DISCOVERY
and
EXCAVATION
in
SCOTLAND 1973

Published by
THE SCOTTISH REGIONAL GROUP
Council for British Archaeology
Price 30 new pence
SCOTTISH REGIONAL GROUP
COUNCIL FOR BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY

Hon. Secretary, c/o National Museum of Antiquities,
Queen Street, Edinburgh EH2 1JD

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The Group was formed in 1944 to co-ordinate research on
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Council for British Archaeology and to further the cause of
archaeology in Scotland.

“Discovery and Excavation in Scotland” has been published
annually by the Scottish Regional Group since 1956. Its purpose is
to list by counties all discoveries which have taken place in Scotland
over the past twelve months.

Copies may be ordered from the Hon. Treasurer, c/o National
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Tempar, 4 Dupplin Terrace, Kinnoull, Perth.
EDITORIAL

There are three innovations in this issue of Discovery and Excavation in Scotland which we felt could best be explained in an Editorial.

Firstly some contributors may find that their entries have been severely pruned. Other contributors may appear to have been allowed a certain prolixity.

We have tried to exercise discretion, giving more space to sites which seemed to require descriptive background while abbreviating those with factual detail. This we have done to alleviate pressure on space and in an endeavour to keep down the cost of Discovery and Excavation.

Secondly we have published a list of the names and addresses, when available, of people known to the Editors to have excavated or conducted major field work in Scotland in the past year and in the years immediately preceding 1973 but who have contributed no record of their activities and discoveries.

The standing of Discovery and Excavation in Scotland depends on the completeness of its coverage and thus it seemed to us that by drawing attention wherever possible to the archaeological sites where work has been carried out and by naming those responsible we would be making a contribution to general knowledge. Any information that would help us to supplement this list would be very welcome as of course would be any belated reports.

Thirdly the National Monuments Record has been put into small type. This is no reflection on the importance of this item but is merely another way of economising on space.

We have experienced more problems than usual over the accuracy of contributions for Discovery and Excavation. At least seventeen grid references were wrongly quoted and were corrected by the Archaeology Division Ordnance Survey. What is more disturbing is that eight contributions detailed the “discovery” of sites that were already known and published. It would greatly assist the work of editing if contributors would in future check with the Ordnance Survey (at 43 Rose Street, Edinburgh) that their entries record genuinely new discoveries.

Finally we would like to thank all contributors, especially the regrettably small number whose contributions arrived before the end of October, conformed to the standard format and were typed and submitted in duplicate.

We would like to thank also the Archaeology Division of the Ordnance Survey for checking the grid references and Miss M. W. Roxburgh for undertaking the large amount of re-typing which was necessary this year.

MARGARET E. C. STEWART

December 1973

CHARLOTTE M. LYTHE
The following are known to have undertaken Field Work in Scotland in 1973 and in the years immediately preceding that date but have not submitted reports of their work to *Discovery and Excavation*.

*Professor Colin Renfrew* — Archaeology Department, Southampton University  
*Sites*: Maeshowe and Quanterness Chambered Tombs; Ring of Brodgar; Burnt Mound — all in Orkney.

*D. D. A. Simpson* — Archaeology Department, Leicester University  
*Sites*: Clava type chambered tomb, Raigmore, Inverness; Kaimes Hill Fort, Midlothian; Stone Circles at Fortingall.

*J. X. W. P. Corcoran* — Archaeology Department, Glasgow University  
*Sites*: Camster Chambered Tomb, Caithness; Broch, Brora, Sutherland.

*Dr J. K. S. St. Joseph* — University of Cambridge Aerial Photography Unit, 11 West Road, Cambridge  
Air Survey between Rivers Forth and Dee.

*Michael Walker* — Department of Anthropology, University of Sydney, New South Wales 2006  
*Site*: Mesolithic site at Shieldaig, Wester Ross.

**ERRATA**

*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 1972*

**ARGYLL — MAINLAND**

The sites at Glasvaar, Kilbride and Glendaruel mentioned on p. 11 were reported by R. W. B. Morris, not by Helmut Petzch.

**ROSS AND CROMARTY**

The sites at Loch Eye reported on p. 37 should have had the following grid reference — NM 825795.
ABERDEENSHIRE

ELLON
Lady mire Farm
short cist

Dr A. A. Woodham

NJ 975299. Excavation of a mound of sand and gravel about 400 yds. S of the R. Ythan exposed the end of a short cist 18 m ESE of the SE corner of the farmhouse. The cist, measuring approximately 1.0 x 0.6 m, was aligned E-W and constructed of 4 slabs of schist. The capstone was about 0.5 m below the ground surface.

Remains of an inhumation were found on the sand floor of the cist with the skull at the W end, and a broken beaker was recovered from the NW corner. A report is being prepared for P.S.A.S.

ABERDEEN CITY
Queen Street/Broad Street
Medieval Rescue Excavation

Colvin Greig, John Dent,
Miss Catherine Brooks

NJ 9406 SW / NJ 943106 38. The clearance of 18th and 19th century building at Broad Street/Queen Street provided an opportunity for an Urban Rescue Excavation within the City of Aberdeen. 18th century cellaring had removed much of the frontage but this was recovered by excavating the horizons under the four Broad Street closes. There have possibly been five phases providing information on building techniques from the 13th to the 15th century, including wattle and daub, half timbering, timber, and clay built stonework. Suggested house dimensions are 5 m wide and 6 or 7 m long. An oak corner house-post still survived to a height of 1.30 m.

From the three pits which lay behind these houses came a large quantity of finds including fine examples of late 13th and 14th century glazed pottery. Both native and imported wares from France, Yorkshire and the Rhineland give a picture of a thriving 14th century NE port. The pits also provided animal bones, spindle whorls, leather, textiles, bronze and iron objects.

The Queen Street area excavation revealed a large 14th century midden whose complex layers provided vast quantities of animal, fowl and fish bones; leather, including boots and shoes; worked antler; textiles; heather; leaves; nuts and shells. Of special interest were two bone playing dice, and two finely decorated spindle whorls.

Slightly earlier in date than the midden are a series of interrelated pits which had been filled with 14th century rubbish after going out of use. Three of these pits are 2.25 m wide and 1.5 m deep and one of them had been timber lined giving the appearance of a wooden vat. These pits were industrial and may have been a late 13th century/early 14th century tannery. The rubbish fill from
these pits produced much the same material as the midden plus remains of a face masked jug and a number of 14th century pots which have now been reconstructed.

A prehistoric horizon consisting of a thin layer of soil which covered the natural gravel and sand produced a large quantity of flint flakes and pebble cores suggesting the presence of a late Mesolithic/early Neolithic occupation.

ANGUS
FETTERCAIRN
Greencairn, Cairnton of Balbegno L. M. Maclagan Wedderburn

VITRIFIED FORT
NO 634723. The site is almost totally destroyed: there is no evidence of occupation. The inner and outer revetment foundations of the inner rampart remain one course high and 6 m apart. A section across the position of the south rampart confirmed its absence at this point though the stratigraphy suggested its having been robbed. Part of a structure was revealed consisting of two groups of stake holes between .03 and .08 m in diameter. A sample of the material from one of these was subjected to C14 analysis and provided the date 2340 ± 95 B.P. based on a half life of 5568 years. Other C14 dates from the site, on the same basis, are 2490 ± 95, 2340 ± 95 and 2130 ± 100.

GRANGE OF AIRLIE
SHORT CIST
Lisbeth M. Thoms

NO 304505. Discovered during deep ploughing on the top of a low mound in a field to the south-west of Grange of Airlie Game Farm. The cist consisted of four large undressed sandstone slabs giving internal measurements of 0.75 x 0.50 x 0.65 m. The plough had dislodged a large capstone, 1.22 x 0.80 m. The cist was aligned E-W and its floor consisted of natural gravel. The cist contained the badly preserved skeleton of an adult male; the body lying on its right side with head to the west. There were no grave goods.

EAST HILLS, CARMYLLIE
SHORT CIST

NO 549450. Discovered during ploughing in a field to the south-west of East Hills Farm. The cist consisted of four sandstone slabs giving internal measurements 0.78 x 0.50 x 0.65 m. The capstone measured 1.20 x 0.98 m. The cist was oriented E-W. No burial or grave goods were found.
MONTROSE
Barnhead
PART OF EXTENDED INHUMATION

NO 665575. A narrow pipe trench cut by the Water Board disturbed an extended E-W oriented inhumation. Only leg bones could be retrieved. No trace could be seen in section of the inhumation being contained in a stone cist or wooden coffin.

DUNDEE
Messrs Smith & Homer, Peter Street
DRAW WELL

NO 404305. Revealed during basement alterations. The well was lined with well coursed dry laid stonework. The uppermost courses had been removed and the diameter at the existing surface was 1.12 m. The depth to the infilling at the time of recording was 2 m. Date of construction was probably early 19th century. Now filled in.

Dalgleish Road
DRAW WELL

NO 424312. Revealed during building alterations. Dry stone construction with a diameter of 0.73 m. At the time of recording the well was 7 m deep and the depth of water was 2.5 m. Domestic 19th century. Now filled in.

Ann Street
DRAW WELL

NO 404311. Discovered during demolition work. Dry stone construction, luted with clay. Uppermost courses had been demolished. Diameter of surface at time of recording was 0.45 m. The well was 1.95 m deep and depth of water was 1.3 m. Domestic 19th century. Now filled in.

Lochee Road
DRAW WELL

NO 379315. Discovered during demolition. Dry stone construction. Diameter was 0.42 m and depth to water c. 10 m. Domestic, 19th century. Now filled in.

Drumgeith Road
DRAW WELL

NO 442332. Discovered during rubble clearance. Diameter at surface at time of recording was 0.80 m, depth was 6 m and depth to water 5 m. Dry stone construction. Domestic, 19th century. Now filled in.
Wellgate
DRAW WELL

NO 404306. Demolition work revealed a 19th century domestic draw well of dry stone construction. Diameter 0.80 m, depth 9 m and depth of water 3.90 m. Now filled in.

Wellgate
DRAW WELL

NO 403306. An area 30 x 30 m surrounding the well reported in *Discovery and Excavation* 1972, p2, was stripped in advance of redevelopment. The aim of the excavation was to check the area for late medieval occupation. No structure earlier than the early 19th century was recorded. Some 17th century coins and a dozen sherds of medieval pottery were recovered.

MEIGLE

Cardean
ROMAN FORT

Dr Anne S. Robertson

NO 289460. (See earlier reports in *Discovery and Excavation*, 1968, 2 f.; 1970, 4; 1971, 2; 1972, 2).

An area was cleared between the barrack block uncovered in 1972 in the SW corner of the fort, and the S entrance, whose position was located in 1973. Within this area the complete plan of a granary was recovered, with thirteen parallel foundation trenches for the dwarf walls which would have supported a raised floor to keep the corn-bins dry. The granary measured about 18 m by 9 m and may have been one of a pair. It had a cobbled area in front of it for the loading and unloading of grain. The building itself had been wholly of timber.

Small finds included a bronze coin of Vespasian or A.D. 77-78, fragments of samian and coarse pottery of the Flavian period, besides bronze and iron objects, and some native Iron Age pottery.

The growing number of Iron Age potsherds from Cardean, some of them found under the fort rampart, suggests that a native settlement may have been cleared away before the construction of the fort by a Roman army unit.

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ARGYLL—ISLANDS

DUN CHONNUILL
ISLAND FORTRESS

M. C. Jarvis

NM 680127. The most conspicuous surviving defences are a series of drystone walls up to 3 m high, situated behind the landing-place at the NE end of the island, and across a steep gully leading from there up to the main summit. The uppermost of the 4 walls
across the gully is partly cased with mortared masonry incorporat-
ing some large slabs laid on edge. There are more ruinous drystone
or earth walls around the NE, main, and SW summits.

At the NE end are the remains of 6 sub-rectangular drystone
buildings, none of which is larger than 11 m x 5 m. On the main
summit are at least 9 buildings of similar size, and the turf-grown
foundations of a larger polygonal structure 23 m x 14 m; also
2 drystone-lined wells.

**ISLAY**

**Laggan Point**

DUN ?

**Islay D. Shanks**

NR 292554. N of Laggan River mouth, on top of a cliff c. 25’
high, are traces of interrupted turf and stone walling.

**Laggan River**

**CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE**

NR 331568. On high ground above a steep bank of the Laggan
in a loop (to W) between the A846 bridge and the B8014 bridge.
A circular enclosure 21’ by 18’ inside a turf wall 3’ wide by
c. 3’ high. The entrance in the E gives access to a 12’ diameter
sunken fore-area. To N walling forming a rectangular enclosure
between this and the road contains two croft ruins. A third lies
to N beyond.

**Laggan River**

**CORN KILN**

NR 330570. On S slope of Ben Churlach N of the above site.
Square platform 20’ wide. Wall 6’ in diameter. Fore wall 6’
thonk, but flue recessed so that 4’ long lintel is inset 1’ from front.

**Dun Cheapasaidh**

**CORN KILN**

NR 387668. On the NW slope of the limestone ridge, on the
plateau between Dun Cheapasaidh and Loch Finlaggan, 3’ in
diameter and 2½ to 3’ high. Two side walls project from rock face
at back.

**KILELLAN FARM, ARDNAVE, KILCHOMAN**

**PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT**

**Colin Burgess**

NR 286722. (See also Discovery and Excavation 1954, 1956,
1959, 1960 and 1961.)

The aims of the 1973 excavations were to define the nature and
extent of this settlement before erosion removed it completely;
about one half of the surviving portion of the site has been lost
or badly damaged in the twelve years since 1961.
Excavations were concentrated around a ruined stone structure discovered in 1961. Extensive midden deposits were uncovered, attaining a depth of up to c. 1 m, containing vast quantities of shells, some bone, abundant pottery and flints, and some bone and stone artefacts. The only further structural traces found were an arc of post holes which appeared to delimit the 1961 structure on the north. The surviving occupation extended over an area c. 20 m square. It ceased abruptly on the S but because of erosion it was impossible to ascertain its original limits on the E, W and N. The pottery included a remarkable proportion of decorated wares, and can be divided into two main elements, (a) plain and decorated shouldered jars with simple rims, sometimes of enormous size; and (b) Food Vessels and Enlarged Food Vessels. Cord and shell impressions predominate, but false relief, grooving and finger-nail techniques are also represented. Some beaker sherds are also present. The flints included a fine series of leaf-shaped and barbed and tanged arrowheads, and many scrapers and knives.

Underneath this late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age occupation was a turf line, covering a layer of silver sand. This produced abundant Mesolithic flints, including several microliths, and was associated with various stone structures, notably two patches of carefully placed beach pebbles and a setting of boulders.

Excavation across a linear bank which cuts the main settlement off from the loch shore a hundred metres away, uncovered a raised beach, (presumably the so-called 25 foot raised beach). This was covered with black peat or mud yielding not only pottery and flints but also well preserved plant and animal remains.

Trial trenching of a long mound perched immediately above the rocky loch shore (a Viking ship burial in local lore) was abandoned for reasons of safety at a depth of c. 3½ m in pure white sand. Its uniform composition suggested a natural feature.

Small trial holes dug on a bluff above the main site produced signs of extensive midden deposits, daub and a stone structure, and also a silver sand layer with Mesolithic flints, like that underlying the main settlement.

JURA
Rubh 'an Leanachais

M. C. Jarvis

NR 565712. Summit of rock stack about 40 m x 15 m, with drystone walling in places on NW side.

LISMORE
Achnaduin

D. J. Turner

NM 803392. (See Discovery and Excavation 1970, 1971 and 1972.)

The task undertaken this season was the recovery of the ground plan of the garderobe tower located during the 1972 excavation.
This can now be seen as projecting 1.6 m from the NE wall of the castle between the NE entrance and the E corner. It is 2.9 m wide and contained a single latrine shute. At its base a few dressed quoins remained in position and two of these carried masons' marks identical to a mark on the N doorway of the chancel of Lismore Cathedral.

Excavation outside the NE doorway indicated that there was no forebuilding or bridge pit to this entrance and it now seems probable that the NW entrance previously referred to as a postern, was in fact the main entrance to the castle. Two large dressed sandstones, recovered at the close of 1972 season, appear on examination to be from the NE doorway. They exhibit a very broad chamfer with a central chase and suggest, in view of the form of the moulding, that this entrance was surmounted by a two-centred arch and resembled the S doorway to the chancel of Lismore Cathedral.

The evidence now suggests that the castle and the cathedral are broadly contemporary and that the castle was probably built between 1290 and 1305.

**ORONSAY SHELL MOUNDS**

**Dr W. G. Jardine**

Approx. NR 359879 Caisteal-nan-Gillean
Approx. NR 361885 Cnoc Coig (400 m N of Seal Cottage)
Approx. NR 373889 Cnoc Sligeach
(See *Discovery and Excavation* 1972, p. 8)

At Cnoc Sligeach samples of shells, both from midden material and from underlying storm beach gravels, were collected for radiocarbon dating from near the trenches described and illustrated by W. Henderson Bishop (*P.S.A.S.* 1914).

Shell fragments of *Arctica islandica* collected in 1972 from the raised beaches adjacent to Caisteal-nan-Gillean and Cnoc Sligeach, after correction for C13 deviation, gave radiocarbon dates respectively of 7020 ± 140 years B.P. (Birm 363, inner fraction) and 7420 ± 110 years B.P. (Birm 364, inner fraction). These make interesting comparison with dates of 5850 ± 310 years B.P. (Birm 348, inner fraction) for *Patella* shells, and 5450 ± 140 years B.P. (Birm 347) for charcoal fragments from the basal layers of midden material at Caisteal-nan-Gillean II (Mellars, *Discovery and Excavation*, 1971).

It should be noted that, to allow for the departure from normality of the C13 content in the shell samples, the age of the fragments of *Arctica islandica* from the raised beach adjacent to Cnoc Coig (reported in *Discovery and Excavation* 1972) should be amended to approximately 7610 ± 150 (inner fraction), 7290 ± 120 (middle) and 7240 ± 200 years B.P. (outer) (Birm 326).
Renewed investigation in the vicinity of Oronsay Priory confirmed the presence of a shell midden at NR 347889 (Discovery and Excavation 1971), but threw doubts on the presence of a shell midden at NR 350888 (Discovery and Excavation 1971), although the presence of a few Patella shells and other organic remains at the latter locality was confirmed.

**TIREE**

**Dun Balephetrish**

Duncan MacKinnon

NM 031480. At the centre of the dun an area had been dug and returfed. Beside it a second interference was lying open in July 1973, with sherds projecting from the sides. The area some 4 ft. by 2 ft. was scraped and some 80 sherds were collected. The sherds were of general broch ware; two have zig-zag pattern, perhaps functional, and there is one rim.

**Dun Heynish**

NM 037433. A number of sherds were recovered from the surface of an apparent rubbish tip down the cliff slope below the fort. These include reddish incised ware; a rim reminiscent of Food Vessel with finger tip dimpling on the surface of the internal concave rim bevel; a thick everted club rim in reddishware, and a thin flattened everted rim in buff-coated ware, gritted on the rim.

