

III.

ACCOUNT OF THE EXCAVATIONS ON TRAPRAIN LAW DURING THE SUMMER OF 1923. BY JAMES E. CREE, F.S.A.Scot.

Excavations on the Law were recommenced this year on 11th June, and the ground marked off for examination formed an L-shaped area, and lay to the west of that opened last year. Practically three sections were explored: two measured 50 feet square, while the third was incomplete. These sections, for identification purposes, have been marked R, S, and T. To the north and west the ground sloped considerably downwards, and clearly did not present the same favourable conditions for inhabitation as the area excavated in previous years. This will be seen later from the descriptions of the levels. The top level (fig. 1), which, as has been explained heretofore, is referable to the last occupation, was found, as usual, at a depth of about 14 inches below the turf.

Commencing with section R, a large mass of rough stones was encountered at the south-east corner. This extended towards the north-west, and entered section S not far from the centre of the south line of the section. A number of other rough stones were laid bare, but these had no particular formation.

Several hearths were noted. One about the centre of the south line was of rectangular form, the open end being towards the south. It was paved throughout with sandstone. About 20 feet to the north-east of this lay a fragmentary hearth, entirely composed of water-worn stones; and 12 feet to the north-west another ruinous hearth was uncovered. This was also largely formed of water-worn stones. Some 15 feet to the north-east of the latter another rectangular hearth was discovered, orientated north and south and completely enclosed by kerbstones. One of these, lying on the west side of the hearth, showed distinct chisel marks, indicating that the stone had been partly dressed. Adjoining this lay an area of flat stones which appeared to have been a hearth, but the

kerbstones had been removed, possibly to enclose the one just described. Towards the east lay another rectangular hearth. This was paved with

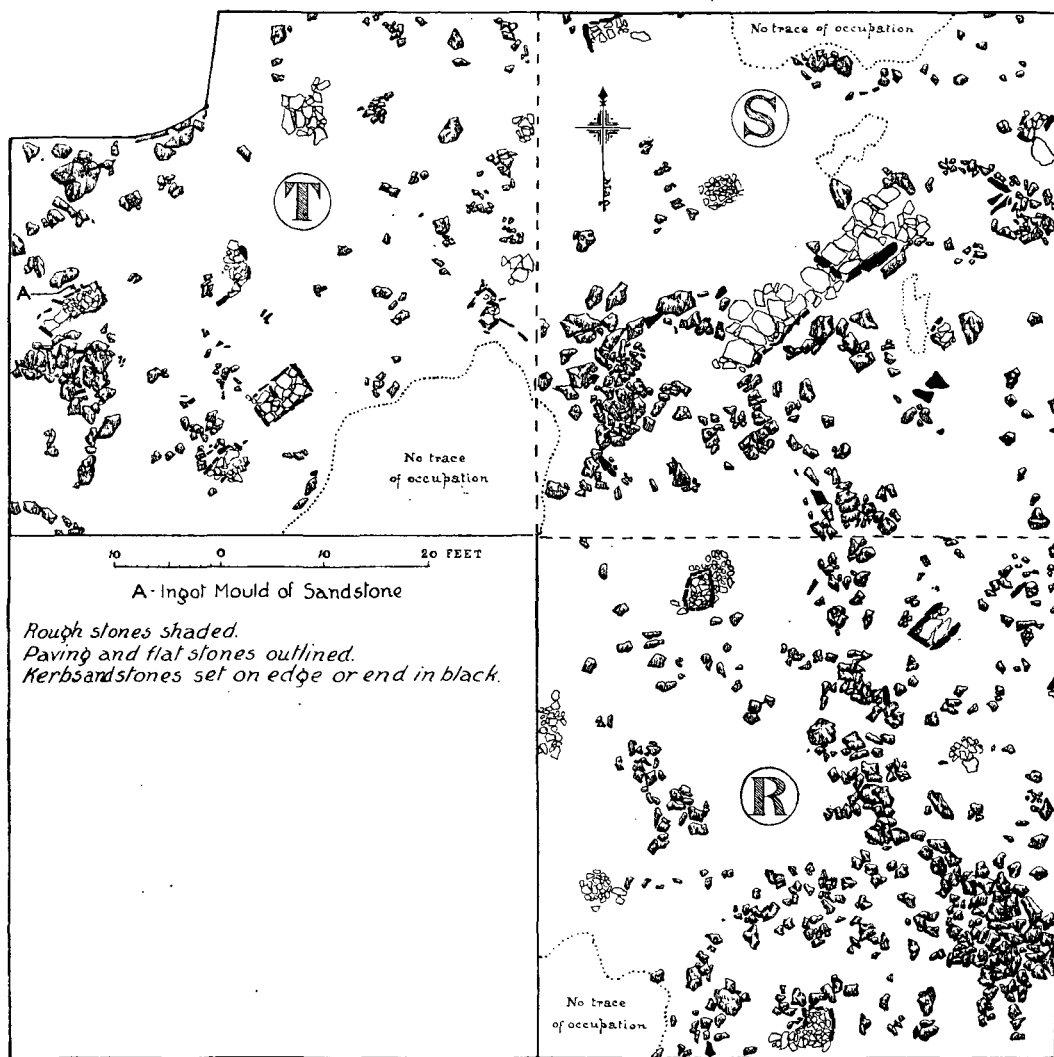


Fig. 1. Plan of Foundations on the first (highest) level.

the igneous rock of the hill, and its orientation was north-east and south-west, the open end being in the former direction. About 10 feet to the south-east a fragmentary hearth lay on the east section-line; and a

few feet to the south-west was another in a ruinous condition, but no kerbstones remained.

Proceeding into section S, a broad piece of paving, whose purpose was not apparent, will be noted occupying a position in the centre of the section. Its alignment is north-east and south-west, and a number of kerbstones border it on the south-east side, while two kerbstones cross it near the centre, and protrude above it about 6 inches. To the south-west of this a number of rough stones were found, placed so as to form a revetment, and soil and rubble had been filled in on the east side in order to level up the ground. Three ruinous hearths will be noted on plan, and each of these had several kerbstones still in position. One other hearth, lying about 10 feet to the north-west of the paving already described, was formed entirely of water-worn stones. The kerbing was also of the same material, and was only slightly raised above the floor of the hearth.

Entering section T, which adjoins S on the west, three paved areas and several hearths will be noted. Two of the latter are somewhat ruinous. One hearth, which is situated near the east line of the section and about 20 feet from the south-east corner, is apparently of the peculiar form noted in previous years, having the line of kerbstones extending outwards for several feet, on the left-hand side as one faces the back. In this instance the hearth, which apparently has been remodelled, is of small dimensions, and does not seem to have been so carefully constructed as usual. It is the first hearth of this form found on the top level, and merely shows a persistence of the fourth-century type, which heretofore has been only found on the second level. The rectangular hearth near the west section-line had one kerbstone on the north-west side, which had been a mould for casting an ingot, and it would thus appear that it was no longer of use for its original purpose. This stone will be described later. Towards the south-west of the section were a considerable number of large rough stones, and, as in section S, these had been placed so as to form a revetment, the ground to the east being levelled up by filling in with soil and rubble.

After removing the stones and soil from the first level, we came, at a depth of about 6 inches, to the second level (fig. 2). Close to the south section-line two parallel lines of stones were found orientated north and south, and forming one of the curious gutter-like structures noted in 1915. It is of interest to record that of the three similar structures found previously, one on the second level and another on the third level had the same orientation, while the remaining one on the third level was orientated north-east and south-west.¹

¹ Similar structures were found on section F, second and third levels (*Proceedings*, vol. I. fig. 10, pp. 77, 79, and fig. 13, pp. 80 *et seq.*).

One circular hearth was uncovered near the centre of the section, and two incomplete hearths which appear to have been rectangular. These

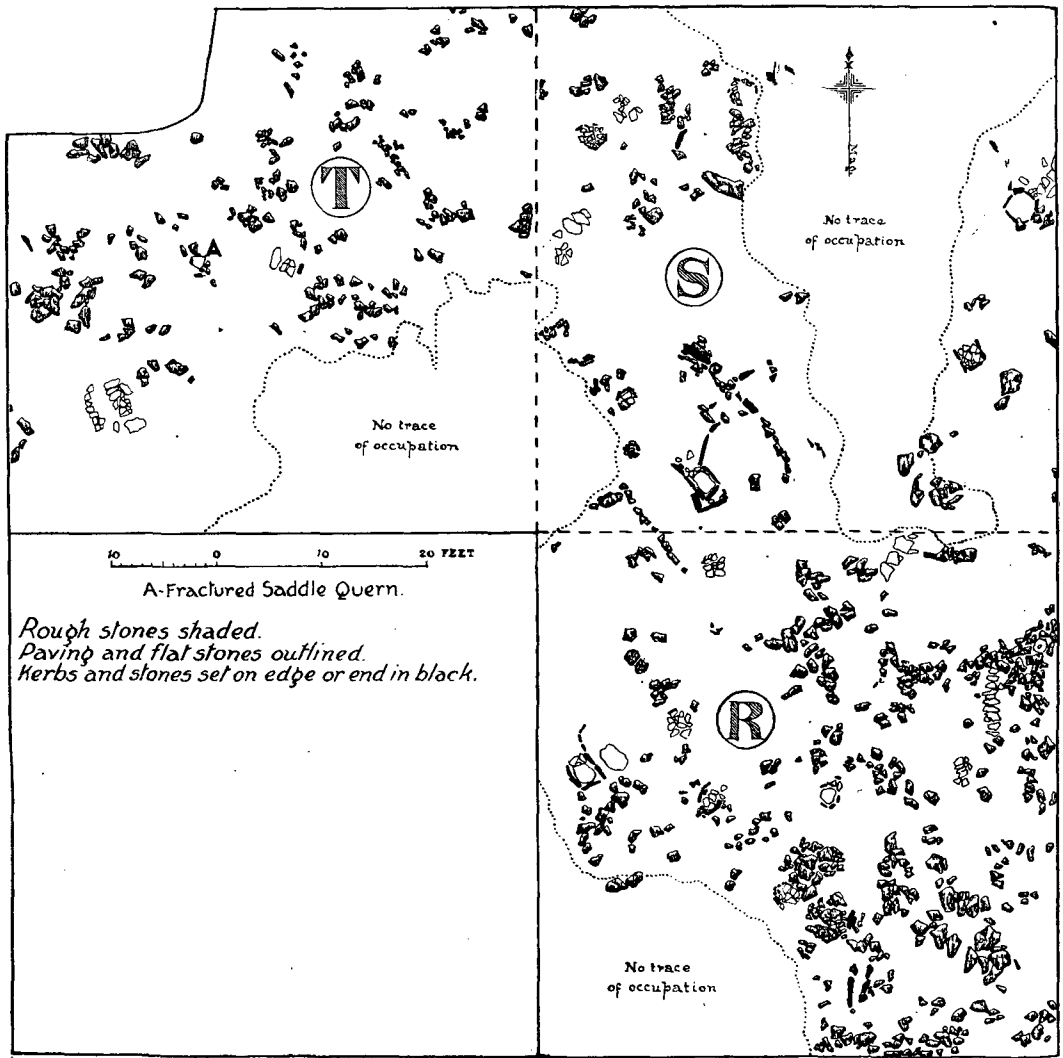


Fig. 2. Plan of Foundations on the second level.

lay about 8 feet to the south-west and west respectively. Still further towards the west, and close to the west section-line, a rectangular hearth was found. This was of the peculiar type, having a continuation of the

kerbstones on the left-hand side as one faces the back. A large paving-stone lay beside it. A few feet in a north-easterly direction a ruinous hearth was uncovered, having only one kerbstone in position; and about 12 feet to the north another ruinous hearth was noticed. Still another in a fragmentary state was brought to light not far from the east section-line. About 3 feet from this a line of paving was laid bare, and this terminated in a number of rough stones which were placed without any definite formation. Lying among these rough stones, the upper stone of a rotary quern will be seen on plan. Another small piece of paving may be observed close to the north line of the section.

An alignment of rough stones, measuring 10 feet 6 inches in length and commencing close to a ruinous hearth, will be noticed, continuing in a north-westerly direction into section S. Running parallel to this at a distance of about 13 feet 6 inches, another line of rough stones was observed, measuring about 16 feet 6 inches in length and terminating in a large stone set on edge. Between these two lines of stones another rectangular hearth was found, having the extension of the kerbing on the left-hand side and orientated similarly to a hearth of this character in section R. In this case, however, it appeared that a remodelling had taken place, and a portion of what may have been the original hearth will be observed at the back. About 3 feet from the north-west side of this structure stood a small pillar formed of rough stones set in clay, and a similar distance to the north of this was a small hearth of indefinite form. To the north of the latter some paving-stones lay close to the west section-line, and a few feet to the north of this was found a ruinous hearth, together with a few paving-stones. Another in a dilapidated condition will be noticed close to the dotted line on the north. A large area, in which no trace of occupation was found, will be observed within dotted lines extending from north to south through the whole section. To the east of this unoccupied area, one small, incomplete rectangular hearth was laid bare. To the north of the latter, and within a few feet of the east section-line, a peculiar, roughly circular enclosure was discovered. It was completely formed of stones set on edge. At the north-east side, one kerbstone lay about 6 inches below the rest, and what appeared to have been a paved pathway led up to this from a north-easterly direction. The interior of the structure was about 15 inches deep, but what purpose it served it is impossible to say. The floor was unpaved, and no object was found within the enclosure.

