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SCOTTISH REGIONAL GROUP

COUNCIL FOR BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY

THIRD REPORT.

JANUARY, 1949.

MEMBERS

Aberdeen Natural History & Antiquarian Society.
Abertay Historical Society.
Ayrshire Archaeological & Natural History Society.
Berwickshire Naturalists' Club.
Buteshire Natural History Society.
Dumfriesshire & Galloway Natural History & Antiquarian Society.
Edinburgh Prehistorians.
Elgin & Morayshire Literary & Scientific Association.
Falkirk Archaeological & Natural History Society.
Glasgow Archaeological Society.
Hawick Archaeological Society.
Inverness Scientific Society & Field Club.
Kelvingrove Art Galleries & Museums.
Kintyre Antiquarian Society.
Kirkintilloch & District Society of Antiquaries.
National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.
Perthshire Society of Natural Science.
St Andrews University Archaeological Society.
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
Third Spalding Club.

OFFICE-BEARERS

President : Mr J. M. Davidson.
Vice-President : Professor Stuart Piggott.
Secretary : Dr K. A. Steer.

I. REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. The Executive Committee has pleasure in submitting its report for 1948:-

New Members. The Abertay Historical Society, the St Andrews University Archaeological Society and the Kelvingrove Art Galleries and Museums have applied for admission to the Group, making the number of affiliated Societies now 20. These applications will come up for formal confirmation at the next Annual General Meeting. It is a pleasure to welcome these new members; and as the Group continues to expand, so we trust corresponding benefits may be derived by the Societies concerned.

Bulletin. The Group's Second Report was issued in May and again evoked very favourable comment from the Council for British Archaeology and from members of our affiliated bodies. Many additional copies were applied for, and it has proved a most useful compendium on archaeological work in Scotland. The Editor of The Archaeological News Letter considered that the excavation summaries warranted a wider circulation, and he offered to reprint them in extenso in that journal. Permission was given, subject to acknowledgment of the source, and the summaries duly appeared in the September and November issues.

Summer Excursion. At the invitation of the Perthshire Society of Natural Science, the Group's Annual Excursion, attended by over 150 members, took place in Perthshire on 5th June. Dr I.A. Richmond escorted the party round the defences of the Roman fort at Ardoch which Alexander Gordon, two centuries ago, "recommended to the Publick as the most entire and best preserved of any Roman antiquity of that kind in Britain." The Norman Tower of the old church at Mithill was /

was then visited and described by Dr J. S. Richardson, and at Fowls Wester he explained the significant features of the Pictish carved slab recently unearthed there. Mrs M.-E. C. Stewart described the Monzie Stone Circle, and, after visiting Huntingtower, the party proceeded to Perth where they were accorded a civic welcome in the name of the Lord Provost. The arrangements were again admirably carried out by Mr R. C. Reid to whom, as well as to the speakers, thanks are due for a noteworthy outing.

York Conference. The first Summer Conference of the Council for British Archaeology was held at York from 24th - 28th June when the Scottish Group was represented by Miss Marshall (Bute), Mr R. C. Reid (Dumfriesshire), Mr R. B. K. Stevenson (National Museum of Antiquities), Professor Piggott (Edinburgh University), and Mr J. M. Davidson (President).

At the General Meeting the functions and administration of the Council came under discussion, and it was agreed that Dr R. E. Mortimer Wheeler and Mr Philip Corder should be appointed to receive and examine suggestions on its organisation and future policy. A questionnaire had subsequently been circulated to all constituent Societies, and the information received will be submitted to the next meeting of the Council for British Archaeology in London.

Archaeological Films. A list of films of archaeological and historical interest, with details of size, length, running time, terms of hiring, and the addresses of bodies to whom applications for loans should be made, was circulated to all affiliated Societies to assist in the preparation of their Winter programmes.

Field School. Three field schools were held during the Summer under the direction of Mrs C. M. Piggott, Mr John Clarke, and Professor Piggott. A separate report on this work is published at the end of the Executive Committee's report.

Preservation of Ancient Monuments.

