DISCOVERY and EXCAVATION in SCOTLAND 1977

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Membership of the Scottish Group is open to archaeological and historical societies and to museums throughout Scotland. The Group was formed in 1944 to co-ordinate research on Scottish antiquities, to provide Scottish representation on the 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 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 Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

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Contributions should be sent to:

Hon. Advisory Editor: Dr Margaret E. C. Stewart, F.S.A. Scot.
Tempar, 4 Dupplin Terrace, Kinnoull, Perth

Comments and other correspondence should be sent to:

Hon. Editor:
Miss Charlotte Lythe, 13 Blackness Avenue, Dundee.
EDITORIAL

Readers who attended the 1977 Annual General Meeting of the Scottish Group, Council for British Archaeology, will not be surprised that *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* this year appears as a slim-line model. We have shortened the text partly by even more severe editing than usual of contributions, and partly by omitting the bibliography. We very much regret the loss of the bibliography, but hope that readers will be able to find details of new publications of interest to them in the annual publications of *Scottish Material Culture: a Bibliography* (National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland) and “A List of Articles on Scottish History Published during the Year” in *Scottish Historical Review*.

Unless the unanimous protests from archaeological interests are heeded, this will be the last edition of *Discovery and Excavation* to contain a contribution from the Archaeology Branch, Ordnance Survey. Regular readers of *Discovery and Excavation* must have been impressed by the quantity of work reported each year by the branch. They will also have noted that each year the Editors have expressed their thanks to the Branch for checking grid references, and despite its difficulties the Branch has performed this task for us again this year. If the archaeological activities of the Ordnance Survey are indeed wound up, it will be a grievous loss to Scottish Archaeology.

It is pleasant for once to end our Editorial on an optimistic note. The Scottish Group Executive has decided that your reactions to the suggestion of a comprehensive index of *Discovery and Excavation* were sufficiently favourable to warrant going ahead with the project, and we hope work will start early in 1978. Details will be circulated to Scottish Group members in due course.

MARGARET E. C. STEWART
CHARLOTTE M. LYTHE

December, 1977

This is the last Editorial with which I shall be associated, as I have decided not to stand for re-election as Honorary Editor. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Margaret Stewart for her invaluable help, to wish my successor well, and to express the hope that *Discovery and Excavation* goes on disseminating information for a good many years yet.

CHARLOTTE M. LYTHE
ABERDEENSHIRE

OYNE — Kirkton of Oyne

N. Q. Bogdan and Ian Ralston

NJ 681259. Possible Round Cairn. Diameter approx. 23m.

BIRSE

Haughend

NO 592914. 500ft O.D., hut circle with extensive system of clearance heaps.

Haughend No. 2

NO 594913. Two hut circles, 60m apart, associated with stone clearance heaps.

SLAINES

Sands of Forvie — Kerb Cairns

NK 012266. Three kerb cairns, each under 5m in diameter. W of the cairns, an old land surface has a quantity of flint debitage. Other finds include two fragments of a disc rotary quern with upright handle, fragments of coarse pottery and a piece of metal slag.

NK 012266. Work was begun on an area approx. 300m N of the sites investigated by Kirk in the 1950s. A permanent grid covering 3400 square metres was established; this included three kerb cairns and associated (?) scatter of flint debitage. A random 5% sample of 1m squares within the flint scatter was begun; in certain squares the top of natural was scarred with ardmarks. The cairns, when planned, were markedly oval. Permission from the Nature Conservancy is essential before the site may be visited.

TULLYNESSLE AND FORBES; CLATT

Correen Hills

A field survey of approximately 8 sq. km., scheduled for afforestation, in the Correen Hills was carried out. The summits were devoid of antiquities, but two groups of field clearance heaps were recorded on lower ground. One set lies on flat ground beyond the modern cultivation limit at Hillock of Terpersie (NJ 537211). Two heaps lie in naturally-regenerating pine woodland near Mar Lodge (NJ 535236).

AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE:

Aberdeen Archaeological Surveys

GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR

Ring ditches at Newells NJ 820297 and Shethin NJ 882328. Enclosures at Watford NJ 836380 and Middleton NJ 732224. Large rectilinear enclosure at Waterhill of Bruxie NJ 945477, small rectilinear enclosure at Mains of Springhill NK 104417, and a sub-circular enclosure at Auchtydonald NK 013483.

METHLICK — Bellmuir — Hut Circle

Ian G. Shepherd

NJ 880364 c.8.5m internal diameter, wall c. 3m thick, inside c. 3 acre enclosure.

KINTORE — Burn Rigs (S. Leylodge) — Rig and Furrow

NJ 767126. On gently sloping rough grazing; associated with several stone clearance heaps.
NEWHILLS — Borrowstone Farm — 2 Short Cists
NJ 853081. The S cist contained a crouched inhumation on its left side, orientated E and facing S. The pebble floor of the cist was covered with black organic material in which stood a complete step 6 beaker. The N cist contained a much decayed skeleton orientated W and a complete step 4 beaker.

PEELOFLUMPHANAN  
NJ 577037. (D. & E. 1976, p. 5). The path leading from the causeway to the motte top was revetted as it approached the summit. The 1782 circuit wall was demolished in this area and beneath was found a slighter wall built at the level of the fifteenth century manor house of Ha'ton Hall. Removal of a section of counterscarp at the outer end of the causeway showed it to be a relatively modern upcast covering a gap through which the original approach to the causeway was effected.

ABERDEEN

45-59 GREEN
NJ 941061. Trial trenches uncovered partially worked flints, waste flakes and cores from a semi-circular feature on top of the natural. A layer of burnt material, a small area of cobbling and two post-holes were late 12th or early 13th century in date.

67-71 GREEN
NJ 940061. Trenches revealed c. 30cm of water-deposited sand sealing a black layer containing some worked flints of a mesolithic date.

2-20 HARRIET STREET
NJ 939063. The site had been disturbed. The only undisturbed features were a patch of cobbling with two walls; one may have been a 17th century boundary wall. A small quantity of pottery dating from the 14th to the 19th centuries was recovered from mixed layers.

2-12 RENNIE'S WYND
NJ 940060. The site had been tidal until the late medieval period; subsequent land reclamation was evident.

6-8 CASTLE TERRACE
NJ 944063. A number of medieval pits included a cess pit, surrounded by a kerb of large stones packed in clay and levelled on the north side by two horizontal timbers; the sides were lined with a fibrous material (possibly heather). Other medieval levels were truncated by a stone-built metal workshop of the 17th and 18th centuries.

40-42 ST. PAUL STREET/DRUMS LANE
NJ 941065. Parts of three post-and-wattle buildings probably 13th century in date have been excavated; all have their long axis N-S and are at right-angles to the modern line of Upper Kirkgate. A later stone building 12 x 7 sq. m. in the centre of the site cut through the interior of one of the post-and-wattle buildings. A number of timber and wattle lined pits have also been excavated. 13th and 14th century pottery is thought to be of local manufacture with French, Flemish and English imports.

BERRYBRAE — Recumbent Stone Circle
NK 027571. ' (D. & E. 1976, p. 6). The beaker belongs to Clarke's Final Northern (Aberdeen-Moray) group. Associated charcoal provided
two determinations: 1500 ± 80 b.c. (Har-1849) and 1360 ± 90 b.c. (Har-1893), the average equivalents of c. 1750 b.c. These, the first radio-carbon assays from a Scottish recumbent stone circle, offer a *terminus ante quem* for a site probably very late in the series.

SEE ALSO SMALL FINDS LIST

ANGUS

**BOYSSACK MILLS**

NO 626491. Cropmarks photographed in 1976 by RCAHMS were excavated in advance of gravel extraction. The excavations revealed a shallow ditch enclosing a square area, 11m across, presumed to have been a barrow, with the remains of a timber-lined central burial under large boulders: a similar square enclosure, and a circular one of comparable size, both already cut in half by the quarry; and a much larger circular enclosure bounded by a ditch, with a probable entrance to the E.

ARGYLL—ISLANDS

**CRAIGNISH**  
Lunga — Fields, tattie hoose

NM 800076 A survey showed two intersecting rig and furrow systems with some fifteen unclassifiable stone structures and clearance heaps. A sub rectangular 'cairn' built against the slope of the hill was partially excavated. Its flat top contained a faced circular depression. Despite its outward resemblance to a corn-drying kiln there was no sign of a flue and it has been tentatively identified as a raised potato store. It appeared to post-date the rig and furrow. The width of the rigs was directly related to drainage factors.

SEE ALSO RCAHMS ENTRY

ARGYLL—MAINLAND

**ACHNACREE**  
Field Banks

NM 924349 Trenches across the exposed line of Dyke C and two of its offshoots gave conclusive proof of 2nd Millenium BC soil drift and stone clearance associated with the field banks. A range of pollen samples was obtained and two basal peat samples have been submitted for 14C assay.

**KINTYRE**

Blary — Cup Marked Stone

NR 706369 On open moorland. Boulder 40 cm high, 50 cm wide. 6 plain cups on upper surface.

**Balloch — Hillfort**

NR 677176 Tracing of the rampart (D. & E. 1976, p. 18) revealed insubstantial stonework between the shallow ditches. The construction is more like a marker, as at the unfinished fort at Glenehervie. Kintyre (RCAHMS *Argyll* I No. 251).
Traces of free-standing, curved timber buildings were located inside the main rampart. The wall of one building, its posts set in a groove, lay on top of a built hearth. Circular stone paved areas slightly raised may be drying platforms. More cereal grains were recovered and finds include stone rubbers, two types of pottery, a fragmenary crucible and a fibula lacking its pin.

Initial radiocarbon determinations for the cremated burials (D & E. 1975, p. 10) are 1410 ± 70 BC (HAR-1902) and five from the interior of the fort range from 350 ± 90 to 170 ± 70 BC (HAR-1903-7 and 2043). The latter compare well with the date of Brough Law in Northumbria, a fort with structural parallels.

ARDNADAM Cowal Archaeological Society per Elizabeth B. Rennie Chapel Site
NS 163791 (D. & E. 1976, p. 17) Excavation has revealed the floor of another round hut probably contemporary with and W of the ‘large circular structure’ noted as the lowest level last season. This hut, of which only one arc is visible, is approx. 4.5m in diameter. The wall forming the ‘stone structure or irregular shape’ was found to continue below the ‘large circular structure’ and also below the ‘new’ small round hut. On top of the floor of this smaller hut, were seven oval areas of packed stone, approx. 1.5m by 1m with a post socket for each oval. Associated with the seven was an upright marker stone and a square stone-lined ‘box’ 0.2m by 0.2m by 0.1m deep.

DUNLOSKIN Huts
NS 164789 (D. & E. 1974, p. 16) Excavation has uncovered the floors and P.Hs. of two round timber-framed huts. The smaller one, 6m diameter, was constructed on top of the floor of the larger, 10m diameter. Associated with an area of burning on the floor of the lowest hut was a mottled white flint knife, 60 x 35 mm

KILFINAN Cowal Archaeological Society and A. McIntyre Possible Round Cairn NR 936811 On East slope of Ach-a-Chois 2kms North of Kilfinan, is a possible round cairn. 12m in diameter and 1m high. To the SSW on the slope of Ach-a-Chois are two circular enclosures, 3.5m internally with turf walls. Cowal Archaeological Society and Miss J. M Bennett

PORT-A-MHADADH Possible Kerb Cairn NR 939695 Adjacent to the NW side of Port-a-Mhadaidh Farm is a circular setting of large boulders 8m in diameter. One arc of the circle is missing and the central area is empty but as the side stones are contiguous and about 1m high the structure suggests a denuded kerb cairn.

NEWTON, LOCH FYNE Cup Marks
NS 034986 (D. & E. 1965, p. 9) On horizontal outcrop about 3m above high tide mark, on the E side of the peninsula are 5 cup marks, 0.02m in diameter, and 0.01m deep, within an area of 0.5m by 0.2m.
LOCH ECK
Cowal Archaeological Society and Ian Law
Bloomeries
NS 142927 A815 in a forestry plantation. 1km S of Whistleefield Hotel, is the largest of a group of 6 bloomeries. The others lie within a radius of 2kms: four are near the level of the Loch, one is at 160m and another at 320m OD. The large one has utilised water power, as the adjacent burn has been re-routed and dammed, to supply a head of water.

KILFINAN, BARR GANUISG
NR 924810 On the slope of Barr Ganuisg, 2 kms N of Kilfinan are the following sites. Around the summit of Barr Ganuisg 4 stone settings which appeared to be cists.
NR 925809 Two circular structures (D. & E. 1963, p. 10) now thought to be ring cairns.
NR 927807 A possible denuded round cairn.
NR 926807 and NR 931811 Two groups of turf and stone built oval and circular enclosures, averaging 4 to 5ms internally with adjacent field systems.

Deserted Settlement Cowal Archaeological Society and Hugh Andrew
NS 075716 At Strone Point 200’ above sea level, E of stone wall, and below turf “head dyke”, foundations of 10 rectangular houses, 11m by 5m, some along the contour and some across it. One boat-shaped foundation 7m by 4m. At W end an enclosure 21m by 9m with a cross wall at 16m.

KILMARTIN
J. G. Scott
Temple Wood — Stone Circle
NR 826978 Excavation was completed of the cist beneath the satellite cairn discovered in 1976 built up against the outer edge of the circle in the SW quadrant. The cist was neatly floored with small stone slabs, above which was a layer of gravelly earth, 10-15cm deep, giving a strong phosphate reaction, though the only visible proof of burial was a tooth. No artefacts were found.
In the NE quadrant another circle stone was discovered, partly lowered evidently in recent times so that its top could be converted in situ into a millstone. Inside the circle, in the same quadrant, was another satellite cairn, 2.8m wide and .75m high. Part of a continuous central setting of upright stone slabs, found beneath the cairn, had a ‘false entrance’, about 25 x 25cm in size, opening outwards. Near this, and incorporated in the cairn material, was a prostrate stone almost 1m long.

ARDNACROSS
Mr and Mrs J. G. Scott
Chambered Cairn
NR 768259 An attempt was made to find the Neolithic level in the deep natural gully on to which fronts the outer edge of the forecourt of the chambered cairn. A section taken halfway across from the forecourt edge, through earth and stones (some very large), disclosed a structure in the gully, with a partly cobbled, partly paved floor covered in places with yellowish clay. Against the bedrock side of the gully was placed an upright slab, forming the side of the structure. Two post-holes set slightly in advance of the slab suggested how the side might have been retained
and the roof supported. There were signs of partial collapse and of rebuilding of the structure. There were no datable finds.

**KEILLS CHAPEL, KNAPDALE**  
*Miss C. M. Brooks*

NR 690805 An area within the chapel was cleared in preparation for a permanent display of the sculptured stones. The site was much disturbed, as the interior had been used for burials up to the 18th and 19th centuries, and the latest skeletons, including those in 3 late medieval chest-tombs, were of this period. Some probable medieval skeletons were also found, and there is some evidence that the earliest burials, on a different alignment, ante-date the building of the chapel. The only structural evidence recovered was an altar-base at the East end.

SEE ALSO SMALL FINDS LIST

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**AYRSHIRE**

**DALRY**  
*Mr T. Cowie*

Carwinnine Hill  
NS 288528 The site of the robbed hillfort is being excavated in advance of quarrying. Preliminary survey revealed an innermost enclosure c. 30m in diameter lying on the summit, a putative severely robbed and spread rampart c. 70m in diameter, a further rampart c. 20m beyond the last, and a substantial earthwork probably with an external ditch, surmounted by a recent stone dyke.