Proceeding now into section T, little structure is worthy of note. Indeed, a considerable portion towards the south-east, almost amounting to one-quarter of the area, showed no trace of occupation. Only one piece of paving may be mentioned, which was lying in the south-west

angle, and in the centre of the section was found one fragmentary hearth. A few feet to the west of the latter lay a fractured saddle quern, marked A on plan.

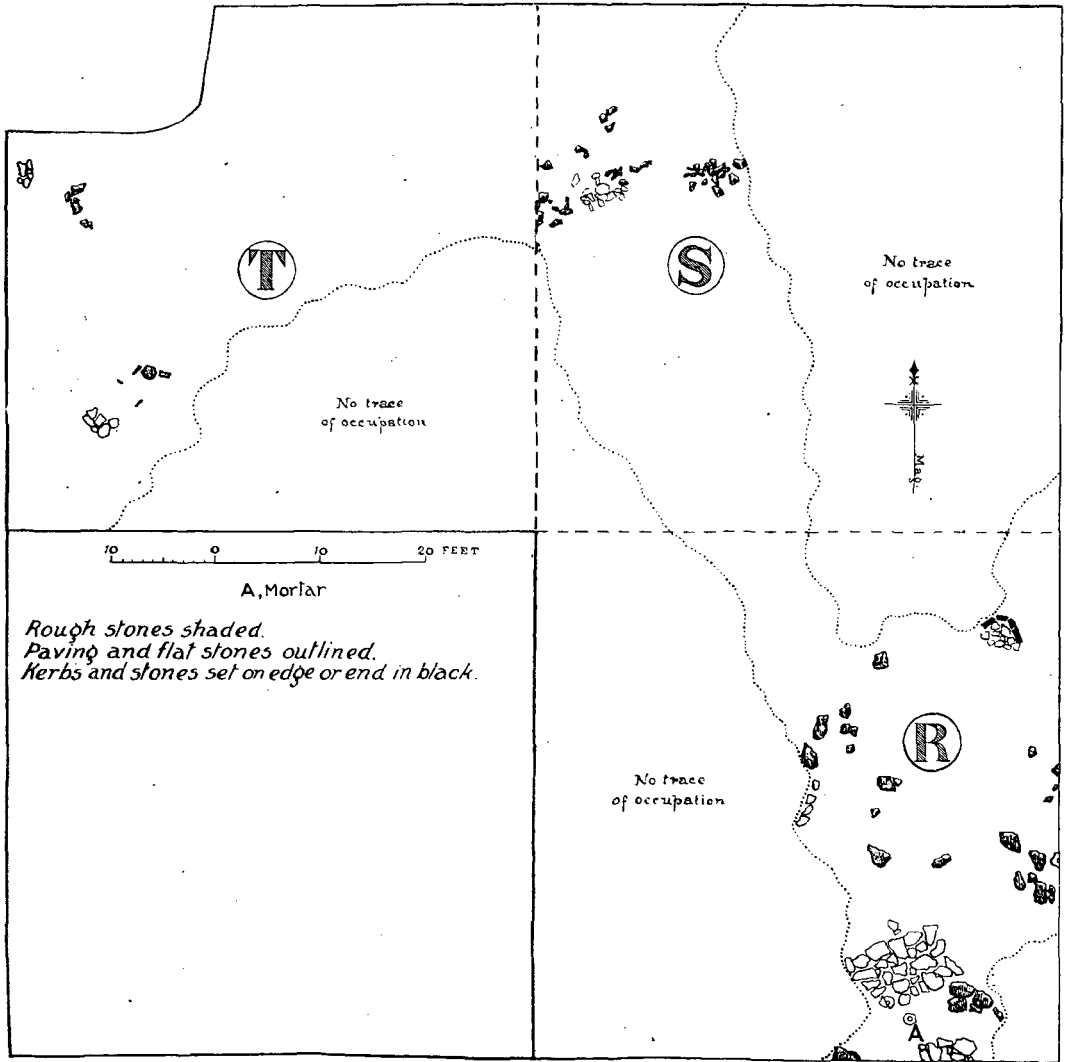


Fig. 3. Plan of Foundations on the fourth (lowest) level.

The stones and soil of the second level were, as usual, removed, and at a depth of 12 inches or more the next level was reached (fig. 3). Here it became apparent that the small amount of structure discovered, which

was overlying the natural rock of the hill, was in all probability referable to an early occupation, *i.e.* to what has been in previous years designated fourth level. The whole situation is somewhat difficult of solution, but it may be suggested that no recognisable third level of occupation existed on this portion of the hill, although there was ample depth of soil—about 2 feet—between the second and fourth levels. The relics found threw little light on the point, as objects easily assignable to both levels were recovered. It has already been mentioned in the introductory remarks that the ground, owing to its sloping character, did not seem to have been inhabited so continuously as the more level tracts which were excavated in previous years.

Only a small portion of section R seemed to have been under occupation. This will clearly be seen on plan. Two areas of paving will be noticed close to the south-east corner, and between these was found a mortar or knocking-stone (fig. 4), marked A on plan, measuring about 14 inches in length, 10 inches in breadth, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness. The diameter of the cavity is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches and the depth 3 inches. The stone had



Fig. 4. Knocking-stone.

apparently been placed in the position in which it was found. Forming part of the larger area of paving was half a quern stone. On the east section-line another quern stone was found which had been fire fractured. It was a roughly circular upper stone, measuring about 12 inches in diameter, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in thickness, and a hole at one side penetrated a distance of $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Towards the north-east corner of the section was a ruinous hearth, whose form was somewhat horse-shoe shaped.

Section S provided us with still less structure, only one small paved area being uncovered towards the north-west side.

Section T was almost devoid of structure, only two small pieces of paving being brought to light.

We now come to a description of the relics, and, as has been customary in previous years, they will be taken conversely to the levels. It has already been explained that no third level was recognisable, and while, by analogy, many of the Romano-British relics could be safely given

either a third- or fourth-level attribution, others might possibly be referable to both horizons; and therefore, when describing the objects, those which might belong to the third level will be grouped along with those of the fourth level. Neolithic and Bronze Age relics will be taken first, of course.

RELICS FROM THE LOWEST LEVELS.

Relics which may safely be assigned to the former cultural epoch are as follows:—

Two leaf-shaped arrow-heads (fig. 5, Nos. 1 and 2), measuring nearly $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in length, are of brown flint. Another, which is calcined and imperfect (fig. 5, No. 3), measuring about $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch in length, is of uncertain type. It may be of interest to note that since the excavations on Traprain commenced in 1914, fourteen arrow-heads have been recovered. Of these, seven are leaf-shaped, four lozenge-shaped, one barbed, one lop-sided, and the one above mentioned, whose form is uncertain. The leaf-shaped variety, therefore, appears to have been the type most in vogue; the lozenge-shaped seems to have been next in favour; while the barbed type is represented by one solitary example.

Several scrapers made of both flint and chert came from these levels. One of the former material, which came from section S (fig. 5, No. 4), is horse-shoe shaped, and of a dark brown colour. It shows evidence of considerable use. Another, which came from section R, is of a milky-brown colour, and is nicely worked along one edge. A flake of flint, measuring $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in length, is calcined, and may have been a knife. It also has been finely worked along one edge. A flake of calcined flint, measuring $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch in length, is worked on one side into two hollows, the three prominences thereby created resembling the teeth of a saw. A flake of light brown flint, measuring about $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch in length, may have been a borer (fig. 5, No. 6). It is worked along one side, and terminates at one end in a nicely rounded point. An object (fig. 5, No. 7) which came from section R, measuring $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length, is of dark brown flint and triangular in cross-section. It has been roughly worked on one face and along two of its edges, and seems to have been much in use. One end also shows considerable battering. There are several flakes of flint and chert which are unworked and therefore require no further mention.

A stone axe (fig. 6, No. 1), measuring $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length and about $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch across the cutting edge, came from section T. A smaller one (fig. 6, No. 2), measuring $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length, came from section R. It is of a fine-grained material, and is interesting on account of having been used at some later period as a smoother or polisher. The cutting edge has been

nically rounded, and one side has been flattened. The butt end of another (fig. 6, No. 3) from the same section, measuring $2\frac{5}{16}$ inches in length, is of

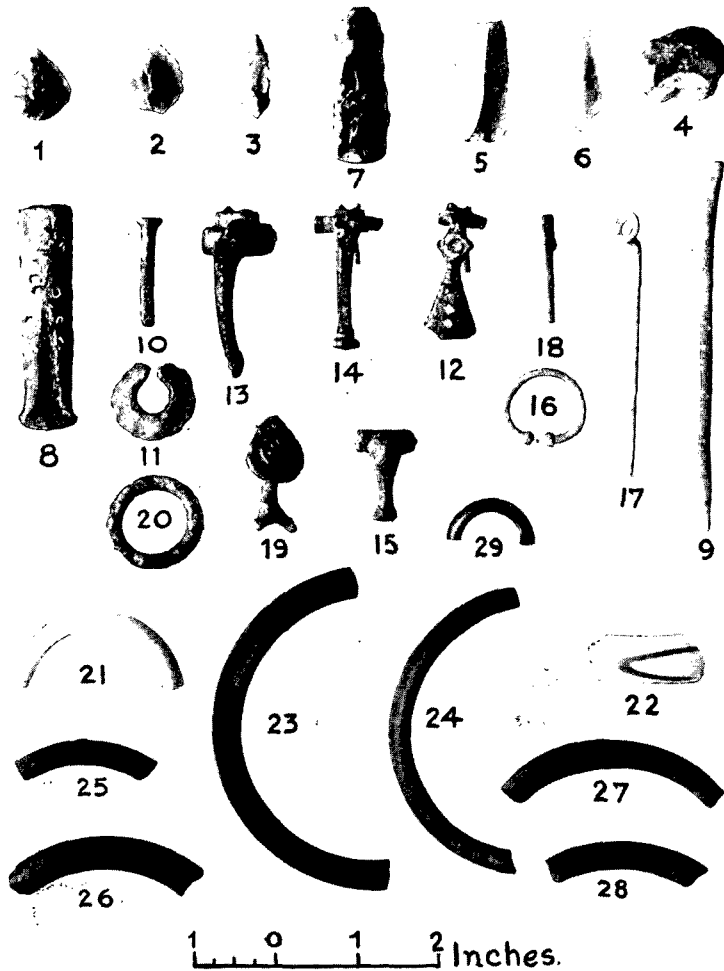


Fig. 5. Group of Relics (other than Iron) from the fourth (lowest) level.

rather coarser texture, and has been used for a similar purpose. The edge is smooth and flat, and measures $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in width. From here it is bevelled away on one side at an angle of about 48° , and on the other side at about 44° . A fragment of an axe is fire fractured and shows part of

the cutting edge, and of one side which is ground flat. It measures $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length.

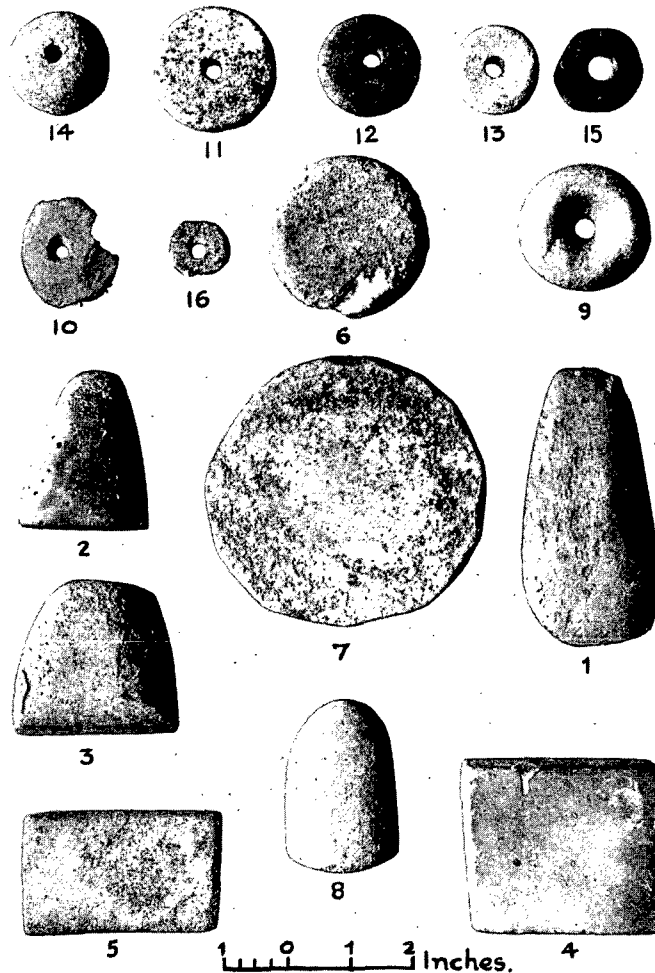


Fig. 6. Stone and Lead Objects from the fourth (lowest) level.

We now come to relics of the Bronze Age, comparatively few of which were recovered this year.

A bronze socketed gouge (fig. 5, No. 8, and fig. 7) is possibly the most interesting object brought to light. It measures nearly $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in

length, and the socket, in which a portion of the wooden handle still remains, measures $\frac{11}{16}$ inch in external diameter. From the socket it tapers towards the cutting edge, which expands to nearly $\frac{11}{16}$ inch.¹ A pin (fig. 5, No. 9) measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; a portion of another pin (No. 10), measuring $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch in length, has an oval head; another is fragmentary, and its original length cannot be ascertained. A penannular object of triangular section (fig. 5, No. 11, and fig. 8), whose purpose is unknown, may possibly belong to the Bronze Age. It measures about 1 inch in greatest diameter.²

Relics of the Romano-British period will now be described, and it will be remembered that these belong to the period about the end of the first, or commencement of the second, century A.D. Following the procedure of previous years, we shall commence with a description of the fibulæ.