- (a) Bothwellhaugh Roman Fort. Owing to the levelling of an immense bing, this fort, west of Motherwell, was threatened with obliteration. The local authority - the Burgh of Motherwell and Wishaw - was approached, and an assurance was given that the work would not encroach upon the fort. The thanks of the Group were conveyed to the Town Council for its co-operation in this matter.
- (b) Ancient Property at Greenock. Representations were made in an endeavour to prevent the demolition of a fine old stone-built property at Dalrymple Street, Greenock. The Town Planning officer has informed us that the building is unfortunately in a dangerous condition, and beyond all reasonable possibility of repair: moreover, its situation makes its alteration impossible under the re-development proposals put forward by Sir Frank Mears.
- (c) Hydro-Electric Schemes. The Hydro-Electric Board generously offered to signpost antiquities in the neighbourhood of its constructional schemes, in order to prevent damage by contractors, and invited the Group to submit lists of sites likely to require this protection. The local Societies nearest the areas concerned have been asked to supply the information.

(a) /

Preservation of Ancient Monuments (Contd.)

- (d) Antonine Wall. The National Trust for Scotland asked the Group whether certain trees should be cut down in the Rough Castle and Watling Lodge sectors. The Falkirk Society has appointed a Committee under Colonel R. L. Hunter to advise the Trust on this and other questions relating to the preservation of the Wall in their district.

Co-operation with other Regional Groups. At the York meeting the Group offered to exchange its reports for similar publications by other Regional Groups. Such interchange of information would, it was hoped, suggest ways and means of making the Groups of even greater service to the affiliated Societies and to the Council for British Archaeology.

Activities of Societies. It is gratifying to report an increase in the activities of Societies in the Group. The Falkirk and Ayrshire Societies, and the recently formed Archaeological Section of the Perthshire Society, have all undertaken the compilation of inventories of ancient monuments in their areas. Literary sources are being systematically searched; large-scale distribution-maps are being prepared; and existing descriptions are being checked and supplemented by visits to each site in turn. The Societies are to be congratulated on their enterprise which is renewing interest in local antiquities.

The Falkirk Society has undertaken its first excavation, the results of which are recorded elsewhere in this issue.

The Archaeological Section of the Perthshire Society has been conducting a highly successful class in the elements of prehistoric archaeology under Mrs M. E. C. Stewart.

The President of the Kintyre Society, Mr Duncan Colville, has compiled a most useful list of the prehistoric forts and duns of Kintyre which is published in the Society's Annual Report.

During one of its excursions, the St Andrews Society discovered an interesting and important fragment of a sculptured cross on the site of Leuchars Castle. This is now preserved in Leuchars Church.

Air Photography Exhibition. Under the auspices of the Group, an exhibition "Air Photography and Archaeology", produced by Messrs. Kodak Ltd., with the co-operation of Dr J. K. St Joseph, has been shown in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Perth. A striking feature of the exhibition was a remarkable series of photographs of hitherto unknown Roman sites in Scotland.

J.M. DAVIDSON President.

K.A. STEER Secretary.

Addendum. Since the above Report was written the Kirkcaldy Naturalists' Society, the Burgh Museum, Dumfries, and Paisley Museum and Art Galleries have joined the Regional Group.

II. THE SCOTTISH FIELD SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY. Annual Report for 1948.

Training Sites. The Committee of the Scottish Field School of Archaeology selected as sites suitable for the training of students in field archaeology the three following:-

1. THE IRON AGE HILL FORT AT HOWNAM RINGS, MOREBATTLE, ROXBURGHSHIRE.
 Director of Excavations: Mrs C.M. Piggott, F.S.A.,
 F.S.A.Scot.
 Duration of Excavations: From 14th June to 10th July 1948.
2. THE BRONZE AGE TEMPLE AND CAIRN, CAIRNPAPPLE HILL, TORPHICHEN, WEST LOTHIAN.
 Director of Excavations: Professor Stuart Piggott, B.Litt.,
 F.S.A., F.S.A.Scot.
 Duration of Excavations: From 12th July to 7th August 1948.
3. THE ROMAN FORTS AT MILTON, BEATTOCK, DUMFRIESSHIRE.
 Director of Excavations: Mr John Clarke, M.A., F.S.A.Scot.
 Duration of Excavations: From 19th July to 14th August 1948.

Finance.

The University of Edinburgh contributed	£100.
The University of Glasgow contributed	£120.
The University of St Andrews contributed	£ 24.

These three sums were used for the maintenance of students from the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow and St Andrews respectively, who attended one or other of the three Field School sites.

The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland contributed £50 for the maintenance of students from other sources than Scottish Universities.