Excavation of several areas totalling c. 1250 sq metres showed: (a) On the summit of the hill the putative inner rampart proved to be several cairns. One of these cairns consisted of a low mound of angular rubble enclosed by a badly robbed rubble “kerb”, covering a fine collared urn, a bronze chisel (?) and half a stone battle axe reused as a hammer. Overlying the N cairn is a wall of massive boulders, which may be part of a defensive enclosure on the hilltop. (b) The ramparts are all severely robbed and their construction is unclear. (c) In the interior of the enclosure, stone-packed post-holes have been located, but no trace of their associated floors has survived. (d) The whole of the outer earthwork appears to be a relatively recent field dyke and its apparent ditch proved to be a shallow scrape for bedrock.

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**BANFF**

**AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE**  
*Aberdeen Archaeological Surveys*

RATHVEN  
*Ian Ralston*

Port Hill  
NJ 487687 Traces of stone fish-drying platforms, on summit.

Near Farskane’s Cave  
NJ 492687 Traces of stone fish-drying platforms on summit.
RATHVEN

Portnockie — Green Castle Promontory Fort

NJ 489688  Rescue excavation was undertaken in advance of erosion. The fort had a timber-laced wall, under which were traces of ploughing. The interior had been used for drying fish, and there is an extensive system of 19th c. stone platforms, similar to those on neighbouring headlands. Other features included a dry-stone building with internal hearth, of late medieval date (pottery evidence), and a series of shallow pits containing some charcoal and bone but no datable material. Part of the interior was cleared to natural and produced coarse pottery and a perforated jet ring. The timber-laced defences revealed the presence of one vertical member as well as horizontal and transversal timbers. Wall faces were difficult to identify, but the outer one probably included vertical timbers. Provisional radiocarbon dates indicate a mid-first millennium AD date for this construction. The approach causeway showed no evidence of artificial construction.

ALVAH

Kiltrynock — Cremation Burial

NJ 665565  Discovered during ploughing, an enlarged food vessel urn inverted over a cremation burial containing a perforated whetstone, 2 planoconvex flint knives, flint flakes and a decorated pottery ball. The pot, whose base had been destroyed, stood on a pavement of flat stones.

SEE ALSO SMALL FINDS LIST.

BERWICKSHIRE

Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society per E. Robertson

FAST CASTLE

NT 861710 (D. & E. 1975 p. 16. 1976 p. 22). Work was concentrated in the lower courtyard area. Finds include cannon balls, a pilgrim’s badge in lead or pewter and a hardhead of James VI.

BUTE

Arran Archaeology Class per Dr Fairhurst

ISLE OF ARRAN

Machrie — Stone Circle (Four Poster).

NR 908351  On a hillock E of the Machrie Burn is a four poster measuring internally 3.41m NE-SW by 2.72m. Four boulders are set round a hollow which may be the result of the excavation reported in the Book of Arran, when nothing was found. The structure is a replica of that at Aucheleffan (NR 978250).

SHISKINE

Stone Circle (Four Poster).

NR 924322  Marked as a cairn on the 6” O.S., three boulders set in a triangle appear to be the remains of a four poster measuring about 3½m NE-SW.
MACHRIE
Hut Circles and Cup-marks
NR 910352 A group of three circles occurs some 50-150m E of the
four poster.
NR 910345 Three circles lie one 70m NE and two 70m W of the
standing stone on the moor E of the Machrie Burn. There may be
cup-marks on the W face of the stone.

ISLE OF BUTE
BARMORE WOOD
Platforms
NS 067606-074614 Of more than 30 platforms trial trenches were
made in three. No charcoal was found.

LITTLE KILMORY FARM
Cist
NS 045598 The side slab of a much ruined cist was uncovered during
ploughing.

INCHMARNOCK
Mid Park — Cup Marks
NS 018609 On the W side of Inchmarnock near North Park is a
boulder, 1.40-1.50m with 5 cup marks, three of which are ringed.
SEE ALSO SMALL FINDS LIST AND ORDNANCE SURVEY ENTRY.

CAITHNESS
REAY
Broubster — Cup-marked Boulder
ND 041588 On the upper surface of a sandstone boulder 0.6m x
0.36m x 0.24m are five deep cup-marks.

FIELD SURVEY
Aukhorn, Braehour and Toftgun areas in Caithness centring ND
330640, ND 090510 and ND 270430 and Forsinain/Dyke areas in
Sutherland centring NC 890510.
The field survey (totalling 3100 hectares) was made in advance of
Forestry planting. 245 monuments of all types were located and plotted
onto 1:1000 base sheets. Four principal groups of monuments were
recognised.
(1) Turf mounds frequently sited in false crest positions and
occurring in groups of 2 or 3 or in larger concentrations of up to
100. They range in size from 5-10m in diameter and from .5-2m
in height.
(2) Shielings were subdivided into four morphological types.
(3) A series of ruined farmsteads of later medieval date.
(4) A ruined broch at ‘The Borg’ Forsinain with an extensive
enclosure system around it and a number of clearance cairn
systems on nearby hill slopes was planned.
LATHERON

Camster — Chambered Long Cairn

ND 260442  (D. & E. 1971, p. 52-53; 1976, p. 25-26). Immediately behind the SW facade, an orthostat projected through the cairn material roughly on the centre line of the cairn. Excavation has shown that the orthostat was the only intact survivor of an irregular line of orthostats behind the facade, the rest most probably robbed to build the nearby sheep enclosure. The purpose of these orthostats seems to have been to retain the cairn mass from the dry-stone walled facade. An area of the cairn extending for 10m NE from the SW facade has been removed to the pre-cairn land surface. From this surface two flint knives, and a few sherds of Neolithic pottery were recovered.

Excavation of the cairn edge on the NW and SE sides for a distance of 28m from the horns of the SW forecourt has revealed that the double revetment of inner wall and outer kerb is not a continuous feature. On the SE side the kerb merges with the wall at a point just over 20m from the tip of the SE horn. It is clear that the kerb does not exist for a similar distance on the NW side. The wall and, where it existed, the kerb, were found to be in a very collapsed state. Throughout the 50m or so of cairn edge investigated, in most places only two or three courses of walling survived in situ. At several points on the NW side even the foundation blocks of the wall had tilted outwards from their original positions. A detailed examination of the wall collapse has led to the conclusion that the wall was certainly 0.80m high, but was most probably around 1.10 to 1.20m high. There seems to have been no deliberately placed extra revetment material. Where the wall had simply tilted forwards, the faces of the wall stones were found to be in direct contact with the old ground surface. It seems possible that the wall at the SW end of the cairn had started to collapse not long after its construction.

WATTEN

Clow Chapel

ND 233524  The third season of excavation showed that the nave was a secondary feature. The chancel is all that survives of a uni-camera structure with proportions roughly 4 : 1 suggesting a later date than the early Christian attribution. (Proc Soc Ant Scot, 100(1967-8)). No dating evidence was recovered. The abandoned settlement, close-by, was investigated because of its possible monastic nature. Excavations revealed it to be eighteenth or nineteenth century.

SEE ALSO SMALL FINDS LIST

DUMFRIES-SHIRE

SEE SMALL FINDS LIST
Bearsden — Antonine Wall, Roman Fort

NS 545721 Further work on the defences demonstrated that there was only one ditch (9.6m wide and 3.3m deep) to the S of the fort and no causeway outside the putative position of the S gate. The E rampart of the annexe was located.

Within the fort a stone granary was found in the W half of the central range, but limited excavation suggests that there was no headquarters building in the centre of the fort, merely an open gravelled area. It appears that the SE corner of the fort was also empty of normal structures. In the NE corner the N ‘barrack-block’ on detailed examination proved to be two buildings; one 35.5 by 4m contained internal partitions irregularly spaced, the other measured only 8.5 by 4m. The officers’ quarters of the adjacent barrack-block were found to be narrower than expected, extending only across the width of the men’s quarters: there appears to be no verandah along the E half of this building. Five seasons of excavation have demonstrated that the fort contained only 2 definite barrack-blocks (each apparently for a single cavalry troop) and a possible third, 3 long narrow buildings (possible stables) 2 granaries, a commanding officer’s house, a storehouse, 3 buildings of indeterminate function, a ‘works area’ but no headquarters building. The garrison is clearly a detachment from another unit, possibly cohors IV Gallorum equitata attested at Castlehill 1½ miles to the N. W and S of the fort 2 areas were examined for traces of civil habitation in vain.

CROYHILL

NS 734764 (D. & E. 1976 p. 28) The ‘building’ at the extreme E end of the area opened in 1976 proved to be one of a series of three-sided enclosures of Roman date. 20m E of the ‘furnace’ discovered in 1976 was a pit c. 2.4m in diameter and 1.3m deep filled with grey clay. In the top of the filling was an upturned column or altar base like that found broken in the ‘furnace’. The two features may be a pottery kiln and clay puddling pit. Excavation SW of the fort revealed the corner of a large ditch which had been recut at least once. Inside this was a slightly smaller ditch which had been recut as a drain. The ditches produced much 2nd century pottery. 2 coins (one a denarius of Trajan) and two fragments of a terra-cotta face mask showing the hair, one eyebrow and one tie-hole. Outside the ditches the line of the Military Way by-pass was confirmed. The S rampart of the fort was badly disturbed but the relationship established by Macdonald (PSAS LXVI (1931-2), 264) was shown to be correct. Trial trenching across the small rectangular plateau behind the Wall on raised ground immediately W of the fort revealed a cobble rampart base separated by a berm from a ditch, marking the W side of a fortlet. The ditch was found on the S side but the rampart base had not survived.

The sequence of occupation at the site is now becoming clear. The enclosure beneath the fort was the construction camp for the fortlet. When the decision came to place more forts on the wall there was insufficient room on the small plateau to build over, or adjacent to.
the fortlet, so the fort was moved c. 50m E, on the site of the earlier construction camp. The double ditched enclosure with its abundant finds indicates that the main vicus settlement was on the flat expanse of ground W of the fort. The E side of the hill where the vicus was previously thought to lie seems to have served as an area of allotments for farming or minor industrial activity.

SEE ALSO SMALL FINDS LIST.

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**EAST LOTHIAN**

**GURGIE MIRE**

Crop Mark  
NT 702775  Trial excavation has indicated the crop-mark enclosure has a geological origin.

**DUNBAR**

Broxmouth  
NT 701774  The multivallate hillfort lies on a low eminence 1½ miles SE of Dunbar. As the site is to be totally destroyed excavation of the interior and E and SW entrances is in progress.

The interior contains to date eleven well-preserved remains of stone and timber built roundhouses as well as pits, post-holes and stake-holes. House types include ring-groove, ring-ditch, double ring-groove and stone revetted platform houses. Substantial quantities of sandstone and limestone flags have been manuported to the site from cliffs ½-a-mile to the SW. The houses vary from 8 to 14m in diameter.

There are three defensive phases. A palisade encloses .25ha on the crown of the hill. A univallate defence with a single entrance encloses .65ha and a multivallate defence with entrances in the E and SW extends over 2ha. The inner univallate phase ditch was backfilled in prehistory and is overlain by a flagged floor. The ditches are between 1.8 and 3.2m deep and from 3 to 8m wide. The SW entrance contains a well-constructed stone gateway through the outer defences.

Large quantities of shell, bone and slag, small amounts of native pottery and worked bone, stone and bronze have been recovered.

**COLSTOUN**

Medieval Kiln Site  
NT 520709  A magnetometer survey of the 23 acre field where 3 pottery kilns are known (D. & E. 1969, p. 24; 1971, p. 20) located several more probable kilns. A contour survey of the field was made to relate the siting of kilns to streams now culverted, and trial trenches were dug to determine the extent of plough damage.

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**EDINBURGH**

**CRAMOND**

Roman military and civilian sites  
NT 191767  (D. & E. 1976, p. 31) Further excavation and enlargement of this site proved that it was part of the Roman “vicus”. A number
of linear ditches, representing timber buildings and containing quantities of burnt daub, were associated with several pits and a well some 3.5m deep. Amounts of leather suggested that leather-working and tanning had been carried out.

NT 191769 Excavations revealed a stone wall foundation, a clay floor surface and a number of pits on the S side of Cramond House. All but one pit contained exclusively Roman material. Late Roman pottery overlay the clay floor.

NT 190768 (A. and V. Rae in Britannia 1974). Here the rampart of the fort was of turf with a robbed-out stone facing wall, and some 4m outside this was the inner edge of a ditch. The ditch was probably of Antonine date. Beneath the rampart and the footings of the facing wall were well-preserved criss-cross plough marks of pre-Roman date.

Medieval Tower

NT 191770 Excavation W of Cramond Tower on the presumed site of a chapel built for the Bishop of Dunkeld in the early 15th century located two fragments of stone wall and a door-jamb. A pit cut into the natural adjacent to the tower contained fragments of 18th Century glass bottles.

EDINBURGH OLD TOWN

Advocates' Close

NT 257736 On the W side of the Close was part of the N. wall of the tenement which once occupied the site.

NT 257734-262735 Various sites along the Cowgate. Guthrie Street car park; Robertson's Close car park; Heriot-Watt car park; Tailors' Hall; Surgeon's Square High School Yard.

Trenching on the above four sites failed to reveal any archaeological deposits.

FIFE

COLLESSIE/MELVILLE GATES

Homestead Moat

NO 304120 An approximately square enclosure, with degraded bank and ditch, in wet area of ploughed field. W side underlies A914.

CUPAR

Edenwood Farm — Mounds

NO 362120 Mound c. 25m in diameter, 1.5m high, in arable field. Cover of grass and mature trees. Barrow/Cairn ?

NO 359117 Grassy mound in arable field, slightly conical, c. 20m in diameter, 1.5m high

WEST LOMOND HILL

An archaeological field survey investigated an area on 350ha on West Lomond.

NO 200058 Within an area of c. 300m square are six rectangular turf-walled structures varying in size from 9m x 4m to 30m x 5m, some having internal divisions, a series of small hut platforms, two rectangular
turf-walled enclosures and a complex of three adjacent turf-walled enclosures.

NO 202060-216060 Continuous field system, extending c. 1500m E-W x c. 700m N-S, on a S-facing hillside. The area is divided up by numerous turf walls into a series of fields, some of which contain rig-and-furrow. There are also a number of clearance cairns and enclosures within the area, including at 214060 an enclosure containing traces of lazy-bed cultivation.

NO 207069 Group of five turf-walled enclosures, of which three are rectangular, one of these being internally subdivided, and two are circular. One of the circular enclosures has a double wall.

NO 210071 Polygonal turf-walled enclosures, c. 100m in diameter

NO 212073 Turf walls forming three sides of a rectangle, 30m N-S x 40m and open to the S. W of this, another turf wall runs 40m N-S.

NO 214071 Turf wall, running 40m NW-SE

NO 215067 Oval mound 9.5m E-W x 7.5m, and 1m high

NO 217072 Group of 30 sheilings, spread over an area c. 400m NW-SE x 250m. Some have stone walls, others turf. The average size is about 10m x 4m; some have an internal division.

NO 218069 Rectangular enclosure, 62m NW-SE x 50m, consisting of three turf walls, the fourth (SW) side being formed by a stretch of a stone wall running NW-SE (shown on the OS 1:10000 map). In the NW corner of the enclosure are the remains of a structure. Another enclosure, 20m x 50m, with three turf walls, abuts the stone wall on the south side.

