

Meet the Neighbours: Juniper Green's Bronze Age inhabitants

Lecture to Juniper Green 300, Thurs 15 Mar 07

*Notes from Dr Sheridan,
Head of pre-History at the National Museum of Scotland.*

Delighted to be invited by Professor Beevers to come and share results of some very recent work on J Green's oldest resident, and **thrilled** to see the level of interest that this old find has generated. I'm sure our friend here – who, rather disconcertingly, has the museum code ET written on his skull - would be only too pleased to know that he's taking part in your celebrations, and to point out that you should be celebrating not Juniper Green 300 but J Green 4300!

What I'm going to do in next 40 minutes or so is to share with you the fascinating history of how & when this individual was found; what happened to him when he was found; and what he's been able to tell us about himself in the very recent past. Through a most fortunate set of coincidences, this person has featured in not 1 but 2 programmes of scientific analysis over the last couple of years, so he has quite a lot to say for himself!

I'll **also** say a bit about Juniper Green's **other** EBA residents, whose cemetery was found in 1898 on Woodhall Terrace during some building work; and I'll try to set all this into the context of what we know in general about people who were living in this part of Scotland around 2000 BC, 4000 years or 160 generations ago.

So how did it all start?

Let's dial back to May 1851. Someone was digging in their garden, close to the Lanark Road, and around 50 cm / 1 ½ feet below ground level they came across a large stone that turned out to be the capstone of a cist, or EBA stone box-shaped grave. The ground had previously been cultivated for a long time.

Until recently, we didn't know exactly where this was, but thanks to some impressive sleuthing by Prof Beevers, we're now able to pinpoint it pretty precisely [slide] as here: immediately behind Scott's the Butchers now stands, at 572 Lanark Road. We know this because original accounts had said that it was 'occupying a slightly elevated site..not more than ten yards from the Lanark Rd'. Prof Beevers recently found notes from a talk given by J J Malloch, the Headmaster of Juniper Gn school, to the Colinton Literary Society in 1927. In an aside, reference was made to the **Bronze Age bones** that had been found in Mr Cattanach's garden. In the 1920s, Mr Cattanach lived in a house called Viewforth: this house is now the butcher's, and the garden of the house is the most likely spot. So, thanks to this top detective work by Prof Beevers, the official National Monuments Record for this site can now be updated.

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Way back in the Bronze Age before there ever was a Lanark Road, this spot would have been a sandy area overlooking the Water of Leith. The fact that it was described as a slightly elevated site made one early commentator speculate that the cist may originally have been covered by a mound that had been ploughed nearly flat. Whether that was the case or not, we'll never know now. But we can say that this kind of location – on sandy soil, overlooking lower ground – is absolutely classic for EBA graves.

Having struck the large stone, the finder was wise enough to realise that this might be a site of some archaeological importance, so he got in touch with the authorities in Edinburgh. A bevy of distinguished antiquarian worthies duly came out from the city, and these included Professor Daniel Wilson, who was the Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and had taught at the

University of Toronto, and Robert Chambers – he of *Chambers' Encyclopaedia* fame, and brother of William, the Lord Provost who gave his name to Chambers St where the National Museum of Scotland now stands. It was Wilson who has provided us with the first published description of the find.

So what did they find when the heavy capstone was lifted off?

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Well-made stone cist, nearly 4 ft x 2 ft x 2 ft – 120 x 60 x 60 cm, made of 4 sandstone slabs, set into a pit that had been dug into the sandy ground.

No floor slab but sides of cist carefully sealed with chips of stone and with clay to make it watertight; and capstone overlapped sides of cist. Had preserved contents of cist well even though clothing and flesh had decayed, and part of the side of the skull that had been in contact with the ground had dissolved away.

They found the well-preserved skeleton of an adult man lying on his left side, crouched as though asleep, with arms folded over the chest. His head faced east and the cist was orientated N-S. Flat slab next to head – thought this had originally been a pillow stone on which his head had rested, and that it rolled off as the body decayed. This is possible, but head would have had to be at a slightly funny angle, and it's not impossible that the slab had been a grave good –perhaps even a small quernstone, though that's just speculation – and it would have been an unusual thing to find in a cist. The stone wasn't kept, so we'll never know, but if it had been used as a kind of stony pillow, then there are parallels for this kind of arrangement in a few EBA graves. Barns Farm – traces of animal hide 'pillow'; Tillicoultry: stoat fur.