**Dun Mor Vaul**

NM 042493. Several sherds including red incised ware with plain rim came from disturbed ground just outside the broch. A small sherd nearby appears to be from a beaker with twisted cord pattern.

**ARGYLL — MAINLAND**

**BENDERLOCH**

Ardchattan and Muckairn

Moss of Achnacree

G. Whittington

NM 921363. A radio carbon date has been obtained for the base of the peat in the vicinity of the Chambered Cairn. A Kenkyusho C-14 date (N-1468) gives 3010 B.P. ± 85 based on the 5730 years half life and 2930 B.P. ± 80 based on the 5568 years half life.

**NORTH Knapdale**

Rubha na H-Airde

M. C. Jarvis

NR 702834. Large square rock about 20 m x 8 m, with traces of drystone work around the top.
KILMARTIN
Ardifur Farm
CUP-AND-RING MARKS

R. W. B. Morris

NR 7880 9720. At the highest point, 9 yards W of a ruined wall, on a rock outcrop 9' square, sloping 10° E, is a much weathered cup-and-gapped-ring 4' diameter with two cups. Outcrops to the S have cup-marks.

KILMICHAIL GLASSARY
CUP-AND-RING MARKS

NR 858935. 12' W of the well-known outcrop, and beyond the fenced enclosure, is a horizontal outcrop 9' x 2', with two weathered cupped-and-gapped-rings, 4" diameter, and about 6 cups. Other outcrops in the vicinity with cup-marks.

S. KNAPDALE
Ellary
ST. COLUMBA'S CAVE

Nat. Hist. and Ant. Soc. of Mid Argyll, per Miss Campbell of Kilberry

(Discovery and Excavation 1959, p. 7, and 1962, p. 7; No. 474 in Mid Argyll, PSAS XCV.)

Work on the bank of material removed from the cave last century revealed a revetting wall of slabs on edge across it, and beaten-earth floors to seaward of the wall. Traces of a probable smelting-hearth in situ on one floor suggest that the 19th-century tip had spilled over earlier occupation-levels. Finds include many bone and antler tools, sherds of handmade pottery (one cordoned) and a trimmed and perforated oystershell (?pendant), as well as debris from the 18th/18th c. use of the cave as a fisherman's camp. Future work may reveal undisturbed layers of cave-midden, allowing the mass of finds from the tip to be placed in chronological order.

N. KNAPDALE
Tayvallich
Croit a' Choimbie
CUP MARKS

NR 738872. (Discovery and Excavation 1969, p. 6.) On a flat-topped sloping boulder app. 2 m x 2.2 m x 0.5 m W of Tayvallich Post Office near western edge a basin 255 mm diameter x 150 mm deep, with a gutter to upper edge of stone; near this, 5 cups ca. 60 mm diameter, 2 more faint cups (one cut by the gutter) and a bruised area, possibly an unfinished cup-ring. On the eastern part of the stone an incised sketch of a gaff-rigged cutter, initials A McI in a cartouche, and date 1861.

NR 738873. A boulder immediately E of the access-road to the house; ca. 2.4 x 1.4 x 0.7 m; one shallow cup, 50 mm diameter, one probable cup, extensive bruising (as in preceding paragraph).
KILMARTIN
Ormaig

NM 820027. (Site No. 245 in *Mid Argyll, PSAS XCV*). The site was stripped so as to link the three areas of cup-markings already known. The markings extend in two main groups, with some outliers, over an area ca. 22.6 x 10 m. As well as cups and cups-and-rings there are some unusual designs; a set of 7 parallel grooves extending for over 1 m, an amorphous cluster of interlocking curves, and 4 “cup-and-rings” in which the inner one of two rings is formed of small cups, tangential to the central cup and to each other. The largest of these has a central cup 120 mm diameter, a ring of 11 cups av. 40 mm diameter and an outer ring av. 30 mm wide, making a group 200 x 330 mm overall. Application for permission to visit should be made to the Forestry Office, White Gates, Lochgilphead.

SANDBANK
Arndadam
CHAPEL SITE

NS 163791. Four periods of medieval occupation have now been established. Two cobbled floors produced pottery of the 14th and 15th century, and partly overlay the floor of a well-constructed building, 7.3 m x 5.5 m, whose posthole plan has been fully recovered. This floor overlies another small hut floor 3.3 m x 3.4 m.

All of these medieval levels lie W of the chapel (*Discovery and Excavation 1964*, p. 4).

The medieval levels are themselves over a variety of structures. These are:

- a collapsed stone structure resembling a beehive cell;
- a pit, 1 m x 0.65 m x 0.55 m deep, which contained fine black soil, with paving below;
- 4 large post holes forming a square of approx. 50 cms.

There are 5 large and numerous small grave marker stones with traces of early pecked and incised crosses.

There is also evidence that the site may have been a place of pilgrimage.

CAMPBELTOWN
Balloch
HILL FORT

NR 677176. The hill is capped by two stone ramparts. A quarry slights the S edge and traces of a floor and possibly a posthole were revealed in the quarry section. The N half of the poorly paved gateway was built on a natural outcrop and the rubble core of the rampart had collapsed over its boulder facade into the entrance. A section of the inner rampart on the W side of the fort showed
that the external drystone face is preserved for at least three courses and there was extensive internal collapse, indicating a considerable wall height. Fragments of bone and carbonized material were sealed under this collapse.

FINCHAIRN
ROCK CUT BASIN

Helmut Petzsch

**NM 907043.** 43.28 m ENE of byre attached to shepherd's house on a gently inclined smooth bed rock a basin measuring 0.21 m diameter x 0.15 m deep.

CUPS AND RINGS

**NM 907043.** 57.0 m NNE of north corner of shepherd's house on gently inclined faces of bed rock two cup-and-ring marks; one measuring 0.05 m diameter x 0.013 m deep, with two rings 0.165 m over outer ring and the other 0.045 m diameter x 0.01 m deep, with three (?) rings 0.19 m over outer ring.

Educational Expeditions International
per Gerald S. Hawkins

The following sites were surveyed and skyline altitudes were photographically determined: Kilmartin standing stones, NR 828976; Temple Wood stone circle, NR 826978; the nearby stone stump, NR 827977; Kintraw, NM 831051; Carnasserie standing stones, NM 834008; and Barbreck House standing stones, NM 832064. Alignments to the extrema of the sun and moon circa 1500 B.C. were checked. No evidence was found for the suggestion of alignment of stones with horizon notches.

KILMARTIN
BURIED STONE

**NR 825976.** The buried stump of a standing stone, 82 cms long on a NW-SE axis, was excavated.

TEMPLE WOOD
SPIRAL CARVING

**NR 826979.** A large six-armed double spiral on the E edge of the N stone of the stone circle.

KINTYRE
Ardrnacross
CHAMBERED CAIRN, ARG 35

Mr and Mrs J. G. Scott

**NR 768261.** The excavation of the Clyde chambered cairn, Ardrnacross II was continued. An attempt to trace the rear wall of the Neolithic cairn was unsuccessful. It may have been destroyed when the later Bronze Age cairn was built over the top of the Neolithic structure. On the landward side what might be the junction between the side and end walls was traced. If this is so, then the length of the cairn from burial chamber entrance to rear would have been about 80 ft.
AYRSHIRE

MESOLITHIC FLINTS

GIRVAN

Enoch Farm

NX 204987. In ploughed soil, 30 yds. x 70 yds., over 200 flints, some patinated, a few blades and flakes elsewhere in the field.

Girvan Mains Farm

NX 186988. Over 400 flints, some patinated, from ploughed soil on the lower slopes of the raised beach, 5 sherds of medieval pottery from the same area.

NX 192999. Over 1,000 flints, some patinated, from this field stretching from the edge of the raised beach to the road.

NS 195000. Several flints from the S slopes of this field.

DOWHILL PORT

Dowhill Farm

NX 204035. Over 250 flints, some patinated, from ploughed soil, mostly from an area close to the edge of the 50 ft. raised beach. Bronze-age scraper from same area.

Maidens

NS 210075. More than 40 flints, some mesolithic, from ploughed soil close to the road.

DUNURE

NS 249144. A patinated flint blade.

NS 258166. 14 flints, some patinated, from ploughed soil. Cores and flakes.

BOWER HILL

NS 282182. 8 flints, including 2 cores and 1 trimmed flake, from ploughed soil close to the edge of the cliff. 5 sherds of green-glazed medieval pottery were found in the same field.

SEAMILL

NS 208465. 18 flints, cores and flakes, some patinated, from ploughed soil close to the edge of the cliff. 2 sherds of medieval pottery in the same field.

NS 195480. More than 500 flint and quartz artefacts from ploughed soil, mainly from an area of 100 square yards.

PORTENCROSS

NS 181489. From ploughed soil on a rise above the 50 ft. raised beach over 200 flints, some patinated. From the same area a quartz hammerstone and 17 sherds of green and brown glazed medieval pottery, including rim and base sherds. Half of a stone spindle whorl from a lower part of the field.
WEST KILBRIDE

NS 199504. Blades and flakes of patinated flint from ploughed soil.

NS 202506. 30 patinated, probably mesolithic, flints from ploughed soil. Cores and flakes.

NS 202508. 28 patinated flints (blades and flakes and one round scraper) from ploughed soil.

OTHER FINDS

DIPPLE

NS 204024. A sherd of green glazed medieval pottery from ploughed soil.

TURNBERRY CASTLE

NS 196072. From midden material from within castle walls, bones, charcoal and 4 sherds of medieval pottery, two decorated and with good quality green glaze.

LOCH DOON

NS 476008. On the shore of the loch a grey flint scraper in eroded peat.

MAYBOU!

Crossraguel Abbey

NS 275084. 4 sherds of green-glazed pottery in ploughed soil.

DUNURE

Dunure Mains Farm

NS 258153. In ploughed soil on the lower slopes of the hill, a broken celt, 9.5 mm x 6.5 mm x 3.3 mm, of dark grey stone. An agate scraper and a flint knife from the same field; also 17 sherds of green-glazed medieval pottery including rim, base and handle sherds.

DUNDUFF FARM

NS 266162. A few sherds of medieval pottery from ploughed soil.

FISHERTON FARM

NS 272171. 50 sherds of green and brown glazed medieval pottery including rim, base and handle sherds from ploughed soil, also 2 flakes of flint.

NS 278170. A gun-flint and a sherd of medieval pottery from ploughed soil.

LARGS FARM

NS 293180. A trimmed flint flake from ploughed soil.
LOANS
  NS 343321. A flake of grey flint from ploughed soil.

IRVINE
Shewalton Moor, Sand Quarry
  NS 331370. A few sherds of medieval pottery.
  NS 331368. Fragments of a spindle whorl and several sherds of medieval pottery.
  NS 333367. A finely worked barbed and tanged flint arrowhead, a flint scraper, and a well-used quartz hammerstone.
  NS 331362. A flint scraper.
  NS 334359. A flint scraper.

STEVENSTON
  NS 268420. A basal sherd of early medieval pottery in upcast sand.

PENNY BURN
  NS 288421. 3 flakes of flint in sandy soil on a ridge close to Penny Burn.

CAMPFILL RESERVOIR
  NS 255572. A black flint scraper and a brown trimmed flake.
  NS 260569. Two sherds of medieval pottery, one a green-glazed shoulder sherd.
  NS 255567. A sherd of medieval pottery.

BEITH
  NS 348540. A rim-sherd of green-glazed medieval pottery.

PAISLEY RESERVOIR
  NS 387568. A sherd of green-glazed medieval pottery on the shore of the reservoir.

All finds held by contributor.

STEVENSTON
Ardeer
SOUTERRAIN
  NS 271419. In the grounds of Ardeer Recreation Club, on the south side of the club buildings, now partly under a road.

  A passage lined with corbelled drystone walling, roofed with capstones leading into a natural cave. Passage length uncertain, but about 12-13 m. Height and width variable, typically 1.8 m high, 1.5 m wide. Top of capstones about 1 m below present ground level. Cave irregular — 6 m x 3 m x 2 m high.

J. Hunter
Passage cut into 30' raised beach — passage floor and cave washed sandstone. Much recent disturbance and infill, but some areas of undisturbed stratified deposits found. These contained evidence of occupation — a hearth with iron slag, bones and a small fragment of (Roman?) glass.

CLYDE-NITH CROSS ROAD
ROMAN ROAD SURVEYS

(Discovery and Excavation 1972, pp. 13-14.)

The road from Lairds Burn forks on Pepper Hill, NS 719207, a road continuing downhill to pass as a terraced track along the E side of Connor Hill towards the March Burn just E of the gorge. The road is a mound of clay 7.8 m wide, in one section surfaced with gravel 4 cm thick.

The road resumes on low ground 40 m away on the S bank. It rises over prepared ground, including a partly filled-in rock cleft, towards the lower slopes of Foredibbon Hill, a hard track only, but swings to terrace the slope towards W Foredibbon. On the SE shoulder of W Foredibbon the causeway re-emerges. It is shown by a stream which vanishes in a swallowhole against its N side to reappear on the downhill side, NS 702190, perhaps a culvert still in position. Round the shoulder of the hill the road is a 7.46 m camber on a 19.81 m wide terrace.

Beyond W Foredibbon a terrace in heather reduces to 13.4 m, the road to 6.4 m, NS 699198. It now aligns on the S shoulder of Black Hill, over two intermediate rises. Just E of the first (E) rise it is overlaid by the turf wall of a homestead, NS 695186.

Beyond Black Hill traces are faint in peat 2.5 m thick, but on lower ground a hard track leads down a spur to a crossing of the Guelt headstream, NS 675166, where for a short distance the camber reappears. S of the river only a terrace is traceable joining the Coalpits-Corsencon complex of mineral roads (TGDNHS 1958-59, 152-3). On hard ground the road begins to camber as it passes beneath this system, NS 659163 to re-emerge from it, NS 650169.

The Coalpits system comprises (a) where present, the Roman mound of sandy grey clay, 7.3 m wide, with small metal at surface, bedded in peat, and covered by peat; (b) an early metalled trace, like a hollow way, but metalled at bottom. This is accompanied by an upcast bank. Where it passes over the Roman road the agger has been accepted as bottoming, and is overlaid with metal 3.2-3.6 m wide, and “hollow way” and bank are conspicuously reduced; (c) a major flat-topped well scarped metalled road 7.3 m wide — 18th century trunk system; (d) a metalled track 7.1 m wide accurately graded, at times raised, at times sunk into the preceding road. This is probably a mineral tram-way from Coalpits to Sanquhar, and servicing the Guelt lime-kiln. The lengths recorded below may not be Roman.
Beyond the system a terrace only can be traced from a stone wall, NS 648171 towards Guelt Young Wood, NS 641175.

Beyond, a slightly cambered road between turf banks 10.3 m apart cut through by later boundaries fades on Airds Hill. But from the field boundary beyond, NS 627175 to a stream crossing, NS 617176, it is an obvious metalled road, again between turf banks. At the stream are several quarry pits. The section shows compact gravel in clay beneath heavy metalling. W of the stream the turf banked strip continues, a common boundary method in the district, but the road runs as hard track, uphill, away from this strip to a stone dyke, NS 612177. It is faintly traced beyond to NS 609176 but to W develops as a cambered metalled road 10.36 m wide to the boundary of rigged ground, NS 603177. A hard track is traced to NS 600179 but fades in cultivated ground.

From NS 603188 an ancient road can be traced curving to NS 594178 and running towards Borland Castle Knowe, NS 586174. SE of Borland Castle site a terraced metalled crossing and ford aligns with a broad cambered road mound of gravel, marly clay and shale 7.2 m wide which crosses the S side of the Knowe. A terrace in fields beyond the railway to W suggests continuation.

ENCLOSURES, FOUNDATIONS AND HUTS

Connor Hill

NS 717202. Near the foot of the hill on its SE flank and below the Roman road terrace; a circular enclosure 23.3 m EW x 22.9 m defended by a ditch 1.8 - 2.0 m wide, a berm 1.6 m wide, a berm bank 1.3 m wide fronted by a palisade trench. The interior is reached by a low ramp rising through a 5.2 m gap in ditch, berm, and palisade on W. The berm bank is unbroken.

NS 717196. A similar structure, D-shaped against a stream bank, 34 m across the diameter. The ditch ceases against the stream bank and is 1.8 m wide, with 1.53 m wide berm and 0.6 m bank, 0.3 m wide palisade slot along the inner side of the bank.

NS 716195. 50 m farther S beside an overgrown round bank, a rectangular turf-grown foundation.

NS 716194. Farther downstream, a sub-rectangular enclosure without obvious entrance, 9.15 m x 8.54 m within 1.52 - 2.12 m wide walls.

NS 695186. At the E foot of the more easterly of two local rises between Black Hill and W Foredibbon Hill. A roughly rectangular enclosure 16.6 m E-W x 18 m formed by a turf and stone bank on three sides and a stream on the W. In the N is an oval turf hut 6.6 m x 4.3 m, aligned NW-SE and entered at NW into a sunken fore area. The rear section is at ground level.

In the S a rectangular foundation, E-W, parallel to a shallow ditch which almost bisects the enclosure. Entrance is near centre at N while along W end is an annexed chamber 0.8 m wide, entered
at NW. The entire house is 9.4 m x 4.5 m over 1.5 m walls. Between division ditch nose and E wall is a circular turf outline. The S wall of the enclosure runs along the centre of the Roman road.

Glenmuir Water


Guelt Water

Along the cliff edge on the S bank of the Guelt Water, a series of hut foundations.

NS 656183. Two rectangular, one turf, one stone, each c 7 m x 2.5 m within 1 m wide walls.

NS 657188. Sub-rectangular build of turf, rectangular on W, 3 x 3 m, but to E beyond opposed entrances in N and S boat shaped, adapted to cliff edge. Wall 1.25 m thick.

To SE a long boat-shaped turf foundation 11 m x 3 m inside 2 m thick walls. Entrance to sunk interior at W end. Entrance in N wall, E end pointed.

NS 657181. Similar. 10 m x 3-4 m within 2-3 m walls. To S, a sub-rectangular foundation 3 x 3 m. Wall 2 m. Open on W. To S, boat-shaped, as above, 2.5 m wide but with N wall 11.5 m long, S wall only 8 m long leaving oblique slope into sunk interior. Entrance also in N side.

NS 657180. Boat-shaped. 14 m x 2.5 m within 2-3 m walls. Entrance in W end. Hollows c. 3 m diameter to NE, and at NE and SE "corners" i.e. on each side of the "prow". The SE hollow is surrounded by a low turf wall.

Guelt Water — Valley bottom

NS 663172. Beside the mapped circular fank is an earlier overgrown circular enclosure.

Guelt Water — South tributary

NS 673163. Against the stream bank, rough rectangular turf foundations outside a turf walled enclosure.

NS 648185. On the S bank of the main stream at the SE edge of a belt of woodland, S of Kyle Castle, a complex of turf dykes incorporates a sub-circular turf enclosure with three rectangular foundations disposed on the periphery.
Avisyard Hill  
NS 609176. SE of Avisyard Hill, crossed by a N-S boundary dyke, very close to the Roman road.