NO 218073-217070 Turf wall, running c. 350m S-N down N-facing hillside.

NO 219067 Two adjacent rectangular enclosures, with low, indistinct turf walls, except on the N side, which is formed by a stretch of the above mentioned stone wall.

NO 220069 Turf-walled rectangular enclosure, 36m N-S x 66m

NO 221068 Quarry. Immediately W is a probable hut platform

NO 221071-222071 Turf wall 70m long running in a dog-leg E-W

NO 222068 Subrectangular turf-walled enclosure, 7m N-S x 9m. 7m W is a curving turf wall 11m long.

NO 223061 Area of rig-and-furrow c. 300m square.

NO 224068 Area of rig-and-furrow c. 100m N-S x 300m

NO 225069 A turf-walled circular structure c. 4m in diameter, a subrectangular turf-walled enclosure 5m N-S x 9m, and a turf wall running for 12m N-S. About 20m SE of these monuments is a group of four clearance cairns.

NO 226065 Area of rig-and-furrow c. 250m N-S x c. 400m, on a NE facing slope. Within it are a lynchet at 225065, a clearance cairn at 225066 and two clearances cairns at 226064.

NO 226068 Quarry, 5m in diameter

NO 226069-227068 Possible cultivation terrace, 60m E-W, tapering towards the W with a S aspect. Near the E end is a cairn 3m in diameter, probably clearance
NO 227067 Settlement platform in NE-facing hillside, 60m long x 7m wide. At the SE end are the remains of a rectangular stone structure, 5m E-W x 2m, and at the NE end is a tumble of stones with one wall-face visible. Immediately below and NE of the platform is an area of rig-and-furrow c. 70m N-S x 60m.

NO 228066 Rectangular turf-walled enclosure 20m E-W x 11m.

DUNFERMLINE ABBEY

George Haggerty and Nicholas Reynolds

NT 089872 Subsidence had occurred in paving at the E end of the S aisle of the Old Abbey. The collapse of iron mort-safes over woodveneered lead coffins of the 19th century was seen to be causing considerable earth movement. The disturbed remains of an earlier wall on the line of the S nave columns were revealed.

RAVENSCRAIG CASTLE

George Haggerty

NT 291925 A watching brief was kept during excavations above the vaults of the basement chambers in the W and E towers before waterproofing. The only finds were a few fragments of bone.

ST. ANDREWS

Edwina V. W. Proudfoot

Hallow Hill — Long Cist Cemetery

NO 494157 Further excavations uncovered one deep 6’ x 4’ x 4’ grave, several dug and kerbed graves and about thirty long cists (now almost 140 known graves in the cemetery). An additional stretch of road was uncovered and sectioned; more post holes and foundation trenches were excavated.

NO 495157 The disturbed base of a long cist was found when foundations were being prepared for a new house. Fragments of weathered bone were found. A single post hole on the other side of the same plot probably related to a structure formerly under the adjacent house.

CANONGATE

Old Road and Long Cist

NO 495156 The Canongate, an old road W from St. Andrews, was exposed in sections in the foundations of a new house. The base of a long cist was also exposed and was excavated. No human remains survived.

MOSS MORRAN

A survey was undertaken because of proposals to develop the area.

NT 202911 Earthworks.

NT 199911 Track.

NT 202907 Cist (destroyed some years ago).

ABERDOUR

G. J. Ewart

Castle Gardens

NT 192854 Excavations were begun in advance of a garden-restoration scheme. The work concentrated on the N-S terraces of the garden to the S of the castle. The foundations of three terrace walls were revealed along with those parts of the terrace-walks surviving from the market garden phase. Traces of the stair-cases at the N end of each terrace were discovered and found to be alternately N-S and E-W aligned. The S ends of the upper two terraces were flanked by cross-walls. A series of drains and soak-aways were an integral part of the terrace construction.
Balfarg — Class I Hange.

NO 281032 The monument has an internal platform 75m in diameter surrounded by a ditch 5m wide and 2\frac{1}{2}m deep. Set externally to this is a bank. The bank exists only as a 'shadow' of protected subsoil on all but the S side where soil deposition has led to the preservation of the bank to a height of some 30cms. There is an entrance causeway and two standing stones in the SW sector.

An area of some 3000 sq m was stripped on the E side of the monument. The ditch had been kept clean during the life of the monument and upon disuse had filled from the weathering of the sides. After a long period of stability marked by a developed turfline, bank material and erosion-derived soils filled the ditch up to its present-day level. In the interior cultivation had removed between 30 and 50cm of the prehistoric land surface. However it proved possible to identify over 600 soil-dug features many of which are the bases of sockets for timber uprights. These sockets frequently survive in groups and more rarely there are post-pipe tips in them. A reconstruction of the internal arrangements would appear to comprise free standing concentric circles of closely spaced timber uprights. Around the periphery of the interior platform a series of larger hollows may indicate the presence of standing stones. One of these hollows truncates timber sockets apertaining to the outermost ring of wooden uprights.

Glenrothes

Mr G. Barclay

Pitcairn

NO 273027 The cairn, which in the late 18th century produced a human inhumation in a cist and at least two human cremations in urns, was excavated in advance of construction work. Two phases of activity were detected.

The first was represented by a series of pits of varying dimensions and forming no apparent pattern; two pits produced large quantities of charcoal and a little burnt bone. On the surface of one lay a damaged polished stone hammer. The second phase was the cairn, separated from the pits by a layer of compacted earth and stone. Only a short stretch of kerb survived, fronted by a shallow ditch, on the NW arc of the circle. The rest of the cairn was in a ruinous state, preventing accurate assessment of its diameter. Food vessel and urn sherds were found in association with the cairn, but no trace of the cist or of any surviving secondary burial was found.

See also small finds list

Glasgow

Harry Bell

King's Park

Enclosures

NS 595605 At the highest point of the park oval outline roughly 12m by 7m with suggestion of an outer wall on the N side. Oval crop-mark enclosure, 5m by 4m.
INVERNESS-SHIRE — ISLANDS

HARRIS/ST. KILDA

Mary Harmon

Hirt, Incised cross

NF 099993  On a stone used as a ceiling slab in a cleit an incised cross, with only one of the arms complete.

NORTH UIST

Margaret and Gerald Ponling

Ard a Mhorain — Cup Marked Rock

NF 836786  Half way between RCAHMS Nos. 165 and 265, rock with approx. 40 cup marks on its flat upper surface.

SOUTH UIST

Kildonan — Standing Stone

NF 727286  1km N of Kildonan Road end. The standing stone, 7 feet high in 1914 (RCAHMS no 406), has been covered by blown sand, only top surface now visible.

BENBECULA

Ian A. G. Shepherd and Alexandra N. Tuckwell

Rosinish — Beaker Settlement

NF 873537  A detailed examination was made of the area of ploughing preserved beneath the primary midden (Area 1). A trench revealed a sequence of primary and secondary beaker middens, encapsulating two erosion interludes, and a suite of ploughmarks in a c. 0.25m thick plough horizon encompassing an old land surface and subsoil as well as an overlying sandblow and the beginnings of primary midden deposition. The finding of midden material and pitched stones and potsherds compacted into furrows on the top of the sandblow demonstrated that ploughing had continued through the base of the primary midden which may have originally been deposited in an attempt to consolidate the sandblow. Two broken stone ard tips were found, one eroded from the old land surface during last winter, the other in a pit beneath the main machair hill to the SW. The final 160kg of midden were removed for wet sieving from the second beaker area (c. 60m to N of area 1). A 1 sq m section was cut through the post beaker middens exposed S of area 1. The section from the top of the machair hill revealed 0.45m of sandblow, 0.5m of accretion and stabilisation phases, 0.2m of putatively medieval midden of light brown sandy texture giving onto an eroded, but well humified, midden of 0.2m thickness which produced wheelhouse pottery.

INVERNESS-SHIRE—MAINLAND

G. Ronald Curtis

OLD ROADS

BLACKMOUNT (NEAR CARBRIDGE)

NH 860238  Three trenches revealed a carriageway about 4.5m wide on a gravel layer 200 to 400mm thick laid without fascines directly over 2-3m depth of peat. Tentatively dated to around 1810.

MOY SCHOOL (NEAR TOMATIN)

NH 781331  Eight trenches showed two periods of road building. A curving gravelled road 2.5 to 3.9m wide is provisionally considered to be
Gen. Wade's road of about 1729. Partly overlying it is a straight gravelled road 4.0m wide, which is shown by the Roy Maps to have been in existence by about 1750.

MID LAIRDS BURN (NEAR DAVIOT)
NH 730346 and NH 724358 Four trenches across the Wade road of about 1729 (probably abandoned about 1809) exposed a gravel surface from 2.65 to 4.25m wide lying on variable stony fill where the ground was soft.

SEE ALSO SMALL FINDS LIST

KINCARDINESHIRE
AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE: Aberdeen Archaeological Surveys

GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR
Sub circular enclosures at Balnagight (NO 848891) and Pitcary (NO 829733), a rectilinear enclosure at Hindwells (NO 832860) and a ring ditch at Mains of Balbegno (NO 642732)

DUNNO TARR
Dunnicaer
NO 882846 This rock-stack accessible only at low tide was climbed. There were no masonry traces on its summit.

BANCHORY-DEVENICK
Auchlee
NO 890969 Remains of recumbent stone circle, with ring cairn. Diameter c. 17m
NO 892972 Group of stone clearance heaps on the E side of the Hill of Boswell's Monument

BANCHORY-TERNAN
Tillybrake
NO 704964 Group of over twenty stone clearance heaps and cairns, ranging in diameter from 3m to 8m30, with associated dykes, in woodland.

BALBRIDIE
NO 733959 Excavation of a crop-mark on the second terrace of the River Dee, seen from the air by RCAHMS, revealed the plan of a timber hall measuring 28m long and 15m wide, with posts set into a continuous foundation-trench; the ends of the hall had been angled outwards in a V-shape. On analogy with Doon Hill, Dunbar, the hall is ascribed to the early 'Dark Ages'

GLENBERVIE
Keabog, Pitdrichie Farm — Short Cist No. 1
NO 799820 In S facing crest of natural gravel hill, discovered and destroyed in course of gravel quarrying. Red sandstone cist slabs enclosed a large adult skeleton and an N3 beaker.
Short Cist No. 2

c. 42m due N of cist No. 1 discovered and partially cleared out during quarrying. Cist of grey schist-like stone 0.9m-0.72m x 0.6m internally. Contained a partially decayed skeleton, placed on its left side pointing W and facing N, with a triangular flint flake knife at the hips and portions of the neck and rim of a step 6 beaker behind the head.

BANCHORY-TERNAN

NO 716923 Comprises a terraced field, rectangular house foundations, a kiln and a whin mill.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE

THREAVE

Threave Castle

NX 739622 (Discovery and Excavation 1974-6) The rectangular building E of the 14th century tower was totally excavated. It was a half-timbered construction with wattle-and-daub sides and slate roof. Internally it had one centrally-placed hearth and both long walls had been divided up into stalls roughly 2m each in length. Though the pottery indicates a 13th century construction date, the building seems to have been destroyed before the construction of the artillery wall in c. 1450. To its S an oblong building was constructed entirely of well-coursed greywacke and had been partitioned internally into three cellars. It had two ante-rooms, one to the W, the other to the E, and was probably two-storeys in height. It too was dismantled in 1450 and a seal matrix belonging to the 4th Earl of Douglas and his wife, Princess Margaret, was found within the building.

Excavation began also upon a section of the E rampart. The bank at this point had been consolidated (its shale construction overlay a clay floor and extensive burning). Coin evidence points to occupation here in the 13th century.

Dumfries and Galloway Archaeological Fieldwork Group per L. Masters & M. Yates

MINNIGAFF

Calgow — Possible Round Cairn

NX 427653 This site, noted as a possible round cairn by the Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division (NX46NW 20), was destroyed during the construction of the Newton-Stewart by-pass. No discoveries were made, but there are 7 other round cairns of similar diameter within a mile of this site.

COLVEND AND SOUTHWICK

Unchambered Long Cairn — Slewcairn

NX 924614 (D. & E. 1973, p. 31; 1974, pp. 43-44; 1975, pp. 27-28; 1976, p 39). Work on the pit at the N end of the mortuary structure has revealed an arrangement of packing stones strongly indicating the former presence of a large D-shaped post. A post or posts may once have stood in the centre.

SEE ALSO SMALL FINDS LIST AND ORDNANCE SURVEY ENTRY
LANARKSHIRE

EAST KILBRIDE

Mains Castle

A watching brief was kept during digging operations around Mains Castle in October 1976. Several sherds of late green-glazed pottery were found.

LESMAHAGOW

Abbey Green Church

Tyronensian Abbey

NS 814398 A voussoir of the 12th century abbey of Lesmahagow was discovered in rubble near the present day Abbey Green Church. The voussoir still had the bird's beak decoration on it and is thought to come from the W doorway which was demolished in 1809 during alterations to the present church. The tower of the Abbey Green Church was found, on inspection, to retain a few medieval features despite the alterations of the last century. This is the only section of the Tyronensian Abbey of Lesmahagow (founded by David I in 1144) which still stands.

LESMAHAGOW

Craighead

NS 818404 This site stands on a cliff overlooking the river Nethan. Part of a building consisting of a single room 5.50m x 3.30m has been uncovered lying EW and therefore at right angles to the river Nethan. The walls, c. 1m thick, consist of cemented chunks of red sandstone and stand in places to 25cms, usually cemented on to the bedrock. In the rubble a considerable amount of 16th/17th century pottery has been unearthed. It has been possible to reconstruct a red jug which is partially glazed in brown internally. Apart from the pottery the following items have been discovered:— a clay pipe bowl of 17th century date, a Charles I turner, a piece of lead, some slate, assorted pieces of iron and what appears to be an octagonal cosmetic dish with a face incised on the base.

CASTLEGATE CAR PARK

NS 881435 The metalled area appears to have stretched 7.5m which was the length of the trench. The lack of camber wear by wheeled vehicles would make it more likely that a courtyard area, rather than a road, has been revealed. Evidence for bronze working was found in the form of fragments of small moulds and a small bronze key. Associated pottery indicates an 14th century date. In the Broomgate trench, the cess pit material was 75cms. in depth and yielded 14th century pottery and wood. Below was natural rock.

CLEGHORN

Linnside Vaulted Chamber

NS 905451 During digging within the walls of a farm steading the W part of a vaulted chamber was found. The width of the vault so far discovered is 1.1m, the height is 1.3m and the depth of the surviving portion is 1.1m. The vaulted chamber is older than the farm steading, which was erected in 1812.

The Lanark and District Archaeological Society

per Edward Archer and Robert Kerr

21
BIGGAR

Biggar High School per Edward Archer

Boghall Castle

NT 040369  Work on the gatehouse area has revealed three walls of one of the guard house chambers. In the rubble surrounding this structure late medieval pottery has been found and the bowl of a seventeenth century pipe. In the tower house area walling has been exposed, more sherds of late medieval green glaze pottery and a quantity of discarded animal bones discovered. There were also a perfectly preserved lozenge shaped pane of seventeenth century glass. In the fourth area by the 1670 house pottery, glass, metalwork and bone have been found and in the rubble overlying the area a Charles I turner.

SEE ALSO SMALL FINDS AND RCAHMS ENTRY.

