

Lecture Summaries

Early medieval Carlisle: the development of an Anglo-Scottish town to the late 13th century

Mike McCarthy

Cumbria has many close associations with lowland Scotland. For considerable periods it was part of the Scottish king's patrimony, but it was seized by William II (Rufus) when he invaded in 1092. Having taken control of Cumbria, the kings of England were not likely to part with it, and the Scots' desire to recover it has played a not inconsiderable role in Carlisle's subsequent history. Other links include pastoralism, a dispersed settlement pattern, a system of lordship based upon the shire, the social hierarchy including drengs, thanes and bondmen, and the Brittonic language, spoken until the 11th century. It was a Scottish king, David I, following his mentor Henry I, who laid the foundations for the subsequent development of Carlisle.

Carlisle began life as *Luguvalium*, a name that commemorates a major Celtic deity and perhaps one that may imply an important pre-Roman interest in the area. It came to acquire the biggest concentration of people, when considered with Stanwix, in north-western Roman Britain. In Roman times it was not only a major military centre, but it was also the administrative and judicial focus for the area. Its heyday probably came in the second and third centuries AD, and it is likely that it was during this period that it became the *Civitas Carvetiorum*. There are indications that the settlement began to fragment in the late Roman period with roads and many properties becoming derelict, although there are hints in places that occupation continued into the fifth century.

Documentary sources, notably references to the bloody battle of Arthuret in 573, indicate the continuing importance of the area around the Solway Firth in the post-Roman period, but archaeological evidence from Carlisle is sparse. Anglian settlement, principally the nunnery founded by the Queen of Northumbria assisted by St Cuthbert, is, however, documented by Bede and in an Anonymous Life of St Cuthbert. Excavations have located some structural features, including dendrochronologically dated timber-lined pits, traces of buildings, and the use of some Roman roads, alongside which finds of the Anglian period are distributed. They include many Northumbrian coins (stycas) as well as cross fragments, glass, metalwork and other objects, the distribution of which attests settlement along the road to the south of the former Roman fort and towards The Lanes on the eastern side of Carlisle.

Archaeological evidence, obtained largely but not entirely from the Cathedral, demonstrates the occupation of Carlisle in the Anglo-Scandinavian period. There are indications that the settlement was relatively extensive and may have included as many as four churches, although the evidence is variable in quality and reliability. Nevertheless, the evidence is good enough to refute John of Worcester's claim that Carlisle lay deserted for 200 years before the arrival of the Normans in 1092. Indeed, a consideration of the documentary evidence (Gospatric's writ), in tandem with that of the archaeology, suggests that a relatively complex settlement with many of

the attributes of urban status may have been emerging in the 10th and 11th centuries. This is of considerable interest because for much of this period Carlisle was under Scottish rule, and further archaeological evidence from the Cathedral and Castle (the latter is assumed to have been Dolfin's place of residence) could shed interesting light on the nature and expectations of the Anglo-Scottish nobility at this time.

In many respects the displacement of Dolfin (son of Gospatric, Earl of Northumberland and Malcolm III's representative) and the arrival of the Normans marked a watershed in Carlisle's growth. Under David I it acquired a mint, a priory, a see, a stone castle and urban defences, as well as a social élite composed of (mostly French) foreigners, as well as others drawn from the Midlands. In an economic sense the development was gradual. During the 10th to the early 12th centuries it can be argued that Carlisle was, in most practical senses of the word, a town. The legal definition, accompanied by specific privileges, followed later, as a step in a long process.

From the mid-12th century onwards, however, the documentary sources seem to imply that, notwithstanding the importance of trade with the Scottish borders, Carlisle looked increasingly to England. In 1237 the Border was finally formalized at the Treaty of York.

Carlisle is an unusual town in that it has always looked in two directions. The documentary and archaeological sources available to us for the period between the 10th and 13th centuries show that it was neither truly Scottish, nor was it truly Anglo-Saxon. Rather it seems to combine elements and influences from several areas. This emphasizes the point that the region around the head of the Solway Firth, including Carlisle, is something of a cultural crossroads.

Adomnán, Iona and the cult of the Saints

Thomas Owen Clancy

Lives of Irish saints, while they tell us much about the image of the holy man, reveal little about the development of the cult of saints, few choosing to recount tales of miracles worked by saints after their death. Patrick's hagiographers tell us a bit more, especially Tírechán, who shows Patrick distributing relics both of continental martyrs and of his own as marks of authority. Adomnán is exceptional among Irish hagiographers in focusing carefully on the posthumous efficacy of his patron. There are parallels in this with contemporary Northumbrian saints' cults.

Various documents from seventh-century Iona allow us into an evolving thought-world concerning the saints and their continuing patronage after death. Four poems from that period show a development of the idea of *snádud* ('protection'), granted to the poet in heaven, into a conviction of the saint's continuing protection on earth as well.

Adomnán's own works are particularly informative in this regard. In three texts, one can see his interest in the power and patronage of saints worked out. In *De Locis Sanctis*, especially in its account of Constantinople, he gives us glimpses of his interest in relics, rituals and holy places. His twin accounts of the power of St George, effected through an icon of the saint, to bless his benefactors and curse his detractors are particularly instructive.

In the *Vita Columbae* he separates from the main text two sets of posthumous miracles. Those in Book Two describe the practical methods by which the saint's power was invoked to end a drought and to change winds. These display Adomnán's application of foreign literature (Gregory the Great) and his knowledge of Columba's past miracles to his present-day situation. In addition he notes Columba's protection of Adomnán himself from the plague. Those miracles recounted in a separate preface deal with his power to protect both kings (Oswald) and criminals.

In all these he sets out a number of ways by which the saint may be invoked. His purpose in delineating these miracles may have been to convince an audience with such interests of Columba's sanctity, for instance a Northumbrian readership, to help focus the Columban *familia* on the personal patronage of their saint, and/or to help reinforce the authority of the Law of the Innocents, enacted by Adomnán in 697. The earlier strata of the text of that Law show Adomnán using saints as guarantors of the Law alongside earthly kings and churchmen. A slightly later stratum suggests, alongside sculptural and poetic evidence, that Iona had an interest in the patronage of the Virgin Mary as well.

These texts suggest that Adomnán had no small part to play in developing the thought-world of the succeeding century, which would see the introduction of relic-circuits and the greater use of saints as enforcers of law.

The Lairg Project: the prehistory of a Highland landscape

Roderick McCullagh

In 1988, Historic Scotland (then Historic Buildings and Monuments: HBM) initiated a programme of survey and assessment of prehistoric settlements and field systems located immediately south of Lairg in Sutherland. The project was aimed to inform HBM on the line of least damage through the monuments for a road-improvement scheme on the narrow A836, the main road to the growing west coast fishing ports. The lecture concentrated on the science-based techniques employed and the results obtained by the project.