A sub-rectangular enclosure 26 m square over a 5.5-6 m wide turf mound, with traces of ditch round S and SE. No clear entrance. The head of a square-section nail came from a mole hill. On NE, immediately annexed, and overlapping, an oval enclosure, 16.8 m x 13 m overall, E side upsloping, 7.2 m wide. W side 2-3 m, N side 5.4 m. Hollow interior 5.8 x 3.5 m.

BANFFSHIRE

RATHVEN  
Auchintae  
STONE AXE  
Ian Keillar  
NJ 409641. In field on 100 ft. contour to NE of farmhouse, polished stone axe, weather eroded, 180 mm x 70 mm x 38 mm. With finder.

Walkerdale  
MEDIEVAL REMAINS  
NJ 426628. In small field in front of house, stone drain and clay cobbled floor with fragments of medieval pottery found some 500 mm below surface.

GRANGE  
Cottartown Moss  
CORDUROY TRACK  
NJ 520571. On 650 ft. contour, trackway through moss some 500 mm below surface of peat. Typical log, 1.6 m long and 120 mm diameter, Scots pine; roots and top trimmed by expert blows from sharp axe.

BERWICKSHIRE

COLDINGHAM  
CRUSADER COIN  
T. D. Thomson  
NT 904658. It was reported in HBNC XXXIX, 18 (with plate) that a coin found in the area of the Priors' tombs at Coldingham Priory had been identified at the British Museum as a denier of Guy de Lusignan, King of Jerusalem (1186-1192). Since then doubt has arisen as to the length of time that this coin had been in the position in which it was found. Full report submitted for HBNC 1973.
BUTESHIRE

PORT BANNATYNE
Hilton

NEOLITHIC CAIRN

NS 067685. (See Discovery and Excavation 1972.) Excavation showed that the cairn extended approx. 13 m x 10 m. A line of large slabs of stone lay along the S side of the W edge of the cairn, the largest 3 m long. These slabs stood at an angle of 125° to the live rock uncovered under the cairn. The line of stones led up to two uprights set 2.20 m apart. There was no comparable edging to the N side. Between the uprights a crushed carinated bowl (Neo 2) was set on a deposit of clay and blackened soil. A centrally placed chamber, NW-SE, 0.90 m x 0.50 m, was empty. A line of quartz pebbles (40-70 m) was placed against the edge of a rectangular stone which was set at right angles to the line of stones on the E side.

INCHMARNOCK
CHAPEL

NS 023596. (See Discovery and Excavation 1972.) The E end of the Chapel has been partially cleared showing that the walls of this part, now standing 5 courses high, are made of schist while those of the W part are of red sandstone, which is not found on Inchmarnock. A long cist lies against the S wall of the E end. Bones from a disturbed burial have been dug into the E end of the cist. Lying beside the cist, at the same level, is a large slab with 2 deep grooves and a very worn carving. A slab of fine schist with an incised cross with a connecting ring was uncovered to the W of the cist. Two fragments of carved stones were found in the rubble fill. 4 rectangular slabs, possibly paving stones, were found under the rubble. The chapel had been robbed of stone for farm building in 1718, which may account for much of the disturbance found.

CAITHNESS

SCRABSTER
BISHOP’S CASTLE

ND 106691. (cf Discovery and Excavation 1970.) In 1970 an area in the middle of the site revealed courtyard cobbling with 12th/13th century pottery on the lowest cobble level. This was removed in 1973; beneath lay a spread of tumbled stone lying on the natural sandy soil. A small (1 m x 0.75 m) cist-like arrangement of stones (with capstone) amongst this spread suggested that the latter could represent the remains of a prehistoric structure — perhaps a broch, since a small amount of what appears to be broch period pottery was found amongst the stone spread, and stone tanks are frequently found in brochs.
A cut 5 m x 12.5 m was made running N from the presumed entrance into the interior of the site. A range of three small and crudely constructed rooms was located and finds of pottery suggested a 15th century date possibly as a late addition to the main range of the castle’s buildings. There was much evidence for the relatively recent disturbance of the area. A stone finial (?) was found on the floor of one room. A number of phases, represented by blocking, culminated in a flanked approach to the site. Disturbance in the past brought almost to the surface in this area pottery sherds seemingly of the broch period. A quern of possibly 13th century date was also found here together with the fragment of a bone comb and a bone ‘prodder’.

LATHERON
Wagmore
ENCLOSURE
ND 003268. A turf-walled enclosure on the S bank of the Morven Burn containing on the flood plain to NE a sub-rectangular mound circa 9 m x 9 m covered by turf but with some stone exposed. On the higher ground to W a stone-footed rectangular building with an annexe on the SE — the whole measuring about 5 m N-S by 9 m E-W, the footings being about 0.20 m high. To the W of this another rectangular building also now reduced to the footings, measuring about 4 m N-S by 2 m E-W and set in a circular hollow about 8 m in diameter. Further to the W close to the turf dyke slight traces of another rectangular building measuring about 3 m E-W by 4.5 m N-S.

HUT CIRCLE
NC 999272. On the N bank of the Morven Burn, about 120 m NE of an old sheepfold, remains of a hut circle approximately 10 m in diameter with an entrance on the SE. Turf covered stone walls survive to about 0.30 m high on the N side where they are best preserved. Three or four large stones run across the diameter.

DUMFRIESSHIRE
BOONIES
SETTLEMENT
NY 306900. This small ditched embanked enclosure situated on a river terrace above the Esk is typical of many in E Dumfriesshire (TDGNHAS 1971). Excavation disclosed the remains of eleven timber-built round houses in the rear half of the site, representing several replacement phases. The latest phase consisted of three or four houses fronting on to a small yard crossed by paved causeways. One house had been fitted in only by pushing the enclosure bank out over the river-scarp. There were two replacement phases in the entrance. Finds included native pottery, one sherd of Roman
pottery, a fragment of opaque white glass pendant from the first phase in the gateway, a rotary quern from within the material of the enclosure bank and a fragment from another used as a packing stone in one of the house-trenches. Settlements such as this and scooped settlements with timber-built houses in Peebles-shire may correspond to the series of stone-built Romano-British settlement in the Tyne/Forth Province.

ANNAN
ST COLUMBA’S CHURCH

NY 193666. The central two-thirds of a large flattish greenstone axe, probably Gp. VI.

KINNELMILL

NY 088847. Polished stone axe, probably Gp. VI, bed of Kinnel at Kinnelmill.

GREENA

NY 308672. Small stone ball found during road work.

CARZIELD

NY 971821. Roman jar neck from fort site.

LOCHHOUSE TOWER

NT 801033. Between Beattock and Moffat earthwork of moated manor type between the tower and the road.

HUTTON AND CORRIE ENCLOSURE

NY 156917. A rectangular enclosure on the E bank of Coates Burn. The enclosure measures about 48 m N-S by 25 m E-W and consists of earthen banks 1.25 m high in places with two entrances on the N side and three on each of the long sides. The interior is level but featureless. Traces of a ditch from which the bank material was excavated are discernible on the NW and N sides.

STONE CIRCLE

NY 223885. The circle lies on the E bank of Booth’s Burn about 500 m S of Kirkslight Rig. It is approximately 16 m diameter and consists of large stones now no longer upright. In the SE quadrant there are the remains of a possible cist within the circle while in the NW quadrant there is another possible cist where large stones lie on the perimeter of the circle.

LOCHARBRIGGS
Catherinefield Farm

DUG-OUT CANOE

NY 001801. On W bank of Lochar Water (Old Course), immediately S of junction of drainage cut running W of Lochar Water (Old Course), and between Lochar Water (Old Course) and Lochar Water (New Cut) 5 km NE of Dumfries.
The stern portion of a dug-out canoe was found during mechanical drainage operations along the line of the Lochar Water (Old Course). The surviving portion is 2.42 m long, 0.81 m wide, which is almost its original width, and has a maximum internal depth of approximately 0.25 m. The canoe was made from a split oak trunk and there are tool marks on both the inside and outside of the canoe. On the outside the stern is very slightly convex, whilst on the inside the hollowed-out part at the stern has been very carefully smoothed. There is a large knot at the broken end and it seems possible that the canoe broke at this structural weakness.

NEWBIE
CHERT SCRAPER  
W. F. Cormack

NY 170648. A tanged scraper in grey chert or mudstone 26 mm long found eroding from the cliff.

DUNBARTONSHIRE

BEARSDEN
ANTONINE WALL BASE  
Lawrence J. F. Keppie

NS 541721. A stretch of the Antonine Wall Base in a fine state of preservation was uncovered in the garden at 10 Thorn Road, Bearsden, just over 0.3 m from the modern surface. Both kerbs were located and some traces of turf observed; the width of the Base was 4.5 m. Elsewhere in the garden is ditch-filling to a depth of at least 1.85 m. The stone Base as located is c. 23 m S of the line shown by MacDonald, in Roman Wall in Scotland pl. xxx. A piece of worked sandstone (245 x 150 x 60 mm), having one edge decorated with diamond patterns suggestive of Roman workmanship, found in the garden, is now in the Hunterian Museum.

DUMBARTON

NS 395754. (The corner of Risk Street and College Street). Area excavation revealed little else but a series of rubbish pits. Nothing could be dated prior to the 15th century when there was probably some expansion northwards from the High Street.

NS 394753. Cut, next to Woolworth stores, at right angles to High Street and continuing towards the R. Leven. The ground proved to be relatively recently made-up but contained only 13th/14th century pottery including SW French imports.

CUMBERNAULD

Croy
STONE AXEHEAD  
William L. Phillips, Peter Phillips per J. G. Scott

NE 730756. A polished stone axehead, probably of clayband ironstone, 11.3 x 5.7 cm and apparently reground was found in a
The axehead has been presented to Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum.

See under Department of the Environment.

EAST LOTHIAN

INNERWICK
Dryburn Bridge

Joanna Close-Brooks

NT 727754. Roadworks on the A1 revealed long cists some 100 m E of the bridge over the Dry Burn, immediately below the tarmac on the S side of the road. The three graves examined were slab-built, two being paved, aligned approximately ENE-WSW, and held extended inhumations. A fourth grave had been destroyed.

HADDINGTON
St. Mary's Churchyard

Ian Ralston, Ian Shepherd

NT 519736. During mechanical excavation in the angle between the N transept and the nave of St. Mary's Church, two large pits were noted in the S section opposite the third bay from the W. Both pits were approximately 1.50 m deep and 1.25 m wide. The pits contained tightly compacted building material, disturbed human bones and some charcoal. These pits were possibly dug to deposit material disturbed when the nave floor was lowered in the 19th century.

GULLANE
Gala Law

Shelagh Smith

NT 475815. A sand pit on the side of the hill NE of the old quarry on Gala Law has revealed a layer of brown midden overlain by 1-2 m of clean blown sand. About 20 m x 10 m x 2 m of midden has already been removed by the pit. Bones of large ox, small (Celtic) ox, small sheep of Shetland type, pig, horse, dog of setter size, and vole have been recovered, also two discrete heaps of sea shells, one comprising some 600 winkles, the other about 380 winkles and about 450 limpets. A few struck flint flakes were found in the midden. A sherd of Iron Age pottery from the N face of the quarry on top of Gala Law might belong to a related settlement.

ABERLADY
COIN HOARD

R. B. K. Stevenson

NT 46517993. During reconstruction at Fernlea, Main Street, Aberlady a small 16th century hoard was found, with no sign of a container: James IV, 6 placks and 1 penny; James V, 2 bawbees; Mary, 5 bawbees; Francis I, 1 double tournois (Turin mint).
WHITE CASTLE, GARVALD
Traprain Law
See under Department of the Environment.

EDINBURGH
FLODDEN WALL, ETC.
See under Department of the Environment.

FIFE
DUNFERMLINE
Keavil Estate, Crossford
NT 06738623. A short cist was destroyed by road construction. A food-vessel from the cist is now in Dunfcrmline Museum.

TENTSMUIR
Forestry Commission Plantation
SHELL MIDDEN
NO 489254. On stabilised degraded dune area, scatter of shells and fragments of early medieval pottery.

Vicarsford Farm
SHELL MIDDEN
NO 455252. In ploughed field, scatter of shells and fragments of medieval pottery.

TORRYBURN
Torry
CUP-MARKED ROCK
NT 028866. 25 yds. S of the well-known cup-marked standing stones are 3 large boulders. The W of these, measuring 7' x 4½' x 3½' high, bears on its slightly W-sloping top surface 7 cups up to 2'' diameter and ¾'' deep.

COLINSBURGH
Balchyrstie Farm
POSSIBLE KILN SITE
NO 463026. About five hundred sherds of 13th century pottery were found in a concentrated area as surface field finds. The pottery is cream coloured and of gritty texture, mostly unglazed. Included in the sherds are over thirty rim types plus wasters suggesting a medieval kiln site.

INCHKEITH
MIDDEN
NT 2982. The island was searched in an attempt to find the mesolithic midden described by Grieve in PSAS 9 (1873), 452-5. No trace was found of the site. Beach flint was found to be present on the east side of the island.

DALGETY
Barns Farm
See under Department of the Environment.
GLASGOW

POLOK ESTATE
MEDIEVAL RINGWORK?

Islay D. Shanks and Eric Talbot

NS 555624. Some 350 yds. due S of the mapped and excavated site, NS 557627 (Discovery and Excavation 1959, 25-6), is a similar site, but part obliterated. A semi-circular bank of earth, 180' diameter open towards S, and varying in width from 12' to 21' to 30', with inner ditch 20'-30' wide. At NNE two apparent division walls across the ditch may outline a secondary, small enclosure. To the W a stretch of linear ditch passes the site, 30' wide. S of the path which crosses the site E-W a low earth bank runs S for 100 yds. then turns W and runs as a retaining bank for 200 yds. to fade at the path running S to Knowehead.

CASTLEMILK
Cathkin Braes
POSSIBLE CAIRN

Thomas C. Welsh

NS 612584. Near S edge of wood, W of narrowing, SW of 629' Trig. point, NW of 644' spot height. Resting on a rock outcrop, a prominent circular mound, of stony composition, 15 m diameter, about 1.5 m high.

POSSIBLE CAIRN REMAINS

NS 609583. S angle of wood, between 550 and 600' contours. A stony mound about 1 m high measures 22 m N-S by 23 m overall. An area within the top, 12 m diameter, is extensively pitted. An outer bank is evident for at least 10 m, at about 1 m from base, on the SE.

KELVINGROVE
Art Gallery and Museum
CUP-AND-RING MARKED SLABS

R. W. B. Morris

The slab “found in a garden in Jedburgh” illustrated in Sir James Simpson’s “Archaic Sculptures” plate XVI(1) and in Scottish Archaeological Forum 1972, p. 87, missing for many years, is the slab in the Museum bequeathed to it by L. M. Mann.

SHEILS, GOVAN
Boydstone Road

See under Department of the Environment.

INVERNESS-SHIRE—ISLANDS

BARRA
Vaslain
HEARTHIS

J. Davies

NF 693057. On a rocky outcrop, rising out of the eroded sand-dunes, c. 366 m NNW of the Harling Factory, a line of 4 hearths c. 4 m apart, consisting of roughly rectangular settings of large
blocks of gneiss. Finds include shells and bones (mostly burnt); numerous pieces of slag; hammer- and anvil-stones in various rocks; a flint pebble and two flint flakes (one with slight retouch) and sherds of very thick coarse pottery. Some of the slag incorporated burnt bones and pieces of fused gneiss. It is probable that one or more of the hearths were used for smelting. More pottery, a bone spatula and a piece of pumice came from nearby.

Detailed reports on some of the pottery have been obtained from Dr E. W. MacKie of the Hunterian Museum, University of Glasgow (where the finds have been deposited). Three sherds are of Dunagoil ware; most of the rest is typical Iron Age pottery.

Eoligarry

SANDHILL SITES

NF 705070. On the slopes of Ben Eoligarry c. 2 km NW of the previous site are a few erosion patches in the blown sand, exposing the usual shells, bones, iron slag, sherds etc., like those at Allasdale and Tangusdale, Barra (Discovery and Excavation 1971, p. 22). The only noteworthy find was a fragment of the Jurassic fossil Gryphaea which can only have been brought by human agency, since the nearest natural occurrence is in Skye.

CANNA

Tarbert Farm

SHIELING

NG 237053. Circular arrangement of stones suggesting a shieling site, c. 3 m diameter.

HARRIS

Ard Nisabost

FLINTS AND POTTERY

NG 039974 etc. A high backed steep scraper in flint 40mm long found lying on the machair at NG 041968. A utilised patinated flint blade 24 mm long with coarse pottery in blow-out in machair at NG 039974.

Borve

POTTERY

NG 025945. Coarse pottery from blow-out in machair.

Hushinish

POTTERY AND CISTS

NA 991121 etc. Coarse pottery from blow-out in machair at NA 991121 — a probable grave, with rough central cist and outer kerb about 5 m in diameter occurs at Rubha an Tighe NA 998147.

MINGULAY

SMALL FINDS

J. Davies

NL 565834. On the N side of Mingulay Bay, c. 15 m above sea level a very large spread of shells and bones, containing sherds of typical Hebridean Iron Age pottery. The sherds are of variable
thickness and colour, though mostly reddish-brown on the outside and grey on the inside. There are some punctuated and incised linear designs. Also present were a small fragment from a quartzite hammerstone and a circular flint scraper, 2 mm in diameter, made from a primary flake very neatly trimmed on about three-quarters of its circumference. The finds have been given to the Kelvingrove Museum, Glasgow.

SOUTH UIST

Usinish Bay

NF 854334. The "probable round cairn" (Discovery and Excavation 1970, p. 26) was investigated further, with the excavation of the opposing quadrant down to the stone work of the cairn and the old ground surface. No identifiable structures were found on the cairn itself, but the edge of the cairn was again fairly regular, and still standing to a height of 0.50 m in parts. The cairn is roughly circular, about 15 m in diameter. On the old ground surface, now covered by 1-2 m of peat, more fragments of pottery were found, some with decoration of E.I.A. type.

KINCARDINESHIRE

FETTERCAIRN

Dalladies

See under Department of the Environment.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE

ANWOTH

Kirkdale House

CUP-AND-RING MARKED SLABS

NX 514533. The 3 slabs formerly kept at Cardroness House (PSAS XC VIII, p. 162-3) and the 3 slabs found at Kirkdale House (Discovery and Excavation 1970, p. 29) have all been cemented into the floor of an open wooden shelter erected in the garden just behind Kirkdale House.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT

CUP-AND-RING MARKED SLAB

The slab from Blackmyres Farm (PSAS XC VIII, p. 161) has been removed to Kirkcudbright Museum.

BUITTLE

CASTLE

NX 819616. Finds from this castle now include a 14th century jetton, a French 16th century jetton, pottery of 15th and 16th century, a small key and an elaborate pot-chain.
COLVEND
BUTTON-MOULD
 NX 841568. A fine button-mould in polished greywacke with moulds for 10 buttons, 6 decorated, and with compass-drawn ornament on the sides.