MIDLOTHIAN

INVERESK

Roman Civil Settlement

NT 345720  (D. & E. 1976, p. 42) Two major phases of occupation were confirmed, although there may be at least one substantial subphase. The Roman material is Antonine.

The earliest phase, dug directly into the subsoil, consisted of a short stretch of a large V-shaped ditch with a slot trench running NE-SW across part of the site. This was associated with traces of a timber building in the form of a shallow foundation trench. Several pieces of a terra sigillata bowl (Form 37) by the potter ALBUCI and with the name VICTORINI scratched on the base came from this deposit. In the second phase large clay and stone filled postholes traced the outline of three adjacent timber structures aligned NE-SW. Two were the continuation of structures already found: inside the most westerly of these were two circular structures constructed of rough unbonded stone, the northern — more of which was a collapsed furnace whose secondary reuse involved the infilling of the central part with small rounded cobbles. The southern stone structure, which was a circular feature of large flat stones with a central area of rounded pebble cobbles, appears to have been built onto the side of the furnace at the time of its reuse.

INVERESK

Roman Altar

NT 342721  The lower half of a Roman altar and two carved stones were discovered during grave-digging in the West Kirkyard of St. Michael’s Inveresk. The find spot lies within the praetentura of the Roman cavalry-fort located by Sir Ian Richmond. The altar is in good condition, although broken. It bears two inscriptions, one cut on top of the other.

The first reads: ---

... Q(uintus)/Lusius/Sabinian/us Proc(urator) Aug (usti)

The second, probably a personal dedication, appears to read: ---

... la/ra ex nu/ntio dic(amatam) ar(am)/pos(uili) l(aetus) l(ibens)

m(erito)

22
The procurator mentioned in the first inscription is the person who dedicated the altar to Apollo Grannus which was found at Inveresk in the reign of Mary, Queen of Scots.

The other stones recovered from the grave were fragments of small pillars of pentagonal cross-section, one bearing a simple capital.

CATSTANE, KIRKLISTON

Mr T. Cowie

NT 148743 Prior to the proposed removal of the ‘Catstane’ from its present position limited excavations were carried out (cf PSAS 6, 1864-6, 184-194 and PSAS 105, 1972-4, 183-8). The area surrounding the stone was extensively disturbed, presumably in the course of the 1860 excavations. An irregular trench around virtually the whole of the stone had removed all trace of the original stone-hole. The interpretation of the ‘stone-built grave’ discovered at that time must therefore remain in doubt. The presence of two definite stone-holes and a probable third E of the Catstane suggest that prehistoric activity along the lines proposed by Rutherford and Ritchie (PSAS 105, 1972-4: 183-7) remains a possibility.

To the E and SE of the Catstane a series of trenches was opened to investigate anomalies recorded by a resistivity survey of the possible site of the Early Christian cemetery. Parts of four rows of long cists constructed of shale and sandstone slabs were located; a number of cists showed obvious signs of disturbance in keeping with earlier excavation on the site but others appeared to be undisturbed. Apart from one or two of the shale-lined cists, however, bone preservation was extremely poor.

MORAY

DUFFUS

Aberdeen Archaeological Surveys

Burghead

NJ 109691 A theodolite plan of the promontory fort has been prepared.

AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE

Square enclosure at Inchkeil (NJ 143656) and 2 timber huts at Lochinver (NJ 181615)

EDINKILLIE

Doune of Relugas

NJ 004496 Re-afforestation and the construction of a new access track has revealed evidence of vitrification. The relationship of the bone material (D. & E. 1975 p. 33) to the fort is uncertain.

DUFFUS

Ian A. G. Shepherd and Alexandra N. Tuckwell.

Inchkeil — Grain Storage Pit

NJ 143656 Stone-lined grain storage pit similar in construction to that from Easterton of Roseisle (see J. M. Coles and D.D.A. Simpson (ed.) Studies in Ancient Europe 1968, 98, 10. 104) containing considerable quantities of charred oats (Avena Sp) and lumps of wood charcoal.

23
Findhorn Back Shore — Erosion Site

NJ 055646  Cigar shaped blow-out in c. 6m high dune has exposed a single black old land surface c. 6m down from dune top. Flint flakes eroded out.

ELGIN

North of High Street

NJ 213628  An area 16 x 15m was completely waterlogged. A series of four property boundary fences dating from 13th-15th century were found and also thirty cess pits of a similar date containing well preserved environmental evidence. A 14th century oak barrel well was found intact as was a 16th century timber built soakaway. Pegged mortice and tenon joints were used in the construction of the latter. A layout of 18th and 19th century agricultural trenches c. 0.8m wide stretched across most of the investigated area.

ELGIN

Lossie Wynd

NJ 216630  A section 17 x 4m was cut across the theoretical line of a boundary ditch. Excavation revealed a 8m wide by 1m deep watercourse which had been recut three times in the 15th and 16th centuries. A 16th century stone-built well was also located.

BURGHEAD

NJ 109692 to NJ 116690  A watching brief was kept on the digging of a pipeline along the N coast of the town and Pictish fort. All the finds from the trench leading to the area suggested late Victorian land reclamation.

SEE ALSO SMALL FINDS LIST

ORKNEY

MAINLAND

Skara Brae — Grooved Ware Settlement

HY 231187  25m W of the present guardianship area a storm had revealed the remains of a wall. The walling forms part of a structure or structures of a type not previously documented at the site. Two phases are represented and the line of the walling of each phase diverges as they go inland, becoming two separate walls. Both have walling running at right angles to the main walls. Preservation is extremely partial ranging from substantial walling several courses high to a single stone continuing the line. No significant midden deposits were associated with either phase of walling.

WESTRAY

Links of Noltland — Grooved Ware Settlement

HY 428493  This site was first found in 1866 by George Petrie. Petrie's observations were never published although using his notebooks
the Royal Commission reported but did not accurately locate the site in the Orkney Inventory (site No. 1081, p. 361). It is situated in an area of sand dunes N of Noltland Castle and the midden is intermittently exposed over an area 210m x 70m, the largest dimension being aligned NE-SW. Structural features were found at some points embedded in the midden. Finds include pottery, including decorated fragments, waste products from the manufacture of bone beads, Skaill knives, flint, chert, pumice, animal and fish bone and marine shells. These, together with Petrie's earlier discoveries, suggest a large settlement comparable to Skara Brae and Rinyo.

**BIGGINGS FARM**

Rosemary Hope and Caroline Wickham-Jones

Midden and Structures

HY 443507 On W facing coast at the N end of the bay of Rackwick 42m of midden is exposed. Embedded in this are remains of two separate structures whose stonework measured 4.4m and 5.7m across. The midden contained no dateable artifacts and was composed primarily of shells with a very large number of fish bones.

**KNOWE OF QUEEN O' HOWE**

Midden and Structures

HY 425494 On the coastal slope 10m N of the Knowe of Queen o' Howe (Orkney Inventory Site No. 1043, p. 352) a 54m exposure of midden with structures is now visible. To the E the midden contained large numbers of limpets and whelks but very little bone. Some sherds, the fabric of which suggests an Iron Age date, were recovered. Numerous lengths of walling, some resting on the old land surface and some on a thin layer of midden, were surrounded by the midden. As well as walling up to 4m wide of horizontally laid stones, there were two series of vertically set stones which curved out from the exposed face—these structures and midden form a low dome upon which the mound of the Knowe is set.

**NARR NESS**

Cist

HY 437500 A rectangular empty stone cist was observed embedded in the old land surface and exposed by the sea. It was orientated N-S and external measurements were 500mm by 800mm by 400mm deep. Many stones extended S into the sandy cliff but did not seem to form any discernible structure. These could also be seen projecting through the turf cover above.

**NOLTLAND**

Cairn

HY 429491 A mound 11m by 4m and consisting of small stones was seen standing to a height of 1m. On one side of this lay a larger slumped stone. The outline of a possible rectangular chamber was to be observed embedded in the top.
MAINLAND/BIRSAY

HY 246281 Erosion due to gales has exposed several archaeological features and finds along the edge of the road from Birsay village to the Brough of Birsay.

(1) Cist-grave. Erosion had taken away approximately 1/3rd of a stone cist and its contents. Excavation revealed a carefully constructed cist, with large capping-stones, and an incomplete skeleton. Some smooth, round, pebbles comprised the only 'grave-goods'. This skeleton rested partly on a stone slab, and partly on the fragmentary remains of a second skeleton.

(2) Groups of upright stones also storm-exposed, were possibly remnants of drains.

(3) A midden-area shows clearly in the cliff-face.

(4) A line of walling, comprised of large apparently carefully set stones, ran parallel to the road, with possibly the end of a second wall next to it, and possibly running at right-angles to it.

BROUGH OF DEERNESS

HY 596087 Four small post-holes and other features in the natural clay outside the east wall of the chapel were located. A small portion of the core of the south wall of the chapel was examined, but no further stones of the earlier south wall were located. A completely new ground-survey of the site was made. Some new structures, presumed rectangular buildings, and circular depressions were surveyed.

BIRSA Y

Beachview : Studio site

HY 247275 Large stones were found below a mound of sand on land behind Beachview, Birsay. A curving line of large stones (some on edge) emerged over a length of c. 7 metres on roughly a SE/NW axis, and with no termination apparent at either end. The appearance is of the inner face of a wall, with an area of rubble tumble alongside.

BROUGH OF BIRSA Y

HY 239285 (D. & E. 1976, p. 44). The survey of the Guardianship site is now complete, and was extended SW to plot eight further buildings on the cliff-edge. The gully under House "N" was followed to its termination N of the building, and an area was excavated to link up the previous work with current excavations on Houses "E" and "S". Work on House "E" revealed that part of the S wall was based on an earlier wall, and excavation to the N of the building revealed a large area of rubble, apparently destruction of an earlier building. Between Houses "E" and "S" were rubble layers and the indication of a midden, which at present appears to post-date House "S". Work on House "S" itself revealed further complexities of rubble, with remains of three drains, and work E of House "E" indicated a complicated building sequence here also. Artefacts were mainly of Viking types, but new categories in the present excavations were a few glass vessel-sherds and a piece of insular bronze-work.

26
PEEBLES-SHIRE

MELDON BRIDGE

Colin Burgess

Neolithic promontory complex. Roman temporary camp and road.

NT 205404  In this season of excavations a swathe nearly 250m long, covering c. 4750 sq. m, was excavated E-W across the site in advance of a road scheme. A further length of the Late Neolithic perimeter was cleared on the W, just S of the 1974 exposure, but it had been disturbed by a large gravel pit (? Roman). The surviving post pits of the great timber wall had ramps like those excavated on the N perimeter in 1975. The most notable Late Neolithic features in the interior were two groups of domestic pits, containing sherds of the local Peterborough style, like those recovered in 1974 and 1975, a polished stone axe, burnt hazelnuts and other rubbish. Large post pits were scattered across the site. In one, the post had been replaced by a standing stone, the truncated stump of which was still in situ, while in another there was a cremation at the foot of the post. This was the only Late Neolithic cremation recovered in 1977, and lay over 100m from the line of post-marked cremations discovered in 1975. Part of a substantial palisade enclosure was uncovered at the E end of the site. The only finds, Late Neolithic sherds, came from the disturbed upper fill of the palisade trench. In part this was a normal stone-packed slot, but for much of its length it took the form of a wide flat bottomed trench with a central spine of packing stones, holding timbers on either side.

A 25m stretch of the Roman temporary camp perimeter was excavated just N of its SE corner. The ditch was up to 1m wide and 0.8m deep. A Roman road at the E end of the excavation strip extended through the excavation for 60m before merging with the A.72 at NT 206403. From here it could be seen to run under the modern road westwards towards Lyne fort. This is a previously unknown stretch of the main Newstead-Castledykes E-W cross road. It was 7m wide with flanking gullies, and had been rebuilt at least three times. Successive cobbled surfaces were well preserved in places, and were scored by wheel ruts. Only slight traces of the road remained at the junction with the temporary camp ditch, but the road appeared the earlier feature.

Just E of this junction the road builders had disturbed an Early Bronze Age cist burial. Sherds and cremation were scattered around the cist, but a fine slug knife and triangular jet bead had been left inside it.

PERTHSHERE

PITLOCHRY

Margaret E. C. Stewart

Loch Tummel, Queen's View, Allean Forest, Homestead

NN 863601  Work on this site was completed (D. & E. 1976, p. 48) The southern half yielded over 30lbs of smithing slag and a stone lamp of Ben Lawers schist (Ulster Journal of Archaeology 1973-4, 32-41).
Strageath Roman Fort

NN 898179  (D. & E. 1973-1976) The main section was across the praetentura from the W edge of the via principalis to the back of the rampart. The Flavian rampart was 18' wide, with new fronts for the two Antonine periods. The main section revealed 3 Antonine II barracks; 3 Antonine I barracks with one other building, possibly a stable; and 4 Flavian buildings, two of which are barracks, one probably a granary, and one probably a stable. There was a furnace of Antonine II date behind the rampart. It now appears that the garrison of the Flavian fort was two cohorts, one part-mounted. The position of the Flavian granary, beside and parallel to the intervallum street in the praetentura, is very unusual.

Beatrice Dobie

Muckersie Chapel

NN 073156  Chapel, now roofless, has in E wall 2 windows of late Saxon style, and stone table in position for altar. 4 old tombstones in churchyard, one 1698.

J. B. Kenworthy

Tummel Forest (Foss) : Area Survey

Intensive survey of some 7 sq km prior to forestry ploughing located about 180 individual features. Sites in the area included 4 ringforts (3 already known), another possible ringfort, one major group of clearance cairns (already known) and two minor groups, one associated with a hut circle. Later activity in the area was represented by a complex of shielings. 3 major and 6 minor depopulated settlements with associated cultivation and dykes, as well as many minor features.

New features located include :

Drumnakyle Block
Depopulated settlement (Donanean) with associated rig-and-furrow, dykes and lynchets .......................... NN 788570
Kiln ................................................................. NN 787571
Enclosure/?Ringfort ............................................. NN 788571
Depopulated settlement (Easter Sockach) .................... NN 790572
Possible settlement platforms .................................. NN 782558
                                                  NN 784557
                                                  NN 782554
                                                  NN 785553
                                                  NN 786553
                                                  NN 782558
                                                  NN 782557
                                                  NN 777545
                                                  NN 778545
Tobreck Block
Turf foundations.................................................. NN 756560
Turf platform .................................................... NN 756559
Depopulated settlement (Back Dyke) with associated enclosure .......................................................... NN 756560
Rectangular foundations, with associated enclosure .......... NN 754559

28
Depopulated settlement (Wester Sockach) NN 751558
Rectangular structure with associated enclosure NN 754561
Depopulated settlement (West Pitcirl) with associated dykes and rig-and-furrow NN 753563
Rectangular enclosure NN 760564
Ringfort NN 755563
Turf foundations NN 755561
NN 757560
NN 757559
Depopulated farmstead with associated cultivation NN 758562
Kilns NN 754561
NN 758562
NN 757563
Stone foundations NN 757560
Depopulated settlement (East Pitcirl) with associated cultivation NN 757564
Depopulated settlement (Dildoo Croft) with associated dykes NN 762564
Cultivation plots NN 757560
NN 757560
NN 758560
NN 762564
NN 761562
NN 759561
NN 762560
NN 761559
NN 762565

AUCHTERGAVEN
Newmill
NO 084324 During gravel-digging a souterrain was discovered at Newmill, about 9km N of Perth. The souterrain was built of massive dry-stone masonry. Of only average length (20m for the passage-like chamber and 4m for the entrance ramp), the souterrain was much wider than most (2.5m near the entrance spreading to 4m wide at the terminal), and its walls were preserved to their full height of 2m throughout most of their length. The curving chamber was floored with neatly laid slabs and boulders, and the roof was probably a relatively light, wooden construction covered with thatch or skins. There was a second entrance; a short, narrow, unpaved passage entering practically horizontally from the sloping surface of the hill-side. At the end of its use the souterrain was deliberately destroyed.