The advice document was based on the detailed topographical survey of a 3.5 km by 0.3 km corridor of land defined by the operational limits of the road engineers. The survey employed mapping techniques developed on various projects in the preceding decade that allow a highly detailed but relatively objective record of the land-forms to be assembled and the identified monuments to be graded in terms of their archaeological potential. In the report, this classification was expressed as a predictive map of archaeological significance with the recommendation that there was virtually nowhere in the corridor that could sustain the construction of the road without substantial loss of archaeological information.

In a follow-up operation in 1989, over 200 test pits were dug to establish two further criteria for site classification: the distribution of the monuments through time and the variation in soil conditions within the transect. With over 700 monuments mapped, including 54 possible round-houses, the final selection of the road line would require careful targeting of any mitigating response.

In 1990 and 1991, representative examples of most of the surveyed monument types were excavated. A total of 11 sites were fully excavated and a further nine were extensively sampled. At the same time two postgraduate studentships were established to research the palynological and pedological evidence for the human impact upon the landscape.

A detailed pollen record has complemented the archaeological record (both supplemented by 153 radiocarbon dates) and altogether a series of protracted phases of settlement, interspersed with phases of woodland recovery, has been identified. With evidence of tillage dated to the late third millennium, a discontinuous sequence of episodic land-use and settlement was established. Excavation of a cluster of well preserved second millennium BC round-houses revealed superimposed episodes of construction and tillage. Two sites represented substantial round-houses, which portray many of the characteristics hitherto associated with much later dwellings. The

chronological range of monuments exemplified by excavation includes a series of early second millennium BC cremation burials associated with Beaker and Food Vessel ceramics, two Bronze Age burnt mounds, an Iron Age defended site, a phase of abandonment which saw the overgrowth of narrow-rig by peat late in the first millennium AD and finally a turf long-house and out-buildings dating to the late 18th century.

Much of the investigation and analysis has focused on characterizing and measuring the extent of land-use through time. This has led to attempts to define the methods of soil management, crop husbandry, and the extent of the concomitant erosion through time. As the analysis progresses, it is clear that the practice of prehistoric agriculture was sophisticated and the causes of land abandonment were complex. The significance of such practices and processes, both in the formation of the landscape and in reconstructions of past societies, cannot be underestimated.

Cannibals and Carnivores: Pontnewydd Cave and the earliest Palaeolithic of Wales

S H R Aldhouse-Green

The site of Pontnewydd Cave was occupied over 200,000 years ago by hominids who were almost certainly Early Neanderthals. The preservation of artefacts, fauna and the remains of the hominids themselves is due to their emplacement within the cave by debris flows and the consequential protection of the deposits from destruction by glaciation.

At least four, and perhaps as many as seven, hominids have been recognized so far. The remains themselves are very fragmentary, in the manner of the other faunal material from the site, but all come spread over a localized area, some 7 m in linear dimension, located at some depth in the Main Cave.

Hominid finds of this antiquity are so rare that it would strain credulity to regard them as being other than a penecontemporaneous assemblage. Indeed, it would seem likely that they represent an original deposit subsequently dispersed by debris flow. It is not now possible to determine whether that deposit may have represented a single act or was formed by successive deposition. The interstratified fauna largely represents a bear den assemblage (63% of all identifications being bear) which must be of intra-cave origin. Accordingly it would seem inescapable that the original deposit likewise derives from within the cave.

The finds are reminiscent of a yet older assemblage of no fewer than 24 fragmentary hominids from the cave of Atapuerca in Spain, interpreted by the excavators as being a deposit of anthropogenic or catastrophic origin. In the case of the Pontnewydd finds, the incompleteness and fragmentation of the fossils probably arise substantially from the debris flow action. The hominid finds themselves display no surviving evidence of carnivore damage or humanly made cut-marks. None the less the degree of natural fragmentation is such that neither carnivore predation, deliberate defleshing nor, even, cannibalism can be excluded as pre-depositional processes. If the latter, 'survival cannibalism' at a time of starvation would seem the most plausible explanation and would harmonize with potential, albeit contested, pathological evidence for periods of environmental stress affecting Neanderthals.

Deliberate burials are not certainly known older than about the last 50,000 years – and indeed doubt has recently been cast on the formal nature of many Neanderthal burials. Casual disposal of corpses in convenient caves seems an equally plausible interpretation both at Atapuerca and Pontnewydd. It is likely that future excavation, combined with taphonomic study of the fauna, may further enhance our understanding of this remarkable discovery.

Tea and Taste: Glasgow tea rooms 1875–1975

Perilla Kinchin

Glasgow invented tea rooms – the first was opened by the tea dealer Stuart Cranston in 1875. They were remarkable both for their distinctive part in city life, and for their connection with progressive design: Miss Cranston, doyenne of the tea rooms, was Charles Rennie Mackintosh's best patron.

The tea rooms appeared as a characteristically entrepreneurial response to the needs of a busy mercantile society under strong pressure from the Temperance movement. They catered in the first place for men's 'coffee habit' and lunch, offering fast service, good cheap food, and comfortable surroundings. Middle-class women out in town also found them invaluable. Safely segregated areas within the tea rooms meant that both sexes could use them without social discomfort.

Tea rooms increased in popularity with Glasgow's first International Exhibition of 1888. By the second in 1901 the city was 'a very Tokio for tea rooms', and the peculiarly 'artistic' character of their decor, derived from domestic taste of the period, was firmly established.

Miss Cranston was identified as the originator of the essential Glasgow tea room. She began her separate business in 1878, three years after her brother. A woman of strong will and eccentric dress, Kate Cranston was not afraid to flout convention. But respect for her business capacities was generally extended to her tastes, and this made her a powerful champion of Glasgow's avant-garde designers.

Her first commission to the young George Walton in 1888 launched his decorating company. When she built her prestigious Buchanan Street rooms in 1896, the new-art elegance of the interiors was enthusiastically received. Walton's innovative, sophisticated work was chiefly responsible, but Mackintosh contributed striking mural decorations. At Argyle Street in 1898-9 Walton's light touch confirmed the essentially feminine style of tea room decor. Here Mackintosh designed the furniture, including the first of his famous high-backed chairs – visually stunning, but ill constructed for heavy use.

The Willow tea rooms of 1903, which included the sumptuously elegant Room de Luxe, were all Mackintosh's work. In these and subsequent jobs Mackintosh served well Miss Cranston's instinct for staying ahead of the competition. People loved the chance to experience a complete Glasgow Style interior without having to live with it. There were numerous other 'artistic' tea rooms at this period, though none commissioned Mackintosh.