Dumfriesshire County Council contributed £20 towards the expenses of the Field School site at Milton, Beattock, Dumfriesshire.

Number of Students. The Committee decided to use the grants detailed above only for the maintenance of students prepared to spend at least two weeks on a Field School site. A number of other students attended for a period of a week or less, but were regarded as interested labour rather than as trainees, and were maintained by the Directors out of their own excavation funds, instead of at Field School expense.

Milton students were accommodated in Beattock School, by kind permission of Dumfriesshire Education Committee.

Cairnpapple students were accommodated in Torphichen School, by kind permission of West Lothian Education Committee.

At Hownam, girl students were accommodated in Hownam School, by kind permission of Roxburghshire Education Committee, while men students slept under canvas but had their meals in the school.

Students who spent two weeks or more on a Field School site were distributed as follows:-

University /

University	Hownam	Cairnpapple	Milton	Total
Edinburgh	--	4 (11 weeks)	4 (12 weeks)	8 (23 weeks)
Glasgow	6 (12 weeks)	--	14 (39 weeks)	20 (51 weeks)
St Andrews	3 (6 weeks)	--	--	3 (6 weeks)
Other Sources	2 (8 weeks)	4 (10 weeks)	1 (4 weeks)	7 (22 weeks)
Total	11 (26 weeks)	8 (21 weeks)	19 (55 weeks)	38 (102 weeks)

Report on Students. The Directors of Excavations on the three Field School sites have provided the Field School Committee with individual reports on their students. These show that only a small minority of the students failed to benefit from the training given. The majority displayed both interest and promise, and a few made such rapid progress that with a little more training they should be ready to undertake independent excavation work on a small scale. In particular, a Glasgow University student who has worked with Mr Clarke at Milton for two seasons decided to make archaeology his profession, and since graduating has obtained an appointment as archaeology officer to the Ordnance Survey. An Edinburgh University student, now graduated, is regarded by Mr Clarke as already capable of conducting an excavation himself. An Oxford University student, who has spent two seasons at Cairnpapple, was encouraged by Professor Figgott to carry out a little independent work on a Scottish site in the Autumn of 1948. The three St Andrews University students are still very young, but are described by Mrs Figgott as hardworking, intelligent and well worth further training.

Conclusions. The Field School Committee considers that in this, the first year in which the Field School has operated on a large scale, much useful experience has been gained which will be a valuable guide in future work. The Committee has been greatly encouraged by the numbers and the quality of the students who applied for training, and is confident that the time and money spent on training them will bring its reward in the form of an increase in the amount of archaeological field work done in Scotland in the future.

December 31, 1948. J.M. Davidson, Chairman.
Anne S. Robertson, Hon. Secretary.

III. DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN 1948.

Where known, the publication in which a full report of the discovery or excavation will appear is given after each item.

AYRSHIRE. The examination of the Roman forts at Loudoun Hill was continued in 1948 by Dr St Joseph. Nearly half the site has now been removed by gravel-digging, and the excavations were concentrated in those parts of the fort that were not examined two years before. Five periods were distinguished, of which four are /

III. DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN 1948. AYRSHIRE (Contd.)

are Flavian. A camp or fort between one and two acres in area, defended by a ditch and perhaps a palisade, was followed by a second enclosure defined by a large ditch which cuts off the level summit of the plateau from the rest of the hill. An annexe with a single ditch was attached to this enclosure. No buildings were found associated with either of these periods, and the enclosures seem to be field-works only. After part of the site had been levelled, a permanent fort nearly three acres in size equipped with timber buildings was laid out. Of these buildings, the principia, the commandant's house, a large granary, six barracks and some sheds have now been traced in some detail. The next period was marked by a complete rebuilding of the commandant's house in the same position but on a slightly different alignment. Signs of rebuilding were also found elsewhere, but how much of the fort was involved is not now apparent. Two coins, minted one in A.D. 90, the other in A.D. 92, which are in very fresh condition, suggest that the Flavian occupation lasted till towards the end of the first century. In the Antonine period the fort was equipped with a new ditch-system and (on one side) a broader rampart, but only here and there had traces of the internal buildings (in wood) escaped destruction by ploughing. To judge from the quantity of pottery recovered the Antonine occupation was not a prolonged one.