On the flat top of the hill immediately adjacent to the souterrain had stood a succession of circular, timber-framed houses, the latest of which had a diameter of fully 17.5m. This latest house fits with the souterrain neatly. Beneath one of the buildings, only centimetres below its floor, was a Beaker grave, the penannular ditch around which had silted to the brim.

CALVINE TO DRUMMOCHTER SUMMIT

Old Roads
NN 800660 to NN 630760. 14 trenches were cut across Gen. Wade’s road and other 18th and 19th century roads revealing a variety of forms of construction using gravel, but without “hand placed bottoming”. The carriageway was from 3.0 to 5.7m wide.

Trevor Watkins
G. Ronald Curtis
STRATHARDLE

Lisbeth M. Thoms

Kindrogan, Enochdhu — Circular Enclosure

NO 054638 (D. & E. 1976, p. 51) Work in 1977 concentrated on a considerable area of the interior, without producing evidence of any internal structure. Soil and charcoal samples taken. Several sherds of undecorated, coarse, gritty pottery were discovered, some stratified. Numerous sherds found together make up ¼ of a large 'bucket-shaped' vessel, c. 10” high with basal diameter 4” and rim diameter 7”, which is undecorated and has a plain upright rim. Finds in Dundee Museum.

PERTH

N. Q. Bogdan

Urban rescue excavation

NO 118236 Urban site lying between High Street and Mill Street (D. & E. 1976). The area excavated in 1977 was immediately W of areas B and C. The layers excavated dated mainly from the late 13th and early 14th centuries. Of particular note was the discovery of an early 14th century stone building, and the 40 metres long ground plate of a planked house. The finds from the excavation included large amounts of organic material.

HUNTINGTOWER

Mr G. Barclay

Two of the three known sites threatened by construction have been examined.

NO 087254 A double circle showing faintly on one vertical aerial photograph proved to be a 19th century tinker camp lying over several natural gravel banks.

NO 087250 The supposed prehistoric cursus was sectioned. It was found that there were three, rather than two, ditches. The largest, apparent on several aerial photographs, lay some 25m S of the two shallow N ditches which lay only 1m apart. All three ditches and the alluvium into which they were dug produced 14th and 15th century pottery. 20cm below the level through which the S ditch was cut a pebbled surface 4m wide was located. It was bounded on the N by a shallow channel and on the S had been cut by the ditch of the 'cursus'. The pebbling was split in two by a 20cm step down from S to N which ran along the whole exposed length of the surface. Pottery similar to that found on the linear ditched site was recovered from above and below the pebbles.

SEE ALSO SMALL FINDS LIST

RENFREWSHIRE

Duncan and Stewart Stoddart

KILMACOLM

Craig of Todholes — Enclosures

NS 312648 On the south-west hilltop, two oval enclosures 30 metres apart.
EAGLESHAM

Harry Bell

Dunduff Hill — Enclosure

NS 584462 50m SE of summit. Enclosure 17-19m across

RENFREW

L. J. F. Keppie, F. Newall

Dean Park — Search for Roman remains

NS 517666 Trial trenching took place in an area from which numerous Roman coins and pottery fragments of the 2nd-4th centuries A.D. have been recovered (D. & E. 1975, p. 61: 1976, pp. 53, 74). The results of the trenching were entirely negative.

MEARNS

T. C. Welsh

Upper Pollok

NS 524569 Part of the foundation of the medieval tower house and a fragment of the mansion wall on Castle Hill. Remains of earthwork at the base of the hill.

RYAT LINN

NS 520571 S bank of reservoir, 30m E of triangular wood, on small eminence. Remains of a cairn 24m diameter.

PATTERTON

NS 525575 N bank, E arm of Waukmill Glen Reservoir. On an eminence 30m S of a foundation, remains of cairn 14m diameter.

DUNCARNOCK

Earlier defences

NS 501559 Study of the SE flank revealed three phases of construction. Phase I was an irregular oval enclosure. Phase II introduced a new line of defence, excluding part of the original enclosure. Phase III is a drystone wall about 1m high, backed by a rubble rampart built on top of the Phase II wall.

At the N end of the S summit, a foundation 16 x 12.5m overall. A farm or property on the summit is indicated on Bleau's Map of Renfrewshire 1654.

BARCAPEL HOLM FARM

T. C. Welsh and R. W. B. Morris

Cup and ring marks

NS 545574 One cup and ring mark, one ring, both 14cm, on the W wall of the old stable.

DEACONSBANK DOVECOT

Cup and double ring

NS 546578 Half the circumference of a cup and double ring, 25cm overall, on the edge of a rock basin SW of the known cup and double ring.

EASTWOOD

T. C. Welsh

Cleuch, 'Druid's Temple' Hill

NS 559575 Nearly circular enclosure 22m with substantial rectangular build 10 x 9m

SEE ALSO SMALL FINDS LIST
Additional stones of the Callanish complex have been located by probing and further theodolite surveying (see numbering system and Grid refs in D. & E. 1976, pp. 57-59)

CALLANISH I : THE STANDING STONES OF CALLANISH
Buried Stone 33A
NB 213330 Probings confirmed Palmer’s (1857) fifth stone in the E row.

BREASCLETE
Callanish XI : Airigh na Beinne Bige
Possible stones, holes, etc.
NB 222356 Probing has indicated a fallen stone, a socket hole, and a possible slab, located respectively 5m NE, 5m SW, 10m SW, from the standing stone (Additional ref. Cooke et al. Journal for the History of Astronomy, 8, 113ff, 1977)

CALLANISH XVIA : CLIACABHADH
Standing Stone
NB 213338 21m SE of Stone XVI and on the other side of a drystone wall, an erect stone

CALLANISH XIX : BUAILE CHRUAIKH
Possible Standing Stone
NB 218331 Between village street and black house ruin, 45m WNW of telephone kiosk, a stone.

CALLANISH, TOB NAN LEOBAG
Stone Walls
NB 218327 0.5km SSE along rough track from Maclennan’s grocery shop. A system of walls is emerging from beneath the peat as peat cutting progresses.

EOROPIE, NESS
Rescue Excavation — Stone Walls, Paved Floor etc.
NB 515650 150m NW telephone kiosk. Stone slabs and bones were uncovered during the preparation of house foundations. Excavation was limited. Finds included large quantities of animal bones (cow, sheep, deer, pig) and of pottery fragments, hammer stones, pot boilers, a bone pin. Some of the pottery has been provisionally dated to the early Iron Age. Structures found included dry-stone walls; a paved area; an under-floor “drain” covered by lintel-like slabs, leading to a stone-lined pit; a rough mound of flattened stones. Stone structures at this depth have been found on other occasions in this vicinity.
NB 379549 At the N end of the bay Mole Eire, a cliff fall has revealed a section through the soil and rock layers, exposing structures below the present soil level. The section is approx 17m long and the depth of soil varies from 0.40m-0.86m. A large complex of ancient buildings, including Team Phedair, exists as turf-covered walls nearby. Features exposed in the section include stone walls, an area of flat slabs (paving?) and middens (mainly mollusc shells with some peat ash and a few bones and fragments of antler). Some pottery fragments found have glaze.

TONG FARM
Iron Workings

NB 448357 On machair hillock near shore, 0.5km SE of Tong Farm buildings. Numerous iron-containing fragments have been recovered during ploughing. The form of these suggest that primitive bowl-shaped kilns, and more advanced kilns with separate runnels for iron and slag, were both used at this site.

SEE ALSO SMALL FINDS LIST

ROSS AND CROMARTY — MAINLAND

EDDERTON
Dridgag Cottage — Short Cist

NH 714845 A short cist contained the fragmentary remains of a skeleton, oriented with the head at the S. with behind the cists slabs fragments of cremated bone. Artefacts included a fragment of copper (?awl) and a flint flake, but no pottery. Organic material on the floor of the cist.

SEE ALSO ORDANCF- SURVEY ENTRY

ROXBURGHSHIRE

YETHOLM, MOREBATTLE AND HOWNAM PARISHES
Aerial reconnaissance

Many known sites were photographed and one new site discovered. A full list of photographs will be submitted to the National Monuments Record.

MOREBATTLE
Calroust Burn — Field System

NT 834175 A complex field system (terraces, clearance cairns and cross-contour walling) covers the hill slope of Calroust Burn from the Crock Cleuch homestead to Pudding Law settlement.

SEE ALSO SMALL FINDS LIST
SHETLAND

PAPA STOUR

Medieval Farmstead

HU 173595 A preliminary excavation took place behind the croft of “Da Biggins” to find the buildings associated with a documented farm of the Kings of Norway. Stone structures were uncovered and the soap-stone artefacts and pottery indicate that these date from the Norwegian period.

HILL OF SHURTON

Sub-Peat Dyke

HU 441403. It has become clear in recent years that large areas of now inhospitable Britain had once been the scene of agricultural activity. At Hill of Shurton, 31m of a sub-peat dyke are visible and a further 400m traceable on the hillside. Pollen analysis of soil from beneath the wall shows it to have been erected in a heathland environment. Further pollen analysis of the sub-peat soil which accumulated after the building of the wall reveals a frequent occurrence of burning. A preliminary radio-carbon date of the soil surface beneath the wall gives 4800 b.p.

SCORD OF BROUSTER. WALLS

“Neolithic/Bronze Age” house site and field system

HU 257516 First season of excavations at settlement published initially by Calder (PSAS 89). The interior of the main oval house (measuring externally 14 by 10m) was almost fully stripped to reveal numerous stone settings, possible post-holes, a large central hearth and a branching drain cut into the floor and paved. There were indications of remodelling. Numerous sandstone and quartz artefacts, some pottery and part of a soapstone bowl was found. A clearance cairn proved to be 6m in diameter and about 1m high. Cairn and walls of a field system yielded sandstone artefacts similar to those from the house. Soil samples were collected. A new survey was made of the whole site.

STIRLINGS准确

MUMRILLS

NS 919795 Roofless barn has some twenty Roman stones in its fabric

CAMELON

NS 862811 A further complex of ditches has been found W of the N Fort. A temporary camp has also been found immediately NW of the N Fort annexe

CAMELON ROMAN FORTS

NS 863807 Excavation continued on the S fort at Camelon. Two areas were investigated, one by the assumed position of the W gate, the other at the SE corner. There was evidence for three periods of ditches.
On the W side of the site the innermost ditch was V-shaped, averaging 2.75m wide and 1.50m deep, ending some 4m N of the position of the W entrance, postulated by Christison and Buchanan (PSAS 35, 1900-1901). A berm of about 3m separated the ditch from a deposit of greyish-white clay, the spread remains of a rampart. Three large stone-packed post-holes near the N limit of the excavation held the S posts of the gate structure. The edge of a substantial cobbled road on an EW alignment ran out through the gateway, and slight traces remained of another road running S from it, parallel to and just to E of the rampart. These structures were Antonine and represent a reduction in the size of the annexe in its final phase of occupation, for they overlay timber buildings, also second-century, which ran NS.

In the SW corner of the annexe, too, the innermost ditch cut off an area where there were traces of both Flavian and Antonine activity. The ditch system in the SE did not tally with the Buchanan plan, though the area was badly disturbed.

The area just inside the W defences had simple rectangular timber buildings with no traces of industrial activity.

The Antonine ditch cut through a U-shaped ditch 3.5m wide and 1.5m deep which ran obliquely on a NW/SE alignment across the site and which must be a continuation of the outermost ditch on the Buchanan plan. Flavian pottery came from this ditch. No clear plans of Flavian buildings emerged.

KILSYTH

Colzium Castle

NS 729788 The Inventory (No. 204) refers to a length of walling still in situation and acting as a garden wall, being the W wall of the castle. The bases of the S & W walls were uncovered; both walls have chamfered base-courses, stepped on the E and bearing mason's marks. The fireplace noted in the inventory is a Victorian insertion into an original window bay; the oblique shot-hole was designed to flank a square corner tower. The suggested date of 1675 was confirmed, with later alterations and additions including a scale-and-platt stair. Artefacts included a few shreds of greenglaze ware and a small silver coin of Charles I.

COLZIUM ICE-HOUSE

NS 729787 The ice-house, built into the W bank of the Colzium Burn, was marked on a 19th century O.S. map; little was visible above ground. The ice chamber was brick lined and vaulted with a central hatch, with an entrance via a pedimented doorway. The site is now open to the public.

BONNYBRIDGE

Antonine Wall, section

NS 824798 The course of the Antonine Wall and ditch was examined over a distance of 45m at Seabegs Motte, Bonnybridge. At one point the N kerb of the wall base was located together with part of the rubble core. The N lip of the Antonine ditch is masked by Seabegs Motte but the course of its S lip was plotted. The berm between Ditch and Wall had a width of 8.4m.
CASTLECARY, GARNHALL FARM

L. J. F. Keppie, H. B. Millar

Antonine Wall, sections

NS 782780 Stretches of the rampart and ditch of the Antonine Wall were exposed at Garnhall Farm. Both rampart and ditch were well preserved; the stone base had a width of 4.3m with some turfwork above. At one point the junction between the two work squads was detected; at another there was evidence of a repair to the S kerb. The ditch had a width of 12.3-12.7m, and both lips were marked by edging stones. The berm was 7.5m wide. The upcast from the ditch formed a direct continuation of the N face of the ditch. Sections were also cut across the presumed line of the Military Way.

SEABEGS WOOD — Roman fortlet

L. J. F. Keppie, J. J. Walker

NS 812792 Trial trenching took place on the line of the Antonine Wall in a field W of Seabegs Wood from which numerous pottery fragments have been recovered. Excavation revealed the outlines of a fortlet attached to the wall, measuring 21.8m N-S by 18m E-W, defended by a turf rampart set on a stone base 3m wide and by two ditches. The fortlet and the Antonine Wall were of one build. The fortlet had gateways in its N and S sides 3m wide flanked by lines of post-holes. A roadway through the S gate joined the adjacent Military Way; a road likewise passed out of the N gate but there appeared to be no corresponding gap in the Antonine Ditch. Two phases of occupation were observed. Small finds confirmed a date of occupation in the Antonine period.

FALKIRK

Mrs Lorna J. Main and Mr J. Sanderson

Graham's Road, Domestic Draw Well

NS 88798028 The well, of dressed sandstone blocks, 0.82m internal diameter and 4.5-5.0m deep, was discovered during site clearance. It was filled almost to the top with water. The well was partly emptied by pump and bucket. Apart from a single jug rim sherd of medieval (15th/16th century) green-glazed ware, the finds, including an assortment of bottle glass and china, largely confirmed an eighteenth/nineteenth century date for the well. The site has now been re-covered.

BUCHLYVIE

Mrs Lorna Main

Fairy Knowe — Broch

NS 585942 Continued investigation of this site (D. & E. 1975 and 1976) revealed features of the internal occupation area. Additional post and stake holes were excavated, and the hearth was shown to have several phases of construction. Evidence was found of a timber building predating and partly underlying the stone-built broch. Finds included a bronze penannular brooch, a complete bronze spiral finger ring, one bronze coin, glass fragments, mortarium and amphora sherds, and a number of perforated stone weights and whorls.