With increasing provision for shopping and leisure in the Edwardian years, tea rooms took a firm hold on daily life. After the First World War, Glasgow's industrial economy collapsed but the leisure industries flourished. The new dance halls and super cinemas of the 1920s all had tea rooms. Great family bakery and tea room businesses flourished during the Depression and built lavishly, applying the glamour of art deco. In the early 1930s new tea rooms in country-style like 'Wendy's' opened, offering comforting homeliness at a disturbing time.

Tea rooms were busy during the Second World War when Glasgow's heavy industries found new life, but succumbed after it to harsh economic realities and profound changes in social habits. With affluence in the 1950s came a desire to shake off the past. New restaurants offered 'international cuisine' and 'ultra-modern' ambience. From the 1960s, fast-food chains further undermined the tea rooms. 1975 marked the end of the traditional tea rooms but also the turning point of Glasgow's self-destruction. Mackintosh has become the city's 'house-style', and new design-conscious café-bars flourish.

Seventy-five Years on: the Treasure of Traprain and its place in the study of late Roman silver

Catherine Johns

The Treasure of Traprain Law was found in 1919 and remains probably the single most important find of Roman material from Scotland and one of the most significant treasures of late Antique silverware from inside or outside the Roman Empire.

The catalogue of the Treasure by Alexander Curle in 1923 is an exemplary publication in which the whole inventory is described in detail, superbly illustrated, and discussed with reference to other silver hoards of the period, the late fourth and early fifth centuries AD. The great change which has taken place since 1919 is that there is now far more comparable material from within the Roman Empire, and Traprain, though still a very exceptional find, can be seen in a fuller context. In Britain, the hoards from Mildenhall, Canterbury, Water Newton, Thetford and Hoxne all include parallels for items in the Traprain Treasure, as do the Ténès, Desana, Kaiseraugst and Sevso treasures from elsewhere in the Empire. By comparison, Curle could refer only to the Esquiline and Carthage treasures, to the *Hacksilber* hoard from Coleraine, and to a handful of British finds such as the Corbridge silver found in the 18th century.

The many close parallels between the fragmentary silver table-vessels in the Traprain hoard and the complete ones from Mildenhall, Kaiseraugst and the Sevso treasure make the point that the objects in the Traprain assemblage belong to the standard class of high-quality silver tableware which was used throughout the Roman Empire. Curle was able to suggest very plausibly that the silver had been looted from continental Roman sources by Pictish raiders, but we now know that silver of this quality was in use in *Britannia* in the fourth century, and the neighbouring Roman province may well have been the source of the objects.

The Treasure remains the classic example of a *Hacksilber* hoard, one in which the individual silver vessels and utensils have deliberately been cut and broken to reduce them to scrap silver or bullion. It does not necessarily follow that the owners of the Traprain silver had acquired it as loot: it may have been legitimate payment for some service or commodity from within the Empire to persons or communities outside; all we can be certain of is that the owners of the Treasure had no use for silver vessels on the dining-table.

In the 75 years which have passed since the Traprain Treasure was excavated much has been learned about the late Antique silver plate, but there are still many unanswered questions: in particular, *Hacksilber* remains difficult to interpret. The important thing is that this major find was well recorded, studied and published, and continues to be available for research and comparison with new finds. It will thus continue to contribute towards our understanding of the world of late Antiquity within and beyond the frontiers of the Empire.

A petrographic study of the Neolithic pottery from the site of Pool, Sanday, in the Orkney Islands

Ann MacSween

Summary of a paper presented at The World Ceramics Congress, held in Florence in June 1994, for which the author received a Young Fellow's Bursary from the Society.

The paper presented the results of the analysis of the assemblage of Neolithic Grooved Ware from the settlement site of Pool on Sanday in the Orkney Islands. The site, a settlement mound eroding into the sea, was partly excavated by Dr John Hunter of Bradford University between 1983 and 1988 on behalf of the Scottish Development Department. The mound is composed largely of tip-like deposits which constitute the outcast residues of hearths and contain pottery, stone artefacts and ecofactual material in a finely layered stratigraphy. Two main periods of occupation were identified, the earlier being Neolithic (4000–2000 BC) and the later being Iron Age (AD 400–800).

The Neolithic pottery assemblage from Pool comprises 10,000 sherds, representing a maximum of 1900 vessels. Three phases of Neolithic activity were identified. The earliest occupation horizons were uncovered only in a small area of the trench, and 275 sherds were recovered, including the only examples of round-based 'Unstan' bowls in the assemblage.

The second-phase deposits produced 61% of the total assemblage. There are no examples of round-based bowls from this phase. 'Baggy' vessels with angled sides narrowing to a tiny base are common, but the assemblage is dominated by vessels with flat bases and angled walls. Decoration, which was by incision into the vessel walls, includes dots, chevrons and wavy lines.

The 3500 sherds from Phase 3 are generally thinner-walled, the commonest vessel type being a bucket-shaped vessel with straight or slightly angled walls; the exterior surfaces are often slipped. The baggy vessels of Phase 2 are no longer evident. Although there is some incised decoration, more deeply cut than the incisions on the Phase 2 pottery, applied decoration including ladder, lattice, trellis and fish-scale motifs is dominant; scalloped and notched rims appear for the first time.

Certain differences in fabric were obvious from examination of the three groups of pottery. Most of the Phase 1 pottery is untempered, but some shell-tempering (evidenced by voids) and rock-tempering were noted. Nearly all the Phase 2 vessels were made from a fine clay and were shell-tempered. The shell would have acted as an inert filler, as all the pottery was low-fired. In Phase 3 there appears to have been a decrease in the use of finer clays, with a corresponding increase in the use of rougher clays and rock-tempering.

Even with this visual difference, elemental analysis, by X-ray Fluorescence analysis and Inductively Coupled Plasma Spectrometry, failed to distinguish the fabric groups. In some cases, even where there was visible rock temper, the elemental analysis for a tempered and an untempered sherd was similar. The hypothesis was that the rock-tempered pottery was tempered with siltstones and sandstones: in effect a 'solidified' form of the clay itself. It became apparent that the analytical techniques being used were too sensitive for the material being analysed. Analysis of a number of clay samples from the same location indicated considerable variation in the composition of the clay beds.

Thin-section analysis carried out on samples of pottery and a range of clays from the area proved more useful than elemental analysis in advancing our understanding of changes in the fabric sequence for the Neolithic occupation of the site. A clay survey was carried out in the

vicinity of the site and samples were taken for comparison with the pottery. These were fired on return to the laboratory and a range of clays suitable for the manufacture of pottery was identified. The clay survey was useful as it led to a better understanding of the range of clays which may have been available to the potters, and it also provided a 'standard' against which to match the sherds and thin sections in deciding which of them were tempered and which were made from untempered clay.