CAITHNESS. Dr Curle reports that a small excavation at the Wag of Forse was devoted to the examination of the structure partly uncovered in 1947. As it extended northwards into the area of the hearth underlying the small wag, part of the hearth had to be removed. The structure was boat-shaped, and measured 12 feet long, 8 feet broad in the centre, and 2 feet high. Numerous coarse sherds including rims with ogee-profiles, several hammer-stones, and part of a lignite amulet were found; and there was some evidence that the structure was built on an earlier habitation site. Traces of another enclosure, largely destroyed by the wag, were observed on the west side, and a continuation of the paving on the north suggests that the occupation area was extensive. As the monument has been accepted by the Ministry of Works it is hoped that its complete excavation will be eventually undertaken. It is regrettable to have to record that considerable wanton damage had been done to the site since 1947. (P.S.A.S.)

DUMBARTONSHIRE. During September, Miss Anne S. Robertson conducted excavations on the line of the Antonine Wall at Golden Hill, Duntocher, under the auspices of the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow University. In addition to the four labourers employed, eight Glasgow University students worked on the site for periods ranging from a few days to four weeks. The results obtained are in large measure due to the loyal and unflagging support given by these students under the most unfavourable conditions - almost continuous rain on a site with a clay subsoil, where the ancient remains had been seriously disturbed by the digging of modern drains.

The line of the Antonine Wall and Ditch was traced westwards from the point in the housing site where it was uncovered in October, 1947. The stone base of the Wall again proved, in every section cut across it, to have a breadth of at least sixteen feet. The Ditch was about twenty feet broad, and lay at a distance of thirty feet to the north of the Wall. At one point, a well-preserved stone culvert, with its cover slabs still intact, was found running across the stone base of the Wall.

A series of trenches was also cut to the south of the Antonine Wall, in an attempt to discover the position of the Roman fort, which, it has long been known, lay somewhere on Golden Hill. The fort was at last located, rather further west than expected, in Golden Hill Public Park. Old Kilpatrick District Council, who own /

III. DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN 1948. DUMBARTONSHIRE (Contd.)

own the Park, showed great enlightenment and courtesy in permitting excavations to be carried out there, and as a result, the outline and dimensions of the smallest known fort on the Antonine Wall were recovered.

The fort measured little more than 120 feet across internally, and was defended by a turf rampart set on a stone base 12-14 feet wide. The junction of the Antonine Wall with the fort rampart on the east and west sides was found, and the Antonine Ditch proved to run right across the north front of the fort, apparently without a break. To the west of the fort lay an annex, the dimensions of which have not yet been determined. The small objects found in the course of the excavations, mainly second century pottery, and bronze, are now in the Hunterian Museum.

DUMFRIESSHIRE. Mr John Clarke reports that the work on the Roman site at Milton was this season organised along the same lines as last year, students from Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities attending under the auspices of the Scottish Regional Group Field School and acting as assistant labour while receiving instruction in field work. Excavation was carried out from mid July to mid August in the interior of the two superimposed first-century forts delimited in the previous year. Almost at once the work was complicated by the discovery of another unsuspected fort within the area of the other two. This new fort (or rather fortlet, for it is comparatively small, comprising .4 acre within its ramparts) was of later construction than the other two forts and raised interesting questions of date. Associated pottery was neither clearly Flavian nor clearly Antonine, but of an intermediate character. The place of this as yet unparalleled structure in the sequence of events in Roman Scotland is still obscure. A very surprising feature was the presence of an entrance, later disused and replaced by a normal gate, at the south-east corner of the defences.

"The elucidation of the building arrangements of the two larger forts proved most difficult because of the interference by the fortlet defences and because of the large amount of levelling when the second large fort was constructed. This much was ascertained; both large forts were of timber; the second had a range of principal buildings facing east; there were two granaries, one on each side of the Principia; the praetentura contained in its northern half two sets of double barrack blocks lying parallel to the Via Principalis. The arrangements in the first fort were uncertain but probably similar, as the barracks seemed to coincide. The Principia sleepers were duplicated at some points at different levels, and first period granary sleepers were noted beneath those of the second fort.

"Finally it was ascertained that a road (apparently Antonine) skirted the forts on the west; that the stone bottoming of the earlier road passing through the forts had been largely robbed; that a large gravelled parade-ground and an annex lay outside the forts to the north." (Interim Report, T.D.G.S.)