An interim report on the excavations 1975-77 will be available in January.

STIRLING CASTLE

G. J. Ewart

NS 790940 In advance of cable-laying across the Counterguard, W of the gate-house and outer ditch, three trenches were excavated. The largest of these was to the N and W of the junction of the outer 18th century rampart and the Spur Battery. This revealed part of the Spur
(rampart and walkway constructed in the 16th or 17th centuries) which followed virtually the same alignment as the existing 18th century rampart. This trench also brought to light three secondary walls which appear to predate the Spur. An important group of Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery was retrieved from the backfill connected with the construction of the 18th century Spur Battery.

A second trench, against the N wall of the outer ditch, was fruitless. The last trench, to the E of the junction of the Spur Battery and the outer 18th century rampart in the outer ditch, revealed a substantial amount of modern redeposited levelling material.

SEE ALSO SMALL FINDS LIST

SUTHERLAND

GOLSPIE

Dunrobin. Dairy Park

Pictish Symbol Stone, and Long Cist in Cairn

NC 847003 A slab 1.20 x 1.05m was ploughed up. It bears incised symbols: a double crescent, snake with Z-rod, mirror and comb. Excavation on the site revealed a low rectangular cairn some 8m long and 6.50m wide built of sand and beach pebbles with a pitched stone kerb; below this was a long cist grave 2.20m long with an adult female inhumation. Symbol stone to be placed in Dunrobin Castle Museum.

CORN-DRYING KILN

NC 848004 A stone structure found in ploughing was excavated. From one corner of a small rectangular building with clay mortared walls (?Barn) a flue led into a round kiln chamber, 1.60m in diameter, with sloping sides and paved floor. This was built up against an earlier kiln chamber of irregular shape. 18th century glass bottles were found in the destruction levels.

SEE ALSO ORDNANCE SURVEY ENTRY AND CAITHNESS

WEST LOTHIAN

BLACKNESS

E. J. Price

NT 056800 Ground and aerial photograph survey shows that the Antonine Wall and Ditch rise from the Forth midway between Blackness Castle and the Blackness Black Burn, run S through St. Ninians Road towards Burnshot Farm, NT 048796, then W towards and along the ridge S of Stacks Farm, through Little Carriden village to form the N boundary of Muirhouses temporary camp (NT 018807). They then pass S of Drum Farm along Hadrian’s Way, Bo’ness to the NE corner of Kinglass temporary camp (NT 003801) and NT 054799 From aerial photos, there appears to be a fort between St Ninians Road and the Forth, facing W. Nothing is visible on the ground but coarse Roman pottery was found near the Black Burn (W side) NT 055797.
MANNERSTON
NT 055794 Aerial photographs suggest a vicus in the area, but nothing is visible on the ground.

CARRIDEN TO BLACKNESS
NT 032806 to NT 054799 The Roman road from Carriden fort E gate appears to run into the fort at Blackness, passing the remains of a tumulus or signal station (NT 046798)

ABERCORN
NT 082792 In a deforested area W of Abercorn, an old road rising to the monastery from the W may be a continuation of the Roman road from Blackness.

KINGLASS
NT 002810 On an aerial photograph supplied by Prof. J. K. St. Joseph there are faint marks which suggest a Roman fort immediately W of Kinglass temporary camp.

STEVY STEP
NS 973800 Minor excavations c. 100 yards S of the Antonine Wall revealed nothing Roman, though several pieces of Roman pottery have been found in the area.

BIRCH HILL
NS 973792 A well and the ruins of a wash house used by the people of Kinneil in the 18th and 19th Century.

INVERAVON
NS 954798 Excavations revealed traces of the Black Douglas fort Medieval pottery was found, also evidence of the Antonine ditch in one trench.

NS 959801 Drainage operations exposed the entrance of a known cave on the 25' raised beach, close to the Inveravon shell middens. A layer of oyster shells extends into the cave, which is c. 80' long by 30 wide with a sandstone roof 4' to 5' high, which is cracked in several places. A layer of coal shale underlying the sandstone roof has been worked. Entry to the cave is very dangerous.

LINLITHGOW
223-243 High Street
NS 998770 A trench 2m by over 20m was dug at right angles to the street in this gap site and another 2m by 7m along the inner pavement edge. The only structural remains uncovered were those of 17th-19th century houses and yards. A disturbed pit contained sherds of pottery and pieces of metal work of early 18th century date or earlier. A 16th century jetton by Hans Krauwincel of Nuremberg was recovered from a layer of rubbish associated with the demolition in the 1930's.

SEE ALSO SMALL FINDS LIST
WIGTOWNSHIRE

NEW LUCE

Dumfries & Galloway Archaeological Fieldwork Group

(Per L. Masters and M. Yates)

CRAIGAIRIE FELL 1

Round Cairn

NX 23307432 Within Forestry Commission plantation, a round cairn 9m diameter and 1.6m high. Slight robbing W of centre, otherwise undamaged.

CRAIGAIRIE FELL 2

Probable Round Cairn

NX 23247439 On edge of Forestry Commission plantation, and immediately to N of track. A sub oval enclosure appears to have been constructed over the remains of a round cairn c. 8.5m diameter. One earthfast stone near W edge of cairn, with other large stones to E — possibly the remains of a cist.

STAIRHAVEN

Broch

NX 209534 An unauthorised ‘excavation’ of this scheduled site has taken place, and resulted in the removal of debris from the entrance passage and NW arc of the interior. After the work had been stopped, a sketch survey was made of the discoveries—the entrance passage and another passage leading to a pair of intra-mural staircases.

BALCRAIG

Cup and ring mark

Ronald W. B. Morris

NX 377444 11m NNW of the fenced-in cup-and-ring marks in DOE care, is a greywacke outcrop 9m by 3½m covered with over 90 probably natural hollows. Near its centre is a cup-and-three-ungapped-rings, much weathered.

LUCE SANDS

Mr T. Cowie

NX 126535 Two campaigns of excavation at Luce Sands were carried out in order to locate and examine the source of the large quantities of surface finds made over the last century at Torrs Warren. Two areas were excavated; both lay in mature dunes under an overburden of wind-blown sand up to 5m in thickness. These areas represent fragments of the same buried soil, severely corrupted by more than one phase of erosion. The two fragments of old land surface—a mature podsol formation—produced evidence of the two phases of human activity (a) in two shallow oval hollows in the C horizon of the buried soil were found sizeable quantities of Late Neolithic pottery and flintwork associated with dumps of fractured stone. The largely unabraded condition of the pottery suggests the finds are in their original contexts; (b) in the upper surface of the buried soil in several locations in one dune (Flint Howe) were traces of two or three sets of ploughmarks; in places cross-ploughing appeared to be represented but no secure dating evidence is available.

SEE ALSO SMALL FINDS LIST
## SMALL FINDS

Discoveries of small finds have been reported as tabulated below. For further details about the finds contact the Reporters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>NGR</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Reporter</th>
<th>Present Location</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aberdeen</td>
<td>Aberdeen</td>
<td>Seaton Park</td>
<td>NJ 936089</td>
<td>2 corroded bronze coins and exotic bronze blade</td>
<td>Ian A. G.</td>
<td>G. Burt, 1 Harris Drive, Aberdeen</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Shepherd</td>
<td>Mr Chalmers, 21 Kirk Cres, South, Cults, Aberdeen</td>
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<tr>
<td>King Edward</td>
<td>Moss of Fishrie</td>
<td></td>
<td>NJ 821595</td>
<td>Leaf-shaped arrowhead/flint flake/flint fabricator/stone spindle whorl</td>
<td>Ian A. G.</td>
<td>B. Manson, 100 Bremner Way, Kemnay</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Shepherd</td>
<td>c/o Rev. J. Clark, Viewfield, Knockespo. Clatt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kemnay</td>
<td>Kemnay</td>
<td></td>
<td>NJ 732168</td>
<td>Polished stone axe fragment</td>
<td>Ian A. G.</td>
<td>Department of Water Services, Grampian</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Shepherd</td>
<td>Regional Council, J. M. M. Humphrey, Newton of Drumduan, D.ess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clatt</td>
<td>Broadmyre</td>
<td></td>
<td>NJ 538247</td>
<td>Possible stone counter 55mm x 49mm x 11mm with 8 drill holes on 1 surface</td>
<td>Ian A. G.</td>
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<td>Shepherd</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Meldrum</td>
<td>Old Meldrum Square</td>
<td></td>
<td>NJ 809272</td>
<td>Wooden water-pipe with tapered joint 1.03m long x 0.06m bore</td>
<td>Ian A. G.</td>
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<td>Shepherd</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glenmuick,</td>
<td>Rogingore</td>
<td></td>
<td>NO 433995</td>
<td>Rim sherds from 2 encrusted cinerary urns</td>
<td>Ian A. G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tullich &amp;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Shepherd</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glengairn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glenmuick,</td>
<td>Pass of Ballater</td>
<td></td>
<td>NO 366971</td>
<td>2 early bronze age axes one on top of the other</td>
<td>Alan Beaton</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tullich &amp;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ian Ralston</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Glengairn</td>
<td>Coynachie</td>
<td></td>
<td>NJ 499336</td>
<td>Saddle quern</td>
<td>Ian Ralston</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gartly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Argyll</td>
<td>Kilcalmonell</td>
<td>Ballochroy standing stones</td>
<td>NR 730524</td>
<td>3 flint pebbles, 2 flint flakes, 1 flint core</td>
<td>N. S. Newton</td>
<td>Campbeltown Museum</td>
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<tr>
<td>County</td>
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<tr>
<td>Argyll</td>
<td>Southend</td>
<td>Machrimore Farm</td>
<td>NR 695087</td>
<td>Squared and bevelled stone 35 x 30 x 15cm. guidelines on both sides, possible frag. of a cross-head</td>
<td>N. S. Newton</td>
<td>Campbeltown Museum</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Southend</td>
<td></td>
<td>NR 674076</td>
<td>Part of wheel-cross (RCAHMS Inventory of Argyll, Kintyre, p. 150 fig. 152)</td>
<td>N. S. Newton</td>
<td>Campbeltown Museum</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drumlembel</td>
<td></td>
<td>NR 660191</td>
<td>Large brown flint blade with retouch</td>
<td>E. J. Peltenburg</td>
<td>Campbeltown Museum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Banff</td>
<td>Gamrie</td>
<td>Den of Muck</td>
<td>NJ 819608</td>
<td>Socket stone</td>
<td>Ian A. G. Shepherd</td>
<td>Mr Chalmers, 21 Kirk Cres, South, Cults., Aberdeen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bute</td>
<td>Inchmarnock</td>
<td>Mid Park, turf covered foundations</td>
<td>NS 024595</td>
<td>2 coins, one 15th C. one Charles II: sherd of green glazed pottery</td>
<td>Buteshire Nat, Hist. Soc., D. Middleton</td>
<td>D. Middleton Mid Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caithness</td>
<td>Halkirk</td>
<td>Thulachan</td>
<td>ND 105394</td>
<td>Cross slab known as &quot;Clach na Ciplich&quot; (RCAHMS). Broken right hand piece is now missing</td>
<td>L. J. Myatt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunfries</td>
<td>Middlebie</td>
<td>Entrance of Birrens Roman fort</td>
<td>NY 218752</td>
<td>Piece of upper stone of quern</td>
<td>A. E. Truckell</td>
<td>Dunfries Museum</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lochmaben Castle</td>
<td>NM 088812</td>
<td>Medieval material</td>
<td>A. E. Truckell</td>
<td>Dunfries Museum</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Roadside Smithy, Overton Farm</td>
<td>NX 981639</td>
<td>Neolithic axe roughout, Gp VI</td>
<td>A. E. Truckell</td>
<td>Dunfries Museum</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nr Kingholm Quay</td>
<td>NX 976732</td>
<td>Bronze Age axe-hammer</td>
<td>A. E. Truckell</td>
<td>Dunfries Museum</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mill Hole, Dumfries</td>
<td>NX 974759</td>
<td>Medieval pottery, bone, horn, leather.</td>
<td>A. E. Truckell</td>
<td>Dunfries Museum</td>
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<tr>
<td>County</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dunbartonshire</td>
<td>Milton</td>
<td>Foreshore</td>
<td>NS 425739</td>
<td>Roman pot sherds; nails sq section; tools various; iron javelin stem</td>
<td>David A.</td>
<td>Reporter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>45cm long sq section at base; head missing</td>
<td>Cunningham</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dumbarton</td>
<td>River Leven</td>
<td>NS 397747</td>
<td></td>
<td>Small pottery flask, narrow neck, flared mouth, slight decoration of</td>
<td>David A.</td>
<td>Reporter</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Mouth)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>green glaze. Billon metal coin</td>
<td>Cunningham</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dunglass</td>
<td>NS 436735</td>
<td></td>
<td>Short pedestal base of shallow dish, very coarse buff clay</td>
<td>David A.</td>
<td>Item on loan</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Point</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cunningham</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fife</td>
<td>Auchtertool</td>
<td>Walton Farm</td>
<td>NT 202908</td>
<td>Polished axe, pale greenish grey stone, thick butt, butt broken 9.7cm</td>
<td>Tayside-Fife</td>
<td>Fife Arch.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x 2.6cm, 4.5cm cutting edge chipped. Thumb scraper of white flint.</td>
<td>Arch. Comm.</td>
<td>Index (St. Andrews</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Flint waster of dark red flint, some secondary working</td>
<td>Fife Arch.</td>
<td>Univ.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Auchtertool</td>
<td>Walton Farm</td>
<td>NT 202907</td>
<td>Medieval sherds, including rims and bases</td>
<td>Tayside-Fife</td>
<td>Fife Arch.</td>
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<td>Arch. Comm.</td>
<td>Index (St. Andrews</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Auchtertool</td>
<td>Walton Farm</td>
<td>NT 201906</td>
<td>Medieval sherds, including rims and bases</td>
<td>Tayside-Fife</td>
<td>Index (St. Andrews</td>
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<td>Arch. Comm.</td>
<td>Univ.)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balwearie</td>
<td>NT 252904</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fife Arch.</td>
<td>Fife Arch.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kinghorn</td>
<td>Castle</td>
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<td>Andrews Univ.)</td>
<td>Univ.)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Stonywynd</td>
<td>NO 563141</td>
<td></td>
<td>Polished stone axe Group VI, 244cm long</td>
<td>J. B. Kenworthy</td>
<td>Mr. J. Brown</td>
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<tr>
<td>St Andrews and</td>
<td>Farm</td>
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<td>Stonywynd Farm</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Leonards</td>
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<tr>
<td>St Andrews and</td>
<td>Allotment,</td>
<td>NO 5015</td>
<td></td>
<td>Polished stone axe Group VI, 226mm long</td>
<td>J. B. Kenworthy</td>
<td>St. Andrews University</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Leonards</td>
<td>Pipeland</td>
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<td>Museum</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Road, St.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inverness-shire</td>
<td>Boleskine</td>
<td>Auchteraw,</td>
<td>NH 351073</td>
<td>Trough quern</td>
<td>J. Close-Brooks</td>
<td>Inverness Museum</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fort Augustus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kirkcudbright</td>
<td>Drumcoltran</td>
<td>NX 869683</td>
<td>Decorated spindle whorl, stone, 3cm dia.</td>
<td>A. E. Truckell</td>
<td>Dumfries Museum</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Farm Kirkgunez Nr Burtle Castle</td>
<td>NX 819616</td>
<td>Piece of copper sheet, half a lead musket ball, 2 sherds</td>
<td>A. E. Truckell</td>
<td>Dumfries Museum</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moss Raploch Iron Age hut</td>
<td></td>
<td>medieval pottery 2 frags of Iron Age glass rings</td>
<td>A. E. Truckell</td>
<td>Dumfries Museum</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lanark</td>
<td>Ardochrie</td>
<td>NS 614457</td>
<td>Stone button, 3cm dia. 2 countersunk holes</td>
<td>Allan Elder</td>
<td>Reporter</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Moray</td>
<td>Moorland near top of hill</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cruciﬁle 209mm high/131mm rim diam/90mm base diam</td>
<td>Ian A. G. Shepherd</td>
<td>Mr Stewart, Seamen’s Mission, Lossiemouth</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In sea 10 miles NE of Lossiemouth</td>
<td>NJ 3080</td>
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<tr>
<td>Perth</td>
<td>Dalganross Roman Fort</td>
<td>NN 772211</td>
<td>8 fragments of amphora, 3 fragments of coarse ware and 4 pieces of tile</td>
<td>Cumbernauld Hist. Soc. —</td>
<td>Reporter</td>
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<td>Field Study Group per J. J. Walker</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mrs D. Ly</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Lethendy Newton of Pittendrigh</td>
<td>NO 158411</td>
<td>Group of flints, 2 knives/scrapers; 2 utilised flakes; 1 ?core-trimming flake; 1 ?mesolithic flake; 1 cortical chunk; 1 felsite laurel-leaf fragment</td>
<td></td>
<td>Perth Museum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Renfrew</td>
<td>Inchinnan Medieval Church (Site of)</td>
<td>NS 491681</td>
<td>Pottery disc, coarse clay, maltese cross design with greenish glaze, Pewter disc with unicorn &amp; lion (pierced), Granite ball 75mm with eye for chain</td>
<td>David A. Cunningham</td>
<td>Reporter</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>River Cart (Mouth)</td>
<td>NS 495689</td>
<td>Base and part wall of urn: fine texture, red clay, 14 cm high; base 9cm dia., burnished</td>
<td>Norma A. Cunningham</td>
<td>Reporter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Renfrew</td>
<td>Inchinnan</td>
<td>River Cart (Mudbanks)</td>
<td>NS 494682</td>
<td>Silver spoon upturned edges as scoop. Blue glazed gaming dice. Small gilt pewter 'charm' of seated lady. Black wine bottle, onion shaped.</td>
<td>Norma A. Cunningham</td>
<td>Reporter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erskine</td>
<td>Golf Course Perimeter</td>
<td>NS 443728</td>
<td>Brown flint arrow head 30mm long. Infants single strand bronze bracelet 40mm in dia. overlapping terminals, 2 red clay beads.</td>
<td>David A. Cunningham</td>
<td>Items on loan</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Erskine</td>
<td>Saltings (Mud flats)</td>
<td>NS 442731</td>
<td>Base silver finger ring overlapping snake head terminals 20mm dia.</td>
<td>David A. Cunningham</td>
<td>Item on loan</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bishopon</td>
<td>Longhaugh (Marshes)</td>
<td>NS 432728 to NS 437728</td>
<td>Limestone gaming counter inscribed with goddess feeding snake at altar. Bronze pin sq. section 3mm x 75mm peened end; copper coin 20mm</td>
<td>David A. Cunningham</td>
<td>Hunterian Museum</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bishopon</td>
<td>Rossland (Bye-pass)</td>
<td>NS 447708</td>
<td>Fragment of mortarium with brown grit, white clay</td>
<td>David A. Cunningham</td>
<td>Hunterian Museum</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Renfrew</td>
<td>Honeybog Hill</td>
<td>NS 506649</td>
<td>Copper as Nerva 96-98 AD, reverse goddess Aquitas; base of beaker red clay cream slip.</td>
<td>David A. Cunningham</td>
<td>Hunterian Museum</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Renfrew</td>
<td>Shiel Area (Dev.)</td>
<td>NS 526666</td>
<td>Heavy rim from Samian type bowl. Beaker base cream clay with traces of black slip. Red terracotta dice?</td>
<td>David A. Cunningham</td>
<td>Hunterian Museum</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renfrew</td>
<td>Arkleston Farm (Ruins)</td>
<td>NS 506654</td>
<td>Salt glazed spherical pot brown, 10cm brass shoe buckle. Ceramic miniature portrait of lady. Small cannon ball; lead pistol balls.</td>
<td>Norma A. Cunningham</td>
<td>Reporter</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Renfrew</td>
<td>Dean Park Estate (old course)</td>
<td>NS 516668</td>
<td>Small pottery medicant jar, broken rim. Bone hair pin, broken at inscribed decoration. Disc brooch pin missing, 22mm</td>
<td>David A. Cunningham</td>
<td>Items on loan</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Beith</td>
<td>Cuffhill</td>
<td>NS 388554</td>
<td>Shale tool pierced with cutting end gut string. Red whin arrowhead. Parts of bone comb.</td>
<td>David A. Cunningham</td>
<td>Items on loan</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Howwood</td>
<td>Walls hill</td>
<td>NS 412587</td>
<td>Rim fragment of large cooking pot: coarse grey-black clay</td>
<td>David A. Cunningham</td>
<td>Item on loan</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Paisley</td>
<td>Abbey</td>
<td>NS 486639</td>
<td>Small inscribed stone 35mm dia (pierced) with Christian cross.</td>
<td>Norma A. Cunningham</td>
<td>Reporter</td>
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<td>Ross and Cromarty Islands</td>
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<td>3 stone axes 110mm x 56mm x 30mm 115mm x 26mm x 29mm 109mm x 50mm x 22mm found arranged touching with tips down and a flint fragment 37mm x 30mm x 12mm beneath, at the bottom of the peat.</td>
<td>M and G Ponting</td>
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<td>27 fragments of amphora, 5 fragments of Samian ware, 4 fragments of mortaria and 25 pieces of tile.</td>
<td>Cumbernauld Hist. Soc. — Field Study Group per J. J. Walker</td>
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<td>Stirling</td>
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<td>6 fragments of Samian ware, 38 fragments of amphora, 6 fragments of coarse ware, 5 fragments of mortaria and 10 red clay gaming balls, 4 fragments of Samian ware, 15 fragments of amphora, 18 pieces of tile.</td>
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<td>West Lothian</td>
<td>Bo'ness and Carriden Tower</td>
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<td>41 sherds of medieval (14th/15th century) pottery; one sherd 13th century.</td>
<td>Mrs Lorna J. Main, Central Region Planning Dept</td>
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<td>Wigtown</td>
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<td>Mesolithic flints found by W. F. Cormack</td>
<td>A. E. Truckell</td>
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Revision and resurvey of antiquities have progressed in the counties of Argyll, Bute, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright and Renfrew, while Ayrshire, like Sutherland, is being revised to full county standards.