It was possible to determine, from the rock fragments present, that the pottery could have been produced on or near the site. The untempered sherds and clay samples were found to contain quartz (mainly monocrystalline), iron-rich 'opaques', feldspars (plagioclase, orthoclase and microcline) and, in most cases, mica. The main component was quartz, the majority of samples containing a mixture of rounded and angular grains. Where rock-tempering had been used, the thin-section analysis confirmed the identification of the temper as sedimentary rocks, either siltstone, sandstone or mudstone. In some cases the temper appeared to be in the form of mixed gravel, while in other cases it is more likely that one piece of rock was crushed and added. The use of shell or calcitic material was indicated by voids.

In addition to the identification of the minerals, point-counting and grain-size analyses were undertaken. Point-counting added little that could not be determined by eye, the cluster analysis producing a 'tempered' and an 'untempered' group. Twenty-five pottery samples (six from Phase 2 and 19 from Phase 3) and nine samples from the surrounding area were then chosen for grain-size analysis. Fifty grains were measured in each section and the frequency of each 'class' (increments of 0.023 mm) was recorded. For each sample of 50 quartz grains, a cumulative frequency graph was produced and the graphs were compared statistically using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test which tests dissimilarity at the point of maximum difference between the cumulative frequencies. The clays were found to divide into two groups corresponding to secondary or boulder clays, and primary clays from the cliff section. Primary clays were used in both Phases 2 and 3, but the use of the boulder clay was only evident in the samples from Phase 3.

Prior to detailed analysis of the stratigraphy of the pottery from Pool, the hypothesis was that the two types of pottery (incised and applied-decorated) were functional aspects of one assemblage, but the clear chronological difference, coupled with the striking difference in pottery technology between Phases 2 and 3, indicated that they are distinct assemblages. As well as a shift from shell tempering to rock tempering in Phase 3, a preference for boulder clays rather than primary clays was also noted. The ceramic changes from Phase 2 to Phase 3 are matched by a change in the nature of the tips identified in the mound, indicating a hiatus in settlement, although the site's dating is not precise enough to indicate its length. A period of several decades, which would be long enough for the adoption of new potting techniques, would not be detected by radiocarbon dating.

Although Grooved Ware assemblages with incised and applied decoration have been identified on other sites in the Orkney Islands, Pool is the only site at which the two are clearly distinct assemblages, rather than *different elements of one assemblage*. At Pool, the incised-decorated pottery of Phase 2 is closer to the round-based, Unstan bowl assemblage of Phase 1 (in terms of fabric and method of decoration) than to the applied-decorated Grooved Ware of Phase 3; this may represent a development of pottery manufacture on the site, whereas the combination of changes in the fabric, method of decoration and morphology of the Phase 3 assemblage suggests radical change, perhaps a temporal break followed by the resettlement of the site by a different community.

Meetings of the Society 1993–4

Held in the Lecture Theatre of the Royal Museum of Scotland.

Monday 13 December 1993

The following communication was read:

‘The Cluniac Monastery of Paisley: an initial investigation’, by John Malden, FMA FSA Scot.

Monday 10 January 1994

The following communication was read:

‘The Architecture of the Scots Renaissance’, by Aonghus MacKechnie, MA FSA Scot.

Monday 14 February 1994

The following communication was read:

‘Early medieval Carlisle: the development of an Anglo-Scottish town to the late 13th Century’, by Mike McCarthy, BA FSA.

Monday 14 March 1994

The following communication was read:

‘Adomnán, Iona and the cult of the Saints’, by Thomas Owen Clancy, MA PhD.

Monday 11 April 1994

This Lecture being part of the Edinburgh International Science Festival, the President offered a welcome to members of the public.

The following communication was read:

‘The Lairg Project: the prehistory of a Highland landscape’, by Roderick McCullagh, BA DipArchSci FSA Scot.

Monday 9 May 1994

This Lecture was the joint lecture with the Prehistoric Society.

The following communication was read:

‘Cannibals and Carnivores: Pontnewydd Cave and the earliest Palaeolithic of Wales’, by Stephen Aldhouse-Green, BA PhD FSA.

Monday 13 June 1994

This being the Society’s Annual Public Lecture, the President offered a welcome to members of the public.

The following communication was read:

‘Tea and Taste: Glasgow tea rooms 1875–1975’, by Perilla Kinchin.

Monday 10 October 1994

The following communication was read:

‘Demon Drink and Delightful Domesticity: Temperance imagery in the 19th Century’ by Mark E P Jones, Director, National Museums of Scotland.

Monday 14 November 1994

The following communication was read:

‘Seventy-five Years on: the Treasure of Traprain and its place in the study of late Roman silver’, by Catherine Johns BA, FSA.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING

Minutes of the Anniversary Meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, held at 4.00pm, in the Lecture Theatre of the Royal Museum of Scotland, on *Wednesday 30 November 1994*, Dr Richard Fawcett, BA PhD FSA, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Vice-President, Dr Richard Fawcett, conveyed the President's apologies to the Meeting; he was unable to attend for reasons of health. Apologies had also been received from a number of Fellows. The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and approved. The Scrutineers for the ballots for office-bearers and Fellows, Mr R M Carmichael and Mr P J Ashmore, were appointed and the ballots were closed. The Director read the following:

ANNUAL REPORT

Membership

The Fellowship of the Society now stands at 2860. In the past year 211 Fellows have taken up election, or been reinstated; 32 names have been removed from the Roll due to death, and 104 through lapse of subscription or resignation. There are, at present, 22 Honorary Fellows.

Meetings

The Society has held a full programme of activities through the year. Nine lecture meetings were held between December 1993 and November 1994. In accordance with custom, the session included a Public Lecture, given by Perilla Kinchin, the highly entertaining and informative *Tea and Taste: Glasgow tea rooms 1875-1975*; the other open lecture given during the Science Festival by Mr Roderick McCullagh, *The Lairg Project: the prehistory of a Highland Landscape*, also attracted a large and enthusiastic audience.

In addition to the monthly lectures, the Rhind Lectures took place in April, when Mr Donald Archie MacDonald delivered his lectures on *Oral Narrative in Scotland*. This Rhind series broke new ground in its use of audio- and video- tapes and attracted a discriminating and distinguished audience.

The 1994 Conference – *Anglians in Southern Scotland* – held in May, was organized jointly by the Society and Patrick Ashmore, Principal Inspector of Ancient Monuments, on behalf of Historic Scotland. There was a larger-than-hoped-for audience, many of whom had been attracted from a considerable distance. Among the many eminent speakers at the conference was Dr Ian Smith who died in July 1994; although it is not intended to publish the proceedings, it is hoped to publish his contribution: 'The structure of Anglian settlements in Southern Scotland'. With the agreement of Council, the surplus from the Conference admission fees was used to subsidize the Seminar held in October 1994 on Post-Reformation gravestones.