Behind the stone was an upright pot – of a kind of EBA pottery we call a Beaker [slide]

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Carefully made; smooth and slightly polished surface, decorated with comb impressions [click], made with notched piece of bone [click] – this one's from Northton in Harris. Also several cereal grain impressions – accidentally included when made. Suggests made 'at home' where other activities going on. Don't know what kind of cereals they were but most likely to be barley or wheat.

We know from other Beaker pots that they would have contained food or (more probably) drink for the journey into the afterlife – which tells us something about the beliefs of the people about what happens after we die. Some pots have a dark tide line inside them, or even a thin crust, from where the former contents have been preserved, and where this has been analysed using pollen analysis and/or organic chemistry, the results have usually suggested a cereal-based substance, probably ale in some cases, and sometimes including meadowsweet as a flavouring. (Ale = beer without the hops. Can also get meadowsweet as floral tribute). In one pot, from Ashgrove in Fife [slide], they found pollen from lime tree – honey – imported from N England – mead or ale sweetened with honey. And as you can see from this [click] fine handled Beaker from Balfarg in Fife, dating to a couple of centuries after the Juniper Green one, in some cases they gave the deceased a good litre or so of ale to see them on their way! Incidentally, I hasten to add that you shouldn't read too much into the fact that both of these examples come from Fife! Hope there aren't any Fifers in the audience...

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I had a close look at the inside of the Juniper Green Beaker and there **is** indeed a **faint** mark in the bottom of the inside, which might **just** represent one of these tide-lines. The original account of its discovery reports the presence of a little sand (that had percolated in) and black dust, which may well have represented the original contents. That black dust is unfortunately not there now, and there's no actual encrusted material, and in order to do the relevant analysis the pot would have to be in bits, so we'll just have to wait

until the scientific techniques have advanced a bit more before trying to find out what was inside **this** pot.

There was one **other** thing found when the cist was opened, and this was described as a fragment of **linen** in the area of the legs. It's certain that the man would have been dressed in some kind of **garment** when buried, and it could well be that he was wearing linen – we know that flax was being grown at that time. Unfortunately, this wasn't kept and it may have disintegrated from exposure to air – but with any new Bronze Age grave that comes up, the archaeologists are always on the look-out for traces of clothing or covering. Sometimes, in particularly high-status cists, people find traces of ox-hides that had been used either to line the floor of the cist, or to cover the dead like a blanket. In a 4000-year old log coffin found at Gristhorpe in Yorkshire, an unusually tall old man had been buried wrapped in a hide cape, fixed with an antler pin, and there were tiny bones of fox and polecat in the grave which suggested the former presence of fox and polecat fur – thus echoing the presence of the stoat fur at Tillicoultry. And sometimes one finds very smart jet buttons that had been used to fasten garments. I shall be showing you a particularly fine example of this later on.

But meanwhile, once the cist had been opened, what happened to its contents?

[slide: skull]

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Well, in Victorian times, there was a great deal of interest in **craniology** – study of skull shape as guide to character, ethnicity etc – but much **less** interest in the rest of the skeleton –even though the bones were described as solid & heavy, and 'so well preserved as to' allow them to be articulated. Most unfortunately, they only kept the skull, together with the pot; they sold these to our Museum, where they have been kept safe ever since 1851. We just

don't know what happened to the rest of the skeleton – or indeed the cist or the stone pillow-slab; for all we know, they might have left them in the cist and put the cover slab back on; or the cist may have been destroyed completely, and the bones disposed of or kept privately. I haven't been to Scott's the butchers, but if there's any kind of garden behind the shop, it might be worth getting the geophys folks in to check and see whether the cist might still be there!

Anyway, Professor Daniel Wilson proudly showed off the skull and the Beaker at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland within a month of its discovery, and he published a brief account of the Juniper Green cist in his *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, published 1863. He was particularly interested by the shape of the skull. Thought the back had been flattened during its growth, and put this down to the use of a rigid cradle board while the man had been a baby – as seen in 19th C N American tribes: babies carried around ...laid on back, board projects beyond head & feet with arch above to protect it.

Such was his interest in this feature that he arranged for 2 distinguished craniologists, J Barnard Davis & John Thurnam, to examine it, and it's their very fine engraving that's shown here, from their book called *Crania Britannica*, published in 1865. Davis & Thurnam **didn't** mention this alleged flattening of the back of the skull, but instead described the skull as being brachycephalic – that is, of a round shape, which is characteristic of Early Bronze Age skulls and stands in contrast to the longer skull form of the previous inhabitants of Britain. It was remarkably similar in shape to other EBA skulls from Britain that they'd looked at. They agreed with Wilson that it was the skull of a man who had lived at least 50 years, and they remarked on how ground down the teeth are: the surfaces are flat and quite shiny, and this shows that he had had a log of grit in the diet: use of querns to grind cereal – abrade. But no holes, unlike modern teeth – not too sweet diet.

