrs Ann Denise Dover; John Stephen Dover, ACP; Malcolm Roy Duncan Duff; Malcolm John Ferguson, AAIM; Mrs Thea Gabra-Sanders, AIMLS; Michael Dickson Glen; Albert Hamilton Hamilton-Hopkins, BCom, FCIS, FCI Arb, HonFHS, Scrivener of London; John Henshall, BSc; Mrs Elizabeth Holmes; Reverend C Hood, MA; Frederick K Houston; George Christopher Hutchison; Robert Blair Irvine, TD, ACII; J B Irving, PhD, MSc, FBIM; Steven Joss; Mrs Mary Kennaway, FLA; Mrs Ann Barbara Kerrigan, BA; Miss Mary Kirkwood, MA, MEd; John Michael Kitzmiller II, BSc, MSc, AG; George Kozikowski, FIMLS, DipArch; Gregory MacLennan Scholey Lauder-Frost, BA; Timothy John Lawson, BA, PhD; Michael Leaburn, MIDSH; Andrew Thomas Long, BA; Robert George Alexander Mair, MRSH, MSTs, AAIHS, AAIBS; William Edward McHutchison Marshall; Roderick Charles Martine; Sir Torquhil Matheson of Matheson, Bt of Lochalsh, DL; Archibald Mills; Ms Coralie Mills, BSc, MA; John Nicholas Moore, MA, DipLib, ALA; Albert More; Ms Marie Morris, MInst, BRM; Alexander G Murray, BSc, FBSC; Edward George Murray; James Wilson McCracken, USN(Ret); Ian Macdonald; Donald Macfarlane; Robert Edward Mackay, MA, MSc; Mrs Lorna Allan Noble; Reverend Canon Peter Minert Norman, BA, MDiv; Ian Weston Oliver; Brian David Osborne, BA, ALA; David Romer Paton of Grandhome, FRICS, FRVA; Martin Niall Hugh Petch, BA; Miss Jennifer Susan Porter; Miss Alix Helen Powers, BSc, MA; Vernon John Prangnell-O'Neill; Peter Robert Rawlings; John Lawrence Ward Read, TD, MA, MCollP; Robin Trevor Andrew Ross, MBChB, DOBst RCOG; Joseph Arthur George Roussos, FAIL, BGS, MA, MS, ABD, CPM; Colin Ernest Kerr Scouller, OBE, MA; Martin Michael Shannon; Professor E Mary Smallwood, MA, PhD; Ms Helen Jane Smith, BA; James Sorbie, MA; William Steel; Ms Sarah Jane Sunderland, MA, MSc; Ms Dorothy Traquair, BA, MA, MDiv, MTheol; John Traynor, BEd, James Meighan Wallace, BSc, MD, DPH, DIH, MFCM; David John Weston, BD, MA, ALA; Malcolm C White; Charles Wilson, BA, DMS, MIISE; Duncan Wilson-Paisley; Noel Woolf; George Ormiston Wood.

The following Communication was read:

'Cave Dwelling in Mid-Argyll: Recent and More Distant Past', by Christopher Smith, BA, PhD, FSA Scot.

Monday, 13 November 1989, at 5.30 pm, DR DAVID J BREEZE, BA PhD, FSA, President, in the Chair.

The following Communication was read:

'New Perspectives on Stanwick and the Brigantes', by Colin Haselgrove, BSc, MA, PhD.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING

MINUTES OF THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING held in the Lecture Theatre, Royal Museum of Scotland on *Thursday, 30 November 1989*, at 4.00 pm, DR DAVID J BREEZE, BA, PhD, FSA, President, in the Chair.

The chief scrutineer for the ballot for office-bearers, Mr R Callander, having counted postal votes in advance, was joined by Mr J N Cartwright and Mrs Isabella Lennie to count ballot papers presented at the meeting.

ANNUAL REPORT

The Secretary read the following *Annual Report*:

Membership

The Fellowship of the Society now stands at 2588, 174 new Fellows having taken up election during the past year, and 158 names having been removed from the Roll due to resignation, death, or lapse of subscription. (Fellows should note at this point that the recent alteration to Law 8, whereby names are now removed from the Roll after one year's lapse of subscription has resulted in a temporary increase in these numbers.) No new Honorary Fellows were elected, the Society has at present a total of 21 Honorary Fellows (though the Laws allow for a maximum of 25).