In June Mr A.E. Truckell, assisted by school labour, cut several sections on the site of the Roman fort at Carzield, four miles north of Dumfries. A section across the ditch at the north-east corner revealed a filling of earth, brought from within the fort over which were two road surfaces. The ditch showed no silting but traces of a slight growth of vegetation prior to the filling. Two boulder bases keyed in position by flat slabs lay along the outer side of the lower road. Mr Birley reports that, while most of the pottery found in these sections confirms the previous Antonine dating two or three pieces seem definitely later.

III. DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN 1948. DUMFRIESSHIRE (Contd.)

Excavations at Caerlaverock, also conducted by Mr Truckell, have revealed Roman walling and a medieval building. The Roman road passing Wardlaw fort is now being traced towards Caerlaverock. (T.D.C.S.)

ELFE. In November 1948 a cist burial was revealed by ploughing on Balbie Farm, Burntisland, and was investigated by Professor Piggott. Some disturbance had taken place before the site was examined, but it was possible to recover the evidence that there had been two burials in the cist, one being pushed aside as a disarticulated heap of bones into a corner to make room for the second burial. On the heap of bones representing the first burial was a Food Vessel which may have belonged to either interment.

Mr N.M. Johnson has contributed the following account of recent discoveries made by the St Andrews University Archaeological Society:

- (a) A portion of a sculptured cross-slab was found on the Castle Knowe, Leuchars - the site of the former Leuchars Castle. There is no masonry left here, and subsequent examination did not lead to the recovery of any further fragments of the slab. The slab, which has been placed in Leuchars Church, may have come from a site near the church where, tradition says, a Celtic chapel (St Bonoc's) was situated. (P.S.A.S.)
- (b) A cist, containing a well-preserved skeleton, was opened near the site of St Bonoc's chapel where others of the same type, and probably of early-Christian date, were found about 40 years ago. Another similar cist awaits examination. (P.S.A.S.)
- (c) By kind permission of Major A. Purvis and the Forestry Commission, a preliminary investigation was made of the shell-middens on Tentsmuir. Four or five of the mounds are situated in a forest 'ride' which is kept open by periodic harrowing. The result is that the top layer of the mounds is constantly disturbed and shells are much in evidence. Two other mounds are in a forested area and do not seem to have been disturbed.
- (d) Photographs, notes and drawings have been made of an unrecorded cinerary urn found at Brackmont and now in the St Andrews University Museum. (P.S.A.S.)
- (e) Two small unrecorded vessels, also from Brackmont, were exhibited to members of the Society in the spring.
- (f) A preliminary examination was made of Links Wood 'fort' in the St Fort woods.

MIDLOTHIAN. Continuing to examine huts marked by a circular ditch, Mr R.B.K. Stevenson and students from Edinburgh and St Andrews spent three weeks digging, latterly assisted by Mr G.F. Henderson. Half a hut was uncovered at Braidwood. A main ring of probably 14 upright posts had had a diameter of 29 feet; its wall must have been of wood or wickerwork for there were no remains of clay, earth or stone. The surrounding ditch appeared exactly contemporary with the posts, contrary to what was found in 1947. Again there was no central hearth. A new feature was an inner ring of smaller postholes, probably 7: it was not quite concentric with the outer, and 15 feet across. No confirmation of the 1st-2nd century A.D. date was obtained.

In an attempt to get more light on the problems work was transferred to one of 8 undefended circles at Rullion Green. These though defined by a ditch have also a low internal bank; and the features /

III. DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN 1948.MIDLOTHIAN (Contd.)

features uncovered were completely unlike those at Braidwood. Stones were plentiful in the ditch - having slipped from the bank and across the inner area, which was 15 feet across. The latter stones stretched as an irregular crescentic setting from one side to beyond a shallow patch of ash and charcoal, a yard across, just past the centre. The ditch was $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep and $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad. The bank had irregular 'nibbles' right round the inner face, into which a close series of sloping timbers could have butted with support from a central post. But the purpose of the structure must remain non-proven, for ditch and bank were continuous and cremated bone from the 'hearth' is not definitely animal.

(P.S.A.S.)