Davis & Thurnam remarked that the skull was robust and quite heavy – 27 ounces, and I quote from their description:

“The face has been of agreeable form...The nostrils are narrow and the eye orbits deep; the forehead is upright and well-arched”; and there had been minor distortion of the skull after the body had been buried in the cist – probably due to the damp of the floor, which had led to the loss of part of the skull.

Other craniologists were to study this skull as well – including Professor Bryce of Glasgow in 1905, who remarked that the face was narrow and long, and the nose had been remarkably narrow; and Sir William Turner, Professor of Anatomy at Ed U [slide] in 1915, who presented this characteristically detailed table of measurements. He, too, commented on the round shape of the skull, and argued that the change from long to round meant that there had been an invasion of people from Continental Europe. We’ll come back to this in a moment.

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What none of these craniologists did was to offer a comment on the likely height of our man – probably because the rest of the skeleton had not been kept. To judge from the engraving of the cist [click], he’s likely to have been around 5’7” (around 170 cm) tall: average for EBA and similar to today. It’s a myth that people in the past were shorter: were similar to today for most of past (at least as far as the last 10000 years are concerned), and only Industrial Rev made people shorter – poor nutrition. Close link bet nutrition & stature – can see in Japan.

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Anyway, if we dial forward to the very recent past, the Juniper Green skull became the subject of not 1, but of 2 major research projects – one led by the National Museums Scotland Archaeology Department, the other by my colleague Professor Mike Parker Pearson of Sheffield University.

The NMS project was concerned with getting reliable radiocarbon dates for Early Bronze Age people in Scotland: even though we knew that Juniper Green was likely to be around 4000 years old, we needed to get a more

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precise date – and to see where the Beaker from this cist lies in the overall development of this kind of pottery. Accordingly, in 2003 we took a small sample from the skull and sent it to Oxford University, and here's the result [slide]: this shows that he lived at some time between 2340 BC and 2153 BC – let's say around 2250 BC, that is 4250 years ago.

We can now see how this date fits in with the overall picture for the development of Beaker pottery [click]. Basically, this kind of pottery first appeared in Britain just after 2500 BC, and continued in use until around 1800 BC. The earliest types are identical to ones in use over large parts of the Continent [slide] – as you can see from these beautiful pots, one found in a gravel quarry at Bathgate, almost certainly from a grave pit, and the other – a Dutch style Beaker from a Dutch-style grave, at Newmill in east central Scotland. These earliest Beakers are fairly rare and widely scattered over Scotland.

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From around 2300, Beakers became very fashionable – they were the kind of pottery that people wanted to take to the Afterlife, and thus to be seen dead with – and the designs diversified [slide]. This is where the Juniper Green one fits in. Another kind of pottery also became popular from around 2100 in northern Britain and Ireland – the so-called Food Vessel [slide] – and this seems to represent a response to Beaker design, used in just the same way to contain sustenance for the afterlife in graves. For up to the next 300 years, Food Vessels and Beakers were used at the same time, with some regional differences: eg Aberdeenshire, mostly Beakers whereas Angus, mostly Food Vessels. A matter of choice.

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Then, after 2000 BC, Beaker use declined and the design drifted; we see things like handled Beakers appear, and also hybrid forms that merge Beaker & FV forms, as you can see here [slide].

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Anyway, the earliest, Continental-style Beakers form part of a whole **package** of novelties [slide] that appeared around that time, and which link Britain with

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the Continent in a complex and extensive network of contacts. The Beaker 'package' of elite novelties was very widely distributed over Europe, as you can see, and it looks as though Iberia was where it all began, around 2800 BC, with the Netherlands as an important melting pot after 2500 BC.

Most important among these was the use of metal [slide] and the know-how for metalworking, and we now know that skilled metallurgists were coming over from central Europe, and possibly also from Atlantic Europe, to look for sources of copper and gold, which they found in abundance in Ireland. Around 2450 BC [slide] they opened up a copper mine at Ross Island in Co Kerry, SW Ire!; and once gold had been found in Ireland, a flourishing gold industry developed, creating exquisite items such as these gold lunulae [slide] – neck collars of thin sheet gold. The source of the gold for these lies near the border between N Ireland & Republic of Ire!.

