COUNCIL FOR BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY

SCOTTISH REGIONAL GROUP

EIGHTH REPORT, 1953

PART I - COMMITTEE REPORTS

OFFICE-BEARERS


HON. SECRETARY: S. Laxwell, M.A., F.S.A.Scot.

CONTENTS

I. Report of the Executive Committee.

II. Report of the Committee of the Scottish Field School of Archaeology.

III. Report of the Committee of the Scottish Summer School in Archaeology.

IV. Report of the Film Strips Committee.

National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland,
Queen Street,
Edinburgh, 2.

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NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES OF SCOTLAND.

PAISLEY MUSEUM & ART GALLERIES.
3.

I. REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee has pleasure in submitting the report for 1953.

Membership. 23 Societies and 8 Museums are members of the Group. Applications for affiliation by any Society, Club or Museum still outside the Group will always be welcomed.

Summer Excursion. The two-day excursion, on the 23rd and 24th May, was based on Aberdeen. The Glasgow and Edinburgh sections met at Pitheavlis Castle, Perth, where Mr R. Butchart spoke on the history of the castle (much of the research must be credited to Mr Young) and of plans for its restoration and future use. At Brechin, where the Aberdonians joined the party, Mr D. Boath Thorns gave a talk on the Cathedral and the Round Tower, and at the White Catherthun, Mr R. W. Forsman conducted an energetic tour of the iron-age hill fort. Thanks are due to Lt.-Col. and Mrs Carnegie-Arthur, who allowed the Group to visit this interesting site. In the evening the members were privileged to be the guests of the University of Aberdeen at a reception at King's College; the display of the Library's treasures and Dr W. Douglas Simpson's address on the College itself completed a memorable evening. Dr Douglas Simpson again took charge on the second day, giving the party, in effect, an illustrated history of Aberdeenshire, from the Cullerlie Stone Circle and the Barrock of Echt to a lunch-time discourse at Midmar Kirkyard and a tour of the castle of that name and its garden (by kind permission of the owner). The homeward journey, if long, was through magnificent scenery. Sincere thanks are due to the organisers and speakers, particularly our Vice-President Mr Carter, and Dr Douglas Simpson.

Library. The Group Library of pamphlets, reprints and other archaeological publications is held by Mr Alastair MacLaren, Lorn, Braid Hills Approach, Edinburgh, 10, and any member wishing to borrow should apply to Mr MacLaren; if the requisite books are held, they will be lent on payment of postage. Members are reminded that the Library is an excellent repository for any offprints they may have.

Representatives Lunch. Many of the representatives lunched together at an hotel after the Annual General Meeting, and it is hoped that this pleasant and useful gathering will be repeated on January 30th, 1954.
Activities of the Year.

Aberdeen Art Gallery and Industrial Museum.
Proven Skene's House.

This town house of the 16th and 17th centuries has been restored by the Aberdeen Town Council with the advice and assistance of specialist craftsmen from the Ministry of Works. The House is a characteristic example of Scottish domestic architecture of the period, and in addition to external decorative features of a heraldic type, it contains several 17th century plaster ceilings of the Restoration style, and a painted gallery in which are the restored remains of a cycle of religious paintings, presumably of the early 17th century. The house has been handed over by the Town Council to the Art Gallery Committee to be administered as a Period House and Museum of Domestic Life. Most of the rooms are being fitted with 17th and 18th century furniture, whilst in two rooms on the top floor museum cases have been installed to which has been transferred material in the Regional Museum relating to local history and domestic life. The house will be open to the public every weekday from 10 a.m. until 1 p.m., and from 2.15 p.m. until 5 p.m., and at the moment admission is free. It is hoped that a hand-book to the building will be published at an early date.

Ayrshire Archaeological and Natural History Society.

In March 1953 it was decided to form a Field Study Group whose object would be to investigate any matters of archaeological interest in the county. The Group's first assignment was to inspect the supposed Roman Road which enters Ayrshire between Loch Doon and Loch Muick and from there to Ayr offers much scope for examination. During the summer of 1953 the Group has made eight excursions, inspecting the road all along its length and studying previous writings on the subject. No excavation has yet been made, nor will it be made without expert advice, and no conclusions have been reached. A full report will appear in the Society's "Collections" volume 3, which it is hoped will appear by the autumn of 1954.

On October 7th 1953 the Society published "The Royal Burgh of Ayr - 750 years of History" edited by Dr Annie I. Dunlop and published by Oliver & Boyd (12/6d). This book was undertaken on behalf of the Ayr Town Council and it is the work of some twenty contributors. In the interests of accuracy the compilers have relied whenever possible on source material rather than on information found in existing histories and have produced a record which typifies the origin and growth of a Scottish burgh. A separate edition in paper boards has been issued as the Society's "Collections" 2nd series, vol.2.

Buteshire Natural History Society.

(See also "Discovery & Excavation in 1953" in Part II)

Junior Section.

This Section of the Senior Society, founded and run by Miss Dorothy Marshall with the assistance of the Senior Members, is in a very flourishing condition. This year the number of Members has risen to over 90, with a weekly attendance of over 80. The pattern of the Meetings takes the form of a Natural
History "Quiz" competition, followed by a lecture given by an adult, usually with slides or films. During the temporary absence of Miss Marshall in Jericho, Miss Mary Smith carried on the work last year; this was greatly appreciated by the young members.

Falkirk Archaeological and Natural History Society.

Details of the activities of the Society’s Field Group appear in "Discovery & Excavation in 1953" in Part II.

Glasgow Archaeological Society.

This Society has once again issued a comprehensive, printed Annual Report of 24 pages. There are accounts of three excursions and of excavations by members (see "Discovery & Excavation in 1953" in Part II). Volume XII of the Transactions has been issued and the Society has also published "The Roman Occupation of South-Western Scotland" (see Bibliography in Part II); the Society acknowledges a generous grant towards this publication from the Council for British Archaeology.

Hawick Archaeological Society.

There have been no discoveries of note during the past year - the 97th in the history of the Society. The monthly public lectures again proved very popular and a further series has been arranged for the winter months. The Annual Transactions of the Society were published during April. This year’s excursion took place to Chesters Roman Camp (Cilurnum) and Museum and along the line of the Wall to Brampton. During the year a series of aerial photographs were purchased, along with a stereoscope, to encourage research in the district. The area covered by the survey is approximately 140 square miles and lies mostly to the S, W, and SW of Hawick.