Bronze:—Fibulæ.—Three bow-shaped fibulæ have to be recorded from these levels. The first (fig. 5, No. 12, and fig. 9, No. 1) is of a type of which no example has been found on Traprain heretofore. The cross-piece at the head is undecorated; from there towards the centre of the bow there is a gradual swelling, terminating in a circle, on either



Fig. 8. Penannular-Bronze Object. (†.)

side of which is a small knob. The centre of this appears to have been occupied by an inlay of pale blue enamel; this has been encircled by enamel of a different colour—probably red—which in turn is enclosed by a ring of pale blue enamel. Almost adjoining the centre, but towards the head, there seems to have been a metal boss. The foot of the fibula is in the form of a truncated triangle, in the centre of which is a rectangular compartment inlaid with three lozenge-shaped devices of blue enamel, the triangular spaces between being filled with yellow.

¹ One found in the river Tay is in the Museum (*Proceedings*, vol. v. p. 127). Another, from Ford, Loch Awe, is 3 inches long and has a collar round the neck (*Proceedings*, vol. xviii. pp. 207 and 208, fig. 3). One from Oldbury Camp which has a similar expanding edge is in the Devizes Museum, and is illustrated in *The Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist*, vol. xiv. p. 245.

² A similar object is illustrated in *Archéologie Celtique Second Age du Fer*, Déchelette, p. 924, fig. 390, No. 16.



Fig. 7. Bronze Gouge. (†.)

The pin, which has been hinged, is broken.¹ Another fibula (fig. 5, No. 13, and fig. 9, No. 2) is of the hinged-pin type, the hinge being enclosed in the semi-cylindrical casing forming the cross-piece at the head. Attached by a wire which forms the axis of the hinge, and turned backwards, is a rectangular block of metal, to which the loop was joined; this is inlaid with yellow enamel, into which are introduced three spots of blue enamel. The cross-piece at the head is similarly treated. A cavity, which is pierced and has probably been occupied by a boss or setting, is placed on the bow immediately above the head; from here to the foot the bow is ornamented down the centre by a line of lozenges of blue enamel, on either side of which are triangular spaces filled with

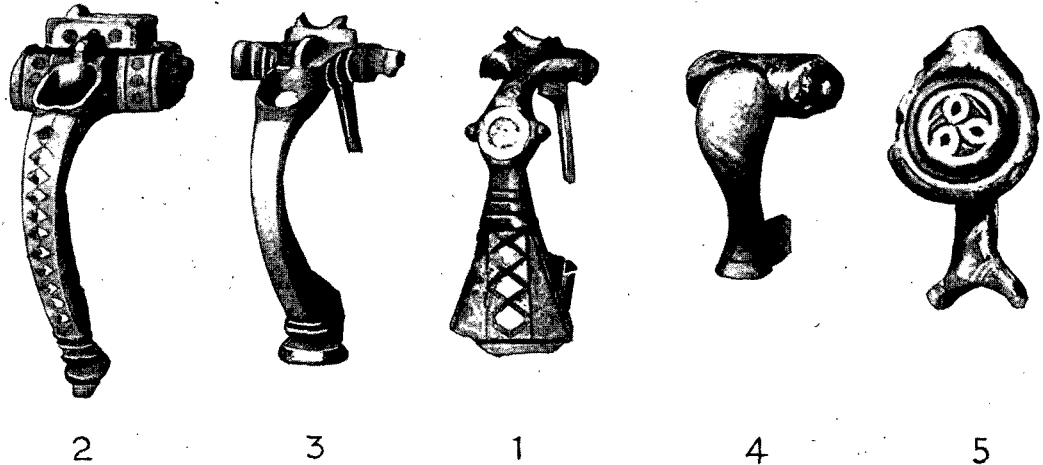


Fig. 9. Bronze Brooches and Dress-fastener. (4.)

yellow. At the foot there may have been a cavity filled with a boss or setting, but it is too imperfect to determine. The pin is wanting, and the catch-plate is also missing.² A third fibula (fig. 5, No. 14, and fig. 9, No. 3) is of the same type as the preceding, but is undecorated.³ A knee fibula (fig. 5, No. 15, and fig. 9, No. 4) is also undecorated and has the pin wanting.

¹ A brooch of this type was found at Newstead. *A Roman Frontier Post*, James Curle, vol. ii. pl. lxxxvi. fig. 24, p. 324.

² A brooch of this type was found in 1914; it came from the lowest level (*Proceedings*, vol. xlix. p. 166, fig. 23, No. 7). Another found in 1919 came from third level (*Ibid.*, vol. liv. p. 78, fig. 12, No. 1). Still another, which is very similar, was found in 1920, and came from second level (*Ibid.*, vol. lv. p. 184, fig. 21, No. 2).

³ One similar was found in 1920, and came from second level (*Proceedings*, vol. lv. p. 184, fig. 21, No. 1).

A brooch of penannular type (fig. 5, No. 16) has the usual fluted terminal knobs and is finely patinated. The pin is wanting.

Pins.—A pin (fig. 5, No. 17, and fig. 10) with a projecting oval ring head bevelled to the inside, measuring nearly $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, is finely patinated. One with an annular head was found in 1914,¹ and two others with similar heads in 1915.² A fragment of another pin (fig. 5, No. 18), measuring $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch in length, has a zoomorphic head.

Dress-Fastener.—A dress-fastener (fig. 5, No. 19, and fig. 9, No. 5) of the boss and petal type is finely patinated, but most of the loop is wanting. The boss is ornamented by three oval rings in the form of a trefoil.³

Miscellaneous Relics of Bronze.—An armlet of rounded wire is of elliptical form, measuring about $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch in internal diameter. Unfortunately, it is in eight pieces, but apparently is complete. Another has been formed of two strands of finer wire, placed one above the other, and these have been held together by a small metal band. The armlet is very fragmentary and incomplete, but apparently is of similar dimensions to the preceding. Only one terminal was recovered, and it has been completed by turning the wire round into a hook; this doubtless has been the method by which the two ends of the armlet were joined. Both the above came from section R. They were found close together, and, owing to their small dimensions, one might believe that they may have been worn by a child. A ring (fig. 5, No. 20), measuring $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in external diameter; a flat piece of bronze, measuring $1\frac{9}{16}$ inch in length and about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in width, with a narrow moulding on each side; two fragmentary pieces of very thin bronze plate; three pieces of waste metal were also found.

Glass.—A segment of an armlet (fig. 5, No. 21) of opaque white glass is plano-convex in cross-section, and when complete would have measured only $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch in internal diameter. Another small segment of an opaque white armlet is ornamented by a hook-like device of blue enamel which is trailed across it (fig. 5, No. 22). There are two other small segments of opaque white and one fragment of opaque yellow; while a fourth piece is of translucent green. A few fragments of Roman glass need not be described.



Fig. 10. Bronze Pin. (†)

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. xlix. p. 171, fig. 25, No. 3.

² *Ibid.*, vol. l. p. 102, fig. 23, Nos. 7 and 8.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. liv. p. 96, fig. 23, No. 3; is ornamented somewhat similarly.

Bead.—About half of a bead of red amber, measuring $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in external diameter and $\frac{11}{32}$ inch in thickness, is flattened on the opposite poles.

Jet or Lignite.—A large segment of an armlet, amounting to nearly one-half (fig. 5, No. 23), came from section T. It is triangular in cross-section, and when complete would have measured about $3\frac{3}{16}$ inches in internal diameter; about one-quarter of another is plano-convex in cross-section, and when complete would have measured about $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in internal diameter; a segment, amounting to nearly one-half of a third armlet (fig. 5, No. 24), is also plano-convex in cross-section, and when complete would have measured about $2\frac{15}{16}$ inches in internal diameter; still another segment, which is markedly triangular in cross-section, when complete would have measured $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in internal diameter; eleven other segments of armlets came from these levels, of which six are triangular and five plano-convex in cross-section. There are segments of two rings, the larger of which is of poor quality and is roughly fashioned. It has measured when complete only $\frac{13}{16}$ inch in internal diameter. The smaller (fig. 5, No. 29) has been nicely fashioned, is triangular in cross-section, and made of a good quality of jet. When complete it has measured about $\frac{11}{16}$ inch in internal diameter.

Stone.—From section R there is a block of fine-grained claystone, approximately square (fig. 6, No. 4), measuring about $2\frac{15}{16}$ inches by about 1 inch in thickness; it has been finely smoothed on both faces and sides, and probably has been used as a polisher. An oblong block of sandstone (No. 5), measuring 3 inches in length by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in width and $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in thickness, has also been smoothed on both faces and sides, and may have been used as a sharpening-stone; a whetstone, measuring $3\frac{11}{16}$ inches in length, has indications on it of transverse friction marks as though caused by a cord; a disc of coarse-grained sandstone (No. 6) measures $2\frac{7}{16}$ inches in diameter and about 1 inch in thickness; a roughly circular disc of hard, close-grained sandstone (No. 7), about $4\frac{7}{16}$ inches in diameter and nearly $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in thickness, is slightly hollowed on one side in the centre, where an attempt has apparently been made to polish it, the surface on the opposite side being rough and uneven; a disc, roughly circular, measuring about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $\frac{7}{16}$ inch in thickness, may have been a pot lid; a pounder (No. 8), measuring $2\frac{9}{16}$ inches in length, is much abraded at one end; a ring (No. 9), measuring about 2 inches in external diameter and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in thickness, is pierced by a hole about $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in diameter, nicely countersunk to the centre on both sides; an object of shale (No. 10), measuring about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in greatest diameter, which was, unfortunately, damaged by the spade, has been roughly circular in shape, and a hole which has been approximately in the centre pierces it obliquely—what purpose this object has

served it is impossible to say, but others made of stone are known similarly pierced and of a much larger size.

Whorls.—A large whorl of sandstone, measuring $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{7}{16}$ inch in thickness, is flat on both faces; another (No. 11) of yellow sandstone measures $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch in diameter; two others (Nos. 12 and 13), also flat on both faces and of the same material, measure respectively about $1\frac{5}{8}$ and $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch; a fifth (No. 14), also of sandstone, is a flattened spheroid measuring $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter; about half of another of burnt

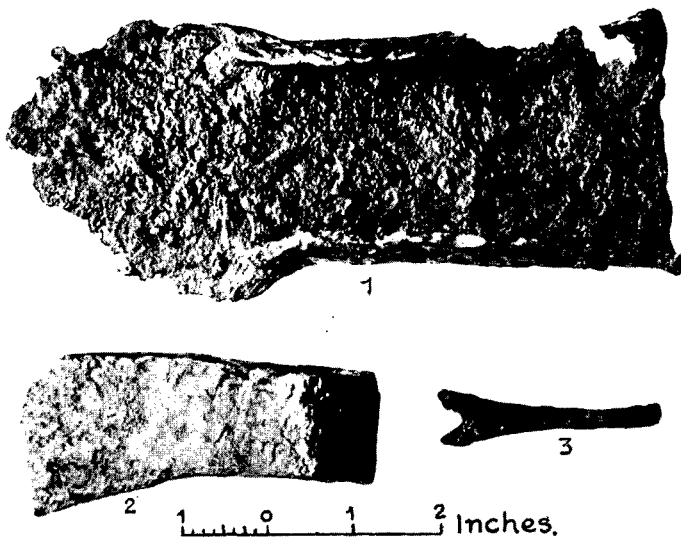


Fig. 11. Iron Objects (Nos. 1 and 2) from the fourth (lowest) level, No. 3 from the second level.

clay is of similar diameter to the last, and also has been a flattened spheroid; there is one of lignite of irregular form (No. 15) measuring about $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter, and one of lead (No. 16) measuring about $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in diameter; the last two come from section R.

Iron.—From section S came a ploughshare (fig. 11, No. 1) measuring $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length.¹ At the back it is 3 inches in breadth. From here the edges are upturned about 1 inch for a distance of nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, at which point the breadth of the share is constricted to $2\frac{9}{16}$ inches, the metal has been then increased in width, and from here it gradually

¹ One similar which was found at Cockburnspath is in the Museum. Déchelette, *Second Age du Fer*, p. 1378, mentions another from Idria. It is illustrated in fig. 610, No. 3.

diminishes towards the point. There was also an axe (fig. 11, No. 2) measuring $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length and about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch across the cutting edge. At the opposite end the object has been increased in thickness, where it is pierced by a pear-shaped hole for the haft or handle.

Pottery.—Only a small amount of pottery of Roman manufacture came from the third and fourth levels. A vase (fig. 12) of red ware, which is undecorated, is only slightly broken at the rim. It was found in a cleft of rock, and may be considered as belonging to the fourth level. It is of graceful form, and measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height. The vessel at the

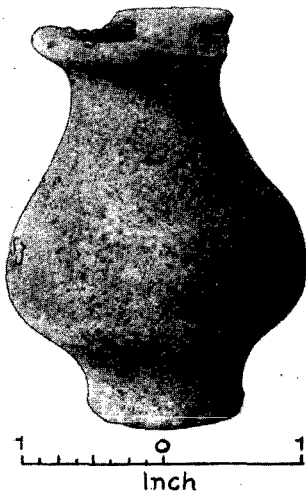


Fig. 12. Roman Vase.

rim, which is considerably everted, measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. The body swells to $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches, from which point it contracts to the base, which only measures $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter. A number of shards of a large vessel of thickish red ware, several of which have been joined together, are ornamented by three parallel incised lines, which have been made with a pointed stick, and between which are two wavy lines fashioned in a similar manner. This band of decoration has been placed horizontally round the body of the vessel. It is worthy of note that shards of what is believed to be the same bowl or vase have been found in the excavations of previous years, having come from sections K, O^a, P, Q, R, and S, these sections together representing an area

of some 12,500 square feet. Some of the shards have been recovered from the third, second, and first levels of the above sections. There are only a few fragments of Samian ware from the third and fourth levels; a small number of fragments of cooking-pots have also been recovered, ornamented with the usual lattice-work decoration, and a mere handful of shards of other vessels of varying thicknesses and textures.