Sutherland continues to produce many unrecorded monuments and fieldwork on the Island of Arran has also revealed new sites.

List of New Discoveries

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Details of these, and other antiquities, can be obtained from Ordnance Survey, 43 Rose Street, Edinburgh EH2 2NL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

The Department sponsored the following excavations and surveys in 1977.

1. Excavations on Guardianship sites
   Aberdour (G. Ewart)
   Birsay (J. Hunter)
   Camster (L. J. Masters)
   Deerness (C. D. Morris)
   Dunfermline Abbey (N. M. Reynolds, G. Haggerty)
   Keills Chapel (Miss C. Brooks)
   Lumphanan (E. J. Talbot)
   Ravenscraig Castle (G. Haggerty)
   Stirling Castle (G. Ewart)
   Temple Wood (J. G. Scott)
   Threave Castle (C. J. Tabraham)

2. Excavations conducted by the Department's Central Excavation Unit
   Baileymeanoch (J. Barber)
   Carwinning (T. Cowie)
   Cat Stane (T. Cowie)
   Huntingtower (G. Barclay)
   Luce Sands (T. Cowie)
   Pitcairn (G. Barclay)
3. Other rescue excavations and surveys

Aberdeen (J. C. Murray, J. Stones)
Achnacree (P. Hill)
Aerial Survey (RCAHMS)
Balbridie (I. B. M. Ralston, N. M. Reynolds)
Balfarg (R. J. Mercer)
Balloch (Dr E. J. Peltenburg)
Bearsden (Dr D. J. Breeze)
Bonnybridge (L. J. F. Keppie)
Boysack Mill (Mrs D. M. Reynolds, G. Haggerty)
Broxmouth (P. Hill)
Burghead (G. Haggerty)
Caithness Survey (R. J. Mercer)
Camelon (Dr V. A. Maxfield)
Correen Survey (I. B. M. Ralston)
Coulston (Miss C. Brooks)
Croy Hill (W. S. Hanson)
Dunrobin (Dr J. Close-Brooks)
Edderton (I. B. M. Ralston)
Elgin (W. Lindsay, G. Ewart)
Eoropie (Mrs M. Hedges, G. & M. Ponting)
Fairy Knowe, Buchlyvie (Mrs L. Main)
Field Survey of Scotland (Society of Antiquaries of Scotland/RCAHMS)
Forvie Sands (I. B. M. Ralston)
Grampian Region pipeline aerial survey (I. A. G. Shepherd)
Green Knowe (G. Jobey)
Hallow Hill (Mrs E. Proudfoot)
Inveresk (G Thomas)
Isbister (J. Hedges)
Lanark Castle (J. H. Lewis)
Luna (P. Hill)
Medieval Burgh Survey (Glasgow University)
Meldon Bridge (C. Burgess)
Newmill (Dr. T. Watkins)
The Ord, Lairg (M. Yates)
Peebles Castle (C. J. Tabraham)
Perth (N. Bogdan, Miss L. Blanchard)
Portnockie (I. B. M. Ralston)
Riccarton (N. Hakiel)
Rossinish (I. A. G. Shepherd)
Saever Howe (J. Hedges)
Skara Brae (Dr D. V. Clarke)
Strageath (Professor S. S. Frere)
Tougs (Mrs M. Hedges)
Tummel Survey (J. Kenworthy)
Wade Road (G. R. Curtis)
ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND
(including the National Monuments Record of Scotland)

Publications
The monograph volume Late Medieval Monumental Sculpture in the West Highlands, by K. A. Steer and John Bannerman, was published in April and the Inventory of Prehistoric and Roman Lanarkshire is now with the press.

Inventories
Fieldwork in North Argyll and on the islands of Mull, Iona, Coll and Tiree has been completed and the survey of monuments on Islay, Jura and Colonsay continues to make good progress. The principal architectural monument surveyed this year was Colonsay House.

The following excavations were carried out:

ARGYLL
Machrins, Colonsay — House
NR 358933 The partial excavation of a small house was undertaken in the sand dunes 700m W of Machrins; the small finds included knives of a recognisable Dark Age type.

NR 358934 A dry-stone structure, possibly an unusual corn-kiln, was excavated; its date could not be determined.

Cul a'Bhaile, Jura — Enclosure and House
NR 548727 The excavation of the house was continued (see Discovery & Excavation in Scotland 1976, p. 83) and revealed that it has been rebuilt on at least one occasion. No closely datable finds were discovered, but the flintwork indicated that it probably belongs to the Bronze Age.

Ardnave, Islay — Settlement Site
NR 289745 A 'rosette' pin and a 'P-shaped' brooch each dating to about the 3rd century AD were found during the examination of a small stone hearth and an associated shell-heap which had been exposed in the sand-dunes by erosion.

Oronsay — Oronsay Priory
NR 349888 A limited amount of clearance and excavation was carried out within the refectory range on the N side of the cloisters. Internal cross-walls were revealed and two complete human skeletons were recovered from area of soil disturbance at the E end of the range. The burials were associated with a quantity of coffin nails, and other finds included an arrow-head. Reports on the skeleton and metalwork are awaited.

LANARKSHIRE
Newbiggingmill Quarry — Cist
NT 035453 A large cist built of dressed slabs was excavated in advance of its destruction by quarrying; it contained a female inhumation accompanied by two beakers and a flint knife.
Aerial Survey

Aided, as in 1976, by a grant from the Department of the Environment, the Commission carried out an extensive programme of aerial survey. Although climatic conditions were, in general, less favourable than in the previous year, a prolonged spell of dry weather in western Scotland during the early part of the summer produced a remarkable harvest of crop-markings. More than 700 monuments were recorded, many of them for the first time. The most remarkable discoveries were of Roman sites: new forts at Drumquhassle, near Drymen (NS 484874) and Mollins, Lanarkshire (NS 713718), a fortlet at Lamington in Clydesdale (NS 977307); and at least nine new temporary camps: Beattock (NT 085020; with Strathcathro-type gates), Lamington (NS 977309), Lochlands (NS 852816), Malling (NN 560000), Milrighall (NT 536268), Tamfourhill (NS 859794), Temple of Boclair (NS 574723), Twechar (NS 697754), and Waterside Mains (NS 869968).

Amongst prehistoric sites, there were further additions to the examples of small square barrows, e.g. Croftgowan on Speyside (NH 863084), and several impressive instances of henges and pit alignments.

The definitive catalogue of all sites recorded in 1976 has now been prepared and should be available shortly. Meanwhile, prints of sites recorded in both recent seasons may be inspected in the National Monuments Record of Scotland.

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland Archaeological Surveyors

The Commission has agreed to supervise the work of three Field Officers appointed by the Society to carry out a rapid archaeological survey of selected areas of Scotland with a view to identifying hitherto unrecorded monuments. The project, which is directed by the Society's management committee and financed by the Department of the Environment, is to continue for three years.

Since taking up post in April 1977 the Surveyors have completed lists for the Strathkelvin, Cumbernauld and Kilsyth districts of Strathclyde Region and the Clackmannan and Falkirk districts of Central Region. Work is currently in progress in the Dumbarton district of Strathclyde Region, Stirling district of Central Region, Easter Ross and the coastal plain of Inverness and Nairn.

Building Surveys

Among the more important surveys undertaken outside Inventory areas were those of Carrington Church, Midlothian; Mauchline Castle, Ayrshire; Powrie Castle, Dundee (in advance of restoration); Dunbar Castle; Monboddo House, Kincardineshire; Old Jerviston House, Motherwell; Citizens' Theatre and Palace Theatre, Glasgow; Edinburgh and Leith Gasworks. An inspection of Brodick Castle, Arran, revealed the standing remains of part of a hitherto unrecorded late 13th century drum-tower equipped with fish-tailed crosslet archers' slits.
NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD OF SCOTLAND

Accessions

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

1. Four watercolours of designs for houses in the north of Scotland, including Linkside and Tarland, Nairn, by W. R. Davidson 1906. (Purchased).

2. Photocopies of a measured survey of 1-3 New Bridge Street, Ayr, and elevations of Tam o' Shanter's Museum, Ayr, 1975. (Kyle and Carrick District Council).


4. Miscellaneous collection of drawings relating to the Springwood Park Estate, Roxburghshire, including designs for additions to the house by James Gillespie Graham, c. 1820; additions to Longnewton Place, by John Lessels, 1871; the Keeper's Lodge by William Gray, 1855, and the Home Farm by Brown and Wardrop, 1870. (Purchased).

5. Collection of drawings associated with properties belonging to the Hamiltons of Bargany including plans for an addition to Wrights Houses, Edinburgh, 1785 and 1786, a garden house, 1740s, and Southfield House, Edinburgh, by John Chesser, 1874. (Purchased).