CARSFAIRN
COIN
 NX 569929. Half-groat of David II in fine condition.

KIRROUGHTREE
SPINDLE WHORL
 NX 426663. Small neat Spindle Whorl, cross pattern on both sides, polished greywacke.

GLENKILN RESERVOIR
 NX 843783. In mud exposed by the low level of the reservoir a piece of marvered glass bracelet in yellow, red and blue, plus two whetstones and tap slag of high iron content.

BORRON POINT
FLINTS
 NX 998581. Mesolithic flint and chert waste and one micro-burin, found during ploughing in the field adjoining Borron Point on the NE.

KIRKEOCH FARM
SLAG
 NX 667501. Bloomery slag on W shore of Dee estuary just opposite Kirkeoch Farm.

ANWOTH
Rusko Castle
TOWER HOUSE
 Lionel J. Masters
 NX 584605. Above W bank of Water of Fleet, 4.50 km NNW of Gatehouse of Fleet.

Work was carried out during September 1973 and confined to an examination of the pits associated with the four garde-robe chutes. Two chutes are contained within the southern wall of the tower. Chute 1 served the dungeon. Chute 2 served the mezzanine floor. The S chute in the W wall (Chute 3) ran from the garde-robe in a small chamber, entered from the main hall. The N chute in the same wall (Chute 4) descends from the second floor level.

Chutes 1 and 2 were 1 m apart and were provided with a common pit, originally some 0.4 m deep and approximately 3.60 m long. Chute 4 ended in a pit 0.8 m deep. Chute 3 was the most elaborate and was provided with a pit at least 0.8 m deep and over 2 m in length. It also had a well-laid stone paving extending 1.20 m in front of the tower wall and ending in a soak-away. There were traces of mortar at the outlets of the chutes and all the chutes had been provided with substantial stone lintels above the outlets. No attempt was made to clear out the chutes.
In all cases the pit fillings had been disturbed by the construction of a late 19th/early 20th century tile drain, parallel with the western and southern walls of the tower. The pits had been cut into the local boulder clay and the filling consisted of a loose mixture of black soil, containing pottery bones and shells. There was evidence at all three pits for the construction of revetments, presumably to hold back the accumulation of midden material from the outlets of the garde-robe chutes. For chutes 1, 2 and 3, this took the form of a line of boulders, roughly parallel with the tower wall, and between 0.4 and 1.20 m in front of it. Chute 3 provided evidence for three stages of revetment. It is likely, however, that the revetment for chutes 1 and 2 and the final stage for chute 3 were all late features, perhaps associated with the occupation of the tower in the early 20th century, as modern midden material was found underneath these revetments.

The bulk of the finds consisted of 19th century domestic rubbish with only a few examples of earlier material. This would suggest that the garde-robe pits had been thoroughly cleared out on several occasions.

**COVEND AND SOUTHWICK**

Slewcairn

**UNCHAMBERED LONG CAIRN**

NX 924614. On SW slopes of Meikle Hard Hill, 1.25 km NNE of Boreland of Southwick Farm and 6.25 km SW of New Abbey.

Excavation is in progress at this apparently unchambered long cairn. The cairn is trapezoidal in shape, just under 22 m in length and with a maximum width of 13 m, excluding the extra-revetment material. The cairn is orientated almost due N/S and at the wider N end there is a façade defining a concave forecourt area. Centrally placed within the façade is a setting of stones resembling the porch structure at Lochhill (*Antiquity* XLVII, 96-100). The forecourt blocking appears to follow the pattern established at Mid Gleniron, Cairnholy and Lochhill and consists of an arc of substantial stones immediately in front of the porch. The wall of the cairn is composed of granite pillars set on end, sometimes capped by horizontal slabs. This type of walling is absent, however, from the southern 6 m of the cairn. The cairn itself is composed of granite boulders set in soil.

At a point approximately 8 m N of the S end of the cairn and 1 m in from its W side, there is the start of a passage running E/W. The passage is dry-stone built on its S side. The N side consists of orthostats with corbelling above. The passage appears to terminate in a setting of four standing stones on the centre line of the cairn.

Finds have included one sherd of undecorated Neolithic pottery from the body of the cairn, and a further sherd, associated with several flint artifacts and flakes, including two leaf-shaped arrowheads, serrated flakes and a knife, from a possible pre-cairn soil layer immediately N of the forecourt blocking.
NEW ABBEY
Lochhill
UNCHAMBERED LONG CAIRN
NX 969651. (cf. Discovery and Excavation 1969, 29-30; 1970, 29-30). A radiocarbon date has been obtained from a plank in the mortuary structure. The date is 3120 B.C. ± 105 (1-6409), old half-life, uncorrected. When the Bristlecone Pine correction is applied, it would appear that the mortuary structure was constructed early in the 4th millennium. See also Antiquity XLVII, 96-100.

DALBEATTIE
Rockcliffe
MOTE OF MARK
NX 845540. The site is a granite outcrop on the estuary of the Urr.

The present excavations show the site to have been occupied between 475 and 625 A.D. with a reduced occupation continuing probably through the seventh century.

In Period Ia there was open settlement on the hilltop. Due to the depth of the structural remains, it was not possible to excavate them extensively, but a hearth and the posthole of a hut were investigated.

Period Ia appears to have been of short duration. During Period Ib a rampart was constructed round the hill, composed of a bank of stones and earth timber laced at the front and measuring about 10' wide with a similar height. There was an entrance on the S side with a timber gateway, and a postern on the N. About the same time a stone wall was built round the central hollow on the site in which the main area of occupation was concentrated. Period Ib can be assigned to the sixth century and extending into the early seventh. During this period there was ornamental metalworking in bronze and less certainly in gold and silver, and also ironworking. Shale or lignite, imported probably from Ayrshire, was worked into bracelets, beads and spindle whorls. Considerable quantities of white trailed glass, mainly from cone beakers, pouch beakers and similar vessels, were imported from the Rhineland, presumably as raw material for glassworking. Glass beads, both of the usual plain blue type and an Irish type with green and white cables were found. Bone and antler were both worked on the site.

Evidence of ornamental metalworking comes from numerous fragments of clay moulds, triangular, bag-shaped and 'dog's dish' crucibles (one with the imprint of tongs on it), tuyères slags, scrap bronze (some possibly from Anglo-Saxon bucket mounts) and ores. A stone ingot mould was found as well as two bronze ingots. The moulds were for a variety of objects, of which the brooches and pins are the most common. One nearly complete mould for a Class G penannular brooch was found, and pin moulds include some for thistle-headed, nail-headed and ball-headed types. A bone pin was
associated with some moulds, and had apparently been used as a
matrix to forming them. Stud moulds were common, and a strip of
four studs still with their ‘flash’ was found. Of the decorated
moulds the most interesting were for round and square mounts,
probably for caskets. Among these was a mould for a round mount
decorated with Style II interlace, closely paralleled by a mould
from King’s Field, Faversham, in Kent. The stratigraphical position
of this mould, under the collapsed gateway and subsequent emer-
gency rampart of Period Ic, precludes a date later than the early
7th century, and implies that Style II interlace was known to the
Celts almost as early as it was being used by the Anglo-Saxons in
Kent and East Anglia. Another mould fragment has concave-sided
triangle ornament. A piece of silver and a small spiral ornament of
gold ribbon may belong to penannular brooches.

In period Ib the gateway may have been additionally defended
on the interior by a stone barbican — a three-sided drystone build-
ing, measuring 6’ x 4’ internally and with a wall about 3’ thick.
It may have fallen into disuse before the end of Period Ib, and used
as a forge — subsequently a midden grew up round it.

A small circular hut, about 9’ in diameter, constructed with an
irregular footing of pebbles and with a gravel floor, can be assigned
to this period. Adjacent to it was a cobbled yard.

The ironwork of this period is very varied, and includes tweezers,
a large rock-splitting wedge, knives, ferrules, chisels, bars, rings,
penannular rings (one possibly a penannular brooch), studs, nails,
and a possible buckle. One knife appears unfinished. The iron-
working remains include slags and a ‘furnace bottom’. A hollow
was encountered filled with what appears to be a low-grade ore.

Stonework includes whetstones and playing pieces as well as
polishing stones. Considerable numbers of worked flints appear to
have been gathered from a nearby Mesolithic site and re-used,
possibly as strike-a-lights and small tools.

Over 50 sherds of imported pottery of Class E were recovered,
representing at least ten different vessels.

Period Ic is marked by the firing of the original rampart, which
caused the granite to vitrify. The impressions of upright timbers
were encountered in it. Following the firing the rampart entrance
appears to have been hurriedly blocked by a bank of stones and
midden material. Several small finds, including pottery, glass and
clay mould fragments were recovered from the emergency rampart.

At the beginning of Period II the rampart appears to have been
deliberately demolished, the stones being thrown down the hillside.
Over the partly demolished rampart, the internal subsidiary walling
and the Period Ib structures, a cobbled surface was laid down. This
is the last structural phase on the site.

A rectangular clay platform, overlying the main metalworking
area and sealing the deposit, may belong either to a late stage in
Period Ib or to Period II.
It is suggested that the fort was a princely stronghold in the time of Urien of Rheged (i.e. late 6th century) which was subsequently taken by the Angles following the annexation of the area by Aethelfrith in the early 7th century. Two Anglian inscriptions have been recovered from the site, both runic. The first on a polished bone (?) comb handle has been tentatively read as 'Aethil... ' and is presumably the owner's name, the second on a piece of sandstone (possibly a quern ?) has not yet been deciphered. A few finds associated with the Period II occupation can be provisionally identified as Anglian in character. They include a rock crystal bead and a single-sided bone comb with ring and dot decoration.

The animal bones from the middens are predominantly those of cattle, with some pig and sheep.

LANARKSHIRE
(See also Glasgow)

CROOKSTON CASTLE

NS 525627. Two major building periods are represented at the site — the encircling earthworks of the late twelfth century castle of Robert Croc and the late medieval tower house. The castle ceased to be occupied by the end of the 16th century.

Within the stone castle. An area (5 m x 4.9 m) at the W end of the ground floor was cleared down to the original surface of beaten earth and mortar. A test hole through it (in the SW corner) showed that it lay on boulder clay. 15th century pottery was found on it and immediately above it. The whole area was found to be much disturbed.

The NW tower. Besides the main rectangle of the stone castle two towers can be seen at the NE and SE. Excavations in the NW area brought to light the foundation stones of a tower with the corner of a building close to it in the NW area of the cut. The tower was entered from the ground floor of the castle.

The SW tower. The position of this tower was marked by a kerb set in the grass. This was removed and clearance revealed the SW tower foundations. Two periods were represented and the angle of the first build suggests that it and the NE tower represent a first phase of the stone castle which underwent a considerable alteration at some period.

The E end of the Enclosure. The foundations of a stone structure c. 15 m x 8 m could be seen before excavation. Clearance of the area revealed upstanding walling to E and S and a moulded sill in the S wall.
NS 588718. Sections were cut across the line of the Antonine Wall on the S side of Balmuildy Road, Cadder, in an area where the Wall Base is to be covered by a factory extension. In trenches dug close to the E boundary of the existing factory the Base was located at a depth of 0.38 m, but its N edge was found to have been cut away by the construction of Balmuildy Road itself. In one trench however the S 3.6 m of the Base was found intact, with the S kerb-stones in position, enabling the alignment of the Wall to be established. In a second trench the S 3 m of the core was preserved, but the S kerbstone had disappeared. Traces of turf were observed in several places above the stonework.

A second set of trenches was dug c. 100 m to the E. Here the Wall Base, located at a depth of 0.29-0.35 m, was in a poor state of preservation, and much disturbed by field drains; no kerbstones remained, but enough of the core to determine the general line of the Wall. In both sets of trenches the line was found to coincide with that shown in MacDonald, The Roman Wall in Scotland, pl. xxvii.

ROMAN ROAD SURVEYS

Clyde-Nith cross road (see also Discovery and Excavation 1972, p. 25).

Bodinglee-Gart Water

From the Bodinglee boundary, W of the farm, NS 897304, the road passes beneath the farm house to ford the Milking Burn to the E, NS 901308. A hollow way and later service track ford the stream c. 50 m to S, while the latest mapped farm road, 19th century, lies further downstream. From the ford the Roman road runs straight to the top of the spur projecting E from Ewe Hill where, NS 918316, the direction changes from NE to E. In this stretch, some 200 m E of the Milking Burn, the 7.8 m wide causeway is straddled by an L-shaped turf enclosure and attached sub-rectangular turf foundation and, immediately to the E, crossed by a travelling turf dyke and accompanying track. South of a small plantation, NS 905311, a major travelling dyke crosses the line, where the causeway is 9.8 m wide.

Just W of a stone boundary dyke, NS 915316, it is crossed by the turf walls of a series of enclosures, and cut through by a hollow way, and by the cultivation rigs on the hillside, though minor open drains cease against it. E of the dyke a broad droving belt runs in from NW, but the camber persists here and there. At NS 918316 a round house (see below) lies partly on the road line. Open cast lime cuttings cross the road line at NS 926317, and beyond in cultivated ground, S of Newton Earthwork, the terraced edge is evident in fields, and a hard track may be traced via three strictly aligned field gates to the crossing by the B7055 to Marchlands, NS 944323,
and continues to cross the Gart Water just below its confluence with the Haw Burn, a few metres upstream from a pack-horse bridge. The original Roman crossing was probably of a stream course N of the present, as indicated by the vestiges of causeway through rushes on the opposite bank. Beyond, cultivation is continuous to the Clyde.

Clyde-Nith road
Douglas section (Discovery and Excavation 1972, p. 25).

A metalled ford crossing of the Arnesalloch Burn in line with the Roman road to W is located at NS 832288. To E all trace is lost in woodland. To W faint traces only persist along a rough band of broken ground.

Close to the road line at the highest point of a low local ridge is a rectangular earthwork, enclosed by a single ditch and outer bank interrupted at an entrance in W just N of centre. On S is no trace of rampart, but round the N a mound rises within to form a high circular enclosed mound.

SETTLEMENT

NS 918316. Just N of the Roman road a round house, 9.9 m within a turf wall, has its S arc built over the edge of the agger. The N wall is 1.2 m wide, but over the S half is flattened to 3.2 m. Close to N a rectangular enclosure, 20 m E-W by at least 30 m, open on N, encloses a second round house, 10.9 m internally. The W wall of the enclosure turns at the NW angle to run W and end in a disturbed oval stoney mound. A third ruinous round foundation, 5.6 m overall, lies just N of this W wall.

100 m N of this group on a local rise is an oval outline in turf, 6.6 x 8.6 m, within a 1.15 m wide wall. At the entrance in the SE the wall recurs E to form a U-shaped annexe, 2 m wide, and open on N. To the immediate N are traces of contiguous turf rectangular enclosures without associated round houses.

EAST Kilbride
Mains Castle
HOLLOW WAY

NS 628561. Ure (p151) describes as the chief entry to the castle a narrow drawbridge on the east side, strongly guarded by an arched gate. This appears to have been dismantled around 1740. To NE of the castle is a short stretch of a sunken approachway. At the moat-side, the approach opens out between two rocky knolls which may indicate the site of the gateway.

Cleughearn Lodge
POSSIBLE CAIRN REMAINS

NS 621485. Incorrectly located at NS 622486 in Discovery and Excavation 1969, p. 13. The boulder filled hollow, about 7 m across, is within the NE quadrant of a low circular mound, mean diameter 38 m, which extends beyond line of trees on dyke to S.
Cleughearn Lodge
MOUND, ETC.

NS 618485. About 100 m SW of site of Harelaw Cairn, a circular grassy mound 14 m diameter, 1.25 m high, intruded on E side. Of earthen composition. Also, some 50 m NE of Harelaw Cairn, on summit of prominence, a shallow circular depression containing a few embedded stones.

Highflat
INCISED STONE

NS 621568. Some 400 m E of farm, on line of fence, in dry valley parallel to road (to N). Small heap of stones, 5 x 4 m, includes a rounded igneous boulder (0.8 x 0.9 x 0.5 m), bearing a deeply incised weathered ring, overall diameter 37 cms. Possibly abandoned extraction of quern or rubbing stone.

CARMUNNOCK
The Law
STRUCTURE

NS 607570. On the south side of the summit of this prominent knoll, an oval, grass-covered platform 10 m N-S by 8 m. There are ten marginal stones visible, and a shallow depression extends inwards from the south. Examination is made difficult by a partial cover of gorse.

Cathkin Muir
POSSIBLE CAIRN REMAINS

NS 616579. Just inside wood, NE of Muir, slightly W of S of the Club House on the golf course, NW corner of wood, small stones under grass in a low heap about 10 m across. A natural outcrop of rock, rectangular in shape, lies eccentrically within the cairn, aligned N-S, to form one side of a depression N of centre.

About 30 m SE of above, a circular, low, flat mound of stony composition, 20 m mean diameter.

South Cathkin Farm
ENCLOSURE

NS 627579. 30 m E of plantation, ENE of farm, SW of Easthills Farm. On a gorse-covered tabular outcrop in field, a bank of compact small stones under grass, 1.8 to 2 m thick, almost flush with ground, forms an oval enclosure overall 12 m N-S by 11 m.

Muir
STONE AXE

NS 614576. A stone axe of pinkish rock, estimated at 20 cms long, was found during clearance of an old farmyard for a garden at Muir but was not available to be seen at time of enquiry.
HAMiLTON
Low Parks

NS 726566. A medieval sword of R. E. Oakshoull’s Type XVII (cf. The Sword in the Age of Chivalry), c. 1350-1400, 1.12 m long was found buried in sand in Hamilton Low Parks, on the left bank of the River Clyde. The grip has gone, but the blade and cross survive in good condition. The sword has been acquired for Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum.

MIDLOTHIAN
See Edinburgh.

MORAYSHIRE

DUFFUS
Roseisle
STONE AXE

NJ 145680. Picked up in field near 150' contour, stone hand axe, 100 mm x 70 mm x 30 mm. With finder.

ELGIN

Pluscarden
HUT CIRCLE

NJ 142580. North of Priory on 300' contour on N side of forest track.

Ladyhill
ELGIN CASTLE

NJ 211628. Excavation commenced on the site of Elgin Castle, a conspicuous natural hillock at the W end of the burgh. Documentary evidence suggests that the castle, a royal one, was in use from the 12th to 15th centuries.

Results were inconclusive. No definite traces of a defensive enceinte of any kind enclosing the summit area of the hill, or of internal buildings of stone or timber, were found; though much stone, some with mortar adhering or dressed, turned up in all four cuttings. A number of postholes appeared below the topsoil layers in three cuttings, probably too small and shallow for substantial buildings, and forming no definable outlines. There was a surface of burnt clay and wood lying immediately below the topsoil layers in the NW cutting. At the N down the slope of the hill is a low sand bank or rampart, strengthened with tipped stone and having a vertical timber revetment on its outer (N) side, running along the original lip of the slope. Above it were the dry-stone footings of what may have been a medieval curtain-wall. Nothing was found
by which to date either of these structures. Considerable quantities of medieval pottery and animal bone were found, but in no meaningful stratigraphical context. Small finds included iron nails, a silver half penny of the mint of William the Lion and a Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead.