Native pottery is represented by a large number of pieces, including rims of many vessels. Some of these are considerably everted, many are straight, while one or two are turned inwards. One especially may be mentioned whose rim is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in width and overhangs the interior of the vessel, protruding about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the wall; another vessel, of which several wall fragments have been joined together,

when complete has had an interior diameter of $8\frac{7}{8}$ inches at the rim, which is straight; two shards of a small bowl, that have been joined together, represent a portion from the rim to the base, which is rounded. When complete the vessel must have measured $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in internal diameter at the rim, and it has had a depth of 2 inches. There are also four fragments of vessels (fig. 13) which have been

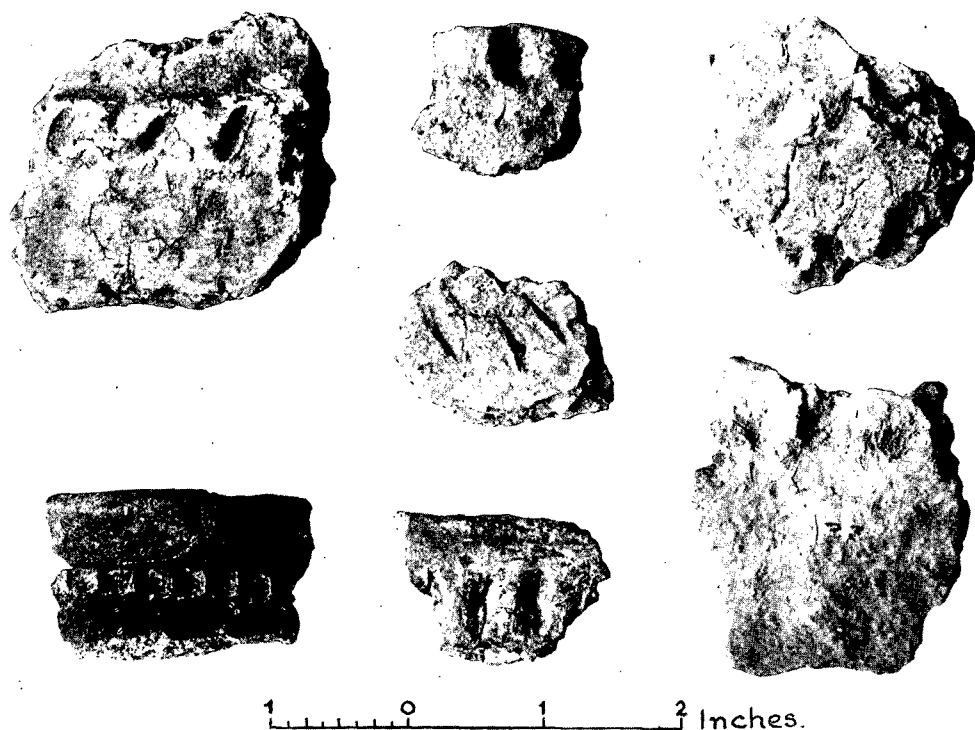
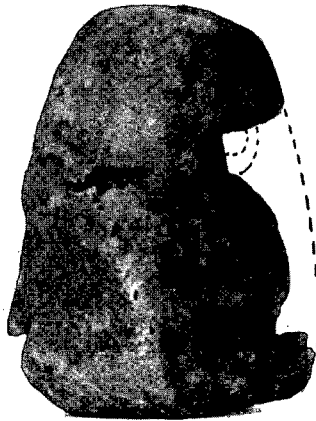


Fig. 13. Decorated Fragments of Native Pottery.

ornamented by a series of indentations made with the point of a finger and nail. Three of these came from section R. This ornamentation on one fragment which came from section T is placed diagonally on a raised moulding; another small fragment (fig. 13) which came from the former section has been ornamented by impressions of a pointed stick. Decorated native property has been sparse on the hill. Two fragments from the so-called sixth level (equivalent to our present fourth level) were found in 1921.¹ Two other fragments, which came

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. lvi. p. 219, fig. 19, Nos. 1 and 2.

respectively from the second and top levels, were also found the same year, and one shard was brought to light this year from the first level.¹ It will thus be seen that all but three decorated fragments have come from the lowest level. A small ball of clay measuring about $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter came from section R; a loom weight (fig. 14), which is in the form of a truncated cone, is incomplete. It measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and is pierced horizontally near the top by a hole measuring $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter.² Two pieces of hardened clay show marks of wattle.



1 0 1 inch.

Fig. 14. Loom-weight of Clay.

Crucible.—A crucible of which there are several fragments from the rim to near the base has been of considerable dimensions. It is made of a fine paste, and seems to have been of the usual form, having a rounded base and triangular rim.

RELICS FROM THE SECOND LEVEL.

As might be supposed, relics belonging to the Neolithic Age are few, and possibly their occurrence on this horizon is more or less fortuitous. Only two scrapers were recovered, and it is hardly necessary to describe them.

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. lvi. p. 258, fig. 19, Nos. 3 and 4.

² A perforated ball of baked clay, believed to be a loom-weight which was found in 1914, is mentioned in *Proceedings*, vol. xlix. p. 200.

The only object of the Bronze Age found on this level was the point of a blade, possibly of a dagger, which came from section S. It measures about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length and $\frac{9}{16}$ inch in breadth.

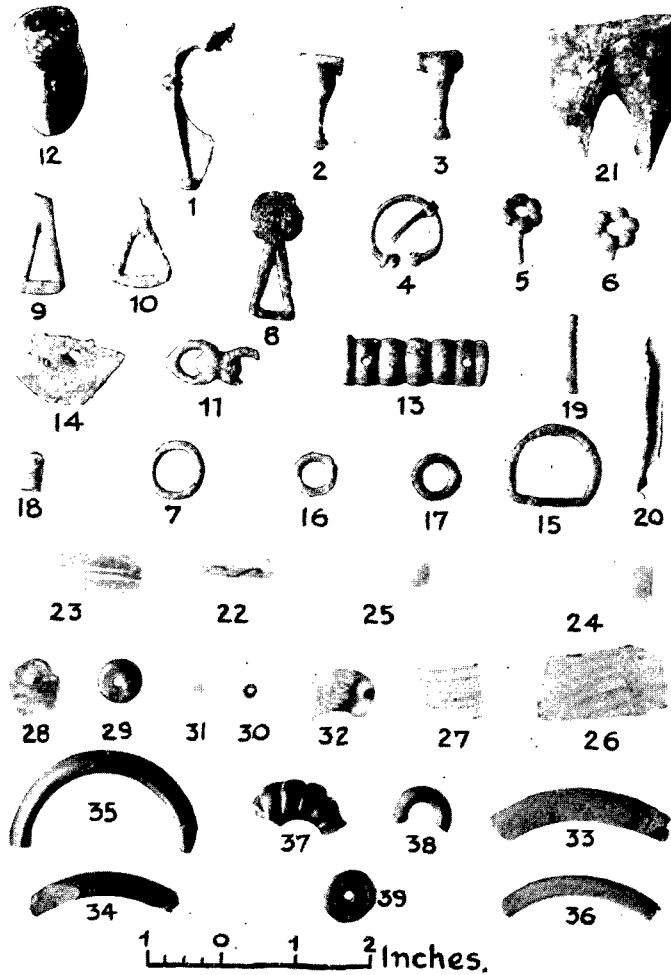


Fig. 15. Group of Relics (other than of Iron) from the second level.

Coming now to the Romano-British period, we were fortunate in finding quite a number of relics. These are as follows:—

Bronze:—Fibulae.—A bow-shaped fibula, which came from section S

(fig. 15, No. 1, and fig. 16, No. 1), has an elliptically expanding head; beneath this the pin, which is awanting, has been hinged. In the centre of the bow is a well-executed floriated knob, terminating both above and below in a notched moulding. At the foot are two circular mould-

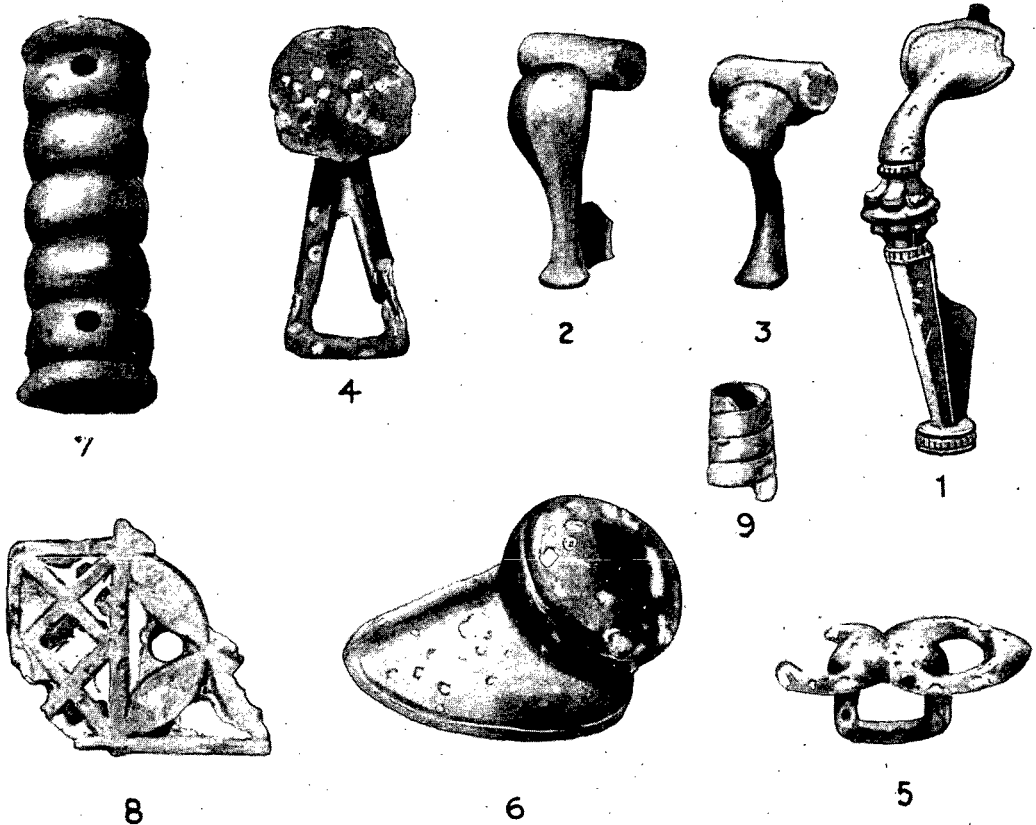


Fig. 16. Bronze Objects. (†.)

ings or discs, between which is another notched moulding. Two knee fibulæ (fig. 15, Nos. 2 and 3, and fig. 16, Nos. 2 and 3) came from sections R and T respectively. Both have the pin awanting, and only the former has the catch-plate. A penannular brooch (fig. 15, No. 4), measuring about 1 inch in external diameter, has the usual fluted terminal knobs.

Pins.—Portions of two pins (fig. 15, Nos. 5 and 6), the heads of which

are annular and formed of six beads or balls set in a circle and flattened at the back, came from section S. Only small pieces of the stems of each remain. One of the heads has been coated with tin. There are also a portion of the stem of a pin of circular section measuring $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in length; another, which is bent, measuring about $3\frac{5}{16}$ inches in length; and a third, measuring about $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, square in cross-section and also bent at one end.

Since the excavations commenced in 1914 we have recovered six pins of this type, and another with the head of annular form and decorated so as to give the appearance of small beads. In the annexed table I have included pins of other descriptions in addition to the above, in order that the types, numbers, and relative levels from which they were obtained can be seen at a glance.

