

DISCOVERY
and
EXCAVATION
in
SCOTLAND 1974

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**SCOTTISH REGIONAL GROUP
COUNCIL FOR BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY**

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Membership of the Scottish Regional 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 Regional Group since 1956. Its purpose is to list by counties all discoveries which have taken place in Scotland over the past twelve months.

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Contributions should be sent to :—

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Tempar, 4 Dupplin Terrace, Kinnoull, Perth.**

EDITORIAL

In presenting the 1974 edition of *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, the editors would first like to express their thanks to all the contributors, especially the many whose text and copies in the proper format arrived before the end of October.

As on all former occasions, our gratitude goes to Mr J. L. Davidson and the Staff of Archaeology Division, Ordnance Survey Office in Edinburgh for the willingness and speed with which they check the grid reference of each entry. We would also like to record our thanks to Miss M. W. Roxburgh, who has undertaken the necessary retyping and copying.

This 1974 edition of *Discovery and Excavation* is larger than ever before, a fact which we believe is a tribute to the energy and application of Scottish archaeologists and those working in Scotland. We are pleased to note that there appears to be a drop in the number of major excavations or discoveries reports on which have not been submitted for *Discovery and Excavation*. But vigilance is still required and we would be very grateful for information about important work undertaken in 1974 which does not appear in this edition.

Preliminary reports on excavations now occupy an ever-increasing proportion of the space in *Discovery and Excavation*. We believe that this state of affairs reflects the growing professionalism of Scottish archaeology and consequent decline in the rôle of the amateur. If this trend is to continue, two questions arise. Is there a place for the amateur archaeologist? If there is, what is it? At present the amateur makes a major contribution to *Discovery and Excavation*, principally through the reporting of new sites. In many types of sites however, adequate interpretation is not possible without excavation, and therefore the value of simply reporting the discovery of such sites has been questioned, however competently and by whomsoever the report is presented. Against this, it can be argued that any new discovery is a contribution to knowledge and thus should be considered for publication in *Discovery and Excavation*. Since space in *Discovery and Excavation* is limited, we have over the years tried to keep the reports of new discoveries short and factual, to enable us to publish nearly all contributions whilst allowing for the increase in excavation reports. The problem of balance is, however, becoming more acute. We feel that these changes in rôles of discovery and of excavation pose a question that is difficult but important both for us as editors of *Discovery and Excavation* and for all archaeologists in Scotland. We would welcome the guidance of the considered views of our readers.

MARGARET E. C. STEWART

CHARLOTTE M. LYTHE

November 1974

The following are known to have undertaken Field Work in Scotland in 1974 but have not submitted reports of their work to *Discovery and Excavation* :—

I. A. Crawford Site : Udal, North Uist

A. W. R. C. Huie Site : St. Nicholas Church, Aberdeen

ERRATA

Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 1973

BUTESHIRE

The report on the chapel in Inchmarnock on page 21 was sent jointly by Miss D. N. Marshall and Miss Ritchie.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DIVISION, ORDNANCE SURVEY

The North Bute site on page 60, should be listed under Buteshire, not Argyll.

ABERDEENSHIRE

CAIRNIE

North Tillytarmont
PICTISH STONE

Dr N. H. Trewin

NJ 533472. An incised symbol stone of roughly rectangular shape 1.45m high by 0.60m broad was found during ploughing. The stone was lying face down about 0.30m below the surface. Around the foot of the stone were more than 30 chocking stones that originally supported it.

The symbols present are serpent and Z rod (at top), Arch with internal ornament (middle left) and mirror and comb (lower right). The stone has been moved to Dykehead Farm NJ 521468. This is the fifth symbol stone found in Donaldstone Haugh.

Ythan Wells
ROMAN CAMP

J. K. St. Joseph

NJ 657385. N side of the camp is now established at about 1,450' long, and since W side is 1,050', the overall area is probably 35 acres.

Auchinhove
ROMAN CAMP

S side of camp proved by digging — N-S not less than 1,150', and area is then at least 30 acres.

Kintore
SYMBOL STONE AND QUERN

Dr A. A. Woodham

NJ 790162. A fragment of a symbol stone was found amongst cleared top-soil in a garden. The symbols include the "elephant," a portion of the mirror, and a symbol consisting of two squares one within the other. The outer square is embellished at two opposite corners with ovals on the exterior, and the inner square has been similarly embellished on the interior of the other two corners.

The larger part of a broken saddle quern was found in the same place. Both stones in the possession of the finder, Mr May, 11 Henderson Terrace.

Aboyne
SYMBOL/OGHAM STONE

NO 522993. This well-known stone, for many years in the grounds of Aboyne Castle, has been transferred to Inverurie Museum.

Paradise Road, Kemnay
SHORT CIST

NJ 736167. Situated in a sandy ridge just S of Kemnay quarry, the cist was damaged during preparation of the ground for new houses. Aligned E-W, only the E end slab and two small slabs

forming part of the N and S sides were left in position. The one on the N had fallen in in antiquity crushing the beaker. The contracted body had lain on its right side with the head at the W end. On the sandy floor of the grave were found three "thumbnail" scrapers, three flint knives and two flint flakes.