The site has clearly been very badly disturbed and robbed in the course of various activities. The stratigraphy consisted largely of layers of sandy soil and rubble above the glacial sand and gravel deposits which make up the hill. No definite occupation levels were encountered. It became clear that the natural profile of the hill, probably more rounded than at present, had been altered in recent times by terracing the slopes and levelling up the summit; and that most of the surface features now visible are not relevant to the medieval occupation.

ORKNEY
Stones of Stenness; Knap of Howar, Papa Westray; Skara Brae. See under Department of the Environment.

PERTHSHIRE
CRIEFF
Conachan Farm
CAIRN
NN 890264. (Discovery and Excavation Scotland 1972, p. 34).
A second season of excavation cleared the SE quadrant. The cairn material was contained within a ring of 16 contiguous boulders beyond which there was virtually no spill of cairn stones. There had been deep disturbance at the centre of this cairn but elsewhere the boulder base had been carefully set in a series of broken concentric rings on the underlying gravel. There were no finds.

LOCHEARNHEAD
Glen Ogle
OLD ROAD
NN 563275. "An ascent of a rising Hill but not High, all dry, no precipice, by viewing it, and changing the road a few yards in some places, may saive a good deal of trouble, I have brought a light two wheel chaise up it, is about a long mile in all; . . . this being a pass to the countries about, should be mended, is called Glenogle." (1)

This excerpt from the manuscript notes of a survey for the Military Road built through Glen Ogle by 1750 refers to the last mile of the ascent towards the Larig Eola, where between the converging modern road and railway, elements of three earlier roads can be traced: average widths in feet — Old Roman (12), Military Road (15), Toll Road (18).
At NN 563275 between the modern road bridge over the Ogle Burn and the small access bridge over the disused railway is a post and wire fence which crosses the bed of the Toll Road as it cuts obliquely into the bed of the preceding Military Road. In the acute angle between them is a short length of grass covered embankment also obliquely severed by the western edge of the Toll Road. A small quarry pit cutting into the eastern edge of this bank has afforded access for a partial cross section revealing a structure of large stones forming a lateral 'shoulder' and a central core to a depth of at least 0.75 m surfaced with rammed gravel. Some 50 paces S of this an alignment of 5 stones indicates a kerb of the Old Road, which can be clearly seen running close along the E side of the later Military Road on Air Photographs of 1946 (2). This, and other fragmentary evidence in the first part of the "Aschent" at 571266, indicates that the surveyor's recommendation was carried out and the Military Road was built on the existing Old Road, "changing the road a few yards in some places."

References:
(1) Scottish Geographical Magazine 1923, 39 : 181.
(2) Air photo : 106G.SCOT.UK.37.29APR46. No. 3169.

ALMONDBANK

The Forestry Commission (East Conservancy) per M. E. C. Stewart

SHORT CIST CEMETERY

NO 054260. During forestry operations ten short cists were exposed near the top of a gravel bank. The cists were scattered over an area of 14.0 m x 12.0 m and lay within 2.0 m of the surface.

I. 80° E of N. Partly destroyed and coverstone cracked. Dimensions 0.85 x 0.55 m. Inhumation on gravel floor.

II. 60° E of N. Dimensions 0.88 x 0.54 m. Handsome coverstone 1.17 x 0.82 m. Foodvessel in NW corner with cremated bone. Inhumed long bones at other end of cist.

III. 45° E of N. Dimensions 1.04 x 0.42 - 0.64 m. Coverstone cracked. Inhumation on gravel floor. Fibrous substance under thigh bone may have woven texture.

IV. Destroyed. Hypothetical reconstruction 0.78 x 0.40 m.

V. Low cairn 2.23 x 1.55 m. No coverstone. Cist tightly packed with gravel and boulders. 55° E of N. Dimensions 1.05 x 0.56 m. At floor level scatter of comminuted charcoal for 0.66 m from E end.

VI. 55° E of N. Dimensions 1.0 x 0.54 m. Coverstone in pieces. Unburnt skull and long bones.

VII. 80° E of N. Dimensions 1.20 x .55 m. Large cracked coverstone 1.04 x 1.0 m. Cist filled with gravel. Well preserved skull on its right side with other bones of a crouched inhumation. Scatter of 37 disc beads, 15 oblong beads and decorated toggle, all of jet. Two unworked flint flakes and half moon scraper (jasper ?).
VIII. Alongside Cist VII. 70° E of N. Gravel filled with layer of clay instead of coverstone. Scattered badly decayed inhumation. Dimensions 0.91 x 0.64 m.

IX. Destroyed except for end stone. 123° E of N. Contained jet necklace of 218 disc and 12 oblong beads and long knife blade of grey flint.

X. Due E-W. Oval grave. 0.87 x 0.67 m of six stones. No coverstone. Contained fragmented foodvessel and carbon. From her examination of the dentitions Dr D. A. Lunt points out that five of the six burials were of young adults under the age of 30.

A. C14 dating will be obtained on the inhumations in Cists II and VII.

ARDOCH

E. J. Price

NN 837099. Pieces of a Roman flagon found on banks of River Knaik.

MEALL A’ CHOIRE ODHAIR

NN 777158. Three small grass covered mounds, one with a group of boulders.

BUCHANAN

Blairvockie

NN 373972. Isolated find in field 50 m W of road between Blairvockie and Coille Mhor on the road between Balmaha and Rowardennan, lying on the surface partly embedded and overgrown. Upper stone of Rotary quern; upper surface irregular, lower surface flat; approximately circular — diameter 0.44 m - 0.41 m; off centre irregular hour glass perforations 0.9 m wide at top narrowing to 0.35 m, widening to 0.075 m underneath; no visible socket for handle.

LAKE OF MENTIETH

ROMAN MARCHING CAMP

Frank Newall, Dr Wm. Lonie

The S side and SW quarter of the camp is now thoroughly scarred by forestry drains. In this area rampart and ditch are very distinct.

ROMAN FORT

From just SW of the fort, NS 563001 a possible road line, apparently directed on the W gate of the fort is indicated in fields by terraced rises with traces of cutting, and lengths of hard track between. Terrace cutting is very obvious at NS 564998. Beyond cultivation this develops as a broad cambered mound of upcast gravel, masked by later metalling, and by hollow way interference. This line was followed to NS 563991, past the side of a large boulder and turf walled enclosure on the hill SSW of the fort, and can be traced visually beyond to fully 1 mile from the fort.
NM 898180. A 5′ section was cut through the east rampart which survived to a height of 1.20 m and through three of the four ditches shown on the air-photographs. This showed three successive phases. The primary rampart was 5.18 m wide on a timber strapping placed on the old land-surface; two further layers of timber strapping occurred in the body of the rampart at 0.30 and 0.60 m above its base. In Period II the inner ditch had been filled and a new turf revetment had been added to the front. In Period III a further extension, 2.74 m wide, had been added forwards, partly covering the filled ditch.

Behind the rampart an area of 127 m² was excavated and three periods of timber building exposed. The first comprised a barrack parallel with the east rampart 45.70 m long by 12.20 m wide. It probably consisted of an officer’s house at least 16.47 m long and 8 contubernia. The presence of some scraps of form 29 and of early mortaria shows that the first period is Agricolan.

In Period II, evidently Antonine I in date, there was a building, defined by large stone-packed post-holes consisting of 2 ranges 3.66 m and 6.71 m wide respectively (or possibly of 3 ranges, if some of the plentiful post-holes in the line of the Flavian verandah belong to it). It is likely to be a barrack and was associated with a new intervallum street close behind the rampart, E of the Flavian one.

In Period III a new intervallum street, accompanied by a deep timber-lined drain, was built above and overlapping the Flavian street; beside it lay a barrack. The walls were defined very largely by stake holes; it appeared to be 37.80 m long by 10.67 m wide. The construction level of the drain yielded an almost complete bowl by Cinnamus, clearly surviving as rubbish from Antonine I, and the destruction level filling the drain produced a Colchester stamped mortarium. High up behind the rampart and scaling two Antonine II ovens were the remains of some substantial cobbles which were taken to be bottoming of yet another intervallum street. No dateable pottery later than Antonine II has yet been found.

The Flavian and Antonine II barracks, excavated in 1973 were clearly designed for cavalry. It remains to be discovered whether the unit was an ala or a cohors equitata. The fort has an area of c. 4.2 acres (1.68 ha) over the rampart.

ABERFELDY
Weem Farm
STONE LAMP
NN 846498. During ditching operations a stone lamp with a handle was dug up. Its overall length is 0.19 m and its width 0.13 m
and it is 0.051 m thick. The handle starts at 0.10 m and tapers to a blunt point of 0.03 m. The lamp, which is most probably of Iron Age date, is very battered. The "oil" cavity measures 0.08 m by 0.09 m and is now very shallow, approximately 0.015 m in depth, one side being almost worn away.

_Perth Historical and Archaeological Section_

**MONZIEV AIRD AND STROWAN**

Wester Glenalmond

Conichan

NN 838323. Cairn base 18.00 x 17.70 m with remains of peristalith.

NN 834323. Cairn base 8.60 x 9.80 m with some large slabs showing in the centre.

Distance between the sites 51.70 m.

**ALYTH**

**CAIRN FIELD**

John Stevenson

NO 159556. Between the highest point of the public road and Cairn Gleamnach there is a large number of small cairns, 2-5 m in diameter.

**BLAIR ATHOLL**

**CAIRN FIELD**

NN 823606. On the crest of a scarp, below a linear group of larger cairns is a considerable number of cairns, 2-4 m in diameter.

**CAIRN**

NN 841607. A round cairn 6 m in diameter and 0.50 m high, with a pronounced stone kerb.

**CAIRN**

NN 873628. A cairn 3.5 m in diameter and 0.40 m high, with a stone kerb.

**CAIRN**

NN 873629. A cairn 3 m in diameter and 0.40 m high.

**DULL**

**CAIRN FIELD**

NN 834459. A group of nine cairns is set on and around a small knoll just above the Urlar Burn. The cairns range in diameter from 2.5 to 4 m and are all about 0.40 m high, with kerbs of larger stones.

**FOWLIS WESTER**

**CAIRN FIELD**

NN 844320. There are four oval cairns 3 x 2.5 m in diameter and 0.40 m high between the private road up Glen Almond and the river Almond.
CAIRN FIELD
NN 835325. On either side of the private road up Glen Almond there are several cairns 2-3 m in diameter and 0.30-0.40 m high, some of which have kerbs of larger stones.

KILSPINDIE
CIRCULAR STRUCTURE
NO 178248. An incomplete stony bank 22 m in diameter, 1.50 m wide and 0.30 m high, surrounds a circular walled enclosure 12 m in diameter. The inner wall face consists of a graded series of stones with the largest in the southern quadrant. The outer face is less well built and the stones used smaller. There is no sign of an entrance into the central enclosure.

CUP-MARK
NO 175248. On the easternmost of the three prostrate stones of a possible stone alignment is a cup-mark with a short groove running into it. The cup-mark is placed in the centre of the stone (See Discovery and Excavation 1964, p. 44).

STONE-SETTING
NO 177247. A possible trapezoid setting of prostrate stones 6.20 x 10.00 x 4.00 x 11.50 m apart. The SE stone has seven cup-marks on its upper face.

LITTLE DUNKELD
RING-CAIRN
NN 907413. On the crest of a terrace overlooking a small burn is a circular structure 14 m in diameter with its double faced wall 1.0 m wide. There is no obvious entrance, but the wall only stands 0.30-0.40 m above the turf. The interior appears to have been levelled. A recent wall and sheiling abutt it on the S side.

CAIRN FIELD
NN 907413. To the N and W of the last entry there is an extensive cairnfield of cairns 2-3 m in diameter patchily revealed last year by heather burning. Similar groups of cairns and ring-cairns in Discovery and Excavation 1971.

CAIRN FIELD
NN 9538 - NN 9638. A number of cairns 2-4 m in diameter are set to the N, E and S of the stone-circle at Meikle Findowie. Several of the better preserved cairns have kerbs.

MUTHILL
CAIRN
NN 789168. A small cairn 2.80 m in diameter and 0.30 m high.

CAIRN
NN 790168. A small cairn 4 m in diameter and 0.75 m high with a kerb.

Almond Bridge, Redgorton
See under Department of the Environment.
RENFREWSHIRE

PAISLEY

Castlehead

MEDIEVAL RINGWORK

NS 475632. A possible ringwork castle was identified and trial trenched prior to the redevelopment of 12 High Road in the grounds of which it is located. The only discovery was a sherd of late medieval pottery. Similar medieval earthworks are known in the area.

EAGLESHAM

Longwood

ENCLOSED MOUND

NS 544522. The mound (see Discovery and Excavation 1971, p. 38), is pear-shaped, 27 m E-W by 26 m, and 1.5 m high. Probing revealed stony composition at between 0.05 and 0.20 m below surface.

On the margin of the ridge are stretches of low bank, up to 15 m across. The internal diameter is about 60 m, within which the mound is almost central. The cairn feature given as 25 m N of mound in 1971 forms part of the bank.

NEILSTON

Foreeneze Hills

ENCLOSED MOUND

NS 471580. On 500' contour grass covered mound, diameter 25 m. Traces of a close wall round base. The mound has the appearance of a barrow.

Mearns

Housecraig

POSSIBLE EARTHWORK

NS 568559. On the NW margin of the summit of a volcanic plug, a bank 18 m long, 5 m thick, extended SW by 20 m of low bank on bedrock, and a further 11 m, forming a curve.

CLARKSTON

Overlee Park

FOUNDATION

NS 579575. In northernmost angle of park and at foot of slope, low circular platform 9 m across, with squarish central depression, and small extension to S.

EAGLESHAM

Polnoon Castle

STONE FRAGMENT

NS 585514. Lying on E side of ruins of castle, springing section of central mullion, of simple design.
Crosslees Farm
INSCRIBED LINTEL
NS 565528. Set in dyke W of gate, about 70 m SE of farm. A lintel 1.34 m long by 0.18 m high, 0.24 m thick, inscribed IM — 1768 — MA.

South Kirktonmoor
PLATFORM AND SECONDARY STRUCTURE
NS 554514. Above 800′ contour, W of South Kirktonmoor farm a trapezoidal platform of stones under turf 22 m and 15 m with longer axis aligned E-W. The SSW side has a low extension 4 m broad. Aligned to the shorter axis, on top of the platform, is a heavily built oval structure, 15 x 10 m, with walls at least 2 m thick.

NEILSTON
Fereneze Hills
SMALL CAIRN
NS 479588. ENE of 725′ spot height on flattish outcrop under grass, compact heap of angular stones, 6 m N-S by 4.5 m, and 0.5 m high.

KILNS
Ranged around prominence, close to 700′ contour, as follows.
NS 476587. 2.6 m N-S by 2.9 m, 0.5 m high, possible small kiln.
NS 475587. Horse-shoe shaped kiln, built into slope, 5.7 m x 5.4 m with flue 0.9 m in diameter and chamber 1.3 m x 2.2 m internally.
NS 476588. Low cairn of stone 4.6 m in diameter.
NS 477589. On summit, overgrown heap of stones on squarish oval mound 12 m N-S by 8 m, see Discovery and Excavation 1969, p. 33. NS 605478 and 613482, and others, which are possibly open kilns.

PAISLEY
Knockindon Burn
SMALL CAIRN
NS 468594. Above 650′ contour, cairn 3.5 m in diameter, under grass.

NEWTON MEARN
Broomvale
STONE FRAGMENT ETC.
NS 552557. In field E of Broomburn Drive, 6 m E of footbridge across burn, set in old dyke, a curved block of grey sandstone, with faint border on one face, possibly section of an arch. The locality the site of a 12th century church.

KILMACOLM
Whitemoss
ROMAN ROAD SYSTEM
F. Newall, D. MacKinnon
(Discovery and Excavation 1972, p. 36; 1971, p. 36).
A broad terraced track, in places cambered, 7.3-7.6 m wide, runs from W of Undercraig, NS 376723, past the N side of Galla-
hill Wood. At a stream crossing, NS 368721, the track aligns with
a built culvert, but the original cambered edge extends 1.5-1.8 m
beyond on N. The course is direct to the SW corner of Knock-
mountain Wood, NS 362719, and beyond, less certainly towards the
bend in Gallowhill Road, NS 357719.

Gateside Farm

**Alexander Jenkinson, George Newall**

**CUPPED STONE AND RINGED STONE**

From the vicinity of Gateside Farm, NS 329692: (a) Sandstone
cup, 0.08 m diameter top and bottom, expanding to 0.093 m at girth,
and 0.6 m high. The cup in one surface is 0.045 m by 0.017 m deep.
(b) A fragment of hard carboniferous shale 0.135 by 0.083 m by
0.05 m. In one surface is an incised ring 0.06 in diameter leaving a
boss at centre 0.024 m in diameter. The boss slopes steeply to the
bottom of the ring, 9 mm. The outer sides of the ring slope in more
gently and bear scratches as if cut by a knife. The boss rises above
the general surface of the stone.

**ERSKINE**

**Rashielee**

**Renfrewshire Archaeological Society**

**OLD BAR CASTLE**

per J. Hunter

NS 463709. 150 m W of Rashielee Farm. Now in North Bar
housing development. Site of house occupied by Stewarts of Bars-
cube from c. 1490-1673. Identified by use of 18th century maps
and resistivity survey. Remains severely depleted by stone robbing
and ploughing, but general plan ascertained. The building lay in
the SE corner of a stone-walled enclosure, in shape an irregular
quadrilateral 100 m x 75 m, and seemed to have been grouped
round a walled quadrangular courtyard. A rectangular building
11.6 m x 4.4 m survived. There were traces of a wing at right angles
to this with the possible base of a half-round stair tower.

No dressed stone survived — except in the well — 10 m W of
buildings. Built of carefully dressed ashlar, cut to match the cir-
cumference 1.5 m diameter, excavated to a depth of 5.6 m, but
bottom not reached. Blocked with rubble from castle — including
stone steps from spiral stair.

Quantities of sherds of 15th, 16th, 17th century pottery found,
also copper and silver shoe buckle.

**PAISLEY**

**Levern Water, Pollokshaws**

J. G. Scott

NS 531616. A flat bronze axehead of Coles’ thin-butted type
Bb, 8.5 x 5.1 cm, was found in material apparently dredged from
the River Cart in the angle between Brockburn and Barrhead
Roads, Pollokshaws. It has been acquired for Glasgow Art Gallery
and Museum.
ROSS AND CROMARTY (ISLANDS)

LEWIS

TRAIHG NA BEIRIDH

POTTERY AND CISTS

NB 099365. Probable graves, with rough central cist and outer kerb about 5 m in diameter occur here and at NB 100360, both associated with coarse and beaker sherds.

AIRD SLEITENISH

STONE CIRCLE

NB 031198. On a tidal island approximately 100' in diameter nine stones 1' 6" - 2' in height lie on the perimeter of a circle with a diameter of 21.76'. In the NW quadrant is a raised area of small stones loosely covered with grass and measuring 9' x 7'. There were large quantities of ash close to the surface.