It is important to note that with regard to the pins with beaded heads, six have come from the second level, the remaining one having been found in 1921 on what was called the fifth level. None has come from either the first or third levels, and it would seem that possibly the solitary example from the fifth level was fortuitous. It is not improbable that such an object may have fallen down unnoticed from the bank of an unexplored section. But without unduly straining the point, it would appear from the evidence that the type under discussion belongs most probably to the fourth century. We may next mention pins of the so-called "hand" type, as beads again enter into the decorative design. It is supposed that they were intended to represent the fingers of a closed hand. Only two of these pins have come to light, and again we see that both have come from the second level. The next type to be considered is pins with plain ring heads. Of these, we find only one has come from the first level, one from the second level, and three from the third level. We may now consider pins with zoomorphic or similarly shaped heads and examine the horizons from which they have come. Here we get a rather striking result, as shown on the table on p. 262. Covering the whole period of the excavations, as in the previous cases, we find four have come from the first level, only one from the second level, five from the third level, and, as in the case of the bead-headed pins, only one from the fourth level. Thus from the second level, where six bead-headed and two "hand" type pins have been found, we only have one of the straight head ornamented type. Taking all the facts together, they seem to imply and lend additional strength to the already mentioned suggestion, that in the fourth century the bead-headed pins had been in vogue and to a large extent had taken the place of the zoomorphic type, which appears to have been more prevalent both at an earlier and at a later period. Without doubt these bead-headed pins have been made on the hill, as a spoilt casting of one was found in 1921,

and, while no moulds of this particular type have been recovered, it appears incredible that a casting which was of no use should have been

<i>Proceedings.</i>		Levels.			
		4th.	3rd.	2nd.	1st.
<i>Pins with Annular Beaded Heads.</i>					
1920	vol. lv. p. 186, fig. 21, No. 7 . . . . .	...	...	1	...
1921	vol. lvi. p. 221, fig. 20, No. 1 ¹	1	...	...	...
1921	vol. lvi. p. 236, fig. 29, No. 4 . . . . .	...	...	1	...
1921	vol. lvi. p. 254, fig. 29, No. 7 ² . . . . .	...	...	1	...
1922	vol. lvii. p. 208, fig. 20, No. 3 ³ . . . . .	...	...	1	...
1923	. . . . .	...	...	2	...
		1	...	6	...
<i>Pins of "Hand" Type.</i>					
1914	vol. xlix. p. 171, fig. 25, No. 2 . . . . .	...	...	1	...
1919	vol. liv. p. 88, fig. 19, No. 4 . . . . .	...	...	1	...
		...	...	2	...
<i>Pins with Ring Heads.</i>					
1914	vol. xlix. p. 171, fig. 25, No. 3 . . . . .	...	...	1	...
1915	vol. l. p. 102, fig. 23, Nos. 7 and 8 . . . . .	...	2	...	...
1919	vol. liv. p. 84, fig. 15, No. 7 (iron) . . . . .	...	1	...	...
1923	. . . . .	...	...	...	1
		...	3	1	1
<i>Pins with Zoomorphic Heads.</i>					
1914	vol. xlix. p. 171, fig. 25, No. 1	1	...	...	...
1915	vol. l. p. 102, fig. 23, Nos. 6, 9A, and 9B . . . . .	...	3	...	...
1919	vol. liv. p. 80, fig. 13 . . . . .	...	1	...	...
1919	vol. liv. p. 88, fig. 19, No. 3 . . . . .	...	...	1	...
1919	vol. liv. p. 94, fig. 23, Nos. 1 and 2 . . . . .	...	...	...	2
1920	vol. lv. p. 176, fig. 15, No. 7 . . . . .	...	1	...	...
1920	vol. lv. p. 194, fig. 25, No. 3 . . . . .	...	...	...	1
1922	vol. lvii. p. 217, fig. 26, No. 1 . . . . .	...	...	...	1
		1	5	1	4

¹ Fifth level.² Spoilt casting.³ Decorated so as to represent a series of small beads.

brought to Traprain, and we know from the moulds of other types of pins found that the making of such by the native workmen was being

carried on there. We now come to the question of the moulds recovered for the casting of pins, and from the few that have been brought to light we can glean little information of importance. I have already stated that no moulds have been recovered for the casting of bead-headed pins. When we come to moulds for the casting of "hand" type pins we find that one mould has come from third level¹ and one from first level;² it will be observed, however, that none has come from fourth level. Coming now to the annular headed pins, only one mould has been found, and that came from the third level,³ like the majority of the pins of this type.

Returning once more to the bead-headed pins, one of which (as already mentioned) has been coated with tin, it is probably not too much to suggest that the process of coating objects with tin was well known to the late Celtic metallurgists, and was also locally carried on. A pin of the "hand" type which was found in 1914 was coated with tin; this came from the second level. The process, no doubt, would be simple; the object to be coated would possibly be covered with some resinous substance, and it would thereafter be dipped into a vessel containing molten tin. It must not be overlooked that the melting-point of tin is about 450° F., and it is probable that even a higher temperature would be obtained to enable the object to be satisfactorily treated. This temperature must have been produced in an open hearth, as no evidence of a forced draught has been discovered so far.

Finger-Ring.—A finger-ring (fig. 15, No. 7) which came from section S, measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in external diameter and $\frac{7}{32}$ inch in breadth, is plano-convex in cross-section.

Dress-Fasteners.—A dress-fastener (fig. 15, No. 8, and fig. 16, No. 4), the head of which appears to have been circular, was recovered from section T. It measures about $1\frac{11}{16}$ inch in total length, the loop is triangular, measuring $\frac{5}{8}$ inch at the base. The loops of two others (fig. 15, Nos. 9 and 10), which are also triangular, came from sections R and S respectively. Dealing with the dress-fasteners in a similar manner to that adopted in reference to the pins, the annexed table may be of interest.

It will be observed that the total number of dress-fasteners recovered in the seven years' excavations amounts to twenty-six; of these, eleven have square heads. The greatest number were found on the two lower levels, only one coming from each of the upper levels. Of the boss and petal type we have nine—three from the fourth level, five from the third level, and one from the second level. Of the remaining six, two have ring heads, and as these are from the second and the first levels,

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. liv. p. 80, fig. 14, No. 2.

² *Ibid.*, vol. liv. p. 96, fig. 24.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. l. p. 126, fig. 37, No. 4.

they may possibly be later. The other four have heads of various

<i>Proceedings.</i>		Levels.			
		4th.	3rd.	2nd.	1st.
<i>Dress-Fasteners with Square Heads.</i>					
1914	vol. xlix. p. 173, fig. 25, No. 5 (has been enamelled)	1	...	...	...
1914	vol. xlix. p. 173, fig. 25, No. 8	1	...	...	...
1915	vol. i. p. 104, fig. 23, No. 16	...	1	...	...
1919	vol. liv. p. 67, fig. 7, Nos. 16, 17, and 18	3	...	...	...
1919	vol. liv. p. 79, fig. 11, No. 6	...	1	...	...
1919	vol. liv. p. 95, fig. 22, No. 8	...	...	...	1
1920	vol. lv. p. 186, fig. 21, No. 11	...	...	1	...
1921	vol. lvi. p. 226, fig. 20, No. 6 ¹	1	...	...	...
1922	vol. lvii. p. 200, fig. 13, No. 10	...	1	...	...
		6	3	1	1
<i>Dress-Fasteners with Boss and Petal Heads.</i>					
1915	vol. i. p. 104, fig. 23, No. 14	1	...	...	...
1915	vol. i. p. 104, fig. 23, No. 15 (enamelled)	...	1	...	...
1919	vol. liv. p. 67, fig. 7, No. 19	1	...	...	...
1919	vol. liv. p. 67, fig. 11, Nos. 7 and 8	...	2	...	...
1920	vol. lv. p. 186, fig. 21, No. 12	...	...	1	...
1921	vol. lvi. p. 251, fig. 28, No. 7	...	1	...	...
1922	vol. lvii. p. 200, fig. 13, No. 8 (ornamented) ²	...	1	...	...
1923	...	? 1	...	...	...
		3	5	1	...
<i>Dress-Fasteners with Ring Heads.</i>					
1914	vol. xlix. p. 173, fig. 25, No. 9	...	...	...	1
1920	vol. lv. p. 186, fig. 21, No. 10	...	...	1	...
		...	...	1	1
<i>Dress-Fasteners with Heads of Various Designs.</i>					
1919	vol. liv. p. 95, fig. 22, Nos. 9 and 10	...	...	...	2
1922	vol. lvii. p. 200, fig. 13, No. 9	...	1	...	...
1922	vol. lvii. p. 210, fig. 20, No. 4	...	...	1	...
1923	...	...	...	1	...
		...	1	2	2

¹ From so-called fifth level.² Indefinite, from third or fourth level.

designs, and in the general review they may be ignored, although none has come from the fourth level. It would therefore seem that the

dress-fasteners with square heads were in common use during the earliest Romano-British period of occupation of the hill, *i.e.* from about the beginning of the second century, and they possibly were less in vogue as time went on. Of the boss and petal type, three were found on the fourth level, five came from the third level, and only one from the second level, none being recorded from the first level.

Harness Mounting.—A harness mounting or strap ornament (fig. 15, No. 11, and fig. 16, No. 5), which is imperfect, came from section T. It is of the boss and petal type, but the boss has become rudimentary and merely represents the ends of the loop which are joined to the base of each petal.¹ The loop at the back is square, and only measures about $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in length.

The following table may be of use, as harness mountings are somewhat analogous in form to dress-fasteners.

<i>Proceedings.</i>		Levels.			
		4th.	3rd.	2nd.	1st.
<i>Harness Mountings with Square Heads.</i>					
1915	vol. l. p. 112, fig. 28, No. 3 ¹	...	1	...	...
1919	vol. liv. p. 79, fig. 11, No. 11	...	1	...	...
1920	vol. lv. p. 171, fig. 12, No. 12 ²	1	...	...	...
		1	2	...	...
<i>Harness Mountings with Boss and Petal Heads.</i>					
1915	vol. l. p. 112, fig. 28, No. 2	...	1	...	...
1919	vol. liv. p. 67, fig. 7, Nos. 20 and 21	2	...	...	...
1919	vol. liv. p. 79, fig. 11, No. 9	...	1	...	...
		2	2	...	...
<i>Leaf-shaped Type with Single Boss.</i>					
1919	vol. liv. p. 67, fig. 7, No. 22 ³	1	...	...	...
1919	vol. liv. p. 79, fig. 11, No. 10	...	1	...	...
1920	vol. lv. p. 171, fig. 12, No. 11	1	...	...	...
		2	1	...	...
<i>Circular with Boss.</i>					
1919	vol. liv. p. 67	1	...	...	...

¹ Cruciform.

² Rectangular.

³ Possibly fourth level.

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. liv. p. 79. One of this type is from the third level; it is illustrated in fig. 11, No. 9. Two others which came from the fourth level are illustrated in same vol., fig. 7, Nos. 20 and 21. In all these examples it will be seen that the boss occupies the entire space in the centre of the petal. The head of a dress-fastener found in 1921 presents a close analogy (*Ibid.*, vol. lvi. p. 251, fig. 28, No. 7).

In reference to the above, it will be observed that a total of eleven has been found. All have come from the two lowest levels, and of the various types recovered no deduction can be drawn as to one being more in vogue than the other.

Miscellaneous Relics of Bronze.—An interesting relic in the shape of a horse's hoof and pastern joint (fig. 15, No. 12, and fig. 16, No. 6) came from section T. It measures as follows: extreme length at the base of the hoof $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch, in greatest breadth $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, and in height to the top of the pastern joint $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch. An incised line surrounding the hoof close to the base from heel to heel may have been intended to represent a shoe. The object possibly has been one of the feet of a vessel or stand, and is pierced by a square hole measuring $\frac{3}{8}$ inch. A corrugated mounting (fig. 15, No. 13, and fig. 16, No. 7), similar to one found in 1920,¹ measures nearly 2 inches in length and about $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in breadth. It is semi-cylindrical in cross-section, closed at both ends, and is pierced by a hole on the upper surface close to either end. A richly enamelled fragment of what appears to have been an oblong ornament (fig. 15, No. 14, and fig. 16, No. 8) came from section R. It seems to have been divided into three panels, and it is fractured diagonally across what may have been the centre one, the decoration of which is composed of a leaf-shaped saltire. One space of the saltire is filled with blue enamel, while the adjoining space, which is pierced by a hole, has probably been left undecorated. The end panel is decorated by a lozenge-shaped design in the centre, filled with blue enamel, and at either end are triangular compartments which have been filled with a similar colour. The two triangular compartments on either side of the central lozenge have been filled with enamel of a different colour, possibly red. On the back of the object is a small raised moulding which crosses it transversely, beneath the dividing line of the centre and adjoining panels. A D-shaped buckle, the tongue of which is wanting (fig. 15, No. 15), is round in cross-section and measures $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch along the chord. A ring, which is incomplete, measures $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter. Two others (fig. 15, Nos. 16 and 17) measure $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter respectively. A fourth ring, measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, is incomplete, and is made of a fine wire. A segment of a ring, measuring $\frac{9}{16}$ inch in width, is bevelled at both sides from the inside towards the outside. The centre is formed of a half-round moulding, and at each end it is irregularly notched. A coiled spring (fig. 15, No. 18, and fig. 16, No. 9) made of flattened wire is plano-convex in cross-section, measuring $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length and $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in breadth. A wire (fig. 15, No. 19), measuring $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length, has a

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. lv. p. 194, fig. 25, No. 4. A mould for a similar object was found in 1919 (*Ibid.*, vol. liv. p. 80, fig. 14, No. 1).

series of corrugations measuring $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at one end and $\frac{3}{16}$ inch at the opposite end, the space between being left plain. There are a piece of metal, plano-convex in cross-section, measuring $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in length and $\frac{5}{32}$ inch in breadth, and a plate of thin metal, measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length and $\frac{7}{16}$ inch in breadth, which seems to have been pierced by a hole at one end. A segment of an armlet or ring is made of a strong wire measuring $\frac{3}{16}$ inch in cross-section, and when complete would have measured $3\frac{3}{8}$ inch in internal diameter. Another small segment, of similar thickness, measuring about 1 inch in length, may have been a portion of that previously mentioned. A small segment, measuring about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch along the mesial line, has been corrugated. Other objects found consist of two pieces of semi-tubular binding (fig. 15, No. 20), probably used for the protection of sheaths or scabbards; a piece of thin metal several times folded over; one or two small fragments which it is unnecessary to describe; a large piece of waste metal suggestive of the remelting of some objects—a flattened plate or tongue emerging from it as though some article had been imperfectly melted; two other small fragments; a segment of a circle $\frac{7}{16}$ inch in diameter at one end and tapering to a blunt point at the other; a large piece of metal (fig. 15, No. 21) from the twin gates of a mould, irregularly oval at the top, which measures $1\frac{11}{16}$ inch in length, about $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch in breadth, and $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch from the top to the end of the prongs, its weight being 6 ounces. It is evident that the mould from which the last relic came has been one for the casting of some object of considerable dimensions, and although it came from the second level, it may possibly be referable to the Bronze Age.