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Other novelties at this time include the importation of the domestic horse – or rather, pony-sized creature; don't know whether ridden, as no equipment such as bits found, but would certainly have been very prestigious; also new kind of arrowhead [slide] and new kind of bow [click] – composite, recurve bow, plus other archery equipment: stone wristguards [click] and belt rings [click]. Also, whole range of Continental fashions in jewellery and dress accessories [slide] including buttons for fastening garments and necklaces of teeny disc beads and tubular sheet metal beads.

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I've said before that people in the past regarded these novelties as the products of an invasion of Beaker people - and this explanation was v popular throughout most of the 19th & 20th centuries. However, around 1970s, archaeologists started to challenge this idea – too simplistic – and talked instead of the spread of fashions among the elite – possibly even equivalent of 19th C peyote cult in N America – cult for drinking alcohol, using fine pots. However, in May 2002 a spectacular find of a grave close to Stonehenge changed our thinking yet again [slide]. Amesbury Archer: richest Beaker grave; dates to 2400-2300 BC. Old man – 40s – game leg; bad teeth – smelly; buried with richest Beaker grave assemblage in Europe; buried with several sets of items including archery gear – beltring Kimmeridge shale, wristguards from Rhineland; metalworker's stone; knives of flint & imported copper (including probably fr France); gold hair ornaments.

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Most remarkable thing about him was that, thanks to appliance of science, found he wasn't from the area at all. How did they know this? Well, the answer is through isotope anal of enamel of teeth [slide]. It's all to do with chemistry of groundwater...when teeth growing, take in chemical signature. Have mapped geochemistry of groundwater across Europe. By looking at strontium & oxygen isotopes in tooth enamel, could tell that Amesbury Archer had grown up somewhere in centre of Europe – probably Bavaria. Got people excited [slide] – King of Stonehenge...but know that S'henge stone bit constructed 100-200 years before Amesbury Archer.

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Another interesting thing: unusual bone structure in foot – shared by 'Companion' grave beside: younger man, sl later; maternal grandson.

Anyway, this spectacular finding that the Amesbury Archer had come over from Central Europe – possibly as metalworker, and had found fame & fortune in Southern England, revered for his knowledge & powers – sparked off another major research project –the Beaker People Project [slide], led by my old chum Prof Mike PP of Sheffield University. This has been funded to the tune of £1/2 million pounds by Arts & Humanities Research Council.

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Aim: look at question of whether we really are dealing with Beaker People as group of immigrants; also look at whether people were moving around with in Britain and look at diet, illnesses, any differences between men & women in terms of diet and longevity, and how status was expressed.

Looking at 250 skeletons from 5 areas – starting with Scotland; also Yorks; Derbs; Wessex & Wales. Geochemically contrasting areas. Also including some non-B for comparison. And C14 dating c 150 of those.

What are they doing: full osteological analysis; dental microwear [slide], Can tell what kind of diet from scratches & irregularities in teeth, and also degree of wear. This work involves laser-scanning and making replicas of teeth [slide] – gigantic teaching tooth. (Tried to get wizzy CT scan moving pictures but not possible – will try to load up on website in due course).

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For looking at diet, do carbon & nitrogen isotope analysis on bones – can tell whether diet rich in fish or terrestrial mammals or plant foods.

Anyway, as the co-ordinator of the Scottish programme of sampling for this project, it was clear to me that Mr Juniper Green would be a MUST, especially as we already had a radiocarbon date for him – so a sample of his bone and tooth enamel was duly taken and analysed by colleagues internationally, including Dr Mandy Jay and Professor Mike Richards in Leipzig. Thank Mandy for providing next slide [slide] showing the Scottish results for diet.

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So, what about the results? Well, so far there have been results for the Scottish and Yorkshire people, and some interesting results obtained. As far as dental microwear is concerned, can say:

- degree of wear increases with age – expected
- Beaker males have more scratches than females: sl grittier diet
- BUT all beaker ones slightly less worn than non-Beaker bodies, so perhaps less abrasive diet overall

As far as diet is concerned – and this is where this slide comes in – some really interesting patterns. Don't want to go into detail but for carbon 13 isotope, the further to the right on this chart, the more the marine element in the diet; mid point, mainly terrestrial mammals (including dairy products); left, primarily vegetarian. Mandy's used information from Yorkshire Bronze Age

cattle & sheep to illustrate this. There were 2 Scottish skeletons that turned out to have high marine signature (point) – but both turned out not to be EBA at all: both medieval (including one from short cist nr House of Binns)- fits picture of what we know about Medieval diet. For EBA, even though some of our people were living nr the coast, didn't eat appreciable amounts of fish.