Hunterian Museum.

From mid-December 1952 until the end of January 1953, the Hunterian Museum lent its collection of reconstructions and models of prehistoric and Roman structures to a special exhibition in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh. In return, the Hunterian Museum had on loan from the National Museum, for the same period, the hoard of Anglo-Saxon coins found a few years ago on Iona, and a few examples of Ogham stones.

Kintyre Antiquarian Society.

This Society has issued a printed Annual Report, in which are details of an excursion to Beakley Cairn (see "Discovery & Excavation in 1952"), of lectures to the Society, two of which were based on original research ("The Private Journal of Robert Picken, 1810–40" and "The History of Campbeltown Harbour and Town Hall"), and of further measures to protect the medieval sculptured stones at Kilkensie church.
Selkirkshire Antiquarian Society.

The Society has a membership of nearly 200, the Hawick Archaeological Society now having been affiliated to the Society. A larger Organisation Committee has been set up, consisting of the President, four Vice-Presidents, Hon. Secretary, Hon. Treasurer and twelve members of Committee. The Standing Sub-Committees are:

1. Lecture Session.
2. Field Work.
3. Old Selkirk.
4. Summer Excursion.
5. Galashiels Members.

We have to record with great regret the death last May of our Hon. Secretary, Mr R. Miles.

During the year £5 was donated to the Mungo Park Cottage Fund, and a similar sum to the Old Selkirk Minute Book (1503-1545) Fund. The Summer Excursion took place on Saturday, 16th May, to the Dumfries country.

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

The 1953 Rhind Lectures were given by John Summerson, C.B.E., A.R.I.B.A., on "Elizabethan Architecture"; the 1954 lectures will be by H.J. Pledlerleith, M.C., Ph.D., and his subject will be "The Scientific Laboratory in the Service of Art and Archaeology".

National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

A Bill proposing a separate governing body for the Museum in accordance with the Philip Committee's recommendations (see last year's Report) has been introduced in the House of Lords. It severs the Museum's long connection with the Board of Trustees for the National Galleries of Scotland and relieves the Society of Antiquaries of their present responsibility for the day-to-day administration of the Museum, while providing for the constitution of a new Board on which the Society of Antiquaries, the Universities, archaeological interests in the West of Scotland, the S.R.G. of the C.B.A., Schools and public interests other than archaeological will be represented.

The Scottish Headquarters of the Ministry of Works are most gratified with the replies received so far to their circular letter to Societies on the inspection of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, and lists are being drawn up for issue to those who have requested them. Mr David Watson of the Ministry will be present at the A.G.M. and will be very pleased to contact any members who require advice on how their Societies can help this admirable new venture.
The attention of Societies is drawn to an important change in the policy of the Central Film Library with regard to the loan of films. As a result of the Government's economies early this year, the C.F.L. now charge 5/- per reel for films which previously were available free to non-profit-making societies. It is possible, however, to obtain a film at a special rate of £1 for a fortnight, and if four or five Societies could make arrangements to show it at several centres within that time, money could be saved. Certain local Educational Authorities have film libraries and are willing to lend films for educational purposes.

In conclusion, the Executive Committee wishes to thank the Keeper of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland for permission to use the rooms of the Museum, and Miss A.B. Webster for invaluable secretarial assistance.

R.L. Hunter, President.
C. Carter, Vice-President.
S. Maxwell, Hon. Secretary.
II. THE SCOTTISH FIELD SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY: REPORT FOR 1953.

Training Sites. The Committee of the Scottish Field School of Archaeology selected as sites suitable for the training of students in field archaeology in 1953 the following:

1. THE MOTE OF URR, KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.
   Director of Excavations: Mr Brian Hope-Taylor.
   Duration of Excavations: From July 13 - August 8, 1953.

2. THE ROMAN FORT AT CASTLEDYKES, LANARKSHIRE.
   Director of Excavations: Miss Anne S. Roberton.
   Duration of Excavations: From August 3 - 29, 1953.

In addition, the Field School Committee sent a small number of students to the excavations conducted by Mr John Clarke on the Roman site at Carronbridge, Dumfriesshire, and by Dr Kenneth Steer on the Iron Age site at West Plean, Stirlingshire. The Committee also sent two selected students for a fortnight's training to the training excavation conducted by the Durham University Excavation Committee at Corbridge, Northumberland.

Finance. The University of Aberdeen contributed £26.
The University of Edinburgh contributed £100.
The University of Glasgow contributed £64.
The University of St Andrews contributed £48.

These sums were used for the maintenance of students from the Universities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow and St Andrews respectively. The rate of maintenance was, as before, £4 per student week. Since, however, the number of student weeks actually spent by Aberdeen and Glasgow University students on training sites exceeded the number of weeks for which a maintenance grant was applied for from those Universities, the balances required - £6 for Aberdeen and £16 for Glasgow students was taken out of the total balances standing to the credit of these Universities with the Field School. Since, on the other hand, the number of Edinburgh and St Andrews University students who actually attended was smaller than the number who originally applied, and for whom grants were received, there were balances left to the credit of these Universities as follows: Edinburgh University, £52; and St Andrews University, £3. These balances are in addition to any sums left unexpended from previous years.

The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland contributed £18 for the maintenance of students from other sources than Scottish Universities. This was in addition to a balance of £34 left over from 1952. A sum of £48 out of the total sum of £52 thus available was spent in 1953.

Dumfriesshire County Council and the Stewartry Education Committee had contributed £10 and £12:10:0 respectively towards the expenses of the Field School training sites at Carronbridge, Dumfriesshire, and at the Mote of Urr, Kirkcudbrightshire, in 1952. After the cancellation of the excavations originally planned for these sites, the two bodies concerned agreed that the grants should be held over by the Field School for excavations
in these counties in 1953. These grants were accordingly paid to Mr Hope-Taylor and Mr John Clarke towards the expenses of their excavations at the Mote of Urr, Kirkcudbrightshire, and at Carronbridge, Dumfriesshire respectively.

The Education Committee of Lanarkshire County Council contributed £25 towards the expenses of the Field School training site at Castledykes, Lanarkshire.

Students. The Field School Committee decided to use the grants detailed above only for the maintenance of students prepared to spend at least a fortnight at a Field School training site, as experience has shown that little or no benefit is to be derived from a shorter period of training.