Meetings

General meetings were held monthly from October to June (a longer lecture season than previously); lecture topics ranged widely in both period, from prehistoric settlement to masonic lodges, and in geographical cover, from the Orkney Islands to the English Fenlands. This was the Society's first session of meetings held in the museum lecture theatre on Chambers Street and, although the old meeting place in the Library on Queen Street was left with regret, all those who have attended the meetings have been able to appreciate the high quality of the facilities which we are now able to use. The lectures regularly attracted audiences of around 100 Fellows, and the Society must thank Mr Thomson, the projectionist in the lecture theatre, for his help throughout the year. The November meeting was the occasion of the first Public Lecture of the Society. This was delivered by Mr Chris Tabraham on the topic 'Fort William to Fort George: the Hanoverian Response to Jacobite Disaffection', and the benefits of a larger lecture theatre were quickly apparent for it was attended by some 133 Fellows and guests.

In December the Rhind Lectures for the session were delivered by the past President, Professor Leslie Alcock of Glasgow University, on the theme 'An Heroic Age: War and Society in Northern Britain AD 450–850'. These lectures were all well attended by an audience averaging 126 Fellows and guests.

The Conference for the session was moved from the usual May date to a weekend in late October. It was on the subject of 'The Heritage Industry: A New Distorting Mirror?' and Dr David Clarke from the Royal Museum gathered together an impressive range of speakers from some of the National Institutions across Britain who spoke on the way in which the new popularity of 'Heritage Attractions' has affected their profession. The conference was widely advertised and attracted an audience of over 200, many of whom travelled some distance to take part. The various professions involved in the presentation of heritage were well represented at the conference and it was an important window for the work of the Society.

There were two excursions during the session. The October trip around the abbey church of Holyrood and the Canongate Kirk in Edinburgh, led by Dr Richard Fawcett, was noted in the last Secretary's report, and in June Mr Neil Hynd of Historic Buildings and Monuments led a party round sites associated with the Hamilton family. The day was a full one and a variety of sites were visited, from the elegance of the recently restored hunting lodge at Chatelherault to the ruins of the fortified strongholds at Craignethan and Kinneil. The trip was much appreciated by all who took part.

The session saw one further innovation for the Society. In April several Fellows gathered in the the Findlay Building on Queen Street where members of staff from the Departments of Archaeology and History and Applied Arts had assembled some of the most recent acquisitions to the National Museums to be viewed. Brief talks on each object were given, and Fellows were also able to visit the Portrait Gallery where Dr Duncan Thompson and Dr Rosalind Marshall spoke on two recently acquired portraits of the Hamilton family.

The Buchan Lecture in 1988–89 was delivered under the auspices of the Scottish Vernacular Buildings Working Group. The lecture was given by Professor Eric Richards of the Flinders University of

South Australia on the topic 'Cromartie: the Survival of a Highland Estate, 1700–1914' and it took place in Rosemarkie as a part of the annual conference of the Working Group.

The North-East Section

The Section held eight meetings with the same lecture programme as given in Edinburgh, with two exceptions. In February the speaker was J C Murray on the subject 'Aberdeen's Archaeology – past and future'. Owing to illness Dr F M Pryor was unable to give his lecture in Aberdeen, but the Section looks forward to welcoming him in Session 1989–90. Following the Annual General Meeting in May, the President of the Society, Dr D J Breeze, gave an address entitled 'Why did the Romans not conquer Scotland?'. All meetings were well attended, and membership of the Section stands at 208. The Committee for 1988–89 was composed of Ms J A Stones, Chairman; Mr G Leiper, Vice-Chairman; Mr A Hidalgo, Secretary; Mr J Cruse, Treasurer; Mr I Beavan; Mrs H B Dransart; Mr C Hunt; Mr J Souter; Mr G Steele; Mrs K W Stewart; Mr R A Watt.

Excursions were organized to Aberdeen harbour, Tonley House and Old Tonley, the excavations at Spynie Palace, and at Castle of Wardhouse.

The Heritage

The main concern for the Heritage Working Group of the Society has continued to be the threat posed to the archaeological heritage by forestry activities across Scotland. It is pleasing to note, however, that liaison between the forestry bodies and the archaeological institutions has been both improving and increasing. In April the Society was represented at a day meeting organized by the Forestry Commission. This was an exploratory and introductory day; since then the Forestry Commission have appointed their own archaeologist, Mr Tim Yarnell, and they have convened a Forestry/Archaeology Liaison Committee which will meet annually to act as a watchdog over the consultative procedures. The Society is represented on this committee by the Secretary.