Glass.—A small segment of a glass armlet (fig. 15, No. 22), only about 1 inch in length, is of a pale green translucent material. It is plano-convex in cross-section and is ornamented along the mesial ridge by an applied cord pattern. This is composed of strands of red, white, and blue; the blue strand being widest, the red next, and the white the narrowest.¹ The segment came from section T, and is the first example of this decoration found on Traprain. A fragment treated in a similar manner but composed of strands of dark blue and white enamel was found in 1922;² a segment of an armlet of pea-green translucent glass (fig. 15, No. 23) is plano-convex in cross-section, and when complete would have measured about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in internal diameter. It is decorated with hook-like figures of opaque white enamel, placed alternately on each side of the mesial line. A third segment (fig. 15,

¹ A small segment of an armlet similarly decorated was found at Chesterhall, Bowden, St Boswells, and is in the Museum.

² *Proceedings*, vol. lvii. p. 202, fig. 16.

No. 24) is of opaque white, plano-convex in cross-section, and is of similar internal diameter to the preceding. There are other two small segments (fig. 15, No. 25) of opaque white armlets, both of which are plano-convex in cross-section. The smaller of the two seems to have been made of a finer paste and has a higher glaze. Another small fragment which is also plano-convex in cross-section is of pale yellow opaque glass. In addition to the foregoing there are four small fragments of green translucent glass armlets, three of which show traces of a white enamel decoration. A fragment of very pale green glass, measuring about $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in thickness, has been ornamented by

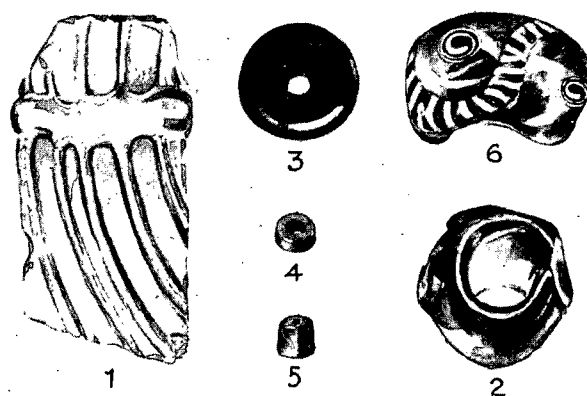


Fig. 17. Glass Objects. (†)

an elliptical figure which has been wheel-engraved on its outer surface. Two other fragments, one of an olive-green colour and the other of white glass, also have on them traces of wheel-engraving. A rectangular fragment (fig. 15, No. 26, and fig. 17, No. 1) of what has been a large vessel, of a yellow-green colour, has been decorated by a raised band placed vertically on its outer surface, from which curvilinear raised mouldings extend in either direction. Another and smaller fragment (fig. 15, No. 27), of the same colour but of slightly thinner material, has a series of raised mouldings on its outer surface, which also have been placed horizontally. A portion of the neck of a bottle came from section T. It is of thick, dark blue-green glass and is considerably everted. When complete it would have measured 2 inches in outer diameter. A number of other fragments of vessels vary in thickness from about $\frac{1}{32}$ inch to nearly $\frac{5}{16}$ inch (the latter being the base of a vessel),

and in colour from olive-green to blue-green, while some pieces are of clear white glass; there is a small roughly triangular fragment of Roman window glass, one edge of which is rounded. It is about $\frac{5}{32}$ inch in thickness, and as usual is of a greenish-blue colour; a rather remarkable glass bead (fig. 15, No. 28, and fig. 17, No. 2), of a form unknown to Scottish archæology, came from section S. It seems to have been formed of a band of green translucent glass, and is of cylindrical shape. At the side where the two ends have been joined there is an elliptical depression, the edges of which have been ground down, and at right angles to this is a raised surface which is hollowed in the centre. The bead measures $\frac{9}{16}$ inch in height, and is pierced by a hole measuring $\frac{11}{32}$ inch in diameter; another bead (fig. 15, No. 29, and fig. 17, No. 3) is of a dark blue material. It is discoidal in form and measures $\frac{13}{32}$ inch in diameter; a third bead (fig. 15, No. 30, and fig. 17, No. 4) is discoidal in form, made of opaque green paste, and measures $\frac{3}{16}$ inch in external diameter; still another bead (fig. 15, No. 31, and fig. 17, No. 5) is of rectangular form and is square in cross-section. It measures nearly $\frac{3}{16}$ inch in length and is of a bright blue colour; an object (fig. 15, No. 32, and fig. 17, No. 6) which may here be mentioned is a portion of a large bead which came from section T. When complete it has measured about $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch in external diameter, and has been pierced by a hole measuring $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter. It is of green translucent material, and in the thickness of the glass is decorated with a wavy line of white and blue opaque enamel, in such a way as to suggest a fine ribbon. The upper side of the ribbon is white and the lower side pale blue. In the intervening spaces between the waves are spiral devices also of blue and white enamel. Where fractured, the ends have been ground down and polished to a fine surface, which would indicate that the object must have been considerably prized even after it was broken, and it might be suggested that it had been worn as a pendant.

Lead.—From section S came a roll of lead (fig. 18, No. 20) measuring about $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in length. It is slightly flattened. This, together with two smaller rolls (fig. 18, Nos. 21 and 22) which came from the same section, and which are similar to rolls of the same metal found in previous years, may have been a weight. Unfortunately, however, owing to corrosion, it has not been possible approximately to determine the proportion the smaller objects bear to those of larger sizes.

Jet or Lignite.—Objects of jet or lignite from this level consist of five segments of armlets (fig. 15, Nos. 33 to 36) and several fragments of others. Of these, three are of a poor quality of lignite and are triangular in cross-section, while one is of a fine quality of jet and is also triangular in cross-section. The fifth is plano-convex. Heretofore it has been

noticed that the majority of segments of armlets of triangular cross-section have come from the lower levels (fourth and third), and that the upper levels (second and first) usually yield those of plano-convex

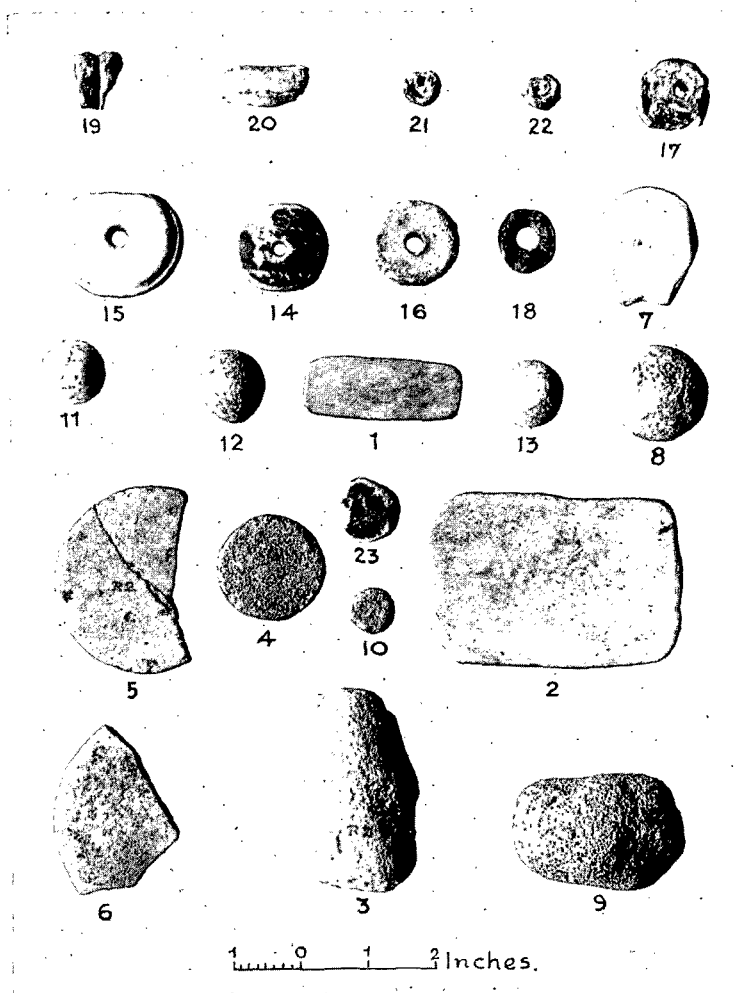


Fig. 18. Stone and Lead Objects from the second level.

cross-section. In this instance, however, we have four of the former and only one of the latter. The segment (No. 33), which when complete has had the largest internal diameter, has measured $3\frac{5}{16}$ inches; another (No. 34) measured $2\frac{13}{16}$ inches; while the third (No. 35), which is of a fine

quality of jet, has when complete only measured 2 inches in internal diameter. The segment which is plano-convex (No. 36) has measured 3 inches in internal diameter. The fragments which remain merit no description. An object of jet which may have been a pendant (fig. 15, No. 37), on one side is flat, and on the other has been decorated by a series of grooves which cross it transversely, forming lobate figures; a ring which is roughly circular (fig. 18, No. 18) measures about $\frac{1\frac{5}{8}}$ inch in external diameter. It was made of lignite and was found in two portions, one of which came from section R and the other from section T. Half of a ring of jet (fig. 15, No. 38), which is triangular in cross-section, measures about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in external diameter; another segment is slightly larger and of thicker material; a wedge-shaped piece of lignite measuring $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length, shows striæ on its upper and lower surfaces; a discoidal bead (fig. 15, No. 39) which came from section R measures $\frac{1\frac{1}{8}}$ inch in external diameter.

Wood.—Under this heading may be mentioned a fragment of the shell of the hazel nut.

Stone.—An irregularly shaped piece of hard volcanic stone, which seems to have been fire fractured, has a hollow picked out on one face. Although this stone was found on the second level it is possible that it may belong to an earlier period. Whetstones are represented by four, which are complete, and a fragment of another. Only two of these need be further mentioned. One is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch in breadth at the base, which is flat, and is what might be termed hog-backed; the other, a small whetstone (fig. 18, No. 1), made of a thin piece of fine-grained stone, measures $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in breadth, and only $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in thickness, is nicely fashioned, has rounded corners, and shows striation on all its surfaces. A curious water-worn stone found in section S, which has been used as a polisher and is of hard siliceous fine-textured grit or greywacke, measures about $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length and $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in breadth—slightly to one side of the centre is an elliptical hole measuring about $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length, and at one end of this hole and on both sides of the stone a channel has been cut towards one end; a rectangular piece of fine-grained claystone (fig. 18, No. 2), which appears to have been a polisher, is $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length and about $2\frac{9}{16}$ inches in breadth. It also has rounded corners and is bevelled at both ends to a fairly sharp edge; a portion of another polisher, which also may have been rectangular, is of a reddish material and shows striæ on both surfaces; an elliptical stone, measuring about $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, is slightly hollowed on both faces; another elliptical stone is about $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length and shows striæ on one face; a pounder (fig. 18, No. 3) of coarse-grained sandstone, measuring about $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches

in length, swhos battering at both ends and came from section R; a hammer-stone of water-worn quartzite, measuring 4 inches in length, shows battering at both ends, and came from section T; a discoidal piece of coarse-grained sandstone (fig. 18, No. 4), measuring $1\frac{9}{16}$ inch in diameter, came from section R; about half a polished disc (fig. 18, No. 5) of red micaceous sandstone, measuring $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness, came from the same section; a quadrant of another (fig. 18, No. 6), of the same material but of a yellow-brown colour, came from section S—it is $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in thickness and when complete would have measured about $3\frac{5}{16}$ inches in diameter. It will be remembered that last year, in vol. lvii. p. 213, I drew attention to the levels from which discs of this kind were recovered, and from the evidence then adduced I suggested that, as practically all of these objects had come from the second level, they might be considered as belonging to the fourth century. The occurrence of fragments of other two on this level still further strengthens the suggestion then made. A flat stone of elliptical form (fig. 18, No. 7) has had a wide groove cut in it at one end, and on both faces an attempt has been made to drill a hole through it. The hole, however, on one side has not corresponded to that on the other. There are one sling-stone (fig. 18, No. 8) and half of another, which came from sections R and T respectively; a piece of pumice-stone (fig. 18, No. 9), of a size convenient to hold in the hand, is flattened on one face, and came from section T; a roughly spherical piece of sandstone is only about $\frac{1\frac{3}{8}}$ inch in diameter and seems too small to have been a sling-stone; a disc of sandstone (fig. 18, No. 10) may have been a playing-man. Since the commencement of work in 1914 a total of eighty of these little playing-men or counters have been recovered. Only six have come from the fourth level, eighteen from the third level, forty-five from the second level, and eleven from the top level. These figures would seem to point to their probably being in greatest use during the first half of the fourth century.

Three small balls made of coprolite (fig. 18, Nos. 11 to 13) measure roughly $\frac{1\frac{5}{8}}$ inch in diameter and may have been used in some game. In the annexed table I have included all the objects of coprolite (twelve in number) which have been found since the excavations first commenced. It will be of interest to note that none has come from the fourth level, only two from the third level; eight from the second level, and two from the first level. It would thus appear that objects of this material were not in vogue on the hill before the third century A.D., and the numbers recovered from the second level would seem to indicate that artifacts of coprolite were in greatest use during the third century.