Students who spent a fortnight or more at a Field School training site were distributed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University</th>
<th>Mote of Urr</th>
<th>Castledykes</th>
<th>Carronbridge</th>
<th>West Plean</th>
<th>Corbridge</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Aberdeen</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edinburgh</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glasgow</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>St Andrews</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>5</td>
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<td></td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reports on Students. The Directors of Excavations have provided the Field School Committee with reports on their students. These show that all the students benefited from the training given and at the same time made a useful contribution to the work of excavation. Several students showed considerable promise, and will repay further training. A few have already proved themselves capable of independent work under the general supervision of a Director of Excavations. One in particular, Mr Charles Scobie, cut some trenches, with the help of other Field School students, on the line of the Antonine Wall at Kirkintilloch, Dumbartonshire.

Conclusions. It is satisfactory to be able to report a marked rise in the number of students who have received training under the auspices of the Scottish Field School of Archaeology during the past year, and to note that students have come from all the four Scottish Universities, as well as from outside Scotland, to attend Field School training sites.

J. D. Mackie, Chairman.
Anne S. Robertson,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
III. SCOTTISH SUMMER SCHOOL IN ARCHAEOLOGY: REPORT FOR 1953.

The second Summer School was held in Dumfries during the week-end 24 - 28 July 1953. The theme was "Roman and Native in North Britain", and lectures were delivered by Professor Ian A. Richmond, Professor Stuart Piggott, Dr Kenneth A. Steer, Mr John Gillam and Mr John Clarke. The School was also honoured by the presence of Sir Mortimer Wheeler, Mr Angus Graham, Mr C.W. Phillips, Dr E.V. Nash-Williams and many other distinguished scholars.

The membership of the 1953 School was about 200, to which total the local contribution was disappointingly small. The accommodation of resident members presented problems, the chief of which arose from the need to use hotels for accommodation. In response to suggestions made in 1952, cheap and communal accommodation was provided, but was not as well patronised as had been hoped.

The finances of the School remain sound. Grants, donations and membership fees together cover expenses and even permit the accumulation of a small reserve against difficult years and against the expenses of publication. The School is no charge upon the funds of the Group.

The Honorary Director and the Honorary Secretary record their gratitude to the Members of the Summer School Committee, to the lecturers and guests, to Mr W.E. de B. Nicol, who acted as Local Secretary, to Mr R.C. Reid, for much advice and many services, to Mr A.E. Truckell, who set out an effective archaeological exhibition, to the University of Glasgow and the Ayrshire Society for financial contributions, to the Dumfriesshire Education Committee for the use of the Academy, to the Dumfries Town Council for a warm welcome, to the museums which kindly provided material for the archaeological exhibition, and to innumerable other bodies, groups and individuals who contributed to the success of the 1953 School.

The 1952 (Dundee) lectures have been re-written as chapters in a volume entitled "The Problem of the Picts". This volume is now in the press. The 1953 (Dumfries) lectures are being re-written and will be published under the title "Roman and Native in North Britain". The 1954 School will meet on 23 - 28 July in Aberdeen where the theme of a distinguished team of lecturers will be "The Scottish Castle".

F.T. Wainwright,
Hon. Director.
At last year's A.G.M. a Committee was set up to consider the Group's attitude to Archaeological Film Strips. The Committee consists of John Clarke (President), Miss A.S. Robertson, J.G. Scott, R.E.K. Stevenson, A.E. Truckell, F.T.tainwright and the Honorary Secretary. Mr T. Davis, Museum Officer of Edinburgh Education Authority, who has considerable experience of visual aids, was co-opted.

The Committee accepted the suggestion made by the Scottish Educational Films Association that a panel of the Group's members be set up to advise on the archaeological content of Film Strips included in the Association's catalogue issued to Schools. A further suggestion by the S.E.F.A. that the Committee produce an archaeological film strip, which would be financed by the Association, has also been considered, and members are collaborating in producing a script for submission to the Association, on the subject of "The Romans in Scotland."

S. Maxwell.
Hon. Secretary.

NINTH REPORT, 1954.

To The Hon. Secretary, Scottish Regional Group, Council for British Archaeology, National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2. (BEFORE 1st DECEMBER 1954)

Please send me .... of Part I, at 6d per copy,

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of the NINTH REPORT of the Scottish Regional Group, Council for British Archaeology, for which I enclose the sum of ......

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COUNCIL FOR BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY
SCOTTISH REGIONAL GROUP

PART II.

OFFICE-BEARERS

PRESIDENT: Lt.-Colonel R.L. Hunter, T.D., B.Sc.,

CONTENTS

I. Discovery and Excavation, 1953.
II. A Scottish Bibliography for 1953.

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GLASGOW ART GALLERY & MUSEUMS.
HUNTERIAN MUSEUM, UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.
NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES OF SCOTLAND.
Paisley Museum & Art Galleries.
The following reports have been received:

**ANGUS.**

From Mr D.B. Taylor:

Balhundie (Loniskie). NO/513345. 11.SW.

Dr F.T. Wainwright records the discovery and excavation of a short cist containing the remains of an adult woman and a food vessel. Report forthcoming.

Bainbridge Hill (Forfar). NO/434392. xxxviii.SE.

Dr F.T. Wainwright records the discovery of human bones, representing the remains of two adults, at "Gallow Hill", Forfar. The bones were exposed by the uprooting of a tree during the gale of 31st January. Report forthcoming.

Drouthry Ferry (Dundee). NO/471310. liv.NE.

Dr F.T. Wainwright records the discovery of a stone hammer by Dr R.A. Taylor. The hammer is deposited with Mr J.D. Boyd for examination and report.

Helgrond (Aberlemno). NO/545552. xxxiii.NE.

Dr F.T. Wainwright records the discovery and excavation of a short cist containing the cremated remains of a young child. Report in preparation.

Hurtow (Forfar). NO/493751. xxxix.NW.

Dr F.T. Wainwright records the discovery and excavation of two short cists, presumably the burials of a mother and child. Report in preparation.

East Greens (Forfar).

Mr J.D. Boyd records the discovery and excavation of a dug-out canoe. The canoe is now in the Dundee City Museum, and a report is in preparation.

**ARGYLLSHIRE.**

From Mr J.G. Scotti:

Brackley, Kintyre. 16/79448. cxxi.