7. Two ink and wash drawings of St. Isaac's Church and The Alexander Column Leningrad, by William Handyside, c. 1820. (Miss Blair, Dublin).

8. Dyeline copies of measured surveys of The Atlantic and Pacific Mills, Paisley (J. & P. Coats Ltd.).

9. Estate plan of Almondell, West Lothian, by George Buchanan, 1848, after a survey of 1817. (Mr R. M. Emerson).


PHOTOGRAPHS, TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAWINGS, ENGRAVINGS, MANUSCRIPT NOTES ETC.


2. Specifications and contracts for building Craighoyle House, Ardentinny, Argyll, Argyll, 1866, and lithographs of patterns for chimney pieces. (Purchased).

3. Aquatint of New Lanark, Lanarkshire by J. Clarke 1825 (Purchased).


5. Pencil drawing of View of the North Bridge, Edinburgh, c. 1830. (Purchased).

6. Seven watercolour views of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Doune Castle (Perthshire) and Crichton Castle (Midlothian), by D. Thompson, dating from the last quarter of the 19th century, and an engraved view of Libberton's Wynd, Edinburgh, by Walter Geikie, c. 1830, (National Gallery of Scotland).

7. Watercolour of the Theatre Royal, Shakespeare Square, Edinburgh, by John Le Conte. (Purchased).


9. Aquatints of the Bishop's Palace, Kirkwall, 1821; Duntrune Castle, Argyll, 1817; InchKenneth Chapel, Argyll, 1817; Inverary Castle, Argyll, 1817; Kirkwall Cathedral, Orkney, 1821; and Mingarry Castle, Argyll 1818, by William Daniell; and three views of the Old College, Edinburgh, by Lizzars (Purchased).

10. Notes and photographs illustrating the history of the Paxton Toll House, Berwickshire 1975 (Mr Kenneth A. Crowther).
12. Aquatints of Balnacarrow House, Banffshire, 1818; Berrydale, Caithness, 1821; Eilean Donan Castle, Ross and Cromarty, 1818; Kinnaird Head, Aberdeenshire, 1822; and Stromness, Orkney, 1820, by William Daniell. (Purchased).
14. Postcards dating from the 1920s of the Saughton area of Edinburgh. (Mr R. Ewart).
15. A miscellaneous collection of large-scale rectified vertical aerial photographs of various districts of Scotland taken for Ordnance Survey mapping purposes (NMR London).
16. Photographs of drawings including Balveny Castle, Banffshire, and Castle Stewart, Inverness-shire, by R. W. Billings; Midfield Cottage, Lasswade, Midlothian by Alexander Carse, 1802; The Shore, Leith, Edinburgh, by Clerk of Eldin; and a rejected design for one of the sculptured roundels in the Telling Hall, British Linen Bank, 38/9 St. Andrews Square, Edinburgh, by Peter Slater, 1846–51. (National Gallery of Scotland).
17. Photographs of Scottish medieval architecture from the collection of George Henderson, Architect. (Mrs E. S. Phillipps).
18. Drawings and photographs of excavations at Cairnpapple, West Lothian. (Professor S. Piggott).

PERMISSION WAS GIVEN TO MAKE PHOTOGRAPHIC COPIES OF THE FOLLOWING MATERIAL IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE COLLECTIONS
1. Five watercolours of interior views of Newhailes House, Midlothian, by Walter Severn, 1869, and Charles Vaughan, 1858 (Mrs D. Stogdon).
5. Finished drawings for the County Buildings, Ayr, by David Hamilton 1814. (Darley Hay Partnership).
6. Plans for proposed improvements at Bruce’s Well, Kingcarse, Ayr, 1912; the restoration of the Church of St. John the Baptist, Ayr, by James Kennedy Hunter, 1913; additions to the Assembly Rooms, Ayr, by Thomas Hamilton, 1827; a measured survey of Craigie House, Ayr, by James Kennedy Hunter, 1921; and plans for the Wallace Tower, Ayr, 1827. (Kyle and Carrick District Council).
7. 19th-century photographs of Mid Calder, Midlothian. (Mr Martin Laurence).
8. A collection of drawings for the house and estate of Rozelle, Ayr, including designs for an addition by David Bryce, 1830, and a plan of the Lawns and Pleasure Gardens by Archibald Hamilton, 1834. (Kyle and Carrick District Council).
9. Painting of Calton Hill, Edinburgh, by A. C. Conrade, c. 1800, and a watercolour of an unidentified house by Andrew Donaldson. (Mr D. Shackleton)
10. Collection of farm plans for the Drumlanrig estate, Dumfriesshire, including the farm of Cranefield and Castlehill by Walter Newall, 1829, and designs for the layout of the flower garden at Drumlanrig Castle, post 1817. (The Duke of Buccleuch).
11. 19th-century photographs of Castlemilk, Dumfriesshire, and Lanrick Castle and Leny House, Perthshire; late 19th century floor plans of Castlemilk (Castlemilk Estates per Dr A. J. Rowan).
12. 19th-century negatives of Lower Largo, Fife, and Edinburgh. (Mr and Mrs T. A. Jardine).
13. Calotypes of Trinity Hospital, Edinburgh. (British Rail per Scottish Record Office).
14. 19th-century photographs of Scottish Architecture. (Mr Gerald Cobb).
15. Negatives of buildings relating to industrial sites in the Lothians and Selkirkshire. (Mr John Hume).
17. Two drawings of designs for an addition to Knockespock House, Aberdeenshire, by MacKenzie and Matthews, (Mr Ian Fellowes Gordon).
18. 18th-century drawing for the bridge at Dumfries House, Ayrshire, attributed to John Adam, (The Marquess of Bute).
19. Plans for the development of The Heriot Trust feus in Edinburgh, including a feuing plan for Hillside Crescent, by William Playfair, 1813, a plan of Coates Farm steadings, and drawings for Eagle and Henderson’s Nursery, Leith Walk, 1848, (Heriot Trust).
20. Design for an addition to Airlie Castle, Angus c. 1882, (Dowager Countess of Airlie, per Mr H. W. Fenwick).
21. Lithograph of a perspective of Bourhouse, East Lothian, by David Bryce, 1835, (Mr R. M. Emerson).
22. Two volumes of drawings by David Bryce and formerly in his library, comprising tracings of French ironwork and plasterwork, c. 1850, and measured drawings of details of 17th-century Scottish architecture, (Washington University, USA, per Dr A. J. Rowan).
23. Negatives of buildings designed by David Cousin, and a copy of a dissertation on his life and work, (Mr David King).
24. Plans for an unexecuted addition to Cally House, Gatehouse-of-Fleet, Kirkcudbrightshire, by Lanyon and Lynn, Belfast, 1857, (Cally Estate Office per Mr A. Curtis Wolfe).
25. Feuing plan of Castle Street and George Street, Dumfries, by Robert Burn, 1806 (Dumfries Burgh Museum).
27. Watercolour interior views of Kinnaird Castle, Angus, c. 1870, and a watercolour perspective of the exterior c. 1790 (The Earl of Southesk).
28. Plans for additions and alterations to St Martin’s Abbey, Perthshire, by David Bryce, 1860 (Dick Peddie and McKay).
30. Drawings for proposed additions to Rossie Castle, Angus, by David Bryce, 1856, not executed, and plans for minor additions, c. 1828, (Dick Peddie and McKay).
32. Watercolour of an interior view of Arbroath Abbey, Angus, by Moses Griffiths, 1772 (Mr R. M. Emerson).
33. Drawings for the proposed restoration and additions to Tillefour, Aberdeenshire, by Sir Robert Rowland Anderson, 1885, (Department of MSS, Edinburgh University Library).
34. 19th-century photographs of Scottish churches found in Dr Thomas Ross’s own copy of The Ecclesiastical and Domestic Architecture of Scotland 1896, (Royal Institute of British Architects per Mr W. Dodds).
35. Photographs of the interior of The Glen, Peeblesshire, c.1900 (The Hon. Colin Tennant).
37. Late 18th-century plans of Roman sites in Aberdeenshire and Perthshire, surveyed by J. McOmie and Theodore McDonald, (Perth Museum and Art Gallery).
38. Four books of Feuing plans for the Estate of Blythswood, Glasgow, surveyed by William Kyle, 1802 and 1833, and Andrew Laughen, 1859, (Strathclyde Regional Archives).
39. Three albums of late 19th century photographs, and two albums of photographs by John Fleming, dating from the 1880s and 1890s, all the albums formerly belonging to Dr Thomas Ross, (Scottish Department, Edinburgh Central Library).
40. Watercolour perspective of Fairbairn House, Ross and Cromarty, by E. Green, 1884 (Major M. I. Leslie Melville, Selkirk).
ADDRESSES OF CONTRIBUTORS

Aberdeen Archaeological Surveys c/o Ian Ralston or Ian Shepherd
Achnacree Research Group per Peter Hill
Archaeology Branch, Ordnance Survey, 43 Rose St., Edinburgh
Edward Archer, 10 Laverockhill, Lint Hill, Lanark
Arran Archaeology Class per Dr H. Fairhurst
Mr G. Barclay c/o Dept of the Environment
Alan Beaton, Dept of Geography, University of Aberdeen
Harry Bell, 62 New Plymouth, Westwood, East Kilbride
Biggar High School per Edward Archer
N. Q. Bogdan. Perth High Street Excavation, 38 South St., Perth
Dr David J. Breeze, Department of the Environment
Miss C. M. Brooks, 12 Rankeillor St., Edinburgh
Prof. Colin Burgess c/o Dept of the Environment
Aubrey Burl, College of Higher Education, Cottingham Road, Hull.
East Yorkshire
Buteshire Natural History Society per Miss D. N. Marshall
David H. Caldwell, National Museum
D. V. Clarke, National Museum
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Cowal Archaeological Society per Miss E. K. Rennie
Mr T. Cowie, c/o Dept of the Environment
Dr B. Crawford, Dept. of Medieval History, University of St. Andrews
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth District Council per H. B. Miller
Cumbernauld Historical Society Field Study Group per J. J. Walker
David A. Cunningham, 12 Hercules Way, Arkleston, Renfrewshire
G. Ronald Curtis, 4 Braid Mount Rise, Edinburgh
Department of the Environment, Argyle House, 3 Lady Lawson St.,
Edinburgh
Mrs Beatrice Dobie, Orchard House, Crost Road, Thame, Oxfordshire
Dumfries and Galloway Archaeological Fieldwork Group per L. Masters
and M. Yates.
Dunbar Archaeological Committee per Peter Hill and Peter Topping
Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society per E. Robertson
Allan Elder, 23 Viewmount Crescent, Strathaven, Lanarkshire
G. J. Ewart c/o Dept. of the Environment
Dr H. Fairhurst, Hopefield, Lamlash, Isle of Arran
Noel Fojut, Dept. of Archaeology, University of Glasgow
Prof. S. S. Frere, Institute of Archaeology, 35 Beaumont St., Oxford
G. L. Good, c/o Dept. of the Environment
George Haggerty, c/o Dept. of the Environment
W. S. Hanson, c/o Dept of the Environment
Mary Harman, Graymere, Ewhurst, near Robertsbridge, East Sussex.
Peter Hill, 2 Haddington Place, Edinburgh
N. M. McQ. Holmes, Lady Stair's House, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh
Frances Hood, Craigluss, Peninver, Campbeltown, Argyll
Rosemary Hope
J. B. Kenworthy, Dept. of Archaeology, University of St. Andrews
Marjorie Kenworthy, c/o Hill, 2 Haddington Place, Edinburgh
L. J. F. Keppie, Hunterian Museum, University of Glasgow
Lanark and District Archaeological Soc. per Edward Archer et al.
William J. Lindsey. The Museum, 1 High St., Elgin, Morayshire
Mrs D. Lye, 21 Marshall Place, Perth
Mrs Lorna J. Main, Central Region Planning Dept., Viewforth, Stirling
Miss D. N. Marshall, Kames Gardens Cottage, Port Bannatyne,
Isle of Bute
L. J. Masters, 8 Lovers' Walk, Dumfries
Dr Valerie A. Maxfield, Dept of History, Queen's Buildings, The Queen's
Drive, Exeter
Gordon Maxwell. RCAHMS
R. J. Mercer, Dept. of Archaeology, 19-20 George Square, Edinburgh
H. B. Millar, Cumbernauld and Kilsyth District Council, Bron Way,
Cumbernauld
Mr C. D. Morris, Dept. of Archaeology, University of Durham
Ronald W. B. Morris, Quarter, Carruth Drive, Kilmacolm
J. Charles Murray, c/o Dept. of Planning, St. Nicholas House, Broad
Street, Aberdeen
L. J. Myatt, Skinandi, Braal, Halkirk, Caithness
National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, Queen St., Edinburgh
F. Newall, Craigmount, 84 Balwhirley Road, Greenock
Norman S. Newton, Campbeltown Public Library, Hall Street,
Campbeltown
Dr E. J. Peltenburg, Craigdarroch, Polvinster Road, Oban
Margaret and Gerald Ponting, Olcote, New Park, Callanish, Lewis
E. J. Price, 42 Rowan Grove, Brackenwood, Babington, Wirral
Mrs E. V. W. Proudfoot, Dept. of Archaeology, University of
St. Andrews
Ian Ralston, Dept. of Geography, University of Aberdeen
Miss E. K. Rennie, Upper Netherby, 40 Hunter Street, Kirn.
Dunoon, Argyll
Mrs Diane Reynolds c/o Dept. of the Environment
Nicholas Reynolds, Dept. of the Environment
E. Robertson, 24 Drum Brae Walk, Edinburgh
Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of
Scotland, 54 Melville Street, Edinburgh
J. Sanderson, Falkirk District Museums, Abbotsinch Road,
Grangemouth
Mr and Mrs J. G. Scott, Museum and Art Gallery, Kelvingrove,
Glasgow
Ian A. G. Shepherd, Dept. of Physical Planning, Grampian Regional
Council, Woodhill House, Aberdeen
Geoffrey Stell, RCAHMS
D. Stewart
Dr M. E. C. Stewart, Ternpar, 4 Dupplin Terrace, Kinnoull, Perth
Duncan and Stewart Stoddart, 45 Belmont Drive, East Kilbride
Judith Stones, c/o Dept. of Planning, St. Nicholas House, Broad Street,
Aberdeen
C. J. Tabraham, c/o Dept. of the Environment
Eric Talbot, Dept. of Archaeology, University of Glasgow
Tayside-Fife Arch. Comm./Fife Arch. Index per Mrs E. V. W.
Proudfoot
Gordon Thomas, Dept. of Archaeology, 19 George Square, Edinburgh
Lisbeth M. Thoms, City Museum and Art Gallery, Albert Square,
Dundee
A. E. Truckell, Dumfries Museum, The Observatory, Dumfries
Alexandra N. Tuckwell, 5 Richmond Terrace, Aberdeen
University of Edinburgh, Dept. of Archaeology per R. J. Mercer
J. J. Walker, c/o 25 Smithyends, Village, Cumbernauld.
Trevor Watkins, Dept. of Archaeology, 19 George Square, Edinburgh
Adam Welfare
T. C. Welsh, Dept. of Geography, The University, Sheffield
Graeme Whittington, Dept. of Geography, University of St. Andrews
A. W. R. Whittle, Institute of Archaeology, 36 Beaumont St., Oxford
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