There may have been an outer circle of stones 4'- 5' in height of which three remain in the SW quadrant.

BUTT OF LEWIS

SHIELING

NB 518664. Circular arrangement of stones, close to lighthouse, suggesting a shieling site, c. 3 m diameter.

GARYNAHINE

SHIELING

NB 232302. Close to standing stones, a fairly well preserved shieling with lintel still in position. Near sheep fank which is still in use, c. 3 m diameter.

CROSSES

NB 490416. St. Aula's Church, R.C.A.H.M.S. Inv., No. 45 - no mention is made of the slight earthwork enclosure around the churchyard or of two early stones standing between the church and the road. One is roughly shaped into a cross and compares in size and form with that shown on Pl. IIIa in Lamont, W.D. Ancient and Medieval Sculptured Stones of Islay. The other is fragmentary and consists of one arm of a cross which had an open circle instead of a boss.

ROSS AND CROMARTY (MAINLAND)

KINCARDINE

LANGWELL

TOR A' CHORCAIN

HILL FORT AND VITRIFIED DUN

NC 410008. (Discovery and Excavation 1967, p. 62). On the S bank of the River Oykel half mile W of Langwell Farm and situated on a knoll at 100' O.D. in a loop of the river with commanding
prospect along the strath in both directions. A section across the inner rampart of the hill-fort showed that the existing feature consisted largely of the upcast from stone-robbing, overlying at least two occupation horizons. No vitrification was found in situ, and it could not be proved that the rampart had been timberlaced.

Investigation was concentrated on the (later) dun, which is almost circular in plan, and is heavily and consistently vitrified. The internal diameter is 15.5 m and the walls, 5.0 m thick, stand to a height of over 2 m on the interior. The wall has inner and outer faces of well coursed slabs, an interior of roughly laid waterworn cobbles, and a central spine of solid vitrified stone. Timber-lacing is proved by beam-holes containing charcoal. The entrance passage was found to have been paved with logs and flanked by four wooden posts which were apparently removed, together with some of the adjacent stonework, before the burning of the dun. On the left of the entrance is a mural chamber, the upper parts of whose walls have been vitrified, causing a slump of once-molten rock into the cavity.

Occupation traces, with evidence of iron-working, occur both outside the dun and under its floor, here however traces are meagre. Finds consisted mainly of whetstones of all shapes and sizes. There was no pottery. A network of charred timbers, twigs and burnt turf represents collapsed roofing and its supports, which can be related to post holes in the floor. Two post-burning phases of occupation were recognised.

STRATHCONNON
Muirton Mains
short cists

L. M. Maclagan Wedderburn

NH 457541. Two short cists were excavated.
1. Slab built 0.85 x 0.96 m externally contained a well preserved crouched inhumation. This cist also yielded a small quantity of seed.
2. Slab lined 1.00 x 1.50 m externally, contained a double cremation. One on the base of the cist in the SW corner along with fragments of an undecorated vessel had been covered by a shattered capstone. On top of the capstone in the NE corner a further cremation mixed with charcoal had been covered by a small heap of rounded stones.

ROXBURGHSHIRE

RINGLEYHALL
long cist

Mr and Mrs J. Cruickshank, Mr J. W. Elliot, Dr J. N. Graham Ritchie

NT 668312. Excavation of a ruined long cist 135 m E of Ringleyhall Fort (RCAMS Roxburgh, 263-4, no. 561) was undertaken in advance of forestry planting. The cist, near the edge of a
steep crest above the River Tweed, was aligned E-W; it measured 2 m in length and 0.5 m in breadth and was constructed of a series of sandstone slabs. The extended inhumation had been laid with its head to the W and was in a poor state of preservation; there were no associated grave goods. A report on the dentition prepared by Dr D. A. Lunt, Glasgow Dental Hospital, indicates that the 26 teeth all came from one individual, aged 17-19 at death. None of them shows any sign of dental caries.

CAVERS SETTLEMENT

I. W. Stuart

NT 521027. A settlement near the Leap Burn 1770 m NW of Robert's Linn Bridge consists of an enclosure about 110 m in diameter, surrounded by a turf bank 3 m wide and c. 0.30 m high. There are traces of an internal ditch and a better defined external ditch. No entrance is discernible. Within the enclosure there are three platforms, the northernmost lying against the bank and with traces of a turf circle 9 m in diameter, walls 1.0 m wide and with the centre slightly scooped. The westernmost platform lies about 24 m from the bank and is a mound c. 0.60 m high with a flat top. A similar feature lies nearer the bank in the SE quadrant and another, approximately 9 m in diameter, lies immediately outside the bank in the same quadrant.

SHETLAND

YELL

Brian Beveridge

Brekin Sands

HP 528053. Evidence of a quartz knapping site was found within the confines of the stone circle, and in conjunction with several structures within the inner ring, strongly suggests a domestic site.

Besides the quartz implements and corresponding waste, several other artifacts of local origin occurred including a split pebble axe of greenstone with Shetland Early Bronze Age affinities.

PAPIL

HP 543042. Part of the Shell Midden 60' x 4' in height on Papil Beach, Cullivoe, has been eroded by a storm. A pre-Broch phase of uncertain date and a well-defined Broch period were exposed. Shellfish and faunal remains were abundant. Rims and sherds of Broch pottery along with several articles of bone and quartz were recovered; in particular a parallelepiped bone dice now in the Shetland County Museum, and a perforated ox scapula "Shovel".

UNST

Burn of Vinstrick

HP 571040. Surface finds from the massive sandbank adjacent to the Burn of Vinstrick, on Linda Wick beach, suggest the pre-
vious existence of a Viking Longhouse. The site lies only 500 m from the Longhouse sites at Underhoul, thus lending weight to A. Small's suggestion of a Norse community in the region. The finds included fragments of steatite cooking vessels, handled lamps, loomweights, line sinkers, and iron slag, peat ash and faunal deposits.

NORTHMAVINE
Beorgs of Uyea
NEOLITHIC AXE FACTORY
HU327901. Six complete axe "rough-outs" of riebeckite felsite were recovered during examination of the Uyea site (PSAS Vol. LXXXVI, 1951/2, G. T. Calder). A large end scraper of the same rock was also discovered.

STIRLINGSHIRE
NORTH BLOCHAIRN
CUP-AND-RING MARKED OUTCROP
R. W. B. Morris
NS 581762. The cup-marks listed in PSAS 100, p. 73, no. 184 have been surrounded, in at least two cases, by a probably un-gapped ring, diameter 6'.

FALKIRK
Seabegs Place Farm
E. J. and G. J. Price
NS 818795. The Antonine Wall and two culverts (Discovery and Excavation 1972, p. 40) and the S lip of the ditch were found. The berm is 18' wide.

A trench under the old farmhouse revealed a 3' thick layer of quarry tiles below which was an 8" thick layer of wood ash which contained an iron hook, several square iron nails and an iron bolt threaded at one end for a nut. A stone built into this farmhouse was dated 1682.

In the garden of the farm a 4' 0" wide stone wall base cemented with lime mortar ran N from the kerbs of the Antonine wall which it overlapped. Associated with it were several large, hewn blocks of masonry jointed with mortar.

The S kerbs of the Antonine wall were replaced at a point by an in situ natural boulder. A flint was found nearby. The N part of the wall at this point was covered with a layer of ash and vitrified matter. Elsewhere, areas of cobbling and boulder strewn areas were uncovered. Finds of medieval pottery were made. The position of two wells was noted.

CAMELON
North Fort
NS 863812. The outline of two ditches and remains of the paved street that ran N may be seen in the quarry face S of the
golf course. Roman pottery, including one piece of samian, iron objects and a piece of wall plaster were found in one of the ditches. W of and outside the fort, a much corroded coin and numerous pieces of pottery were found in an area occupied by the remains of two camp fires.

POLMONT

NS 938794. The ditch that skirts the N and W and S side of the wooded Millhall hill is 20' 0'' wide and 6' to 8' deep. The earth dug from the ditch is piled on the outside to form a rampart. It crosses the Antonine wall at the W end of the hill.

CAMELON

South Fort

NS 865806. Further finds included a bronze key and lockplate, door staples, bronze rivets, a flint arrowhead, bracelets, rings and fibulae, a spearhead, querns, bricks, flue tiles, iron objects, nails, etc. and a large quantity of pottery. This included several stamped samian pieces and a mortarium stamped ‘AVST FECIT’.

Remains of buildings were found, including the bath-house whose floor level is 8' 0'' below present ground level. Its drain smelled strongly of linseed oil.

A punic ditch was found inside the fort. The EW street had been repaired twice and on the last occasion very crudely. A section of the rampart and one of the defensive ditches was uncovered.

A mask pot shaped as a human face was found.

STIRLING

WELL

Miss D. J. Milne

NS 795927. During modernisation of a house built about 1812, a well was discovered which apparently ante-dated the house. Excellently built of coursed sandstone dressed masonry, 0.83 m internal diameter, its cover slab is centred 1.50 m E of the foot of the flight of stone steps approaching the front door, and 0.50 m under the path leading to them (at NS 79527/92678). Access appeared to have been cut through the side of the well shaft with entry via the space under the flight of steps. At a depth 6.7 m below path surface there was a layer of rubbish, apparently of considerable depth. No attempt was made to excavate. The access is now bricked up.

GARGUNNOCK

PEEL

NS 717951. The site of the Peel of Gargunnock appears to have been found, on the S bank of the Forth, and to the E of the mouth of the Gargunnock Burn (at NS 7168/9510), where it commands the ford. All that remains are earth-filled foundation trenches in the yellow clay. The “large scatter of small stones” quoted in the
appendix of the 2nd edition of Nimmo’s ‘Stirlingshire’, has vanished. 22 m of one wall has been traced, the one test pit showing a foundation trench 0.85 m deep. Finds include one 50 mm diameter six-pointed, brass or bronze spur rowell of 16th century type, and medieval pottery, including white, early medieval Leuchars ware.

The location differs from those quoted in the Inventory and on various O.S. map editions. The site shown on the 2½in. O.S. map is nearest, but on the wrong side of the burn.

DUNIPACE

OLD MANSION

NS 838819. A 17th century tower, No. 397, RCAHMS Inventory, stands on the site and digging to establish the plan and extent of the mansion was started in 1972. Finds include a fine Bronze Age flint scraper, fragments of 18th-19th century earthenware, including most of a small Bellarmine jar and several pieces of Blue Delftware. At two and a half feet rubble scatter and cement debris only, mark the foundations.

POLMONT

Avonglen Quarry

LONG CISIS

NS 957784. At least three long cists have been exposed by weathering in the north face of the quarry. The two examined were slab built, one being also paved, and each held an extended inhumation. Some 3 m of modern overburden covers the site at present. It appears to be the southern edge of a cemetery recorded (O.N.B. 21, 1860, 20) as found in 1838 and 1852 during road improvements, and in a gravel pit just N of the road.

STRATHCASHELL

STONE MORTAR

NS 393943. In June 1973 a mortar or trough of reddish sandstone was recovered from the edge of Loch Lomond, c. 1 km N of Strathcashell Point. It measured 0.45 x 0.38 x 0.3 m and had a central cavity of diameter 225 mm; the underside was rusty-orange in colour, perhaps from exposure to heat. Round the rim were incised the letters I V O / M; the O is deeply hollowed out, and could be connected with the original use of the mortar, with the other letters added at some later date. Retained by the finder, Mr R. Kyle, 36 Middlemuir Road, Lenzie.

BEANCROSS

ANTONINE WALL, SECTION

NS 924796. In June 1973 a trench for a sewage pipe was dug across the line of the Antonine Wall and ditch immediately to the S of Beancross. The rampart base was found to be represented by a spread of stonework 5.575 m wide, at a depth of 0.68 m, but owing to the disturbance of the ground by field drains it was not possible to establish the position of either kerb; no traces of ram-
part material survived. The ditch, whose edges were tentatively identified at a depth of 1.14 m, had a width of 8.85 m thus allowing a berm of 5.49 m. The line of the Wall and ditch were found to be as indicated by MacDonald, *The Roman Wall in Scotland*, ed. 2, 1934, pl. xv.

**FALKIRK**

Tamfourhill

ANTONINE WALL, SECTION

NS 861798. In August 1973 the presumed line of the Antonine Wall was checked in the garden of Oakvale Cottage, Tamfourhill, prior to the realignment of the B 816. The S kerb of the Wall base, with 4 kerbstones in position, was located 12.8 m from the S edge of the Antonine ditch as preserved today, at a depth of 0.4 m. Only the southernmost 2.7 m of the core survived, and a search for the N kerb proved unsuccessful; of the superstructure only a band of turf 0.075 m thick remained above the core.

Further trenching over a distance of 7.6 m westwards revealed only scattered cobbles; perhaps the base here had been removed. The alignment of the Wall could nevertheless be determined from the surviving kerbstones, and was found to coincide with MacDonald, *The Roman Wall in Scotland*, ed. 2, 1934, pl. xix.

**LECKIE**

BROCH AND DUN

Euan MacKie

NS 693940. Excavation of this Iron Age fortified site was resumed in 1973. The black occupation deposit inside the fort proved to be two distinct layers and the dry-stone masonry to belong to two separate forts. The first fort on the sandstone ridge seems to have been a solid-based broch, the foundations of half of which — including the mural stair — survive on the north part of the site. This was burnt and wrecked and occupation continued in the ruins. The final phase of activity saw the construction of a promontory wall across the south side of the site but this seems not to have been completed before the fortifications were again destroyed.

The most important finds from the broch occupation (layer 3B) included one fragment of Flavian (late first century) and several pieces of Antonine (second century) Roman samian ware and some pieces of Roman glass, several iron nails, a broken bronze spiral finger-ring, an enamelled Romano-British bronze fibula, a penannular bronze fibula seemingly of Fowler’s type Aa, several lead weights (one perforated) and an ingot of lead, two fragments of inlaid glass armlets, 1 globular white bead, one tiny green ring bead and half of a globular bead of translucent glass with a yellow spiral inlay, half a Roman blue melon bead, a broken dark blue segmented cylindrical bead, a cluster of small bronze tacks, several pieces of bronze sheeting (some with rivet holes), a large broken whetstone, one complete and two fragments of upper stones of
rotary querns, one handle-less stone cup, two perforated stone weights, several small stone discs or counters and fragments of yellow ochre. Many pieces of fired clay daub and scatters of charred grain were found on the top layer. A C14 date of A.D. 45 ± 120 (GX-2779) was obtained for the grain.

In the post-broch layer (3A) there were many iron nails, a fragment of a thick jet ring, a partly perforated stone disc, several pieces of sheet bronze — with bronze nails still in position — which seem to have been nailed to some wooden object, several bronze nails with square-section shafts and large disc-shaped heads, a Roman intaglio, a small ring bead of opaque yellow glass, a shallow stone dish made from a pecked pebble and a fragment of a rotary quern. To the end of this occupation — and to the time of the construction of the promontory fort — belong a pair of iron hub-rings from a cart or chariot and the ball-shaped, hollow bone head for an iron pin (the latter unfinished and with the hole for the pin shaft only partly drilled).

The complete absence of native pottery from all the levels so far explored is doubly striking in view of the many pieces of clay daub found.

SUTHERLAND

KYLE OF TONGUE
HOUSE SITE

E. Talbot

NC 556532. On flat ground foundations of a bow-sided building c. 17 m x 10 m; gable ends (straight) 6 m long. Aligned roughly NW/SE. Rigs slightly encroach upon site.

LAIRG
POSSIBLE LONG CAIRN

Thomas C. Welsh

NC 586071. On 450' contour, 100 m from the road, is a low grassy mound of stony composition 57 m long, 15 m wide at SW end, tapering gradually towards NE, and about 1 m high. At the SW end, 6 m in there may be a short cist 0.9 x 1 m.

ENCLOSURES

NC 585067. On level ground 400' O.D., N of road and E of a disused quarry, a low mound 16 m W-E by 8 m, surrounded by ditch and bank. To S of this, forming a rectangular enclosure with the hillside and the above, an L-shaped arrangement of a ditch between banks, with an entrance gap on W.

DURNESS

Hope Lodge
POSSIBLE CAIRN

NC 475601. East of and above junction of Loch Hope road with A 838, at about 125' O.D., a stony ring bank of a possible cairn, 13.5 m diameter. Two large stones set in perimeter.
Loch Hope
Possible Cairn
NC 475595. On 100' contour, on W side of road on slight prominence, a hollow enclosed by circular stony bank, overall diameter 11 m. On NW and S quadrants 12 stones between 0.80 and 0.90 m broad and up to 1.0 m in height set contiguously to form two arcs.

Tongue
Melness
Dalnafree
Corn Mill
NC 566646. On SW bank of tributary of Strath Melness Burn, c. 50 m from road, remains of a corn mill 8 x 5.5 m infilled lade. One millstone extant, 1.2 m diameter, 170 mm thick, of coarse red sandstone. 95 m of mill channels drawing from two sources.

Probable Enclosed Homestead
NC 565643. On E side of road, opposite Achintyhalavin, an enclosure, with wall spread over 2-3 m, and a mound within 6.5 x 4.75 m linked to perimeter by a radial bank. Arcs of an apparent kerb can be found.

Dalvraid
Chambered Cairn
NC 564630. On 200' contour, 25 m N of muir fence, 100 m from east bank of Strath Melness Burn, remains of a circular cairn, diameter 16 m, with 8 visible kerb-stones. Perimeter flattened on W side while cairn material curves inwards in the manner of a facade. Leading from this for 4 m into the cairn is a slightly curving depression, with two large displaced slabs lying across entrance. 2 m further in is a rectangular cist 1.75 x 0.8 m, with four slabs in situ. At E end a slab 0.80 m long, 0.12 m thick has adjoining it at right angles the only slab on the N side, 0.40 m long and 0.25 m thick. The angle is supported by an embedded stone 0.40 x 10 m. Forming the S side of the cist are slabs 0.50 x 0.10 and 0.89 x 0.12 m. On perimeter of cairn, E side, is a small stone with a socket mark 0.04 m diameter 0.025 m deep.

Old Manse
Small Cairns
NC 578623. On sloping moorland between 250' and 300' contours, at least 9 small cairns and rounded stones 3-4 m diameter 0.5-1 m height.

Hut Circles
NC 579623. 80 m NE of the mounds, on a level shelf above the 259' contour, is a hut circle, 10 m in diameter, with inner and outer facings, and walls thickening on either side of entrance, on SE. On a lower shelf about 90 m SSE is another of 9 m diameter and at 100 m SE a third also 9 m diameter.
Melness House
CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE
NC 578601. On W bank of burn, half-way between road and shore, SW of Dun Buidhe, an enclosure formed by a stony bank, overall diameter 14 m, internally 7.5 m.

STONY MOUND
NC 580605. A prominent feature between Dun Buidhe and the Melness road, is an oval knoll strewn with small angular stones under 0.35 m of peaty-sandy soil. It measures 14 x 21 m.

SMALL CAIRNS
NC 578606. 80 m NW of the road, below 250' contour, at least 10 small cairns 3-6 m diameter and 1 m height.