In 1932-33 trial excavations at Castle Law fort, Glencorse, by Professor V.G. Childe had shown inter alia that the Inner Rampart of this fort had a massive timber gate-way on the east. This rampart appears to represent an early phase of the fort (with subsequent multiple bank-and-ditch defences added) and the nature of the actual rampart was investigated in November 1948 by Professor Piggott. It proved to be a wall formed with some stone-work and outer and inner facings of stone, but mainly of clay and timbering, traces of the beams being visible as stains in the clay and by channels in the stone-work. This method of construction is a modified Gallic Wall and exactly similar to that at Eddisbury and Maiden Castle, Bickerton (Cheshire). Finds comprised a sherd of native pottery, three saddle querns and two small stone balls, all in the wall make-up. (P.S.A.S.)

OUTER HEBRIDES. Sir Lindsay Scott reports that work on the farm buildings at Clattraval, North Uist, has been completed and has disclosed a long rectangular byre; small round byres and store-houses; external working places, both open and covered; and an ash midden. A report on the farmstead together with a general discussion of the aisled roundhouse culture in the North appears in the Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society for 1948.

The excavation of a sheltered working place south of the entrance to the farmhouse disclosed at a lower level an earlier similar working place which made use as a bench of a section of the peristalith of the tomb reported ~~reported~~ in P.S.A.S. LXIX, 492ff. The peristalith here consisted of a battered revetting wall 1 foot 9 inches high, well built of small and uniform slabs, and supported externally by a ramp of similar slabs set at an angle of 45° to the horizontal. From the line of this section of the peristalith, and from a calculation of the quantity of stone removed from the cairn for the building of the farmstead, it can now be confirmed that the tomb enclosure was long and wedge-shaped; that the cairn did not cover the tomb chamber or the tomb facade; and that if, as is unlikely, the cairn extended outside the peristalith at all, it did not rise to a height to conceal the footing. (P.S.A.S.)

PERTHSHIRE. Mr W.A. Anderson began the excavation of a new Roman fort at Bochastle, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles west of Callander. A visit of inspection earlier in the year had revealed the outline of the square end or side of a fort in the grass park adjoining the ploughland in which an uncultivated grassy ridge about 450 feet long, running from the Oban railway to the River Leny, is pointed out as the 'Roman Camp.' A section cut in this ridge proved it to be of solid turf. Sections cut in the grass part revealed the remains of a turf rampart, 23 feet wide, bonded into a core of /

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of mixed earth and stones, 8 feet (10 feet on S.) thick. The east side, 450 feet long, was intact; the return on the south was available and proved for 100 feet; the north return, 120 feet, had been denuded by flooding but enough of the core was recovered to lay down its line. A diagonal trench across this N.E. quarter gave further evidence of flooding in post-Roman times among the stone pitching of alleyways (or foundations) running N. and S. A search for the E. gate was inconclusive, but an embanked roadway curving in from the S. proved on trenching to have, under a 12 foot road-surface, an 8 foot core with turf areas on either side, as if it were the remains of an old rampart. Some part of this defence-system has been obliterated by the railway embankment, but the fort has clearly had two constructional periods. If the original grassy ridge is the fourth side (it is parallel to the straight E. side), the area is about 450 feet by 460 feet over the ramparts, giving an internal area of about 4.2 acres. Finds were not numerous. Dateable figured Samian (from the flooded area, however) is undoubtedly first century.

ROXBURGHSHIRE. The hill-fort of Hownam Rings, near Morebattle, was excavated by Mrs Piggott for the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Trial cuttings were made to elucidate the sequence of defences on the site and the following series of phases were established. In Phase I an enclosure with a timber palisade set in a bedding-trench was made, and this palisade was renewed in a sub-period of the phase. It was not possible to trace the complete plan of this enclosure, which was probably small. Phase II saw the building of the first true fort on the site, consisting of a single sheer-faced stone wall some 12 feet thick encircling the hill-top. In Phase III this was superseded by a system of multiple rampart-and-ditch defences, the inner rampart being formed by partly dismantling the early fort wall and piling over it a rubble rampart with glacis slope. Up to four ramparts were built on the north end of the hill and at least two elsewhere. Phase IV is marked by the abandonment of the fort as a defensive work, and the establishment of a settlement site with stone-built circular huts which over-ride both the early fort wall and the ditch system on the south, where the ramparts and ditches must have been levelled, presumably by ploughing, before the settlement was extended to this area. The huts excavated contained Roman pottery of the late second century and so give a terminus ante qu for the fort construction. Native pottery was abundant in all phases, but shows no significant change from first to last. The lower stone of a rotary quern found in the Phase III blocking of an entrance in the Phase II wall suggests that the multiple ramparts were not added before the first century A.D., but the fort wall and palisades may go back to the first century B.C. (P.S.A.S.)