<i>Proceedings.</i>		Levels.			
		4th.	3rd.	2nd.	1st.
<i>Objects of Coprolite.</i>					
1914	vol. xlix. p. 201, large ball . . . . .	...	...	...	1
1919	vol. liv. p. 83, large ball . . . . .	...	1	...	...
1919	vol. liv. p. 90, bead and a ball . . . . .	...	...	2	...
1920	vol. lv. p. 200, fig. 24, No. 33, bead . . . . .	...	...	...	1
1920	not recorded. An elongated pear-shaped object . . . . .	...	...	1	...
1921	vol. lvi. pp. 252 and 256, fig. 36, Nos. 1 and 2, whipping-tops. . . . .	...	1	1	...
1922	vol. lvii. p. 214, fig. 19, No. 40, playing-man . . . . .	...	...	1	...
1923	small ball . . . . .	...	...	3	...
		...	2	8	2

Whorls.—There are four whorls and half of a fifth. One from section R (fig. 18, No. 14) is made from a piece of Samian ware. One, of a fine-grained claystone (fig. 18, No. 15) from section S, deserves more than passing notice, as owing to its fine texture it has been used subsequently as a smoother or polisher, for which purpose it must have been considered more suitable. It measures $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch in diameter and nearly $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in thickness. At $\frac{3}{16}$ inch from the periphery the whorl has been reduced in thickness on both sides to $\frac{3}{32}$ inch, and the edge has then been nicely rounded. On one side several wedge-shaped depressions have been cut. One whorl of lead (fig. 18, No. 16) came from the same section, and another (fig. 18, No. 17) from section T is much oxidised.

Iron.—A socketed spear-head (fig. 19, No. 1) which came from section R, measuring $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches in total length, with a blade which measures about 2 inches in length, is leaf-shaped. The socket, which is split, measures about $\frac{1\frac{3}{8}}$ inch in exterior diameter. A large T-shaped key (fig. 19, No. 2) measuring $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length has a loop which is imperfect at one end, and one of the arms of the "T" is missing. It is curiously similar to one found at Newstead.¹ There are a ring measuring 2 inches in external diameter; a point of a knife or dagger measuring $1\frac{1\frac{3}{8}}$ inch in length; a clamp measuring $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch in length; a bar (fig. 19, No. 3) measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, square in cross-section, each side measuring $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; and a portion of a bolt with lozenge-shaped washer riveted on one end. An object (fig. 11, No. 3), measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and

¹ James Curle, *A Roman Frontier Post*, p. 306, Pl. lxxviii. fig. 3.

$\frac{1}{4}$ inch in breadth about the centre, swells towards one end, which is bifurcated. The point of a ferrule (fig. 17, No. 4), possibly for a spear-butt,



Fig. 19. Iron Objects from the first and second levels.

is $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in greatest length, and is similar to one found in 1915.¹ An object which has the appearance of a blade is $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length and $\frac{13}{16}$ inch in width. It is pierced by three holes, which are countersunk

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. I, p. 115, fig. 29, No. 5.

on one side and placed in line but slightly diagonally along the blade. The back of the blade is $\frac{3}{16}$ inch in thickness. A piece of hematite has been used as a polisher, the smooth surface measuring about $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in length; a piece of iron slag is of nearly pure metal, and when analysed proved to contain about 90 per cent. of iron.

Moulds.—From section R came a fragment of a clay mould (fig. 18, No. 19), possibly for the casting of the shank of a pin; it measures about $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in length; two other small fragments were found. One mould cut in a block of red sandstone for the casting of a narrow bar or ingot measures $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length and came from section R. Another of sandstone, which is fragmentary, also came from the same section. The portion of the matrix which remains is semicircular, and it is possible that the mould when complete was similar to one found in 1914.¹

The annexed table is not without interest.

<i>Proceedings.</i>		Levels.			
		4th.	3rd.	2nd.	1st.
<i>Stone Moulds.</i>					
1914	vol. xlix. pp. 191-93, fig. 40 . . . . .	...	...	3	2
1915	vol. l. p. 127, fig. 39, No. 3 . . . . .	...	...	3	...
1920	vol. lv. p. 198 (two incomplete) . . . . .	...	...	...	2
1922	vol. lvii. p. 186 . . . . .	...	...	2	...
1923	...	...	...	2	1 ¹
		...	...	10	5

¹ This mould was found on first level, having been used as a kerbstone to a hearth, and therefore it probably belongs to second level.

It will be seen that although fifteen have been found, either complete or fragmentary, none has been recovered from the two lower levels, and there is therefore a distinct suggestion that the casting of objects in stone moulds only came into use on Traprain about the fourth century.

Pottery.—Roman pottery from this level is represented by a number of shards embracing various types of vessels. Portions of the base rims of several bowls or vases of Samian ware may be recorded. Other shards of the same material show portions of the walls and rims, and some fragments are decorated by the common egg and tassel moulding. A triangular fragment of a bowl has the feet of a figure within what

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. xlix. p. 194, fig. 41.

has been a large medallion. A portion of the rim and wall of a vessel has had a hole drilled through it immediately beneath the rim. The purpose of this was possibly to join two portions together where cracked; a small shard has the remains of an inscription in graffiti, seemingly V and N, scratched on its outer surface. We have five fragments of black Rhenish ware ornamented with a white engobe, one piece bearing two large circular spots and two vertical lines. On this and another fragment there are also roulette markings. The largest shard is a portion of the neck of a vase or bottle. There are a number of shards of what has been a large globular vessel ornamented by three bands of roulette markings, which encircled it below the neck, on which there is still a portion of a reeded handle. The clay of which this vessel is composed is of a creamy colour, and the outside is covered with a greenish slip; the base of a small vase of greyish-black ware measures about 1 inch in diameter; fragments of cooking-pots and other vessels need not be described.

Shards of native pottery from the second level were fairly numerous, but few seem to be of sufficient importance to merit description. Fragments of the rim of a very large vessel may be mentioned. Three portions of the rim of this bowl also came from sections R and S, third level, and have been described previously. When complete, this vessel has measured $14\frac{1}{4}$ inches in interior diameter. A portion of the wall of a large bowl-shaped vessel which is of a coarse character has a straight rim, and has measured $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches in interior diameter. Two shards of a small bowl, from rim to base, which came from section T, have been joined together. The rim is straight and thin, and when complete the vessel has measured about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in interior diameter and 2 inches in depth. A small rectangular shard from the same section has a broad rim turned inwards. A larger fragment of the same vessel came from the third level, and has already been mentioned; there are several shards of a vessel of hard texture which is vesicular and porous in appearance. Only one other fragment need be described, as it shows ornamentation, and is probably a portion of the same vessel a shard of which from the level below was described. The ornamentation, as will be remembered, consists of a raised moulding which has surrounded the vessel, and upon which finger point and nail impressions have been made. A small triangularly shaped piece of hardened clay having a rounded point has been one of the feet of a vessel. It measures $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length. An oblong piece of clay, pointed and faceted at both ends, has been a part of the base of some vessel. It is of fine texture, and apparently has been used as a polisher or smoother. On its surface are several arrises.

Crucibles.—About two-thirds of a crucible of the usual type, rounded at the base, and triangular at the rim, were found. It measures about $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in interior diameter and 2 inches in height. Portions of another and much larger crucible were also recovered, but, unfortunately, owing to its fragmentary condition it is impossible to give dimensions.

RELICS FROM THE FIRST LEVEL.

Silver.—A small ring made of fine wire measures $\frac{3}{16}$ inch in diameter, and came from section S.

Bronze:—Fibulae.—A fine penannular fibula (fig. 20, No. 1, and fig. 21), measuring about $2\frac{5}{16}$ inches in diameter, came from section R. The brooch is made of a wire measuring $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in cross-section. The ends are flattened and squared, and are ornamented by a lozenge-shaped device of yellow enamel. On one side of the brooch, for a short distance, the wire is further ornamented by a series of fine incised lines which encircle it. These incised lines may have continued throughout the entire circumference, but owing to corrosion are not now visible. Brooches of this type, but having no enamel ornamentation, are well known,¹ the present example, however, by reason of the ends being enamelled, is new to Scottish archæology. A small penannular brooch (fig. 20, No. 2) has the usual fluted terminal knobs—the pin, unfortunately, is broken.

Pin.—A pin measuring about 2 inches in length is bent towards the point.

Miscellaneous Relics of Bronze.—A segment of an armlet is lozenge-shaped in cross-section, and when complete would have measured about $1\frac{11}{16}$ inch in diameter; a segment of another armlet, which is twisted probably by the action of fire, is ornamented on its outer surface by a series of corrugations, and measures about $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in length; a segment of a ring is plano-convex in cross-section. An object (fig. 20, No. 3), which may have been a grattoir, but is incomplete, measures about $2\frac{3}{16}$ inches in length. It is made out of a piece of flat bronze, and, what appears to have been the stem, measures about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length, and is ornamented on one side by a double row of lozenge-shaped compartments; in the centre is a circular zone pierced by two holes. The lower portion is formed of an elongated oval, one surface of which is ornamented by a series of dot and ring marks. Another object (fig. 20, No. 4), which may have had some connection

¹ A brooch with thickened terminals, ornamented by a series of lozenge-shaped devices, is considerably smaller and somewhat coarser in make. It was found at Dowalton Loch, and is illustrated in *Ancient Scottish Lake-Dwellings*, by Dr. Robert Munro, p. 46, fig. 16.

with the toilet, is formed of a strip of bronze bent double round a ring which possibly may have been for suspension. At the lower end

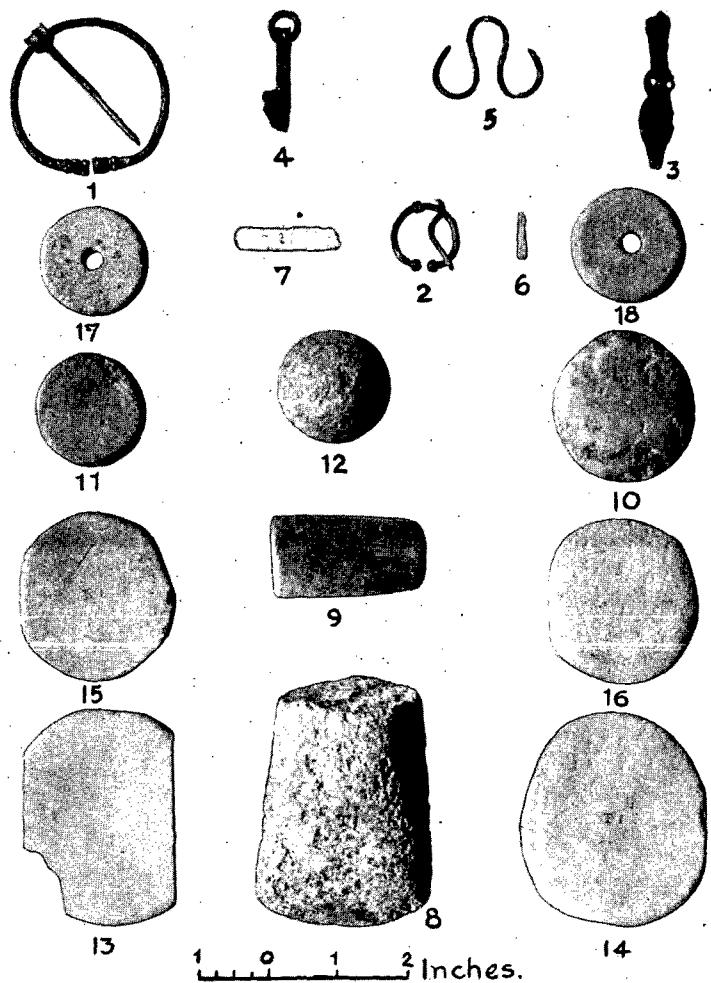


Fig. 20. Objects of Bronze, Glass, and Stone from the first level.

both strips are considerably bent and much corroded, and at the point of one strip is a small semicircular groove. A portion of what may have been a buckle, plano-convex in cross-section; a piece of wire (fig. 20, No. 5) which is bent in the form of two S-shaped curves placed

in opposite directions; a small chisel (fig. 20, No. 6), measuring nearly $\frac{11}{16}$ inch in length, and $\frac{5}{32}$ inch in breadth at the cutting edge, which is nicely fashioned; and a small piece of waste metal, were also found.

Glass.—A segment of an armlet (fig. 20, No. 7) of green translucent glass is plano-convex in cross-section, and is ornamented by a hook-like line of white opaque enamel trailed along its surface; another small fragment of an armlet is of the same material, and seems to have been similarly decorated; the base of a vessel of clear white glass, measuring about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, has a high projecting base rim surrounding an inner raised circle, which, however, does not come up to a level with the outer rim; a portion of the neck and rim of a vessel is of clear olive-green translucent glass, and is composed of two half-round mouldings placed horizontally; three fragments of the rim of another vessel are of a pale blue-green translucent glass; a number of other fragments of various thicknesses need not be described; a bead which was found in the soil after it had been removed from this level, but which is probably referable to it, is an oblate spheroid measuring $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter.

Bead.—Several fragments of a bead of red amber came from section R. Unfortunately, this bead was broken by the spade.

Jet or Lignite.—An object of jet which seems to have been a flattened spheroid, but is fractured, may have been the head of a pin, and measures nearly $\frac{1\frac{3}{8}}$ inch in diameter.