The Society has also been long concerned at the lack of archaeological posts within some of the Regional Councils of Scotland, and it is pleasing to be able to report that three more Regions (Dumfries and Galloway, Borders, and Fife) have now appointed archaeologists. This leaves only Lothian and Tayside Regions and the Western Isles with no archaeologists in post.

In the past year two nationwide bodies have been set up to look at the situation regarding funding and research in archaeology. The first, the Forum for Co-ordination in the Funding of Archaeology, involves only the major funding bodies, and the Society is not represented on this (though a joint meeting on the work of the Forum has been organized for the 1989–90 session). The second, the British Archaeological Research Forum, is more widely based and the Society is represented on this by the Secretary. Meanwhile, the Society continues to be represented on a number of other bodies, and great thanks are owed to all of the representatives who attend meetings and report back to Council.

The Society continues to be alerted to a variety of heritage issues across Scotland and, whilst it is not possible to take action in all cases, the information is passed on to the relevant bodies. In cases of national interest the Society does try to follow up the concerns of the Fellows, and in the past year it has been represented at the Public Inquiry over the Melrose by-pass, and on the working party looking at the management of Traprain Law. In addition, the Society is asked to comment on a range of consultation papers; documents received in the past year have included various Regional Structure Plans, the papers for the National Parks Debate, and an examination of the Powers of Disposal from Museums and Art Galleries.

Research

The Society continues to support a range of projects with grants from the Research Fund: Ulva Cave, Mull (J C Bonsall); Scalasaig Bay and Machrins 3, Colonsay (S Mithen); Ellary Cave, Argyll (C Smith); Eilean Olabhat, North Uist (I Armit); Newstead, Borders (R Jones); Roman Coarse Pottery (V Swan); Whithorn Priory, Wigton (P Hill); Glenlochar, Lanarkshire (T Ward); Scottish Graveyards (B Willsher).

In addition, a Young Fellow's Bursary was awarded to Ms Sally Foster to attend the 24th International Congress on Medieval Studies at Kalamazoo in Michigan where she presented a paper entitled 'The spatial and social context of craft specialisation in the Atlantic Province of Scotland from the time of the brochs to the arrival of the Norse'.

There were three entries for the biennial Chalmers-Jervise Prize but it was the decision of the Judges that no prize be awarded.

A brief information sheet providing full details on all of the grants, prizes and awards offered by the Society has been produced and is to be widely circulated in the hope that, while the awards offered by the Society might become further known, the administration of these awards will be eased.

Publications

Volume 117 of the *Proceedings* was published in May 1989, and great thanks are due to the Editor (Mr Ian Shepherd) and to the two Assistant Editors (Mrs Fionna Ashmore and Mr George Dagleish) for the work that they have undertaken to ensure that the consistently high standards of both presentation and content have been maintained. Volume 118 of the *Proceedings* was published in October 1989, and adds another well balanced volume of papers to the series. Selecting and editing papers for the *Proceedings* is no easy task, and we must congratulate the Editor for moving production back towards the standard production dates.

In August a further volume in the *Monograph Series* was published: *Three Scottish Carmelite Friaries, excavations at Aberdeen, Linlithgow and Perth, 1980–1983*. This brings the total of the volumes in the *Monograph Series* to six, and the Editors of the *Series* (Dr Ian Ralston, Dr Hiliary Murray and Mrs Alexandra Shepherd) must be thanked for the considerable amount of work that they put in to prepare the volumes for publication. It is with regret that the Society has received the resignation of Dr Ralston from the panel of *Monograph* editors, he played an important role in the setting up of the *Series*. Dr Murray, too, has resigned as an editor, and so we must give thanks to both for all of the work that they have put in to ensure the success of the *Series*. For the time being, the *Series* will continue under the sole editor-ship of Mrs Shepherd. The Society has also received the resignation in the past year of Mr William Meldrum who has helped with the administration and sales of the *Monograph* volumes. Mr Meldrum must be thanked for his work, and he has been replaced by Mr John Sibbald who started work as the *Monograph Series* Administrator in August.

An innovation in this session was the introduction of the Newsletter, designed to keep Fellows up to date with the affairs and concerns of the Society. The first Newsletter was sent out in September 1989 and it is hoped that this will enable the Officers to keep in touch with the Fellows and also that it will be of especial interest to those Fellows who live further afield and cannot thus attend regular meetings.