Achinahuagh CAIRN
NC 583641. At the edge of disused cultivation strips, traces of a cairn 13.5 m in diameter consisting of a low raised rim on the W and an arc of 6 possible kerbstones on E.

Eilean Creagach STRUCTURE
NC 588631. On highest point of this rocky islet adjoining Talmine Pier, 10 m above high water mark, is an oval structure of laid flags 8 x 10 m.

Cnoc an Airbhe SMALL CAIRNS
NC 584619 &c. On W side of summit, in a line extending SSW from grid reference, as follows: 3.5 m diameter; at an interval of 28 m an outline 3.5 m diameter; at 40 m, 2.5 m diameter; at 25 m a levelled cairn 3 m diameter; and after another 15 m another also 3 m diameter. A stone axe-head was reputedly found in one of these about 10 years ago.

HUTS
NC 587618. Continuing S of the hut-circles recorded by Ordnance Survey, about 12 small hut foundations.

Achuvoldrach Burn POSSIBLE ENCLOSED CREMATION CEMETERY
NC 557590. A mile W of new Tongue bridge, 85 m S of road on 250' contour on a natural rise, a low mound 19 m in diameter, the edge of which is marked out by embedded stones. On this is a low circular bank 3.5 to 5 m thick, enclosing an area 10.6 m in diameter, entered from NW by a gap 2 m wide. Inside this is a further low mound 7 m across and in the centre, aligned N-S, almost entirely buried, is a level block of quartzitic rock 2.3 x 1.1 m.
HUT AND MOUND
NC 556590. A short distance NW of above site, the foundation of an oval hut 5.5 x 4 m and a low stony mound, 5 m across.

HUT CIRCLE AND ENCLOSURE
NC 555588. On 250' contour, 250 m S of road, an enclosure 12.5 m diameter with walls over 3 m thick faced on inside. The entrance, 0.7 m wide, is to E. NE of this in a hollow is a circular enclosure of large stones 9 m diameter.

ENCLOSURES
NC 554588. On S bank of burn, below 250' contour, enclosures 6.5 m diameter, ovals 7.5 x 5.5 m, 7 x 4 m and 4 x 2.5 m.

TONGUE
Tongue Lodge
CAIRN
NC 587583. Circular cairn, 9 m diameter, 50 m from shore, 250 m SSE of Tongue Lodge.

Cunside
CAIRN
NC 582514. On 150' contour 250 m W of shepherd's cottage, a stony mound 14 m diameter and about 2 m high.

LONGHOUSES
NC 581514. On 250’ contour W of mound above, foundation of house 22 m long E-W x 6 m, walls 1-2 m thick, with inner and outer facings. Similarly on N-S axis two longhouses, 19 x 6 m with three large stones set in N end-wall, and NS subdivisions at the other end, and 37 x 5 m.

WEST LOTHIAN

INVERAVON
SEARCH FOR ROMAN STRUCTURES
Lawrence J. F. Keppie
NS 950796. Members of the Scottish Sub-Aqua Club examined the bed of the river Avon at Inveravon for traces of the stone foundations of a bridge or barrier which might have marked the crossing of the Avon by the Antonine Wall. A concentration of worked stones in a 3.05 m spread was noted under water at the point where the rampart base is estimated to have approached the river from the E.

INVERAVON
ANTONINE DITCH
E. J. Price
NS 953798. The N edge was uncovered 133' 0'' N of the new gas compound. It is 26' 3'' N of the MacDonald line.

SHELL MIDDEN
In the same trench, 25' 0'' to the N occurred the shell midden mentioned in Discovery and Excavation 1971, p. 57. It was 5' 0''
thick rising to the N at 30° from a layer of small boulders which were 5' 0" below ground level. 11' 0" S of the shell midden a 9" thick spread of boulders 10' 0" was found, 1' 6" below ground level, from which a thin layer of black ash exuded on either side. This ash overlay two 12" thick layers of shells, independent of the shell midden. From these layers, and elsewhere in the trench, a fairly large quantity of medieval pottery was recovered.

ANTONINE WALL

NS 954798. During excavations to locate the line of the Antonine Wall in the Inveravon woods an Italian silver 20 Centesimi coin of Vittorio Emanuele II dated 1863, two silver spoons and a quantity of medieval pottery have been found.

NS 950797. Roman flue tiles and other pottery have been found near the ruins of the Jinkabout mill-lade. Buried in the cobbles of the River Avon nearby, is a metal pot with an 8" diameter rim.

KINNEIL HOUSE

NS 982806. An underground stone tunnel 4' 0' by approx. 7' high, with an arched roof has been discovered. Its exit is 164' 0" S of the estate road and 12' 0" from the Gill burn. It runs S for 102' 0" rising gently, then turns and ascends steeply under the W gable of Kinneil house.

LINLITHGOW

NT 005773. The profile of a 'V' shaped ditched 22' 0" wide by 10' 0" deep at the rear of Websters tyre car park, on W side of Bo'ness Road.

NEITHER KINNEIL

NS 972801. Roman pottery found in field W of Stey Step (See Discovery and Excavation 1972, p. 45).
**Archaeology Division, Ordnance Survey**

Revision and resurvey of antiquities have continued in the counties of Aberdeen, Argyll, Banff, Berwick, Caithness, Dumfries, Inverness, Kincardine, Orkney, Perth, Ross & Cromarty, Roxburgh, Sutherland, and Wigtown.

**MAP REVISION**

The antiquities of eleven 1:50,000 maps, comprising parts of Shetland, Lewis, Sutherland, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Falkirk, have been fully revised. Quarter-Inch maps 1 - 8 have also been revised. The “Antonine Wall” map was reprinted in June.

**NEW DISCOVERIES**

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### Industrial Archaeology

*John R. Hume*

The following sites and structures have been recorded photographically and in some cases by measurement, in some detail, since September 1972 by members of the Scottish Society for Industrial Archaeology and others. As in 1971-2 a large number of other buildings and structures has been recorded superficially.

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**Notes:** † contents removed since recording made

* demolished since recording made
Department of the Environment

The following rescue excavations were undertaken by or on behalf of the Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments:

**ABERDEENSHIRE**

**Broad Street, Aberdeen**

(See under County Section: Mr C. Greig)

**CAITHNESS**

**Scrabster Castle**

(See under County Section: Mr E. Talbot)

**DUNBARTONSHIRE**

**New Kilpatrick, Bearsden**

(See also under County Section: Mr L. Keppie) David J. Breeze

NS 54572. Excavations in advance of a housing development determined that the fort measured 100.600 m E-W by c. 109 m N-S over the ramparts, covered 1.1 ha, and was attached to the rear of the Antonine Wall. The fort walls, turf on a stone base, were c. 4.500 m wide, the intervalium road 5 m. The N ditch, the Antonine Wall ditch, was 6.100 m wide and 2 m deep. On the W and S lie two smaller ditches, 4.400 m wide and 1.300 m deep. A rich deposit of vegetable matter lay at the bottom of the inner W ditch. The *via principalis* was located. N of this, lying E-W, 2 timber barrack-blocks were planned. The E building measured 36.400 m by 6.400 m, the W 36.400 m by either 6.400 m or 4.400 m. Each contained 8 rooms and an officer's suite. They were probably cavalry barracks. There was room for 6 such buildings in the *praetentura*. The NW building, partially investigated, was probably 7 m wide, containing a drain running longitudinally along it. It is probably a stable. There was only one period of building, though the *via principalis* had been repaired and raised, the metalling overlying some of the post-holes of the barracks.

To the E of the fort lay the annexe, c. 109 m N-S by possibly c. 55 m E-W. There was no ditch between the fort and the annexe. Just outside the E gate of the fort and to the N of the Military Way lay a timber building 14 m long. To the E of this was the stone bath-house, which was very well preserved. Along the main E-W axis of the bath-house, 20 m long, lay a timber entrance-hall with a flagged floor, a small room or lobby with its raised floor complete, the warm room, the hot room with the hot bath to its S side and the stoke-hole. To the N of the entrance hall lay the hot dry room and to the S the apsidal cold bath. The hot room retained some of its wall jacketing of flags, held away from the wall by projecting stone or "headers". Half the floor of the hot dry room, all the floor of the entrance hall and the lobby, and parts of the floors of the warm and hot rooms were intact. Sculptured objects
include the head of a goddess, perhaps Fortuna, a stone fountain head, part of an altar, three bench ends and the bench seat, and several voussoirs. In the drain of the stable was found a gaming board.

**EAST LOTHIAN**

White Castle, Garvald

Mr Ian Ralston

NT 613686. A watching brief was maintained during pipe-laying operations outside the fort on its SW and W sides. With the exception of an enigmatic feature (connected with hill-drainage?) seen in the pipeline section W of the fort, nothing of archaeological significance was noted.

Traprain Law

Mr P. Ashmore

NT 586748. Excavation on the site of a proposed water storage tank E of Traprain Law revealed only traces of cultivation. No structures or objects assignable to the periods of occupation of Traprain Law were found, but only abraded post-medieval artifacts.

**EDINBURGH**

Medieval Burgh

Mr C. J. Tahrahm

NT 257732. Excavation was carried out prior to construction of the new National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland at the SW end of Chambers Street. The area lies just within the 16th century Flodden Wall and remains of timber structures of 15th/16th century date were recovered. No cogent ground-plan could be obtained owing to the post-medieval building activity centred on Brown's Square school. The medieval street frontage along Candlemaker Row had also been largely obliterated by the construction of George IV Bridge in the last century. The gardens themselves remained to be "dug" for the last time. Finds included a quantity of late medieval pottery, a bone domino and a burial pit containing several bull horns. Along the S boundary a small stretch of the Flodden Wall was found immured in later tenement buildings. Its composition was of fine yellow sandstone blocks although, in its height of 2.15 m there were obvious signs of patching. To the S of the Wall a finely cobbled late medieval road was located at a depth of 0.30 m.

C. J. Tahrahm and John Schofield

NT 260736. Investigation of the area between High Street and Cowgate to N and S and Niddry and Blackfriars Streets to W and E, was carried out in advance of redevelopment. The High Street frontage was found to be devoid of medieval stratigraphy, the 17th/18th century tenements having apparently removed all trace. Finds included a fine selection of clay-pipes, several with Edinburgh stamps.

The slope S towards Cowgate revealed stone foundations of late medieval date overlying an extensive midden containing freshwater
clams, pottery, bone and metal implements, animal remains (pig, sheep, dog, cat, cow, horse, chicken and fish), wooden objects and coins. Underneath the midden were found substantial traces of a town wall, perhaps the King's Wall (referred to in 15th century documents). The remains indicate perhaps a bastion at this point. Some 10 m to the S, at a depth of 2 m, a ditch was found, aligned E-W. Pottery of the 13th century was found in the ditch and this could well prove to be an early burgh defence.

**SITE**

Dalgety
Barns Farm

Dr T. Watkins

NT 178841. The reported discovery of a cist at Barns Farm, between Dalgety Bay and Aberdour on the N shore of the Forth, led to the examination of six cists, three earthen graves, two hearths and thirteen pits, all beneath a round earthen barrow.

The barrow itself had been removed from the small, rounded hill-top in the previous year. All the bodies interred (sixteen whole or part inhumations have so far been identified) are primary burials sealed beneath the mound and presumably cover a fairly short span of time.

Of the six cists, three were disturbed and partly robbed in the last century. One contained a perforated whetstone, a 'fabricator' and a stone chisel; a second yielded two small disc scrapers, and a third two jet spacer beads from a four-stranded necklace.

One of the undisturbed cists, small and square in plan, contained a cremation with a copper awl on an intermediate floor, below which another cremation lay upon the base-floor. The other two cists had fairly massive side-slabs, capstones and quartzite pebble floors. The first contained an inhumation lying with its head and shoulder on an animal hide, and accompanied by a cremation and a Food Vessel. The cist was luted at the angles and along the line of a break in one of the side-slabs with blue clay, which had also been laid along the top edges of the vertical slabs to form a bed for the capstone. The second large cist had a single crouched skeleton wearing a necklace of 211 shale beads and accompanied by a degenerate Beaker and two broken jet pendants.

The three earthen graves were pits in the subsoil. One was oval in plan, the others were bath-shaped. The oval grave was the best preserved. It contained a flexed inhumation in a wooden coffin accompanied by a Food Vessel and a substantial deposit of cremated bones in the foot of the coffin. The coffin itself seemed to be boat-shaped, having a rounded 'prow' and a square stern. Outside the coffin in the grave pit there were a couple of posts standing upright at the 'prow' end and a deposit of fishbones in the gravefill beyond the 'stern' of the coffin. A second grave contained the remains of a flexed inhumation in a bath-shaped wooden coffin. The coffin also contained three distinct cremation
deposits, one beyond the position of the skull, a second contained
in a sack upon the hands and a third near the feet. A Food Vessel
had formerly stood in the lower end of the coffin, but had been
destroyed by the plough. A stone battle-axe of Fiona Roe's Type A
was found in situ, laid across the top of the first cremation with its
wooden handle reaching down towards the hands of the inhumed
skeleton.

The third grave was the worst preserved. Only a few fragments
of cremated bone and occasional traces of wood imply that it was
like the other graves. Like the other graves too this inhumation had
almost totally dissolved. No pot was found but grave-goods con-
sisted of a flat copper dagger and two plano-convex knives.

Some of the pits and one of the hearths produced hard, dark,
smooth faced neolithic sherds and another pit contained a fragment
of Food Vessel type. The rest of the pits contained no dateable
finds, though they were not sterile. Three pits contained traces of
human heads, of which only the crowns of the teeth survived. The
same pits also contained carbonized hazel-nut shells. Another pit
was crammed with commonplace sea-shells.

The whole hill-top was completely excavated and all the cists
were removed. One of the cists was experimentally reconstituted
in the grounds of Dalgety Bay Primary School in order to find out
methods of moving such considerable stones so as to be able to
estimate maximum times and numbers of people necessary to
build the more substantial short cists of the Early Bronze age.

GLASGOW

Boydstone Road

STANDING STONE

Miss H. Adamson

NS 541608. A single standing stone was removed in advance
of road widening. The straight-sided block had its base set on
yellow sandstone. Immediately above the bedrock small stones and
carth had been packed against the W and N faces of the standing
stone. On top of the packing were two boulders set at right angles
to wedge the sides of the stone. No burials or cremations were
found.

Shiels, Govan

DITCHED ENCLOSURE

Mr J. G. Scott

NS 523667. An oval ditched enclosure at Shiels Farm on the
S bank of the Clyde was seen from the air by Dr J. K. S. St. Joseph
and has been interpreted as a possible henge monument.

Geophysical survey followed by a test section revealed a ditch
at least 4 m wide x 3 m deep, roughly V-shaped. Mechanical strip-
ing showed an enclosure, c. 42 x 36 m, with a single entrance and
the longer axis at the E side.

Set across the entrance to the enclosure there had been a rectan-
gular building, 5 x 3 m, the longer sides consisting of upright timbers
close-set in stone-lined holes. One end was defined merely by a shallow trench, whilst 2 m further towards the centre was a similar transverse trench. The opposite end was open. About 1 m back from this end a trench containing postholes of similar character projected about 1.5 m from each side of the main structure. From the tip of each side wall at the open end of the building there extended a shallow trench curving slightly outwards to a distance of c. 1 m on each side, in the manner of a facade, though clearly these trenches had not held posts.

The open end of the building faced the interior of the enclosure, and clearly there was a relationship between the two. There was evidence that the posts had been deliberately removed from the postholes. It might be suggested that the building antedated the enclosure and was demolished on its completion. Two scraps of pottery, possibly but not certainly Neolithic, were recovered from the postholes. The ditch has still to be excavated.

Remains of several round or slightly oval rings, presumably hut foundations, showed as stains in the subsoil. They appear to post-date the enclosure, but no artefacts have so far been recovered.

INVERNESS-SHIRE
Raigmore

Excavation by Mr D. D. A. Simpson — no report received.

KINCARDINESHIRE
Dalladies Site 2, Fettercairn  
Dr T. Watkins

NO 626673. The excavated area lay to the NW of that dug last year (Discovery and Excavation 1972, p. 55).

The site continued to produce ditches, pits and postholes, though fewer artefacts were found this season. A pair of ditches was found to contain stone walls and post-sockets. It now seems probable that some ditches were roof subterranean, or semi-subterranean passages. It is not possible to find any function for the ditches, even those lined with walls, except some ritual purpose.

Another discovery was two areas of densely-packed postholes, one shapeless and the other sub-circular. Both areas also possessed sticky, dark soil immediately above the gravel subsoil, the closest approximation to a normal floor or occupation deposit. There were still no finds of domestic debris like potsherds and animal bone. On the other hand the occurrences of charcoal and the finds of tiny fragments of calcined bone continued in the refill material of the ditches.

There was a second posthole circle to add to the (unreported) example from 1971.

A preliminary report of the three seasons to date will appear in the Deeside Field Club Magazine (forthcoming).
HY 306125. Small scale excavation was undertaken after an act of vandalism in which the capstone of the modern 'dolmen' had been pushed over. The area round the 'dolmen' was examined in order to look for possible original stone holes for this feature; none was found and the uprights of the 'dolmen' were removed. There is no evidence, apart from the antiquarian accounts of the last century, to suggest that this was a reconstruction of an original megalith.

A fluxgate gradiometer survey undertaken by Mr A. Clark of the Ancient Monuments Laboratory Geophysics Section showed that the ditch surrounding the stone circle had only one causeway across it, in the N quadrant, and it is thus part of a class I henge, the outer bank of which has been almost completely ploughed away. Two sections were cut across the ditch, one exposing the terminal on the E side of the entrance and the other on the SE side of the henge. These showed that the ditch measured over 4 m across and about 2.4 m in depth; the bottom of the ditch had been cut to a depth of 1.2 m into the bedrock. In the SW section a thick organic deposit was sealed by the initial silting of the ditch and a cremation deposit was found between the primary and secondary silting.

The circle had originally comprised twelve upright stones and although the four orthostats were not examined, excavation was undertaken in order to discover the disposition of the other stones; four stumps remained in situ in their stone holes, three of the stone holes were empty and at the likely position of the twelfth stone of the circle there was only a slight hollow. In the centre of the circle there was a square setting of four stones laid horizontally, associated with cremated bones and sherds of coarse pottery; comparable in plan to the setting found at Balbirnie (Fife), this feature has not yet been completely excavated. A series of pits were found in the S quadrant of the circle, their contents including sherds, carbonised grain and a fragment of a stone implement.

Knap of Howar, Papa Westray

HY 483518. Excavation on behalf of the Department of the Environment was designed to elucidate further the nature and date of the two stone-built houses and underlying midden deposit (PSAS, LXXI 1936-7, 309-21). Work during the first season this year was concentrated on the south building and on the area to its south.

Few artefacts remained within the house and dating of the structure depends upon radiocarbon analysis of bone material. The building is divided into two rooms by a partition formed of upright
stone slabs and substantial wooden posts, and the bedding grooves for wooden benches were found, together with a hearth pit, in the innermost room.