STIRLINGSHIRE. Lieut.-Colonel Hunter reports that during September a preliminary excavation was carried out at the Broch at Tappoch. The inside had been cleared down to the rock in 1864 (see Proc. Soc. Antiquaries of Scotland Vol. VI) but the exterior had not been excavated. The walls are standing to a height of 10 feet and there is the usual entrance and a stair in the thickness of the wall.

Trenches were cut on the outside of the wall on the south side near the staircase, and also at several points on the ramparts which run most of the way round the Broch except on the east side, where there is a precipitous cliff.

It was found that the facing stones in the outside wall of the Broch had been removed, but the total thickness of the wall at this point cannot have been less than 20 feet. A trench had apparently /

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apparently been cut in the rock for the foundation, and there was a burnt layer immediately above the foundation stone, and apparently under the wall.

A stone with cup and ring marking was found built into the wall of the stairway, and at the bottom there were traces of a floor not noted by the 1864 excavators.

Two ramparts are clearly marked on the south side, and the inner one can be traced continuously for two-thirds of the way round the broch, running apparently right across the line of the entrance. On the east side the ramparts are buried under the debris of the 1864 excavations. Two pieces of pottery, identified as Roman, were found on top of a layer of stones assumed to be the foundation of the rampart.

WEST LOTHIAN. In 1948 the site on Cairnpapple Hill was completely excavated by Professor Piggott under the auspices of the Ancient Monuments Inspectorate. Five phases of construction could be distinguished, covering a period from the late Neolithic to the Iron Age. In Phase I a stone setting of a rough arc and a massive group of three stones was set up, associated with a cremation-cemetery of the type known from Dorchester (Oxon) and of the late Neolithic. To this period also belong two sherds of "Western" neolithic pottery and fragments of two stone axes, one from the Graig Lwyd factory, and the other from that on Langdale Pike. Phase II saw the building of the main Henge Monument, with an oval setting of 26 stones, 115 by 92 feet, enclosed within a ditch and outer bank, with entrances to north and south. A grave with a C Beaker burial was alongside one stone-hole, and within the area was a grave for a full-length inhumation accompanied by a beaker of Class C and another of Class A; a wooden object over the face of the burial and a wooden club by its side. This grave was within a small oval setting of stones, the largest of which, at the foot of the grave, was nearly 8 feet high and was re-set into a stone-hole of Phase I. In Phase III the significance of the monument turned from ritual to burial: a cairn 50 feet in diameter was made so as to include the grave described above, and had at its centre a cist containing an inhumation with a Food-Vessel, and a second cist containing an unaccompanied cremation. The kerb of this cairn was formed of massive stones, almost certainly those of the now-destroyed Henge, empty stone-holes of which underlay the cairn. The cairn was enlarged to twice its diameter in Phase IV, with an outer rough kerb of boulders and two cremations in Cinerary Urns. The final phase (Phase V) is represented by four inhumation graves containing no evidence of date but cutting a stone-hole of the Henge. They may be of Early Iron Age date.
(P.S.A.S.)

WIGTOWNSHIRE. Mr Davidson reports that the Sands of Luce are now closed to the public as they are presently being utilised as an R.A.F. practice bombing-range. On the authority of the Officer Commanding, however, a small number of permits was issued in order that some archaeological supervision could be maintained over the area, from which, according to the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments, "there have been recovered from time to time probably more objects of antiquity than from any area of similar extent in Scotland." The sands are very extensive and, while large surfaces are blanketed with bracken, rushes and turf, an area was located in August which yielded a variety of prehistoric material.

A cinerary urn was found intact, with its base uppermost in a sand dune. It was a vessel of about 11 inches long by some
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III. DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN 1948. WIGTOWNSHIRE (Contd.)

8 inches diameter at the top tapering to about 5 inches at the base. The wall was thick and plain, being entirely without decoration of any kind. It contained cremated remains with some fragments of carbonised wood, identified as oak. The interior was blackened with a sooty scale, built up in layers, indicating the repeated application of heat to the inside. Two other similar urns were found in fragments, one with part of its accompanying cremation. A large number of pottery shards of finer and thinner ware were also discovered, many of them being ornamented with impressed markings.