Buchan Lectures took place in 1994, in Dundee on 10 March under the auspices of the Abertay Historical Society when Professor Peter Fowler delivered a lecture on *Abertay heritage: the global village*; on 17 March in Benbecula, when Professor Chris Morris delivered a lecture on *Vikings: traders, raiders, settlers?* and on 14 September in Kirkwall, Orkney, when Caroline Wickham-Jones delivered a lecture *After the Ice: Orkney's first settlers*.

The Seminar on *Post-Reformation Gravestones*, was held in October, in association with the National Committee on Carved Stones, in the Glasite Meeting House. Our thanks are due to our retiring Vice-President, Dr Richard Fawcett, Principal Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Historic Scotland, for his major part in the organization of this.

In October, in lieu of the Recent Acquisitions meeting, Fellows were given a detailed presentation on the new Museum of Scotland by Professor Gordon Benson of Benson + Forsyth, Architects, and a presentation on the new exhibitions and a demonstration of MOSAICS by Dr David Clarke and other members of the Museum of Scotland Project team.

In June two thoroughly enjoyable Excursions were held for Fellows, the first on 4 June to Roman sites north of the Antonine Wall, when Dr David Breeze, Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments for Historic

Scotland, conducted a full complement of appreciative Fellows to Ardoch fort and associated camps, Kaimes Castle and the Gask Ridge. On 18 June, unfortunately, rough weather prevented the boats of our second excursion leaving Anstruther for the visit to the Isle of May. The fall-back visit to St Monans Saltworks, interpretation centre, and Castle, and to Kellie Castle was none the less much appreciated; the Society is most grateful to Peter Yeoman, the Fife Regional Archaeologist (who also lectured to the Society in Edinburgh and Aberdeen on the topic of the Isle of May in place of the advertised lecture in November 1993), and to Heather James, Director of the 1992 and 1993 excavations on the Isle of May, for leading us on this excursion.

The North-East Section

The Section held nine meetings with the same programme as in Edinburgh. This included Peter Yeoman's paper on the Isle of May, in place of the advertised lecture in November 1993. In addition, Gordon Maxwell spoke on *Polygamy and Serendipity in archaeology* following the Section's Annual General Meeting. Meetings were well attended and took place in the new auditorium of the Marischal Museum. Summer excursions were organized to Bennachie, Moray, Arbuthnott and to the Aberdeen Archaeological Unit. Membership of the Section stands at 273.

The Committee for 1993-4 was: Alexandra Shepherd (Chairman), Elizabeth Curtis (Vice-chairman), Neil Curtis (Secretary), John Cruse (Treasurer), Frank Donnelly, Anne Johnstone, Margaret Jubb, Paul Pillath and Graham Steele.

Research Grants

In accordance with Law 1 – '*The purpose of the Society shall be the Study of the ANTIQUITIES AND HISTORY OF SCOTLAND, more particularly by means of archaeological research.*' – the grant-aiding of research is considered one of the most important parts of the work of the Society. In 1994 support was given from the General Research Fund, which includes income from the Dorothy Marshall Bequest, to projects covering survey, excavation and post-excavation work.

The following grants were approved from the *General Research Fund* (including investment income from the *Dorothy Marshall Bequest*):

Mr Gordon Barclay, for survey work at Cleaven Dyke; Mr John C Barrett, for excavation at North Pitcarmick; Professor Richard Bradley, for excavation at Balnuaran of Clava, and for the Strathtay Field Survey; Professor Keith Branigan, for work in the Hebrides as part of the SEARCH project; Michael Cressey, survey work on the Mulreesh Earthworks, Phase 2 & 3; Drs B Anne Crone & Coralie Mills, for the Scottish Tree Ring Database; Miss Audrey Henshall and Dr J N Graham Ritchie, for work on chambered cairns in Ross & Cromarty and mainland Inverness-shire; Mrs Frances Hood for the Kintyre Survey: Gigha; Fraser Hunter, for the West Water Survey; Dominic I Ingemark for a survey of Roman glass from non-Roman sites; Paul G Johnson for geophysical survey at Forteviot; A M Jones for work as part of the Orkney Landscape Survey; Mrs J S R Kruuk, for the CSA Church Buildings Survey; Mr G MacGregor for the Buchan long barrow field walking project; Mr Andrew J Pollard for the Risga Shell Midden assessment; Dr Colin Richards for excavation at Stonehall Farm, Orkney; Miss Sarah Tarlow, for the Orkney Graveyard Project; Mr Tam S Ward for the Bastle Project; Mr Peter Yeoman for the Isle of May project.

The following grants were approved from the *Angus Graham Bequest*:

Dr Ian Armit, for publication of work at Eilean Olabhat; Mr James H Barrett, for work at Robert's Haven; Mr John E Burnett, for research on bowling in Scotland; Mrs Kay F Hartley for research on mortaria in Roman Scotland (to top up the funds available from the *Gunning Jubilee Bequest*); Mr Keith Mitchell (on behalf of Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society) towards the publication of the Fast Castle excavations; Dr Brendan J O'Connor and Mr Trevor Cowie for the preparation of illustrations of MBA dirks and rapiers; Mr Tam S Ward for work at Camps Reservoir; Mrs Betty Willsher for the Scottish Graveyard Survey.

From the *George MacDonald Bequest*:

Dr David J Woolliscroft for excavations at Garnhall.

In addition to the above, and as a special case, Professor Stephen W Brown was awarded a sum towards the cost of copying the Smellie MSS.

A *Young Fellow's Bursary* for 1994 was awarded to Dr Ann MacSween to give a paper on Neolithic Pottery from Pool, Orkney, at the Ceramics Heritage Conference, Florence.

The *Gunning Jubilee Gift* was awarded to Mrs Kay Hartley towards the cost of her visit to museums in Scotland for her researches into Scottish mortaria; the remainder of the costs are to be met from the Angus Graham Bequest.

Publications

The Proceedings: Volume 122 of the *Proceedings* was posted out to Fellows in December 1993 and *Volume 123* in November 1994.

The Editor, Mr Humphrey Welfare, must be congratulated on his tireless work in preparing articles for publication and ensuring that the *Proceedings* will appear on schedule.

Monograph Series. Sales of Monograph 8, *Altering the Earth*, have exceeded expectations. Monograph 9 – *Howe*, was published in late November; Fellows had been notified of the imminent publication of this. Volumes 1–5 of the Series were offered to Fellows at a reduced price earlier this year.