A section cut through the collapsed S wall of the house revealed that it had been built by the hollow-wall technique; the space between an inner and an outer skin of drystone walling had been filled with material from an earlier midden on which the house had been built.

This midden, which underlay the house wall and extended more than 12 m to the S of the building, proved to be extraordinarily rich in artefacts and food debris. The bulk of the artefacts consisted of pottery and bone and stone tools; among the more unusual tools were a spatula and a mallet-head, both made of whalebone, and a distinctive type of bone gouge. The food debris included animal and fish bones and a wide variety of shellfish. Flotation failed to yield any trace of plant remains.

The decorated pottery included both Unstan ware and beaker and indicated a probable date for the midden within the second quarter of the second millennium B.C. The house is stratigraphically later than the midden; it could belong to broadly the same period or to a much later period, and it is hoped that radiocarbon dating and further excavation next year will clarify this problem.

SKARA BRAE

D. V. Clarke, A. Ritchie

HY 231187. Excavation of the two areas begun in 1972 (Discovery and Excavation 1972, pp. 30-32) was completed down to the natural subsoil.

In Trench I the rich midden deposits encountered last year were further revealed although the situation was rendered a good deal more complex by their association, at the lower levels, with a series of superimposed structural features. Interpretation of these features is difficult in view of their fragmentary condition and the small area of each that was exposed, but part of at least one further house was examined. This was of the earlier form with the bed recessed into the thickness of the wall, and an important assemblage of objects including a stone axe, a bone pin with lateral bulb, a stone knife with a ground edge and the basal portion of a pot with panelled decoration was recovered from its floor levels. It also became clear that the casement wall surrounding House 7 had been remodelled at a later period and had apparently stood free from midden support adjacent to a paved area similar in conception to the later Market Place.

In Trench II the remaining midden deposits were largely those with the high moisture content partly exposed last year. As well as the copious wood and plant remains part of a wooden handle and some fragments of rope and leather were also recovered from this deposit. Animal bones were particularly well preserved in these layers and included a complete aurochs’ skull.
Others than those mentioned above the finds were similar in character to those found last year. The pottery finds were particularly important and included two sherds with spiral decoration and large fragments decorated in all of Childe's three styles. Carbonised grain was recovered in considerable quantity from the earliest midden deposit in Trench I.

**PERTHSHIRE**

Almond Bridge, Redgorton

**BERTHA ROMAN FORT**  

NO 096268. Excavation was carried out in advance of roadworks. A trench was cut with a mechanical excavator at a point where the presumed rampart came closest to the line of the new A9 road. It revealed a ditch, turning at its NW corner, 3.38 m wide and 1.69 m deep, with an irregular profile due to the fact that it had been cut through horizontal sedimentary bands of clay, sand and gravel. Another section cut to locate the ditch on the W side of the fort showed it to have been deliberately faced with clay along the gravel band and lined with ash and occupation debris. About 9.4 m to the E of the ditch was a turf rampart laid directly on the Roman surface, except where a central band of water-worn stones, 2.5 m long, had been deposited, possibly to fill a slight hollow and help carry the weight of the turf superstructure at its maximum height. The rampart was c. 7 m W of its presumed position on the O.S. map and was 6.1-6.8 m wide. Behind the rampart was an intervallum street, at least 6 m wide, composed of river gravel.

In line with the supposed entrance on the W side of the fort was a band of heavy cobbling and gravel, spread over 8 m and badly damaged by ploughing but possibly representing the remains of a road.

Examination of an area near the SW corner of the fort found no evidence for "pits" found in the 18th century. It was not possible to excavate right to the edge of the N bank of the Almond in search of these.

Finds included part of a quern stone, coarse pottery and, from the bottom of the intervallum street, a Samian base, probably of 2nd century date.
Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland
(INCLUDING THE NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD OF SCOTLAND)

A. Inventories

The second volume of the Argyll Inventory, dealing with the district of Lorn, is scheduled for publication in 1974, and the first volume of the Inventory of Lanarkshire, which describes the prehistoric and Roman monuments of the county, is in an advanced state of preparation.

Fieldwork has continued in North Argyll, Mull and the adjacent smaller islands. Further work was done at Iona Abbey, and surveys were made of the castles of Dun Ara and Aros, Mull, as well as the fortress of Cairnburgh, in the Treshnish Isles. Considerable progress was also made with the survey of medieval and later buildings on the islands of Coll and Tiree.

The following excavations were carried out:

North Argyll

CIR, Laggan, Morvern, Cairns
NM 697493. The first season of excavation of a group of three kerb cairns concentrated on what appears to be the primary cairn and on one of the secondary cairns. In the centre of each was found a cremation burial together with quantities of charcoal. It is hoped that radiocarbon dates will be obtained from each deposit.

Publication will be in the Inventory of Argyll, vol. III.

Lanarkshire

Kirkwood, Culler, Old Road

NT 028356. A section cut through the feature identified as ‘Old Road’ on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey six-inch map revealed the existence of a hollow way some 4m wide, and faint traces of an earlier metalled road, whose general course through adjacent fields suggests a Roman origin.

B. National Monuments Record of Scotland

Emergency Surveys

Records have continued to be made of listed buildings which were being altered or converted to other uses, and of those for which permission to demolish or partially demolish had previously been granted. The more important buildings recorded in 1973 include Craigievar Castle, Aberdeenshire, where the external walls
were exposed prior to re-harling, and the E wall of the N wing provided much evidence of an arrangement which existed prior to the building operations carried out by William Forbes between 1610 and 1626; 23½ Virginia Street, Aberdeen, a small town-house dating probably from the third quarter of the 18th century; Hill House, Helensburgh, Dunbartonshire, a domestic composition by Charles Rennie Mackintosh, 1902; 169-177 and 179-185 High Street, Glasgow, a complementary pair of buildings designed by James Adam as staff residences for the Old College, University of Glasgow, 1793; small rural houses of traditional construction at Abriachan and Tomatin, Inverness-shire, and at Fearnbeag, Applecross, Ross and Cromarty; and Minto House, Roxburghshire, where evidence of 16th- and 18th-century structures was discovered within the fabric of the V-plan country mansion of Archibald Elliot, 1814.

Accessions

**DRAWINGS**

1. Late 19th-century plans of buildings in Berwickshire and Selkirkshire, including a survey of Greenknowe Tower, from the office of J. P. Allison, Hawick. (Hawick Museum).
2. Plan of c. 1835 showing proposed addition to Ballencrieiff House, East Lothian. (Trustees of the late Lord Elibank).
3. Two designs for Celtic crosses by D. Buchanan. (The Warden, Iona Community).
5. Copies of measured surveys of cruck-framed buildings at Strome-ferry and Inchture, and a former lint-mill at Invervar, Perthshire. (Bruce Walker, Dundee).

**PHOTOGRAPHS, TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAWINGS, ENGRAVINGS, MANUSCRIPT NOTES, ETC.**

1. Late 19th-century and early 20th-century negatives of Scottish architecture taken specifically for publicity by the Railway Companies (Purchased).
2. Photographs and letterbooks (1920-1941) recording the work of Alexander Carrick, sculptor. (Mrs Scott, Melrose).
3. Postcards of Scottish abbeys and castles. (Dr A. Murray, Edinburgh).


6. Photograph of a painting of Blairquhan Castle, Ayrshire, before 1820. (Mr James Hunter Blair).

7. Collection of glass negatives of Scottish buildings dating from the early 20th century, part of the J. H. B. Fletcher collection deposited in the West Sussex Record Office. (Per Ian P. Watson, University of Aberdeen).

8. Aquatints by J. Clark, of Port Glasgow, Peterhead and Greenock, and a lithograph of Stranraer. (Purchased).


11. Miscellaneous collection of photographs, newspaper cuttings and manuscript notes relating to Scottish antiquities by the late J. Harrison Maxwell. (Mrs Maxwell).

PERMISSION WAS GIVEN TO MAKE PHOTOGRAPHIC COPIES OF THE FOLLOWING MATERIAL IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE COLLECTIONS

1. Plans of buildings in Hawick, including alterations to the Wilton and Teviot Mills. (Hawick Museum).

2. Late 19th- and 20th-century negatives from the collection of Inglis and Co., Edinburgh. (Scottish Colorfoto Laboratories Ltd., Alexandria).


5. Collection of drawings of Touch House, Stirlingshire, including plans and elevation of the 1747 addition, and unexecuted designs for additions by James Gillespie Graham, 1809, and Sir William Burroughs, 1815. (Mr P. B. Buchanan).

6. Drawings by Thomas Brown, David Cousin and Robert Morham, City Architects, for alterations to the Royal Exchange, Edinburgh, and designs for Royal Crescent, Edinburgh, 1825. (City Architect's Department, Edinburgh).

7. Photographs of Holy Trinity Church, St. Andrews before and during reconstruction in 1907. (Church Officer, Holy Trinity, St. Andrews).


9. Sketch floor-plans of Cramond House, Edinburgh dating from the late 18th- or early 19th-century. (Mr M. Colvin, Andover, per National Register of Archives of Scotland).

LIBRARY

187 books and pamphlets were added to the collection. Outstanding items include the Atlas to the Life of Thomas Telford, 1838, Robert Wood's Ruins of Palmyra, 1758, and John Reid's The Scots Gardner, 1721.
A Scottish Bibliography for 1973

This Section has been compiled by Anne C. Grieve, D. V. Clarke and R. B. K. Stevenson.

**AAC** Ayrshire Archaeological and Natural History Collections.

**BSFBC** Book of the Society of Friends of Brechin Cathedral

**BSFDC** Book of the Society of Friends of Dunblane Cathedral

**CBA** Council for British Archaeology

**HAST** Hawick Archaeological Society Transactions

**HBNC** History of the Berwickshire Naturalists Club

**HMSO** Her Majesty's Stationery Office


**PPS** Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society

**PSAS** Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland

**SAF** Scottish Archaeological Forum, 19/20 George Square, Edinburgh EH8 9JZ

**TBWAS** Transactions of the Birmingham and Warwick Archaeological Society

**TCWAS** Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society

**TDGAS** Transactions of the Dumfries and Galloway Archaeological Society

**TELAS** Transactions of the East Lothian Antiquarian Society

**TGSI** Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness


**GENERAL.**

Department of Environment Archaeological excavations, 1972

Department of Education and Science Provincial museums and galleries : report of a committee appointed by the Paymaster General

Archaeology in Britain 1972-73 : 23rd annual report

British archaeological abstracts, 6/1973

Archaeological bibliography for Gt. Britain and Ireland for 1971

Nineteenth annual report 1972-73 [Accession list]

Field guide, Glasgow, August 1973

Notes on current excavations in Scotland

On view : a guide to museum and gallery acquisitions in Great Britain, 1972-73

HMSO, 1973 80p

HMSO, 1973 £1

CBA, 1973 20p

CBA, 1973 £2.50

CBA, 1973 £1.50

HMSO, 1973 15½p


Plaistow Publications, 3 New Plaistow Road, Stratford, London E15 1972 75p
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<td>A. Fenton</td>
<td>Scotland's agricultural museum</td>
<td>The Farming Leader, Sept. 1973</td>
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<td>Report of the summer meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute at Aberdeen 1972 contains:</td>
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<td>The Roman penetration of north-east Scotland, by A. Robertson</td>
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<td>The Picts of Aberdeenshire and their monuments, by I. Henderson</td>
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<td>Painted decoration in north-east Scotland, by M. R. Apted</td>
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<td>Note on the Ogham inscriptions... at Newton and Logie House, by O. J. Padel</td>
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<td>and other notes</td>
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<td>I. Finlay</td>
<td>Celtic art</td>
<td>Faber, 1973 £7.50</td>
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<td>J. T. White</td>
<td>The Scottish border and Northumberland</td>
<td>Eyre &amp; Methuen, 1973 £6.95 (£1.95 paper)</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. Williams</td>
<td>Tynron Doon, Dumfriesshire: a history of the site with notes on the finds, 1924-67</td>
<td>TDGAS 48/1971</td>
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<td>J. Williams</td>
<td>A crannog at Loch Arthur, New Abbey</td>
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<td>J. G. Evans</td>
<td>Land snails in archaeology</td>
<td>Seminar Press, 1972 £7.90</td>
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<td>D. A. Lunt</td>
<td>The dentition in studies of skeletal material from archaeological sites</td>
<td>SAF 4/1972</td>
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<td>W. F. H. Nicolaisen</td>
<td>P- Celtic place-names in Scotland</td>
<td>Studia Celtica 7/1972</td>
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<td>D. Macauley</td>
<td>Studying the place-names of Bernera</td>
<td>TGS/ 47/1971-72</td>
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<td>J. Mercer</td>
<td>Flint tools from the present tidal zone, Lussa Bay, Isle of Jura, Argyll</td>
<td>PSAS 102/1969-70</td>
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<td>E. W. Mackie</td>
<td>Radiocarbon dates for two mesolithic shell heaps and a neolithic axe-factory in Scotland</td>
<td>PPS 38/1972</td>
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<td>J. N. Graham Ritchie</td>
<td>Excavation of the chambered cairn at Achnacreebeag</td>
<td>PSAS 102/1969-70</td>
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<td>L. Masters</td>
<td>The Lochhill long cairn</td>
<td>Antiquity 47/1973</td>
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<td>S. Piggott</td>
<td>The Dalladies long barrow</td>
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<td>C. Fell</td>
<td>Neolithic finds from Brougham</td>
<td>TCWAS 72/1972</td>
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<td>G. J. Wainwright</td>
<td>The excavation of a neolithic settlement on Broome Heath, Ditchingham, Norfolk</td>
<td>PPS 38/1972</td>
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<td>W. Campbell Smith</td>
<td>Second supplement to the catalogue of jade axes in the British Isles</td>
<td>PPS 38/1972</td>
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<td>H. McKerrell and R. F. Tylecote</td>
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The working of copper arsenic alloys in the early Bronze Age and the effect on the determination of provenance | PPS 38/1972                                                               |
| H. McKerrell         | On the origins of British faience beads and some aspects of the Wessex-Mycenae relationship | PPS 38/1972                                                               |
| J. D. Muhly          | Copper and tin: the distribution of mineral resources and the nature of the metal trade in the Bronze Age | Trans Connecticut Acad. Arts Sciences 43/1973                              |
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H. Miles and T. J. Miles

H. A. W. Burl
The recumbent stone circles of north-east Scotland PSAS 102/1969-70

A. Burl
Dating the British stone circles Amer. Sci. 61/1973

A. Burl
Stone circles and ring-cairns SAF 4/1972

E. W. Mackie
Duntreath Current Archaeol. 36/1973

A. Burl and N. Jones
The excavation of the Three Kings stone circle, Northumberland Arch. Ael. 50/1972

J. N. G. Ritchie and A. McLaren
Ring-cairns and related monuments in Scotland SAF 4/1972

J. B. Kenworthy
Ring-cairns in north-east Scotland SAF 4/1972

F. Lynch
Ring-cairns and related monuments in Wales SAF 4/1972

R. B. K. Stevenson
Circular enclosures at Rullion Green, Midlothian SAF 4/1972

E. J. Peltenburg
Culcharron Cairn, Benderloch, Argyll SAF 4/1972

D. Sturdy
A ring-cairn in Levens Park, Westmorland SAF 4/1972

R. W. B. Morris
The prehistoric petroglyphs of Scotland Bolletino Centro Camuno di Studi Preistorici 10/1973

D. D. A. Simpson and J. E. Thawley
Single grave art in Britain SAF 4/1972

L. M. M. Wedderburn
A short cist burial at Hatton Mill farm, Friockheim, Angus PSAS 102/1969-70

R. W. Feachem
Berms, banks, ditches and platforms associated with barrows in Scotland SAF 4/1972

J. Ward
Excavation of a barrow at Broughton Knowe, Peebleshire PSAS 102/1969-70

C. B. Burgess
Goatscrag, a Bronze Age rock shelter cemetery in N. Northumberland [Loanhead of Daviot] Arch. Ael. 50/1972

H. N. Savory and W. Day
The excavation of a Bronze Age burial mound at Ysgwennant, Llansilin, Denbighshire Arch. Camb. 121/1972

T. H. McK. Clough
Recent Bronze Age finds from Cumbria TCWAS 72/1972

C. J. Wolsey
Note on an unprovenanced palstave PSAS 102/1969-70

I. H. Longworth
The Ickleton gold neckring (Pyotdykes) Antiq. J. 52/1972

J. E. Bartlett and R. W. Mackey

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J. M. Coles and J. J. Taylor
A. T. Lucas
S. Piggott
L. M. M. Wedderburn
R. H. Duguid
R. G. Newton
W. H. Manning and C. Saunders
G. J. Wainwright and M. Spratling
J. Brailsford and J. E. Stapley
A. Fox and S. Pollard
M. Simpson
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M. Simpson

The excavation of a midden in the Culbin Sands, Morayshire
Prehistoric block-wheels from Doogarymore, Co. Roscommon and Timahoe East, Co. Kildare
A note on climatic deterioration in the first millennium BC in Britain
Excavations at Greencairn [fort], Cairnton of Balbegno, Fettercairn, Angus
Torr a’ Chorcain: excavation of a prehistoric Highland fort
Glass trade routes in the Iron Age?
A socketed iron axe from Maids Moreton, Buckinghamshire, with a note on the type
The Iron Age settlement of Gussage All Saints
The Ipswich torcs
A decorated bronze mirror from an Iron Age settlement at Holcombe, Devon [Balmacellan crescent]
An Iron Age tankard fragment from Caerwent [Carlingwark]
Projecting ring-headed pins and spiral rings from North Uist
The late Iron Age metalwork from Bulbury, Dorset
Some Roman-Iron Age finger rings

ROMAN AND POST-ROMAN

M. W. C. Hassall et al
B. R. Hartley
J. D. Bateson
D. J. Breeze and B. Dobson
A. Fox and W. Ravenhill
B. Hobley

Roman Britain in 1971
The Roman occupation of Scotland: the evidence of Samian ware
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B. Svoboda Neuerworbene romische Metallgefaesse aus Straze bei Piestany Archaeologica Slovaca Fontes 11/1972 [Trarain]
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<td>Coldingham Priory excavations; V and VI</td>
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<td>Graveyard monuments in east, north and central Fife</td>
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M. Cameron Childhood days in St. Kilda

K. M. Lishman The straight furrow [Farm account books]

A. Fenton Transport with pack horse and slide car


A. Fenton A provisional note on ethnological food research in Britain

A. Fenton The place of pork in the rural diet of Scotland

M. Gray Crofting and fishing in the north-west Highlands 1890-1914

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J. M. Simpson Three East Lothian pioneers of adult education

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Hunterian Museum, The University
Glencoe Glencoe and North Lorn Folk Museum
Kilmarnock Dick Institute Museum, Elmbank Avenue
Kirkcaldy Kirkcaldy Museum and Art Gallery, War Memorial Grounds
Paisley Paisley Museum and Art Galleries, High Street
Perth Perth Art Gallery and Museum, George Street
Stirling Smith Art Gallery and Museum, Albert Square
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