VI.
NOTICE OF A LARGE CINERARY URN FOUND ON THE FARM OF QUARRYFORD, EAST LOThIAN. BY JOHN ALEXANDER SMITH, M.D., Sec. S.A. Scot., &c.

The large cinerary urn now exhibited (see woodcut) was found on the 2nd January 1882, in the course of ploughing a gravel mound, in a field which has only been under cultivation for the last few years. It was in a slight knoll within a few yards of a bog, in which were found old black oak trees of 3 feet diameter, lying within 2 feet of the surface. The urn
was about 10 or 12 inches under the surface of the ground, and was touched by the plough, its bottom being thus partially broken, as it was inverted, and when turned up, was found to cover a mass of calcined bones and small pieces of wood charcoal. The gravel surrounding it was noticed to be also blackened as if by fire, and mixed with burnt clay, bone ashes, and small pieces of charcoal; showing apparently that the body had been consumed by a fire made with boughs of trees.

The urn tapers upwards from a small base, and has a grooved or contracted band surrounding it a little below the mouth. It measures 12 1/4 inches in height, by 8 1/2 diameter across the mouth, and 3 3/4 across base, and is ornamented round the lip or mouth with alternating triangularly-shaped patterns, each covered with parallel lines, and beyond this, on the sunk or grooved band round the neck of the urn, a series of simple lines rudely crossing one another.

The Society is indebted to Mr. A. E. Haig, the tenant of the farm of Quarryford, for his intelligent care in noticing and preserving the urn; to the factor, Mr. P. R. Swinton, Holyn Bank, Gifford; but especially to the proprietor, the Most Honourable the Marquess of Tweeddale, for presenting the urn for permanent preservation to the National Museum of Antiquities. It is of much interest as an early example of interment by cremation, and belongs probably to the Bronze period of our country's antiquities.