Newsletter. Two issues were produced and circulated, in February and September. These included papers on topics which had been requested by Fellows.

Govan and its Early Medieval Sculpture: the proceedings of the Govan Conference of 1992 have recently been published; the Society is grateful to Dr Anna Ritchie for her meticulous and tireless work in editing this volume.

The Work of the Society

In addition to the regular and necessary Fellowship affairs, the Society has a wider role in the heritage field and we continue to be regularly consulted on archaeological issues by a wide variety of organizations. The Society continues to be represented on The Ancient Monuments Board for Scotland; The National Trust for Scotland; The Council for British Archaeology; The Council for Scottish Archaeology; The Traprain Law Management Group; The Scottish Field School; The Scottish Wildlife and Countryside Link; Scottish Archaeological Link; The Association for the Protection of Rural Scotland; the National Committee on Carved Stones; the Mouswald Trust; the Dalrymple Trust, and the User Panel of The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. The President was invited to participate in discussions on the organization of country-wide support for learned societies at the British Academy.

As always, this aspect of the Society's work draws on a broad range of skills, and members of Council, the Committees, and the other representatives work hard to assist the Director in these matters. Inevitably the President and Treasurer play a major role in the Society's affairs; to them, the other Office Bearers, to the Conveners of the Committees, and all those others who play a part in the complex affairs of the Society, we owe particular thanks.

A working group has been active (with the assistance of the Museum of Scotland Project team) and hopes shortly to commission designs for the Society's contribution to the new Museum of Scotland: a stained glass window. This, as those who attended the Presentation on the Museum of Scotland will be aware, is to be situated in the Founder's Room.

The Society is also co-ordinating fund-raising for the conservation of Volumes 1 & 2 of the William Smellie manuscripts and letters held in the Library; we are most grateful to the National Museums of Scotland Charitable Trust for their generous grant towards the project. Professor Stephen Brown of Peterborough University, Ontario, wrote a fascinating piece in the February 1994 Newsletter highlighting the importance of this material. It is hoped once the letters are conserved to have copies made, in a suitable medium, and the originals re-bound.

The Library

Fellows will be aware from the Newsletter that they must abide by the rules for use of the Library in Queen Street. These rules and the introduction of Fellows' Library cards, obtainable from the Library, have been re-

applied or instituted in the interests of security, by the National Museums of Scotland. Fellows are reminded that a full range of services is available from the Library in Queen Street including a hard copy print-out facility for microfiche. An updated information sheet for newly elected Fellows has been prepared and copies are available on request from the office. As ever we are grateful to Mrs Dorothy Laing and her colleagues for the unstinting help they give to Fellows using the Library and its services.

Administration

There have been no changes in the Office staff since 1992; Mrs Ashmore remains as Director, Mrs June Rowan as Administrative Assistant; Mrs Maureen McLeod as Assistant Treasurer and Dr Stuart Campbell as Monograph Administrator and Computer Advisor. We would remind Fellows that all Staff work part-time and though every attempt is made to ensure 9-5 cover, this is not always possible. Fellows, who are always welcome to visit the office, are therefore advised to ring ahead; please leave messages on the answerphone.

The Office work is considerably eased by the voluntary help provided by Fellows, in particular by Mr Maurice Carmichael who has again been of enormous assistance to the Assistant Treasurer in dealing with Fellowship records and subscriptions. Thanks are due in particular to this year's band of envelope fillers: Mrs Lynne Arnot; Mr M Carmichael; Major Patrick & Mrs Mary Cave-Brown; Miss M E Doull; Mrs J Fleming; Mr H G Ford; Mrs S Grossmith; Miss M R Hilton; Mr G A Hutcheson; Mr R W & Dr Jean Munro; Mrs B J Murray; Mrs MacNeil of Barra; Mr J C Parry; Professor Mary Smallwood; Miss C Sym and Mr G H G Tilling. Thanks are also due to Mr Robin Callender for acting as Chief Scrutineer at the ballots at Anniversary Meetings for the five years from 1988 to 1993.

Finally, thanks are also due to the National Museums of Scotland and those members of the Museum staff who help with bookings and other arrangements, and especially to Mr Grant MacRae who attends meetings as projectionist.

The Treasurer read the following *Treasurer's Report*

Following on from the increased subscription levels and welcome bequests of the previous year, 1993-4 has been a year of successful financial consolidation as shown by the investment and subscription income. As predicted, the full amount of the bequest from Miss Dorothy Marshall has only become apparent this year, the final figure being £155,166, with consequent major benefit to the Society's assets. In recognition of this gift, the Society has taken the decision to implement the award of a Dorothy Marshall medal, details of which will be made available in due course. An increased expenditure on research grants and lectureships this year to a total of £15,913 is tangible proof of the Society's more secure financial base.

The surplus for the year, excluding gains and losses on investment transactions, amounted to £39,558. This is a significant increase on the previous year, and is much higher than predicted for two main reasons. First, the Deeds of Covenant claims for two fiscal years were received this year. The size of the two claims together should convince all Fellows of the very substantial benefit the Society obtains from Covenants, and will I hope encourage more Fellows to Covenant their own subscription. Secondly, it proved possible to reduce the publication costs of Volume 122 of the *Proceedings* to well below the level anticipated. Taking these factors into consideration, the surplus is a healthy one, given the Society's continuing major commitments to publication and research.

In view of the Society's increased shareholdings, particular consideration was given during the year to their future management. To facilitate continuous management and monitoring of the portfolio, responsibility was transferred in August 1994 to the Bank of Scotland Investment Services on a full discretionary basis. It is expected that the slightly increased costs of this arrangement will be offset by gains in security, capital, and income. This move away from the Society's stockbrokers was for purely financial and administrative reasons, and Michael Balfour-Melville and Torrie & Co must be thanked for valued service and guidance over the previous four years.

The format of the audit report has been changed, to comply with new regulations, and the Treasurer's report is now followed in the accounts by a formal undertaking of the Council's responsibilities as far as financial statements are concerned. As previously, copies of the full accounts including this report are

available to any Fellow on application to the Society's Office, at a cost of £1 in the UK to cover production and postage.

As hoped for, the Society's publication of the 1992 Rhind Lectures by Professor Bradley has been an outstanding success. The sale offer on the first five monographs was also well received, releasing hundreds of copies from storage and putting them on Fellows' bookshelves where they belong. As a result, the balance in the Monograph Fund should sustain the Society's costs for the immediately forthcoming volumes without further subvention from General Funds.

The Society's day-to-day running costs have once again been kept in check, and I thank all the staff, officers, and the North-East Section, particularly their Treasurer, Mr John Cruse, for their help in this. The staff have made many improvements on the administrative front while keeping costs low, for example in the provision of the attractive new Fellowship forms.