In May and June 1953, with the sanction of the Forestry Commission (Scotland) and of the Inspector of Ancient Monuments for Scotland, excavations were continued for the second year at the chambered cairn known as "Carragh an Talaich" or "The Druid Stones", at Brackley Farm, some three miles north of Carradale, in Kintyre.
6.

The task of clearing the burial chamber, begun last year, was completed. It was found that this chamber, excluding the antechamber found last year, was twelve feet six inches long; it consisted of a rear segment, three feet wide and six feet six inches long, and of a front segment, five feet wide and six feet long; the side slabs of the front segment overlapped those of the rear.

The blocking of slabs of stone set in clay, which had been found in the area before the portal stones and in the antechamber last year, continued right through to the back of the burial chamber. In the front segment were found remains of an inhumed adult burial, accompanied by portions of a food vessel and jet or lignite necklace, and by implements and flakes of flint and pitchstone. This burial was in great disorder, the jet or lignite beads occurring scattered through the blocking over a great part of the front segment of the chamber. As last year, the blocking was found to contain a good deal of charcoal. Altogether, forty-four jet or lignite beads were recovered, of which one was an end piece, four were spacers and thirty-nine were fusiform. There were in this segment ten flint flakes or implements, of which one was a plano-convex knife, and five pieces of pitchstone. From beneath these Bronze Age finds, and still in the front segment, came a small sherd of neolithic pottery, apparently from a thin-walled carinated bowl of Beacharra ware.

The rear segment only was found to be paved with fairly large flat slabs of stone. Nothing was found beneath these but a small worked pitchstone flake.

The evidence from the excavation seems to show that Brackley was a chambered cairn of the Clyde-Carlingford type, into which, in the Early Bronze Age, had been intruded an inhumed burial, accompanied by flint and pitchstone implements, a food vessel and jet or lignite beads. This burial had been much disturbed - the necklace was incomplete, and fragments of less than a quarter of the food vessel were found - apparently before or at the time when the tomb was blocked with slabs of stone set in clay. Presumably the Early Bronze Age burial had removed the traces of neolithic burials, if any.

Ayrshire.

From Mr Glen Aitken:-

At the invitation of Dr K. Steer and with the permission and co-operation of the Largs Town Council, Miss Dorothy N. Marshall, F.S.A.Scot. and Mr Glen Aitken, D.A., F.S.A.Scot. are examining and excavating the Neolithic Burial site at Largs, Ayrshire, commonly known as "Haed's Tomb". Since 1780 the above ground remains were four massive stones and a very large capstone, forming a burial chamber situated in the grounds of the Haylie House Hotel.
Excavation so far, however, has revealed that this chamber is only one of several "passage" type chambers each about seven feet long and three feet six inches wide, stretching eastwards. Already two have been fully excavated and there may be more beyond. It is intended that investigations be made of the area to the west of the existing chamber. Within the two newly opened chambers were found the remains of three burials. Dr Lawrence Wells of Edinburgh has identified one of these as a middle aged man, strongly muscled, one a woman of much the same age; the third has not yet been fully examined. He dates these remains to 3500 years ago.

No objects have been found associated with the burials, which would appear to have been laid across the chambers - feet to the north. A patch of charcoal was found close to the approximate position of the feet of one.

It is too soon to give a detailed account, as the work will be continued, but at the moment the site would appear to follow the usual pattern of this group of burial structures found in the Clyde area. (See also p. 4 of Part I - Roman road in Ayrshire)

DUMBARTONSHIRE.

From Miss A.S. Robertson:-

By kind permission of the Town Council of the Burgh of Kirkintilloch, excavations were carried out in the Peel Park for a fortnight at Easter, 1953, under the auspices of the Hunterian Museum. It has long been known that the Antonine Wall ran through what is now Kirkintilloch. Owing, however, to the growth of the town, and to other modern activities, the exact line taken by the Wall, and its accompanying Ditch, is uncertain for the mile or so between the canal, near John Street, Hillhead, and the western end of Kirkintilloch, near Adamslie. An attempt was made in September 1952 to recover the line of the Wall and Ditch by excavation in unoccupied ground behind the east side of Cowgate, and to the south of the Auld Kirk, but without definite result.

The excavations begun in March 1953 therefore aimed first at discovering the line of the Antonine Wall and Ditch, and secondly at seeking some definite information about the Antonine Wall fort which, according to tradition, stood in what is now the Peel Park. The results of the fortnight's excavations may be regarded as very satisfactory, in view of the disturbed nature of the ground owing to medieval and later activities. The position of the Antonine Wall and Ditch has been determined in what may well be the only place in the Park where they are now accessible. There is, in particular, a fine stretch of the stone base of the Wall surviving in good preservation which might possibly be made a permanent feature of the Park. Further, although the exact outline of the Antonine Wall fort has not been discovered, the discovery of the remains of streets and foundations, and of Roman tiles, pottery, etc. shows that there was a fort there. Finally, the wide distribution of the structural remains of the fort over the Park suggests that the fort was of considerable size. Indeed, apart from the northern defences, the defences of the fort may well lie outside the Park altogether.
In September, 1953, Miss Fletcher, of Sunnyside, Kirkintilloch, most kindly offered the opportunity of cutting a few trenches in her garden, which lies immediately to the west of the Peel Park. The trenches were dug by Glasgow University students, under the leadership of Mr Charles Scobie, who already has several seasons of excavation work to his credit. As a result, another section of the stone base of the Antonine Wall was located, and the exact line of the Wall as it ran westwards from the Peel Park was thus established.

DUMFRIESSHIRE.

From Mr A.E. Truckell:

The Burgh Museum’s excavation at Castledykes, Dumfries has revealed a heavy much-robbed wall-base running diagonally across the present castlestead and, near the east ditch, the wall and door-lintel of a smaller lighter building, walls 18 inches thick and standing to about the same height: on this wall, beside it, and mixed with the mortar of its fabric, but not under it, is abundant mediaeval pottery suggesting an occupation from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century, with a fragment of, apparently, decorated tile - though it could be parished stained-glass - shiny vitreous material, about a twelfth of an inch thick, with traces of an incised design on it. This is probably the wall of 'The Chapel of Our Lady at Casteldykes' which was occupied up to at least the 1570s - unlike the Castle which, founded in 1177-8, disappears after 1335 - and was still standing in 1718. Besides the heavy wall-base the main cut down the centre of the castlestead revealed two apparent mortar wall-cores and a robber-trench. Associated with one of the wall-cores were found two pieces of 13th-14th century pottery. The east ditch was also sectioned and revealed facing of heavy freestone and whinstone lumps on its outer face and a facing of rammed small cobbles on its inner face: but no datable material has so far been found in this cut.