In addition to the funerary ware abundance of evidence of flint-working activity was located nearby, yielding some unusually fine examples of disc and lunate forms of scrapers, arrowheads and also hammer and anvil stones. There were identified, also, sites which had been worked, apparently, by a single individual: some confined to one particular type of flint: others where work was concentrated on one or other kind of native stone: and many others with such a concentration of flint debris as to have constituted a workshop site of considerable magnitude. The area clearly deserves minute and sustained attention: it is obvious that Luce Sands are by no means archaeologically worked out.

IV. EXCAVATIONS PROPOSED FOR 1949.

(1) The following excavations are being continued:-

DUMBARTONSHIRE :	Duntocher.	(Miss Robertson)
DUMFRIESSHIRE :	Milton.	(Mr Clarke)
	Carzield and Roman road to Caerlaverock.	(Mr Truckell)
FIFE :	Leuchars Castle and Tentsmuir shell-middens.	(St Andrews Society)
MIDLOTHIAN :	Castle Law.	(Professor Piggott)
PERTHSHIRE :	Bochastle.	(Mr Anderson)
STIRLING :	Tappoch.	(Miss Hunter)

(2) The following new excavations are planned:-

DUMFRIESSHIRE :	Wardlaw and Galloberry Roman fortlets, and investigation of possible Roman sites and roads in lower Nithsdale.	(Mr Truckell).	Crichope Linn fortlet.
		(Mr Hetherington).	
FIFE :	A cist at Leuchars and hut circles at Green Craig.	(St Andrews Society).	
KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE :	Cairnholy Long Cairn.	(Professor Piggott).	
LANARKSHIRE :	Castledykes Roman fort.	(Miss Robertson).	
ROXBURGHSHIRE :	Iron Age settlement, Hayhope.	(Mrs Piggott).	

V. A SCOTTISH BIBLIOGRAPHY. 1./

V. A SCOTTISH BIBLIOGRAPHY. 1.

The following abbreviations are used :

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Ant.	Antiquity.
C.B.A.	Council for British Archaeology.
J.R.S.	Journal of Roman Studies.
O.U.P.	Oxford University Press.
T.D.G.S.	Transactions of the Dumfriesshire & Galloway Natural History & Antiquarian Society.
T.G.A.S.	Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society.

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1. This section has been contributed by Mr R. B. K. Stevenson.

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COUNCIL FOR BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY

Scottish Regional Group

Financial Statement as at December 31st, 1948.

CHARGE

Bank Balance at 31st December 1947
 Petty Cash Balance at 31st December 1947
 Subscriptions to Regional Group
 (10/- per Society)
 Contribution to Central Council, London
 (1d. per member)
 Subscriptions paid for 1949 -
 St Andrews University Archaeological Society (12/7d)
 Kelvingrove Art Galleries and Museums
 Subscriptions to Regional Field Meeting
 Refund from Field School
 Sales of 'Bulletin'
 do. 'Milton offprints'

1948

£ 30: - : 4
 - : 8 : 4
 8: - : -
 12: 8 : 9
 1: 7 : 7
 93:16: -
 2: - : -
 1: 6: -
 1: 5: -
 150:12: -

Feb. 3 Expenses to Mr John Clarke £ - : 10 : 6
 23 Messrs W. Simpson Bell for headed notepaper 2: 3: 6
 25 Cheque Book - : 4: 2
 June 7 Messrs Ellams Duplicator Co.Ltd. 1:17: -
 Cheque repaid to Miss Webster - :17: 6
 11 Regional Field Meeting expenses to Dr Richmond 3: 4: 6
 July 1 Society of Antiquaries of Scotland for stencils - :14: -
 Regional Field Meeting expenses to Mr R.C. Reid 48: 9: -
 9 Contribution to Central Council, London 12: 8: 9
 Expenses of Milton offprints to Mr R.C. Reid 1: - : -
 27 Messrs Ellams Duplicator Co.Ltd. - :14: 6
 Dec.31 Honorarium in respect of clerical assistance
 to Secretary (Miss Webster) 5: - : -
 Petty Cash 6:13: 9½

150:12: -

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Sum of Charge

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Balance at close of this A/c.

66:14: 9½

Sum of Discharge

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7/10