The Finance and Administration Committee Convener, Mr Humphrey Holmes, has once again guided the Tresorial team, and I am as ever indebted to the Assistant Treasurer, Mrs Maureen McLeod, helped by Mr Maurice Carmichael, for continuing to administer the Society's financial affairs so effectively.

The Editor then reported on the *Proceedings*. Volume 122 had been posted out prior to the Anniversary Meeting in 1993 and Volume 123 in the week preceding the 1994 Anniversary Meeting. His aim had been to produce the volume earlier in the year; Volume 123 had been ready in September but production problems at the printers and binders, completely outside the control of the Society, had caused delays. He welcomed comment on the *Proceedings* and reminded the Fellowship that although every effort was made to produce balanced volumes, the Society was dependent on the submission of suitable articles; he hoped that Fellows would be pleased with the balance of articles in the latest volume.

President's Address

The Vice-President then addressed the Fellows on behalf of the President. He reiterated the President's apologies, and his sadness at being unable to attend. On behalf of the President he then thanked those working for the Society in all capacities and in particular, the Treasurer, the Director, Administrative Assistant, Assistant Treasurer, Monographs Editor and the Editor.

He noted that the Library was a cause of concern for many Fellows, but the present situation was essentially an enforcement of long-established rules which unfortunately had been made necessary by the irregular behaviour of a Fellow. The Library was a national asset for which the National Museums of Scotland are the custodians; the interests of Fellows would continue to be taken into account. Following the point raised by Fellows at the 1993 Anniversary meeting, the link between the Society and Library would be commemorated by a plaque; this will be displayed in Queen Street and moved to the Library in Chambers Street in due course.

The Dorothy Marshall Bequest: the final payment of this magnificent bequest had been received and the monies will be used as she requested; the list of Research Grants published in the autumn Newsletter and announced in the Director's report identified those projects which had benefited. The Society was to honour her directly, and from General Funds, with the institution of a medal, details of which would be announced in due course.

The Robert B K Stevenson Bequest will be used for an award for a paper in the *Proceedings*; the recipients to be decided by a Committee.

Areas of interest of the Fellowship: the President considered that some Fellows might consider their own interests were not sufficiently represented; this was inevitable in a Society with some 3000 Fellows, but those who would like to encourage pursuits in a particular area were urged to write to the Society in general or directly to the Research, Programme, or Editorial Committees.

The President also thanked the Fellow who had been corresponding on Treacle wells, but unfortunately there was little evidence for such wells in Scotland.

The Vice-President then invited questions on the President's Address and the Annual Reports.

Mr Eric Nicoll expressed his concern that his application on behalf of the Pictish Art Society for a grant towards publication of 'A Pictish Panorama', made in 1994 to the Research Committee (on the understanding that excavation was no longer a prerequisite of such grants), had been unsuccessful; he said

that the Pictish Art Society and its work was well respected and had the support of a number of Fellows and eminent archaeologists, and that the lack of grant-aid had been a great disappointment. He asked for confirmation that it was appropriate to apply to the Research Committee for grant-aid. The Vice-President indicated that the Research Committee, in the first instance, examined all requests for grants and that Mr Nicoll should re-apply to the Research Committee.

Following a request from a Fellow as to whether the Society intended to commission an artist to design the Dorothy Marshall medal, or whether it was intended simply to purchase a ready-made medal, the Director and Treasurer said that the Society fully intended to commission an artist to design the medal and that thought had already been given to the matter.

Dr Breeze, on behalf of the Fellows, thanked those involved in the work of the Society and in particular those involved in the production of the recent publications; the *Proceedings*, the *Howe* monograph and *Govan and its Early Medieval Sculpture*.

The Annual Reports were then adopted on the motion of Dr D J Breeze and seconded by Dr J N G Ritchie.

The Ballots

The Vice-President announced that the ballot for Council had been successful. The Society owed a great debt of gratitude to the retiring Councillors, Mr Carmichael, Mrs Murray, Mr Cowie and Professor Morris, for their hard work over the last three years, not only in Council, but also on the Committees on which they served. He also thanked Mrs Shepherd for her work over the last three years as Chairman of the North-East Section.

He was delighted to announce the election of Ms Naomi Tarrant as Vice-President, and welcomed her and Mrs Valerie Dean, Mr John Dent, Mrs Jane Durham and Mr Michael King as members of Council.

The election for new Fellows had been entirely successful and he was delighted to welcome 195 new Fellows of the Society, and to welcome as Honorary Fellows Professor Alexander Fenton and Professor Leslie Alcock. He paid tribute to their achievements and their work for the Society: Professor Fenton had served as Vice-President from 1979 to 1982 and from 1985 to 1988; Professor Alcock had served as President from 1984 to 1987 and had delivered the Rhind Lectures for 1988-9. He then invited Professor Alcock to receive his Certificate and to address the Fellowship. Professor Alcock expressed his heartfelt thanks; he noted that his name had first appeared in Volume 82, for 1947-8, of the *Proceedings*; he also indicated that he hoped that his Rhind Lectures would soon appear in print in addition to the synopsis printed in Volume 118 of the *Proceedings*.

Council for 1994-5 comprises:

PRESIDENT:	Gordon S Maxwell MA FSA
VICE-PRESIDENTS:	Charles J Burnett, KStJ DA AMA Ross Herald of Arms Barbara E Crawford, MA PhD FSA Naomi E A Tarrant, BA AMA
TREASURER:	Alan Saville, BA FSA MIFA
EDITOR:	Humphrey Welfare, BA MPhil FSA MIFA
COUNCILLORS:	George Dalglish, MA Professor Michael Lynch, MA PhD FRHistS Ann MacSween, MA MA PhD AIFA Peter Yeoman, MA MIFA Nicholas Dixon, MA PhD

Doreen Grove, BA
 Colin C Richards, BA.
 Neil G Taverner, BDS
 Valerie E Dean.
 John S Dent, BA MPhil FSA MIFA
 Jane M S Durham.
 Michael D King, MA AMA

EX OFFICIO:

Chairman of North East Section	Elizabeth Curtis, MA
Publications Convener	J N Graham Ritchie, MA PhD MBA FSA
Research Convener	Alan Saville, BA FSA MIFA
Finance & Administration Convener	Humphrey M Holmes, CA
Heritage Convener	Fionna M Ashmore, BA
Representative to the Ancient Monuments Board of Scotland	W David H Sellar, BA LLB FRHistS
Representative of the National Museums of Scotland	David V Clarke, BA PhD FSA

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 JOHN HAYWARD YOUNG, BSc DipIT. 299 Bonnyton Drive, Eaglesham, Glasgow.