Administration

The Society continues to grow, and this growth, coupled with the increasing concerns in which it is involved, provide much work for the staff, which is reflected in their increasing hours of work. The computerization of the office has assisted greatly with the increased workload, and the Society owes considerable thanks to Mr Stuart Campbell who has put much effort into the programming and smooth running of the computer. The records of the Fellowship are now on computer and the transactions involving both the Fellows and the exchange libraries have been greatly eased. Mr Campbell is continuing to provide much help to the Society, both maintaining our existing programmes and updating them, for as we become more familiar with the computer there are many small modifications that will make the administration yet easier.

Throughout the year a number of sub-committees have met to start a wide-ranging policy review of all aspects of the Society's activities.

As always, the Society is indebted to those Fellows who have given of their time so generously in the past year to help in the smooth running of our affairs. Mr G H G Tilling has continued to check the postcodes of new Fellows, and the following Fellows have kindly made themselves available to spend whole mornings filling envelopes with the increasing amounts of materials that go out in the general mailings: Mr R Callander; Miss M E Doull; Lady Elliot; Mr H G Ford; Miss M F Froude; Mrs A Gray; Mrs S Grossmith; Mr K Hay; Miss M R Hilton; Mrs B J Murray; Mrs A Macaulay; Mr and Mrs R W Munro; Mr J P Shepherd; Miss J Sym; and Mrs M N Weston. The Society relies on the goodwill of many people, and to them all thanks are owed.

Treasurer's Report

The Treasurer read the following *Treasurer's Report*:

The financial report for 1987–88 ended with the conclusion that the Society was experiencing a period of financial and administrative change and that it was difficult to predict tresorial trends. This has indeed proved to be the case and will continue to be so. The modest surplus for the year 1987–88 has risen this year to a sum of £4232; this is in part due to the effects of tight budgetry controls that have been

introduced, but owes more to the sustained level of New Fellows and to the current high interest rates which have given an added boost to the Society's funds. This year's unpredictably large surplus is, perhaps, misleading, as the long Fellowship roll and the widening range of the Society's activities are placing an increasing burden on the Society's part-time staff, which, if sustained, will necessitate a considerable rise in our wages bill. This and other issues, however, will be considered as a part of the policy review programme, which will doubtless bring in its wake considerable financial implications.

The President stressed the debt owed to the staff for the smooth running of the Society; in particular to the Editor and his assistants for their achievement in the production of the *Proceedings* and to the Editors of the *Monograph Series*.

There were no questions on the Reports.

The Secretary's and Treasurer's *Annual Reports* were adopted on the motion of Mr R J Mercer, seconded by Dr D V Clarke.

THE BALLOT

The ballot for four new Councillors resulted in the election of the following Fellows: Dr Iain Brown; Dr Ian Morrison; Dr Carol Swanson; Ms Naomi Tarrant.

Council for 1989–90 comprises:

<i>President</i>	David J Breeze, BA, PhD, FSA
<i>Vice-Presidents</i>	David V Clarke, BA, PhD, FSA Roger J Mercer, MA, FSA Athol L Murray, MA, PhD, LLB, FRHistS
<i>Councillors</i>	Gordon J Barclay, MA, FSA, MIFA Miss Jill Harden, BSc, MIFA Ian Keillar, AH-WC, CEng, MIEE Miss Rosalind K Marshall, MA, DipEd, PhD, FRSL Mrs Barbara E Crawford, MA, PhD David F Devereux, MA, MIFA Philip E Holdsworth, FSA, MIFA Robin Noble, MA Iain G Brown, MA, PhD, FSA Ian Morrison, MA, PhD Mrs Carol Swanson, MA, MSc, PhD, MRTPI Ms Naomi E A Tarrant, BA, AMA
<i>Secretary</i>	Miss Caroline R Wickham-Jones, MA, MIFA
<i>Treasurer</i>	Jack B Stevenson, BA, FSA, MIFA
<i>Ex-Officio</i>	Ian A G Shepherd, MA, FSA, MIFA (Editor) Andrew D Foxon, MA (Convener of the Research Committee) Martin T Williams, BE (Convener of the Finance and Administration Committee) Ms Judith A Stones, MA (Chair of North-east Section) Ronald D Cramond, MA, MBIM (Representative of the Trustees of the National Museums of Scotland)
<i>Assessors</i>	Robert G W Anderson, BSc, MA, DPhil, FRSC (Director of the National Museums of Scotland) Miss Dale Idiens, BA (Keeper of History and Applied Arts, National Museums of Scotland) James Hogarth, MA (Representative of the Friends of the National Museums of Scotland).