In July Mr John Inglis walked several stretches of the Roman road between the Nith and Glenlochar and filled in several gaps in the Hilton-West Glenam area, confirming by probing the stretch shown in the aerial photograph between Courthill and Milton farms: he also traced a probable line some distance towards Carzield and another, near Portrack, towards Ellisland and Dalswinton.

CARRONBRIDGE.

From Mr John S. Clarke.

The excavation of this site, which lies in a field immediately south of Carronbridge Village, Dumfriesshire, was undertaken to determine the significance of certain indications which appeared on an air photograph taken by Dr St Joseph recently. The work was financed by a generous grant from Carnegie Trustees, supplemented by assistance from Glasgow University; it was used as a training school of Field School Committee of the Scottish Regional Group for a small number of students and maintenance grants were received from that body.

Excavation was conducted for nearly four weeks on the north
portion of the site. It revealed a smallish fort, 200 x 210 feet, its defences completed, but without trace of internal structure or evidence of actual occupation. Impinging upon it were two temporary camps, traceable by their palisade trenches. A third camp, also of a temporary nature, lay immediately to the south. Crossing the fort defences lay a massive wall-foundation, very similar in appearance to the base of the Antonine Wall. It followed the north edge of the site far beyond the other structures and obviously marks a defended compound of some sort, perhaps related to a structure not yet examined but showing on the air-photograph. Its construction speaks of familiarity with Roman work. The whole complex has relation to an adjoining river ford which is approached by a road running close in front of the fort and therefore presumably of Roman date. No dating evidence whatever was found.

FIFESHIRE.

From Mr R.B.K. Stevenson:-
Leuchars. 37/445216.

A week's trial excavation at Easter, by members of St Andrews University staff and the writer, identified on the ground three of the circular ditches discovered from the air by Dr J.K. St Joseph (Journ. Roman Studies XLI.65). The site covers parts of ten fields south of the War Memorial, as well as the two west of them, on the broad top of a low hill. The subsoil is sand with some fine gravel, and at humus level there is no trace of the ancient remains.

A trench across two circles showed that one was a ditch three to four feet wide, two feet deep, and surrounded an area 16 feet across, within which there was thick occupation soil and rough paving, surrounded by irregularly placed upright posts to carry a roof: three of the stone-packed holes were found up to six feet apart. There may have been a thin, and no doubt low, wall of soil or sods on the inner edge of the ditch, and a slight outer palisade six feet away. The second circle, thirty-four feet from the first, was a similar ditch, but the hard natural gravel within it disclosed no post-holes or other signs of use. Neither ring was fully excavated but on the air-photographs they appear unbroken by any causeway. A third ditch was proved to be continuous, width as before but surprisingly deep, three and a half feet or more, though the enclosed area was only 10 feet across, all clean sand. This ditch may have been deliberately filled in with sand again; cobbled and occupation soil were found on top of the subsided filling. One stray Early Iron Age sherd may be a pointer to the date of the second phase.

LIVERNESS-SHIRE.

From Professor Stuart Piggott:-
Clava.

Excavations were carried out by the Department of Prehistoric Archaeology of the University of Edinburgh on two
ring-cairns of the Clava group in June-July 1953, under the direction of Professor Stuart Piggott.

The sites excavated comprised the Central Cairn at Balnuaran of Clava, and the cairn at Culdoich near by. In both instances the burial deposit was found to consist of a scatter of cremated human bones and charcoal spread over the inner area within a stone-faced circular enclosure some 20 feet in diameter. At Culdoich this deposit was sealed beneath original cairn filling, but in neither site was any significant artifact discovered. No direct evidence of their date or culture was in fact revealed by excavation.

A small circle of massive prone blocks of stone on the edge of the Clava group was also excavated, and found to contain a shallow hollow, presumed an inhumation grave, within the area and filled with large stones. No finds were made except chips of beach-pebble flints, which also occurred on the two ring-cairn sites.

**KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.**

From Mr B. Hope-Taylor:-

*Note of Urr.*

July and August were spent in carrying out excavations on this site, on a far larger scale than in the first season (1951). For a large part of this period the weather was so extremely bad that work often became impossible and at the best was gravely handicapped by standing water and mud. Nevertheless, a large area of the motte-top was excavated, and tribute must be paid to the industry of both paid and volunteer workers.

The 13th century surface of the motte-top was examined extensively, but it was found to be mutilated by later 13th-14th century pits. These, while providing a most welcome extension to the stratified pottery series, have put an end to hopes of a complete ground-plan of the 13th century timber structures. The excellent results of the 1951 season were, it now appears, due to the quite fortuitous selection of a small unmutilated area for the preliminary investigation.

An important new feature was found this year when the large central pit was excavated. Its lowest level was a dense layer of charcoal which was found to run beneath the rammed glacial clay of the surface already explored. This showed that there were two main structural phases on the motte-top, which appear to correspond with those of the ditch. The central pit, or deep hollow, was clearly a large hearth. It was a feature common to both phases, its sides having been carefully revetted with additional large stones when the later clay surfacing was laid around it. The great thickness and compactness of the overlying layers made it very difficult to expose the Phase I surface extensively; but sufficient was done to make it clear that the charcoal layer covers the greater part of the motte-top. A hearth was its only feature, with the exception of some dubious stake-holes. Two sherds of pottery were found which indicated that this surface was
still being used in the beginning of the 13th century. This
level, too, was ravaged by the late medieval pits mentioned
above.

It is considered that the motte-top has yielded all the
information to be expected, in view of the later mutilations, and
it is not proposed to carry out further work on this part of the
site. The bailey ramparts will be sectioned at the first
opportunity.

From Mrs C.H. Piggott:

Hilton Loch.

During October and November a newly discovered crannog on
the north side of Hilton Loch was excavated by Mrs C.H. Piggott.
As the site was threatened by the rising water level of the loch,
the Ministry of Works kindly lent two men to work, and as complete
a plan of the site was recovered as was possible. Finds were
few, but included a 2nd century A.D. bronze encamelled loop or
dress fastener, and the stilt and share of a D6strup type plough
ritually deposited beneath the foundations.