Stone.—A portion, amounting possibly to about one-half, of a polished stone axe (fig. 20, No. 8) is of a brownish granite, measuring about $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length and $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches across the cutting edge, which is blunted; four whetstones or polishers vary in length from $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches to $3\frac{5}{16}$ inches; a polisher of fine-grained stone (fig. 20, No. 9) which is rectangular in cross-section, measuring $2\frac{3}{16}$ inches in length, shows marks of usage upon all its surfaces; two discoidal stones may have been pot lids (fig. 20, No. 10); a rectangular piece of coarse-grained sandstone, measuring about $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches in length, is slightly hollowed on one face; a small stone (fig. 20, No. 11)



Fig. 21. Penannular enamelled Bronze Brooch. (†.)

which is roughly circular is made of red sandstone, measuring about $1\frac{9}{16}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{11}{16}$ inch in thickness; a sling-stone (fig. 20, No. 12) which is nicely rounded measures $1\frac{9}{16}$ inch in diameter; a disc (fig. 20, No. 13) of fine-grained sandstone has measured about $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter and $\frac{9}{32}$ inch in thickness, is slightly hollowed on one surface, and came from section S. The peculiar interest attached to the last-mentioned stone is that it has been used as a smoother subsequently to the purpose for which it was originally intended.¹ It has already been stated that these discs belong to the second level, and the finding of this one on the first level, under the conditions above stated, would seem still further to emphasise this point. There are three fine-grained stones (fig. 20, Nos. 14 to 16) having two rounded and two straight sides which are not parallel. They vary in greatest length from 3 inches to $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch, and in thickness from about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. The two smaller examples are slightly hollowed on one face. The undernoted table giving a list of stones of this character shows the levels from which they came, and, as will be seen, no less than eight of these stones have been recovered during the past seven seasons' work. Therefore we may conclude that objects of this peculiar form were intentionally so shaped, and may be considered a type which has been made for a specific purpose. It will be observed that none has come from the fourth level, but we have two from the third level, three from the second level, and three from the first level.

<i>Proceedings.</i>		Levels.			
		4th.	3rd.	2nd.	1st.
<i>Stones having Two Rounded and Two Straight Sides which are not Parallel.</i>					
1914	vol. xlix. p. 191, fig. 38, No. 5 . . . . .	...	...	1	...
1920	vol. lv. p. 180, fig. 14, No. 47 . . . . .	...	1	...	...
1921	vol. lvi. p. 239, fig. 21, No. 8 . . . . .	...	...	1 ¹	...
1921	vol. lvi. p. 256, fig. 21, No. 6 . . . . .	...	...	1	...
1922	vol. lvii. p. 203, fig. 13, No. 42 . . . . .	...	1	...	...
1923	...	...	...	...	3
		...	2	3	3

¹ From so-called 1A level.

¹ A polished stone disc which has a small segment wanting, and which came from the Crannog of Lochspouts, has evidently been used as a polisher or smoother in a similar manner to our example. It is illustrated in *Ancient Scottish Lake-Dwellings*, by Dr Robert Munro, p. 173, fig. 166.

Whorls.—There are two whorls and half of a third made of sandstone (fig. 20, Nos. 17 and 18).

Iron.—An object resembling a modern key to fit a nut (fig. 19, No. 5) is $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length. Across the key it measures $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in greatest breadth. The stem, which is slightly thickened at the end, is pierced transversely by a hole, and is rectangular in cross-section. An object in the shape of a heavy pin (fig. 19, No. 6) has the head bent over and flattened on the stem. It measures $3\frac{1}{16}$ inches in length, and is $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in breadth across the head. An object of indeterminate use (fig. 19, No. 7) is $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length. One end measures $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in breadth, and decreases to $\frac{7}{16}$ inch towards what may have been the point. At about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the broad end is a gradually swelling projection which rises $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above the plane of the stem. A hammer-head (fig. 19, No. 8), measuring $3\frac{7}{16}$ inches in length, is pierced by a rectangular hole measuring $\frac{3}{8}$ inch by $\frac{3}{16}$ inch. The butt end shows evidence of having been much in use.¹ Three fragments of conical ferrules are much corroded, and measure respectively $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches, and $1\frac{7}{16}$ inch in length. A pin with projecting elliptical ring-head has a broken stem, and measures 2 inches in total length (see table, p. 262). The extreme diameter of the head is $\frac{1}{16}$ inch by $\frac{9}{16}$ inch.² There is also a ring measuring $1\frac{9}{16}$ inch in external diameter.

Mould.—A block of sandstone has a mould for the casting of a bar or ingot cut out on one surface. The mould measures $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length, about $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in breadth, and about $\frac{7}{16}$ inch in depth. It will be remembered that this stone was found used as a kerbstone to a hearth, and thus, as has been explained, while coming from the first level it probably belongs to the second or earlier level. It is included in the table on p. 275.

Pottery.—As usual, Roman pottery from the first level is sparse. Several pieces of Samian ware, including portions of the rims and bases of vessels, have been recovered. One fragment shows decoration. Part of the neck and rim, which is considerably everted, of a bottle or vase is made of a fine paste, and is of a russet-brown colour. It is of a hard texture and is well fired. A handle has been joined to the top of the rim, and encircling the neck is a moulding which is divided by a shallow groove. There is a fragment of the rim and part of the neck of another bottle, but it is too small to describe accurately. A triangular shard of a large vessel, the rim of which is considerably everted, is made of a finely washed clay, and is of an orange-red colour. Between the rim

¹ One somewhat similar from the tumulus de Celles près Neussargues (Cantal), France, is illustrated in Déchellette, *Second Age du Fer*, p. 1373, fig. 607, No. 3.

² A similar pin made of iron was found in 1919 (*Proceedings*, vol. liv. p. 84, fig. 15, No. 7). References to others found are noted in same volume.

and the shoulder of the vessel, for $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, there is a concavity which on the inner surface becomes a convexity. Three shards of the rim of a vessel, possibly a cooking-pot, have been joined together. The rim is nicely rounded, and the pot when complete has measured about $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches in interior diameter. One shard, a portion of the base of a vessel, is of a grey ware, and there are a few fragments of cooking-pots which need not be described; there are two playing-men, fashioned from fragments of vessels, one of Samian ware, the other from a piece of fine-textured grey ware. The native pottery consists of a comparatively small number of shards, including several pieces of the rims and walls of vessels, but none seem of sufficient importance to warrant description.

Coins.—Only two coins have been brought to light this year, and both have come from the top level, section S. The first is a second brass of Constantius II.¹ (A.D. 335-61).

Obv. DN CONSTANTIVS PF AFD. Bust to r. laur.

Rev. SALVS AVG NOSTRI.  between A and ω .

The second coin is a fourth brass of the latter part of the fourth century A.D., probably Valentinian II. or Theodosius I.

In briefly reviewing the results of the excavations from the time of their commencement in 1914, many lessons have been learnt. We have ascertained beyond doubt that at least a portion of Traprain Law was inhabited during the late Bronze Age, and from the number of objects of flint and stone found we may tentatively suggest that the hill was occupied possibly in the late Neolithic Age. But with regard to the latter period no foundations of huts so far have been revealed. It is, however, from the Early Iron Age occupation of the hill that we have been able to gather most of our information. During this period of occupation, *i.e.* from the end of the first or beginning of the second century to the commencement of the fifth century, we have been able to prove the existence of a town or *oppidum* under continuous occupation.

In the many relics recovered we have proof of trade, especially with the Roman garrisons which occupied the country at no great distance away. We have also recovered relics having a Scandinavian origin, while certain other objects may be assigned a western European provenance.

As has been explained in previous years, the removal of the ground in arbitrary levels is necessarily incorrect when dealing with a continuous occupation, although such a method has its advantages. When we come to consider the top level of occupation, which of course was the last, we find comparatively few relics, and one is constrained to wonder why

¹ *Coh.*, vol. vii. p. 466, No. 176.

this should be the case. The answer to that question is perhaps not so difficult as it would seem. The inhabitants of the hill, for some unknown reason, appear to have deserted the site of their own free will about the beginning of the fifth century. It seems fairly certain that they were not put to the sword, as, undoubtedly, had such been the case, human remains would have been discovered belonging to the last occupation; but not even a human tooth, which would have withstood the ravages of time better than any bone, has been brought to light. But whether this desertion was in a measure hurried, possibly by the threat of invasion, or more or less leisurely, can hardly be determined; nevertheless, such an hypothesis would explain the dearth of relics, as the inhabitants seem to have had time to take with them most of their "goods and chattels." Whither did they go? This question is unanswerable in the light of our knowledge at the present time. But while we are unaware of the motives which prompted the inhabitants to abandon Traprain, it is worthy of note that at least two other so-called hill forts, and these in North Wales, were evacuated about the same time. Mr Willoughby Gardner, F.S.A., F.S.A.Scot., who excavated the hill fort of Dinorben, an account of which will be found in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, December 1921, says that the stronghold was destroyed "probably near the close of the fourth century. With the exception of a few comparatively recent objects, no relics definitely of later date than this have hitherto been found upon the hill top." Another hill fort, that of Moel Fenlli, Denbighshire, which was likewise excavated by Mr Willoughby Gardner, an account of which also appears in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, p. 252, for the same year, concludes by saying ". . . it will be seen that the occupation of the hill fort on Moel Fenlli came suddenly to an end about the middle of the fifth century A.D." He further tells us "that the stronghold was certainly inhabited by a native population as early as about A.D. 100, and from the gold coin of Nero picked up, that it probably existed about A.D. 70, when Roman soldiers were on the spot . . . none of the finds recorded postulate an occupation before the first century A.D."

It is interesting to note that the conclusions arrived at by Mr Willoughby Gardner as to the commencement of the Early Iron Age occupation and the final evacuation of these two Welsh hill forts, coincide in a remarkable degree with those concerning Traprain. Until other similar sites in Scotland are excavated, it is impossible to say whether a general evacuation of hill forts took place about this period, and within the limits of this paper one cannot go deeper into the question.

The sincere thanks of the Society are again due to The Right Hon. The Earl of Balfour for his unfailing kindness in allowing the excavation to be continued, and also for his generosity in donating all the relics

found to the National Museum. The Society is also greatly indebted to Mr Mark, the tenant of Traprain Law, for his courtesy in permitting the excavations to be carried on. I must once more express my gratitude to Dr George Macdonald, C.B., for his kindness in identifying the coins found, and to Mr J. Graham Callander, Director of the National Museum, for his valuable assistance and advice so kindly placed at my disposal on frequent occasions.

MONDAY, 14th April 1924.

JAMES CURLE, W.S., in the Chair.

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

Mrs ASHWORTH, 69 Braid Avenue.
 Rev. CHARLES D. BENTINCK, The Manse, Dornoch, Sutherland.
 ALEXANDER MACKENZIE FLEMING, 1 Madeira Street, Dundee.
 JOHN KENNEDY, 55 Marchmont Road.
 GEORGE DODS MACKAY, 11 Boswall Quadrant.
 JOHN MACKECHNIE, M.A. (Hons.), 3 Eldon Terrace, Partickhill, Glasgow.
 JAMES D. OGILVIE, Barloch, Milngavie.
 DONALD ROSS, M.B., Tigh na Linne, Lochgilphead.
 FREDERICK W. D. STEWART, M.A., The Schoolhouse, Davidson's Mains.
 W. GLASSFORD WALKER, C.A., 2 Denham Green Avenue, Trinity.
 GEORGE MACKIE WATSON, Architect, 50 Queen Street.

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

(1) By JOHN EWING, 1B Summerside Place, Leith.

Whetstone of schist, $3\frac{3}{16}$ inches long, perforated at one end, found on Sule Skerry, Lewis.

(2) By Major BROUN LINDSAY and Mrs BROUN LINDSAY, F.S.A.Scot.

Cinerary and Incense-Cup Urns, a bronze Awl, a bone Pin, and a flake of Chert found in a ruined cairn at Muirkirk, Ayrshire. (See subsequent communication by Mr Archibald Fairbairn, Corresponding Member.)

- (3) By M. E. CUNNINGTON (Mrs B. H. CUNNINGTON), Devizes.

Nineteen fragments of Early Iron Age Pottery from a La Tène I. site at All Cannings Cross, Wilts.

- (4) By ALEXANDER O. CURLE, F.S.A.Scot.

One hundred and thirty-seven Lantern Slides used to illustrate the Rhind Lectures delivered in 1918 on "The Prehistoric Monuments of Scotland," and sixty Slides illustrating "The Treasure of Traprain."

The following Donations of Books for the Library were announced :—

- (1) By The TRUSTEES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The Lindisfarne Gospels. Three Plates in Colour and thirty-six in Monochrome from Cotton MS. Nero D. IV in the British Museum, with pages from Two Related Manuscripts. With Introduction by ERIC GEORGE MILLAR, F.S.A., Assistant in the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum.

- (2) By GEORGE F. BLACK, Ph.D., Corresponding Member, the Author.

A List of Works relating to Scotland in the New York Public Library.

- (3) By Rev. J. KING HEWISON, M.A., D.D., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

The Romance of Bewcastle Cross.

- (4) By FRANCIS BUCKLEY, M.A., Tunstead, Greenfield, Yorkshire, the Author.

A Microlithic Industry of the Pennine Chain, related to the Tardenois of Belgium.

- (5) By The Right Hon. LORD ABERCROMBY, LL.D., F.S.A.Scot.

The Palace of Minos. Vol. i.—The Neolithic and Early and Middle Minoan Ages. By Sir Arthur Evans, D.Litt., etc.

The following Communications were read :—