Another pattern: in Scotland, Beaker women had slightly higher reading for mammal protein – from meat or dairy products or even blood – than men; this contrasts with Yorkshire, where men had more animal protein than women. You can see where Mr Juniper Green lies in all this: well within range for Scottish Beaker individuals. Good news for Scotts the butchers: he ate meat!

Unfortunately, the results of the strontium & oxygen isotope analyses of the tooth enamel haven't come through yet, so we can't say whether Mr Juniper Green had been brought up locally. Overall, it's likely that there had been some movement around the country, and into the country: there's a great candidate for the Amesbury Archer scenario [slide] from Newmill – have already seen the Beaker. Dutch-style Beaker & grave – c 2450: possibly a metal prospector. Only probably: no human remains due to acid soil, so will never know. But continuing strong links with NL, as shown in styles of pottery; and it's very likely that there were other immigrants to Britain & Ireland, connected with metalworking; also possibly some potters – as new technique of pottery manufacture.

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Before getting onto the question of what life would be like for the EBA inhabitants of Juniper Green, I need to introduce you to some more of your ancient neighbours [slide] – the ones who were buried on what's now Woodhall Terrace, just around 400 m to the NE of the other cist, whose remains were found during building work in July 1898. Here we're dealing with a definite cemetery of at least 5 graves. Workmen working for Messrs Cowie & son uncovered 3 pots and a cist while laying foundations. Unfortunately, we only have a slightly garbled account of the discoveries, because the first that

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the authorities head about the find was when an item appeared in the Evening Dispatch dated 12 July 1898! Fred Coles, Asst Keeper at what was then called the National Museum Antiquaries of Scotland, left from Ed on the first afternoon train the next day, and went out to speak to the contractors. He was told that all 3 pots had been found upside down – which, from what we know about EBA pottery, would be OK for the large cinerary urn on the left, but would be rather unusual for the 2 Food Vessels on the R. Anyway, the workmen had managed to break all the pots, and the remains had been taken to their main office in Edinburgh, from where Mr Coles was able to acquire them for the Museum. No pot was found in the cist, but the workmen reported finding bone dust – suggesting a burial like the one we've been talking about – unburnt body in crouched position. One would have expected the urn to have contained cremated bone, but there was no report of any such bone being found, and it's likely that the workmen just missed it. Cremation became popular from c 2000 BC. The son of the contractor subsequently told Mr Coles that a 4th pot had been found six weeks later, but the person who found it left it lying about and it was stolen overnight. Nobody knows where that pot is now.

From what we know from the NMS' radiocarbon dating programmes for EBA pottery, the two Food Vessels should date to between 2100 and 1700 BC, and the Collared Urn should date to between 1900 and 1600 BC. This means that the individuals with these pots had been buried over a century after the Beaker one, and between 300 and 500 years later in the case of the urn. It's possible that the cist burial could have been roughly contemporary with the Beaker cist, but we'll never know as the bone dust was not kept. However, we can say that here was an EBA flat cemetery – that is, one not covered by a barrow mound – with the graves strung out along the gravels overlooking the river: again, a classic EBA location for a cemetery.

All this begs the question: where did these people live? From what we know about BA communities elsewhere, almost certainly nearby – probably where present J Green is. no trace found but would have been ephemeral: probably

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round houses [slide]. This slide shows some from upland locations, where preservation good. But for J Green, talking about lowland settlement – making best use of good agricultural soils to grow crops – barley & wheat mainly, and to raise animals – domesticated cattle, sheep & pigs.

These would have been by no means the earliest inhabitants of the Lothians: [slide] evidence goes back as far as 8000 BC at East Barns – earliest house in Britain – also Cramond. Farming from c 4000 BC – with traces of possible houses at Ratho, and long barrows – 2 found during A1 upgrades. You can see here where the Juniper Green burials fit into the picture. From circa 2200 BC, learned how to make bronze by alloying copper with tin. Imp for generating new networks of contacts for raw materials to move over large areas within Britain & beyond.

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We can say quite a bit about what these communities would have been like. Socially stratified: some posh graves eg Huly Hill [slide] near Newbridge roundabout: barrow with dagger grave inside; surrounded by ring of standing stones. Echoes the bigger site of Cairnpapple – henge [slide]: lg cairn with Beaker burial set inside pre-existing stone circle surrounded by bank & ditch. Had been sacred site since at least as early as 3000 BC; people there from as early as c 3800 BC.