From Mr J.G. Scott:

Gartloch Road, Gartsheugh Housing Scheme, Glasgow.

On 4th December, 1952, workmen digging a shaft for the main
drainage at Gartsheugh housing scheme, just south of Gartloch
Road and about one mile south-west of Lillerston, came upon a
bronze spearhead in clay at a depth of four feet; there were no
associated relics.

The spearhead, 5¾ ins. long and 1¾ in. broad at its widest
part, is socketed and looped, with a leaf-shaped blade, and "belongs
to Greenwell-Drueis Class IV, dated to the Late Bronze Age". It
is now in Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum.

From Miss A.S. Robertson:

Castledykes.

In August-September, 1953, Miss Anne Robertson conducted
excavations on the site of the Roman fort at Castledykes,
Corbiehall Farm, Ravenstruther, Lanarkshire, under the auspices
of the Hunterian Museum. The paid labour force of three workmen
was supplemented by ten students who received training in
archaeological field work by arrangement with the Scottish Field
School of Archaeology, which provided funds to cover their
maintenance.

Previous excavation had already shown that the fort was in
use both during the Flavian occupation of Scotland, from about
80-100 A.D., and again during the Antonine period, from about
142-183 A.D. Until this year, however, excavation had been
limited to the north, east and west sides of the fort.

In 1953, through the kindness of Mr Daniel Stewart, of
Corbiehall Farm, the southern part of the fort was made available
for excavation. It was found that on the south side, as on the
other three sides, the rampart which defended the Antonine fort
had been 30 feet wide, with its front 5 feet resting on a stone
brac. On the south side, however, there had been only one ditch,
a ditch 28 feet broad and 9½-10 feet deep.
The south gateway of the Antonine fort was found by locating the break in the rampart and the gap in the ditch through which passed the road to the south. The road was 20 feet wide, and the gap in the ditch was about 32 feet wide. The break in the rampart was 25 feet wide, and along the rampart ends on either side of the entrance passage, there were five postholes, with most of their packing stones still in position. The posts which had once stood in these holes appear to have been square, about 1 foot across.

The stone-packed postholes must all have been in use at the end of the Antonine occupation of the site. Some, if not all of them may have been in use from the beginning of that occupation. To an early phase in the Antonine occupation certainly belonged two large, very deep holes, each of which lay in line with one of the rows of stone-packed postholes, but to the south of them. The large holes had no stone packing in them, but were filled with turf.

As on the other three sides of the fort, evidence of an occupation earlier than the Antonine period was forthcoming. The front of the Antonine south rampart lay over a ditch which had silted up to a considerable depth and had then been levelled over with turf to provide a flat bed for the later rampart. This ditch must have been contemporary with a rampart which stood further back than did the Antonine rampart. It had been in fact one of the ditches of a Flavian fort, whose rampart, also about 30 feet wide, had stood about 10 feet further back than the Antonine rampart. It had later been skillfully incorporated in the Antonine rampart.

The position of the south gateway of the Flavian fort was also established, and a number of postholes flanking the entrance passage were identified. They were about 1 foot square, and some of them had been dug down into the subsoil to a depth of at least 3 feet 9 inches. The entrance passage had been about 30 feet wide, corresponding in width with the Flavian west gateway. Evidence of an occupation still earlier than that of the Flavian fort has already been recovered in previous excavations. It took the form of an early steep-sided ditch, about 8 feet wide, lying far outside the fort ditches on the north and east sides. In 1953, this ditch was picked up again outside the east gateway of the fort, and was traced southwards. It ran far outside the south-east corner of the fort and the south ditches of the fort. It probably belonged to a temporary Agricolan structure, somewhat larger in area than the Flavian fort.

Perhaps the most interesting discovery of this season was that of an Antonine ditch lying far out to the east, and bounding a structure of some kind situated on the ridge to the east of the fort. The occupation of this ridge by the Romans had not hitherto been recognised. A further brief excavation on the ridge is planned for 1954, in the hope of discovering the purpose for which it was used in the Antonine period.
MIDLOTHIAN.

From Mrs C.M. Piggott:–

**Braidwood Fort.**

Excavations were continued by the University of Edinburgh Archaeological Society during the autumn. The examination of the gateway into the fort on the west was completed, and a cutting through the rampart and ditches showed that the rampart had been revetted in front by a timber palisade. The earthwork was shown to have been a replacement of an earlier palisade enclosure round the huts, but although this palisade had been taken up, and its foundation trench carefully levelled, the earthwork was never completed. Both in appearance and history therefore this site was closely comparable to that at Heyhope Knowe, Roxburghshire, excavated in 1949.

PERTHSHIRE.

**Dunblane.**

Mr J.C. Wallace reports the discovery of a burial mound, apparently unrecorded, near Dunblane, Perthshire.

The mound, about 60 feet diam. by 8 feet high, with a peristalith, stands 1/4 mile NW of Kippenross House and 100 yards S of the drive leading from Dunblane, Ref. grid ref. NN (27) 783003. Excavation would be difficult, as the mound is thickly wooded, but the cairn appears to be composed of earth and stones, and undisturbed.

From Mr W.A. Anderson:–

**Bochastle.** After a blank year in 1951 owing to the cropping programme, excavations were carried out on the site of the Roman Fort at Bochastle, near Callander, from 26th July to 9th August 1952. Mr Charles Taylor was prevented from sharing in the work as he had previously done, but Mr Arthur Somerville, M.A., again provided valuable assistance. As more ground was available for examination, attention was directed to the form of the fort's defences, especially on the north front, where a re-building of the rampart had been presumed. It was found that there had been only one rampart, 20 feet wide, constructed on a rubble and earth core, consistent with the other sides of the fort. The masses of turf found behind this rampart proved to be ramps giving access to its top. The north entrance was found considerably to the east of the mid-point of this side, at the bottom of a "funnel," 70 feet deep. This funnel had square corners and was formed by ramparts of the same dimensions as the sides of the fort converging to an entrance 20 feet wide. The west and south gateways were then tested and were found to conform to the same pattern. Surface examination of the east gate confirmed this reading, with the difference that a raised causeway had carried the road over marshy ground southwards to firmer terrain.