Honorary Fellows

The Following were elected as Honorary Fellows under Law 5:

Emeritus Professor Leslie Alcock, MA FSA FRHistS FSA Scot.
 29 Hamilton Drive, Glasgow.

Professor Alexander Fenton, CBE MA BA DLitt HonDLitt FRSE FSA FSA Scot.
 132 Blackford Avenue, Edinburgh.

The Roll

The record of the deaths of the following Fellows intimated during the year 1993–4 was not read at the meeting:

	Elected
Samuel Gilchrist Blair Alexander, Marchbank, Fenwick, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.	1985
Kenneth Paxton Anderson, BSc, MRCVS, 16 Ladysneuk Road, Cambuskenneth, Stirling.	1977
Lionel M Angus-Butterworth, MA, The Old Hall Hotel, The Square, Buxton, Derbyshire.	1926

Miss Mary Arnold, BA, 8 Montpelier, Edinburgh.	1952
Professor R J C Atkinson, MA, FSA, Warren House, Mountain Road, Pentyrch, Cardiff.	1948
George Bruce, FEIS, 3 Rosewood Terrace, Westpark Road, Dundee.	1948
Neil MacDonald Catchpole, DA, 9 Menzieshill Road, Dundee.	1980
William Stewart Dykes, MB, ChB, DA, FFARCS, 13 Ralston Road, Glasgow.	1970
Marcus Felix Brudenell Fitch, CBE, DLitt, FSA, FRHistS, 21 Avenue de Bude, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland.	1965
S H Fulford, BA, 100 Caesar Avenue, Carnoustie, Angus.	1988
William George Nicholson Geddes, 17 Beechlands Avenue, Glasgow.	1971
John Greig, MA, Arnots Dron, St Andrews, Fife.	1971
Mrs Joan Barbara Grigor, MA, DipEd, 2 Bank Street, Inverkeithing, Fife.	1981
Alan Hall, 14 Birney Edge, Ponteland, Newcastle upon Tyne.	1966
Stephen Bruce Hay, Falcon Stone, 7 Orchard Park, Crieff, Perthshire.	1991
Professor Michael G Jarrett, BA, PhD, FSA, University College, PO Box 78, Cardiff.	1978
Robert Humphrey Kneale, III, BS, 3503 Chatsworth Street, Shoreview, Minnesota 55126, USA.	1988
Reverend P H R MacKay, 1 Dirleton Road, North Berwick.	1948
Reverend Neil Beresford Mash, DivTest, FRGS, 9 Pit Lane, Swaffham, Norfolk.	1971
Sidney Richards Maxwell, DC, AAS, 212 Shuler Drive, Kingsport, TN 37664, U S A.	1987
Miss Katherine Margaret Richardson, MA, FSA, 2/5 Fettes Rise, East Fettes Avenue, Edinburgh.	1975
John Rae Ridgway, RFP, JP, The Old Schoolhouse, Kirbister, Orphir, Orkney.	1990
Mrs F J Root, MA, Hallands, Pathfield Close, Haslemere, Surrey.	1930
Col Howard H Ross, 5430 South 5th Street, Arlington, VA 22204, U S A.	1992
James Petrie Shepherd, MA, 14 East Fettes Avenue, Edinburgh.	1965
Ian Mervyn Smith, BA, PhD, RCAHMS, John Sinclair House, 16 Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh.	1981
Professor John Kenneth Sinclair St Joseph, CBE, MA, ScD, LLD, DLitt, FBA, FSA, Selwyn College, Cambridge.	1945
Professor William E Swinton, DSc, PhD, DLitt, FRSE, 276 St George Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.	1951
Mrs Margaret Hannah Cornish Veitch, Sea View, St James Green, Southwold, Suffolk.	1969
Frank Maxwell Wilson, MRST, 53 Parsonage Gardens, Enfield, Middx.	1990
William Christie Wright, BL, 4 The Pillars, Dornoch, Sutherland.	1974
James Kirkness Yorston, 39 Victoria Street, Stromness, Orkney.	1987

The Vice-President then welcomed and introduced Dr David Caldwell who read the following Communication:

‘West Highland Houses 1200–1600: the evidence from Finlaggan’.

Following the Lecture, the Treasurer asked Fellows to join him in thanking the now retired Vice-President, Dr Richard Fawcett, for his work for the Society over the last three years and especially for chairing the Anniversary Meeting.

A Reception for Fellows then followed in the Bird Hall.

Instructions for Contributors to these *Proceedings*

Papers and shorter notes are invited on all aspects of the archaeology and history of Scotland.

In order to be considered for the next annual volume of these *Proceedings*, completed typescripts and illustrations must be sent to The Editor, The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, The National Museums of Scotland, York Buildings, Queen Street, Edinburgh EH2 1JD, to arrive *no later than 30 November each year*. Prospective contributors are urged to consult the Editor as early as possible in the preparation of their work. (Those considering the preparation of a monograph should write to the Monographs Editor at the same address.)

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Each paper should be preceded by an Abstract of no more than 200 words.

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Please ensure that the text, the illustrations, and the references all conform to the style of the latest volume of these *Proceedings*.

Headings within the text should be restricted to a hierarchy of no more than three grades. These should be clearly indicated in the margin of the typescript (A, B, C).

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Radiocarbon dates should be cited in their uncalibrated form, with the error at one standard deviation (eg 1530±70 BC uncal), with full details of their laboratory reference numbers. The international convention BP should not be used by itself. Any calibration exercise must be fully explained and referenced.

A National Grid Reference must be given for each archaeological site or historic building that is central to the content of a paper.

Footnotes will not be used, but numbered notes that expand on points that would lie uncomfortably in the text may be listed at the end of the article.

REFERENCES

The Harvard system (author, date, page), set within the text, is preferred and should always be used when the majority of the references are to published books or articles. Numbered end-notes may, however, be used for articles on historical topics in which the references are *predominantly to documentary* material. Every manuscript referred to must be given its full reference number, assigned by its repository, including the folio or page number.

In either system, standard historical reference works may be referred to by their abbreviated titles (eg *Acts Parl Scot*), in the form given in the supplement to the *Scottish Historical Review*, 42 (1963). All such abbreviations must be expanded in the list of references that must be set out at the end of each article, whichever system is used. Abbreviations of journals should conform to the style listed in *Signposts for Archaeological Publication* (3rd edn 1991), published by the Council for British Archaeology, to the style of the *British Archaeological Bibliography*, or to the list in *Scott Hist Rev*, 42 (1963). The names of foreign journals should be given in full.

Examples of the correct form of each reference system may be found in volume 118, pages 285–7 (running notes), and volume 119, pages 27–31, 223–36 (Harvard).

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