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Can also say that the elite were really well connected: extensive movement of prestige goods. Just cite a couple of examples:

We've already seen gold lunula [slide]: made in Ireland, some found in Scotland including Lanarkshire & Orbliston. Deco copies Beaker [click]

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From c 2200 BC, folks in N Britain decided to replicate these in Whitby jet [slide]: imported from Whitby. Complementary distribution of these [slide]; clusters of jet necklaces in rich parts of Scotland.

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Also had many other jet items eg buttons [slide].

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Means of transport: probably skin boats [slide]

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One excellent example of jet find is shown by this high status EBA cist found in 2000 at Rameldry, Fife [slide]. Here, yet again, we're dealing with a senior adult male – once you'd lived to be as old as your 40s or 50s, you were regarded as OLD and were accorded RESPECT. Osteoarthritis. But had been well-connected. Dagger; jacket with 6 buttons; 5 of jet from Whitby 275 km away down coast, one of stone. Differential wear – brand new; one unique [click] – tin from Devon/Cornwall – imported for metalworking: big engine for contact. 6th one [click] lizardite – from Cornwall. C14 date of this burial: c2050 BC

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And here, in Migdale [slide], hoard representing probably man's precious possessions: tinned flat axehead made locally using supplies of imported tin – extra-special silvery finish to bronze axehead; plus jewellery & dress accessories reflecting current styles in c Europe – Bavaria. c 2000 BC: headdress & [slide] spiral armlet echo. Buried in cleft in granite. Carnegie land.

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Most spectacular example: Knowes of Troty [slide]: recycled amber sp plate neck & amber dress fittings & gold discs. Discs of Scottish gold, echoing fashions in Wessex – round Stonehenge – but amber items imported, from Wessex. Can see amber sp plate necklace [slide] – bigger & better version of jet sp pl necklace, made using imported Danish amber. Symptomatic of v ostentatious jewellery in graves around Stonehenge [slide]; was also a time when they were fiddling around with design of Stonehenge [slide], as another example of conspicuous consumption – on sacred site. Like improving a cathedral.

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Anyway, if we look at distribution of amber sp plate neck's [slide], see big gap between K of T and Wessex – and also see Mycenae shaft graves – recycled heirloom pieces. All around 2000-1800 BC. Knowes of Troty evidence implies visit from Wessex: heroic journey by Orcadian local hero.

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Other evidence: Wessex-style barrow, plus W –style dagger in Orkney; pushing interpretative boat out, actual copying of Avebury [slide] mega-henge at Ring of Brodgar. Not so incredible: 2000 yrs later, Roman account of Orcadians submitting to Claudius – long before Roman invasion of S Scotland in AD 79. But found sherds of early 1st C Roman amphorae on broch site in Orkney: suggests maritime links with Southern England. Orcadians always great seafarers.

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All this takes us a long way from J Green, but I hope it goes to show just how sophisticated & well-connected our EBA ancestors were, and how the early inhabitants of Juniper Green would have fitted in.

But this isn't the end of the story. There's more that could be found out about Juniper Green's EBA inhabitants [slide]:

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- firstly, could do facial reconstruction of our friend here – just need money (£1500-2000); Dundee.
- secondly, once techniques are more developed, could analyse the various Juniper Green Bronze Age pots to see if we can tell the contents.
- Thirdly, need to check to see whether cist still there behind the butcher's..and if it is, are there any bones in it? Don't get them mixed up with butchery bones!
- Fourthly, would love to know if the stolen pot from Woodhall Terrace may be lurking anywhere; and want to get hold of a copy of the Evening Dispatch for Tuesday 12th July 1898 to see whether there's any more information about the cemetery there
- And finally, there may be traces of prehistoric activity lurking beneath our feet! Luckily, through the planning controls, whenever people want to build new houses or offices they have to notify the planning Dept, and normally John Lawson, the Edinburgh City Archaeologist, would be called out to investigate. Always worth keeping eyes open. And if find anything, it's property of the Crown and must be reported; finder gets reward. See Scottish TT website.

But for now, the most important thing is to celebrate the fact that you can add another 4000 years onto your Juniper Green 300 festivities! [slide]

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Please note that these notes have been re-produced in print together with a copy of the slides used by Dr Sheridan at her talk in Juniper Green on March 15th 2007 and placed in the Edinburgh City Libraries at Wester Hailes, Currie, Colinton and Balerno.