The finds were mostly coarse pottery of 1st century types, and came from two strata, well separated by 18 inches of soil. A considerable quantity of lead was recovered, including part of an armlet wrapped with a spiral of lead wire. Numerous iron nails and holdfasts and a ballista ball were also recovered.
1953 - Excavation this summer revealed that the E. entrance conformed in type to the other three, i.e. turf inswingers, 20 feet wide and 70 feet long, narrowing to a 20 foot gateway. At the W. entrance, it was found that a solidly built and detailed roadway swung out southwards, parallel to the rampart and cutting across an earlier ditch. This roadway appears to match the similar road issuing from the E. entrance and suggests that the fort faced S. rather than W. At any rate, an extensive search failed to reveal any trace of H.Q. buildings facing W. but the remains have been much disturbed both by flooding and proximity to the surface and constant cultivation. A ditch marking, showing on Dr St Joseph's air photograph, was proved at 74 feet east of the E. rampart. No ditch had been discovered previously on this side. Significant pottery is still lacking but pieces of a Niedermendig lava quern were gathered, of which part was found 10 years ago during cultivation.

ReferecN:

From Mr. F. Hewett:

Whitemoss Farm, Bishopton.

In 1953 the complete plan of the principia was recovered. Two corrections of the 1952 report are necessary. (a) The "strong room" of the first principia, although enclosed by sleeper and pesthole, is not within the sacellum as reported, but is a storage pit within a lean-to adapted to the rear wall west of the sacellum. (b) The principia measures 116 feet E-W x 90 feet H-S not 100 feet H-S as reported.

Three superimposed principiae were traced. (a) Sleeper trenches give the plan of a central courtyard type building (cf. Hewstead), the court measuring 93 x 35 feet, with 17 feet wide cross hall to the rear, 11 feet wide east and west wing corridors and 9 feet wide fore corridor. In front was a 3 ft wide verandah, while at rear were the pit and lean-to and a corresponding storage pit on the east. A break and deviation in the line of rear sleepers both east and west of the sacellum may indicate small rear exits associated with the pits. Large cobbles compacted in a foundation trench and levelled off with clay provided the foundation course for a stone sacellum (though the walling was not necessarily roof high). (b) The above plan was closely followed, but in postholes, the fore corridor and rear lean-to were not adopted, and a higher sacellum foundation of natural flatish stone was laid over the earlier. (c) The final period was of postholes overlapping or reusing the earlier but the north wall of the cross hall contained on each side of the through passage to the sacellum 3 ashlar and rubble piers of reused freestone with between them two lines of four square postholes.

On the west a side entrance opened onto the cross hall west wing junction (cf. Cilurnum).

A higher sacellum foundation of freestone rubble in yellow clay was laid over the preceding course. Within this period the Via Quintana was resurfaced as were the inner floors of the principia. The final period remains suggest intended permanency.
An earlier build not necessarily of principia was revealed by a line of rectangular pits underlying and extending to the south of the west sleeper of the first principia. Where uncut by the sleeper they held in one corner a posthole. Others lay beneath the rear wall on the east while one passed beneath the three superimposed sacella foundations. Periods 1 and 2 although reduced by later levelling appear to have been of short duration. Period 3 ended in utter destruction and was followed by a lengthy abandonment; in most sections a spread of burnt timbers was recognised as such after the removal of a much rainwashed layer of fine scotty silt extending widely around more solid nuclei. In period 4 a wider band of rubble foundation spread over the original may indicate repair of the back of the sacellum.

To the east of the principia a building of undetermined purpose 87 feet N-S x 38 feet E-W exhibited the same sequence of builds - pit, sleeper, and superimposed postholes. A small rear exit near the S-E corner of the final structure had been resurfaced as had been, patchily, the clay floor. The postholes of the east wall were filled almost to bottom with the burnt clay and wattle of the side walling, proof that the main timbers were removed before the fire. This hint supports that provided at the south gate of deliberate evacuation.

Trenches cut behind the east rampart where the ground enclosed by the defences is lowest and today as marshy as in pre-Roman times, revealed 4 occupation levels each separated from the succeeding by a spread of leached earth passing into silt.

Period 1 and 2 were short and each followed by a short interval. The third was considerable, and followed by widespread destruction and a lengthy abandonment in which a spread of silt six times thicker than the two earlier spreads was formed. During the fourth period an extension was added to the earth bank behind the rampart.

ROXBURGHSHIRE.

From Dr K.A. Steer.- Eildon Hill North.

Dr K.A. Steer and Mr R.W. Feachem, assisted by Messrs A.C. MacLaren and J.C. Wallace, examined a circular, ditched enclosure, 35 feet in internal diameter, on the summit of Eildon Hill North, and proved it to be a Roman signal-Station similar to those found on the Gask ridge. The ditch was merely a drainage-trench, 7 feet wide and 10-16 inches deep, and was interrupted on the N. side by a paved causeway 13 feet 6 inches wide. The interior of the enclosure had first been levelled and then covered by a pitching of stones, 10-12 inches thick, which contained a scatter of animal bones from an earlier, native occupation-floor; several fragments of local Iron Age pottery, presumably from the same floor, were also found between the paving stones of the causeway.
The signal-tower, which stood in the centre of the enclosure, was a rectangular wooden structure, probably two storeys high, raised on a framework of six uprights, and measuring 11 feet 4 inches in length by 10 feet 6 inches in width: the basement floor had been paved with stone and the roof tiled. Although the only dateable relic recovered was a duodecimigintas of Trajan, minted in A.D. 116-7, structural analogies suggest that the tower was built in the Flavian rather than in the Antonine period, these being the only probable alternatives. The post, which would be visible for some 15-20 miles in all directions except the S.W., where the outlook is blocked by the Mid Hill, was obviously designed to serve the nearby fort of Newstead as a central exchange for the reception and transmission of long-range messages.

SHELTAND.

From Mr C.S.T. Calder:-

Hess of Gruting.

Work, begun last season, on the Neolithic house-site at the Hess of Gruting on the west mainland of Shetland was resumed and the excavations there brought to completion. On full exposure of the building it was seen that the walling varied in dimensions from 8 to 15 feet in thickness and its method of construction was most unusual. The wall was constructed with an outer and an inner casing, but the latter did not extend all the way round the interior; following a somewhat irregular crescentic shape, its pointed ends merged with the inner face of the outer casing which then became the inner face of the chamber for about one-third of the length. The outer casing comprised an outer and an inner revetting wall, with a core of pure peat-ash which measured, in its depleted condition, from 3½ to 5 feet in width and from 10 to 22 inches in height; the core of the inner casing was of rubble mainly but, in parts, a mixture of rubble and black earth. The house was founded in a scoop made in the sloping ground, and being deeper set in the hollow the stones of the inner face of masonry of the chamber were much larger than those on the outside resting on the brink. Again, as in last year's working, a large quantity of decorated pottery fragments of the Stone/Bronze Age period were recovered from the ash and rubble cores. Also between two and three hundred additional rude stone implements were found as well as a few rude stone axes, two polished stone axes and a stone ball.