THE ROLL

The record of the deaths of the following Fellows, intimated during the year 1988–89 was not read at the meeting:

Edward Calvert Armstrong, MBE, 2 Charlotte Street, Langholm, Dumfriesshire	<i>Elected</i> 1984
Miss Marinell Ash, BA, MA, PhD, 42 Woodburn Terrace, Edinburgh	1970

George Donald Banks, 12 Coltbridge Terrace, Edinburgh	1946
Miss G C G Bonthrone, Smiddy Cottage, Schoolhill, Ceres, Cupar, Fife	1952
Mrs Ruth M Cammock, MD, ARIBA, Tigh-na-Coille, Ardfern, Lochgilphead, Argyll	1971
The Rev Colin Campbell, Barclay Manse, Old Kilpatrick, Glasgow	1954
Ronald G Clouston, LRCPE, LRCSE, Seabank, Drummore, Stranraer, Wigtownshire	1922
James C Corson, Mossrig, Lilliesleaf, Melrose, Roxburghshire	1954
John Aikman Crawford, BA, CA, ACWA, Boswall House, Boswall Road, Edinburgh	1964
G Edwin Davidson, 16 Swan Court, Eyemouth, Berwickshire	1979
Captain T S Davidson, Culblean, 1 Easter Livilands, Stirling	1962
Iain Hamish Padraig Doherty, MB, ChB, MRCGP, Primrose House, Dalrymple Loan, Musselburgh, Midlothian	1972
Sir Arthur Francis Augustus Boswell Elliott of Stobs, Bart, MA, Redheugh, Newcastleton, Roxburghshire	1985
Andrew Simon Fraser, 120 Ashley Road, Hopkins, Minnesota 55343, USA	1985
Mrs Helen Penny Fraser, 30 Barclay Road, Inverurie, Aberdeenshire	1986
Richard M D Grange, 22B Beacon Way, Banstead, Surrey	1948
Ms Sonia Jane Hackett, BArch, RIBA, 24 Gardner's Crescent, Edinburgh	1981
Thomas Hamilton, 2 Montgomerie Drive, Fairlie, Largs, Ayrshire	1960
Ms Jennifer Hay, 212 Springfield Road, Aberdeen	1985
Alexander Hubert Arthur Hogg, CBE, MA, DLitt, FSA, Brynfield, Waun Fawr, Aberystwyth, Dyfed	1941
Godfrey William Iredell, LL.M, PhD, DPA, Woodlands, Braithwaite, Keswick, Cumbria	1945
Edward A Meldrum, ARIBA, Clachan, Dunlichity, Farr, Inverness-shire	1956
Wing Commander Marcus K Milne, 34 Hammersmith Road, Aberdeen	1947
Andrew Mushet, MA, Penpont Schoolhouse, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire	1969
Eoin Macpherson, 7 Glen Grove, Glen Road, Newtonmore, Inverness-shire	1970
John Macpherson Pinkerton, QC, BA, LLB, Arthur Lodge, 60 Dalkeith Road, Edinburgh	1977
John Freeland Scott, 8 Marchbank Gardens, Balerno, Midlothian	1977
George Smith, Maulesbank, Maule Street, Arbroath, Angus	1979
Miss V H C Stirling, CBE, BA, Gargunnoch, Stirling	1959
William Oswald Gibson Taylor, MB, ChB, DOMS, FRCPPG, 16 Ronaldshaw Park, Ayr	1974
Thomas Davidson Thomson, CMG, OBE, MA, LLB, The Hill, Coldingham, Eyemouth, Berwickshire	1967
William Mark Turnbull, DipTP, MRTPI, 18 Easterfield Court, Livingston Village, Livingston, West Lothian	1981
Archibald White Maconochie Whiteley, MBE, MA, JP, Beach Lodge, Monymusk, Inverurie, Aberdeenshire	1977
G R Winram, 3A Mackie Place, Aberdeen	1977

Communication

Ms Naomi Tarrant, BA, AMA, addressed the meeting on 'A Stuart Marriage Commemorated: Embroidered Hangings of 1719'. There was also an opportunity for Fellows to view the hangings.

A reception with music was held after the meeting, in the Bird Hall of the Royal Museum.