In a search of the area around Gruting other house-sites were discovered, and at Nethig on the east side of the mainland several more were observed. Many of these were planned and noted from surface indications and field systems attached to them were surveyed.

STIRLINGSHERE.

From Mr J.G. Scott:-

Broadgate Farm, Strathblane. 26/568793.

Between 3rd and 6th April 1953, a small trial excavation was carried out upon a mound on Broadgate Farm, in the parish of Strathblane, Stirlingshire. The mound
is oval in shape, about 150 feet long, 75 feet wide and 9 feet high. It is flat on top, and is planted with a beech trees round the edge of the flattened area. Its longer axis is approximately north and south.

The mound is artificial in appearance, and was thought worthy of investigation since it is recorded that, on this same farm, a very similar mound, covering a series of "stone coffins", was destroyed in the late 13th century.

The mound proved to be composed of gravel, intermixed with a few large boulders. It was not established whether the mound was artificial or not, but near the north end, about two feet below the surface, a small stone-walled cist, of Bronze Age type, was discovered. Time did not allow for the examination of the cist, but its presence shows that the mound must have been in existence at least by the middle of the Bronze Age.

From Dr K.A. Steer: - West Plean, near Stirling.

On behalf of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and the Ancient Monuments Commission, Dr K.A. Steer undertook a fortnight's excavation on the earthwork at West Plean, near Stirling. The work, whose visible remains comprise a more or less circular ditch and external bank enclosing an area 80-85 feet in diameter, proved not to be a Roman signal-station, as has previously been assumed, but a native farmstead probably dating to the period immediately preceding the Roman invasion of Scotland. The ditch and bank were found to be non-defensive in character, and the entrance was located on the N.E. side. In the centre of the enclosure stood the farmhouse, a round timber-framed structure, 22 feet in diameter, with a flagged hearth; and, surrounding the house was a wooden fence set in a continuous trench. Traces of at least one outbuilding were uncovered in the space between the fence and the ditch, but further excavation in this area had to be postponed for lack of time. The relics so far discovered include spindle-whorls and a stone lamp.

From Miss D.M. Hunter on behalf of Falkirk Arch. and Nat. Hist. Society: -
Callander Park. 26/906795.

Several cuttings were made at the N.E. corner of Callander Park, Falkirk. It appeared that the Antonine wall and ditch here bend northwards; the manner in which they return to the line established through Lauriston (checked during commercial excavation this year) is obscured by road cutting and railway embankment. The natural contour has been so obscured that it is difficult to understand the reason for this curious turn.

From Miss D.M. Hunter on behalf of Falkirk Burgh Museum: -
Glenfuir, Camelon, Falkirk.

Trenches for a sewer were laid across the line of the Antonine wall and ditch in these grounds, but not even the ditch was visible in section. This may perhaps be connected with the near presence of a small stream.
Larch Street, Grangemouth.

The base of a medieval jar was found below undisturbed shell bed during recent commercial excavations. If, as appears probable, this shell layer is single and continuous over at least the Grangemouth area in the Carse, this find should make it clear that discoveries from below that layer are not necessarily as ancient as is often supposed.

WEST LOTHIAN.

From Miss D.N. Hunter on behalf of Falkirk Arch. and Nat. Hist. Society:

Nether Parkley, Linlithgow. 36/003765.

Excavation was undertaken on the site of the Carmelite friary at Nether Parkley. Trenches were dug across the known walls, in order to fix the church and another building once before exposed, on the map. One additional wall, the second cross wall between choir and nave, was found. The building had been very thoroughly demolished; only at one point was it seen to stand above the foundations.

Search was made for the west and south ranges of conventual buildings; slight traces of the south range were discovered. There were also two areas of rough cobbled, which from their position might represent a north and south cloister walk.

It was not possible to excavate much within the church, but an area at the east end of the choir was cleared; this included most of a small tower at the external N.E. angle. The stones of the altar were set in clay, though two projections at the back with sockets for relatable posts were mortared. Behind the altar, in a mass of mortar and slate, was a fragment of leading, and many fragments of stained glass; much of this, unfortunately, was too friable to preserve. There was also what appeared to be the knee of a statue. At the north side of the altar was a grave.

One other grave was found within the church, at the east end of the nave. Near it, no doubt thrown in with the grave filling, was an Early Bronze Age flint scraper. Here, and to a greater extent among the burials outside the East wall, there was considerable disturbance of earlier by later burials.

The small finds, apart from the glass mentioned, were of slight interest and add nothing to knowledge of the site. In a modern pit near the South Eastern corner of the church there was a bronze socketed spearhead (Greenwell-Browne IV). This may be a stray from an unpublished hoard from Linlithgow.

A full report will appear in the next number of the Proceedings of the Falkirk Archaeological Society. The finds are at present in Falkirk Museum.
A SCOTTISH BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR 1953.

This section has been compiled by Mr R.B.K. Stevenson.

The following abbreviations are used:-

AJ  Antiquaries Journal.
AIL  Archaeological News Letter.
PSAS  Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
PPS  Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society.
TDGS  Transactions of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society.
TGAS  Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society.
TIAS  Transactions of the Hawick Archaeological Society.
TE.Loth.AS  Transactions of the East Lothian Antiquarian and Natural History Society.
UJA  Ulster Journal of Archaeology.

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R.W. Peachem.

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J.G. Scott.

S. Piggott.

A.H.A. Hogg.

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(Footnotes to be added when complete.

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NINTH REPORT, 1954.

To The Hon. Secretary, Scottish Regional Group, Council for British Archaeology, National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2. (BEFORE 1st DECEMBER 1954)

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The place of St Andrews University History Society has now been taken by St Andrews University Archaeological Society. The Secretary is W. D. McTaggart, Brighton House, Argyle Street, St Andrews.
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Scottish Regional Group
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