OLD MACHAR

Bridge of Don
FLINT WASTE

J. B. Kenworthy

NJ 941110. The find of a crude flint implement on the S verge of the realigned road was reported. Field investigation produced a further two waste flakes of Buchan flint from the same area. These will be presented to Marischal College Museum.

Fraserfield Gardens, Bridge of Don
BARBED AND TANGED FLINT ARROWHEAD

NJ 943100. Picked up on waste ground at the E end of Fraserfield Gardens. Of yellowish-brown flint, length 32.4mm (about 1.5mm of the tip missing), maximum breadth 21.0mm, thickness 7.0mm. The barbs are short and of uneven length. Search of the area revealed no further artefacts. The arrowhead will be presented to the NMAS.

ABOYNE AND GLENTANAR

Balnacraig
LONG CAIRN

K. J. Edwards
J. B. Kenworthy

NJ 479008. At c. 75m OD, on a crest with view to S, is a horned long cairn of bare tumbled stones with many disturbances. The maximum surviving height above field level is c. 2.5m, and overall length c. 35m, the horns being some 4m in length. Orientation is almost due E-W. The horned E end is c. 15m wide, and the mound tapers with straight sides to a width of c. 6.5m at the W end. The S horn has been disturbed by a field-wall. There is a dip in the profile, associated with a narrowing of the cairn from the S side, some 13m from the E end. No structures are visible in the cairn.

GLEN MUICK, TULLICH AND GLENCAIRN

Old Kinnord Settlement
HUT CIRCLE H

NJ 445003. Limited re-excavation and slight extension of Abercromby's trench across this circle (PSAS 1903-4, 38, enclosure 3) was carried out to check the earlier evidence and to obtain soil samples for pollen analysis. No finds were made except a minute fragment of charcoal. No structural evidence was found. Preliminary pollen analyses suggest that at the period of occupation of the site, there was extensive pasture and some cereal cultivation, in contrast to the predominance of heather and bracken during the post-occupation period.

ECHT

Blackdams Farm
ENCLOSURES

Kevin J. Edwards

NJ 753022. On level ground at about 230' OD and north of Silverstripe Burn, at least five stone-walled enclosures in a very degraded condition. Three of them are about 11m diameter, and there is a markedly oval enclosure 14.5m E-W and 7.3m N-S. In association are possible denuded clearance heaps. A knoll to the W of the site appears to be slightly embanked.

ABERDEEN

St. Paul's Street

See Department of Environment — rescue excavations.

ANGUS

MONTROSE

R. B. K. Stevenson

Castle Street, 3' N of E corner Melville South Church

COIN HOARD

NO 71265750. Found on 3rd October, 1973, apparently in a leather satchel which disintegrated, a hoard of silver coins. The 77 pennies recovered have been identified as :—English, Edward I 54, imitation 1, Edward II 16; Irish, Edward I 3; Scottish, Alexander III 2nd issue 1, Robert Bruce 1; Lorraine, Ferry IV 1. Date of deposit c. 1322.

Cardean

J. K. St. Joseph

ROMAN CAMP

NO 301463. Within E half of known camp. V-shaped ditch 8' wide, 3¼' deep. Ditch has been traced 1,015' in both NW and SE sides, 1,425' apart. Area probably more than 33 acres. The ditch had been infilled, with clods of clean clay and lumps of fresh sandy subsoil, whereas the ditch of the large camp (10' wide, 5¼' deep) contained peat overlain by silt. The position of a gate in the SE side of the known camp has been established (*J.R.G.* Vol. 63 1973, p. 224).

Eassie

ROMAN CAMP

NO 352466. 1,225' of S side, including a gate, and much of the E side identified. N-S 2,125' — *i.e.* the camp is part of the 63 acre series.

Lunanhead

ROMAN CAMP

8¼ miles ENE of Eassie, 1½ miles NE of Forfar, 1,400' of N side and the rounded NW angle are established.

Finavon

ROMAN CAMP

NO 497574. N angle and part of NW side discovered, so that all four sides are now known. 1,160' NE-SW x 1,400' — 37 acres.

Gagie

ROMAN CAMP

NO 448383. E and S sides and corner between them of this camp found. Ditch $4\frac{3}{4}'$ wide, $2\frac{1}{4}'$ deep. E side proved for 290', S for 55'. Overall area cannot be more than some 10 acres.

Kinnell

ROMAN CAMP

SE side now substantially known, including two gates each with a *titulum*, and short lengths of the NW side. On the SE side, near the S angle, is a small annexe, which lies obliquely to the main camp and has a gate in its SE side. This suggests that Kinnell is part of the 63 acre series.

Dun

ROMAN CAMP

NO 689595. Small enclosure with a V-shaped ditch containing in one cutting a fragment of Samian of 70-90 A.D. 545' E-W x 660' — 8 acres. Ditch on S and W sides 7-8' wide, 4' deep. This camp may well have been accessible by water from Montrose Basin.

Logie

ROMAN CAMP

NO 699632. V-shaped ditch, 7' wide and $3\frac{1}{2}'$ deep, proved for 750', is probably part of a large temporary camp.

Gowrie Hill, Dundee

LONG CIST

Lisbeth M. Thoms

NO 353311. Fragmentary remains of a long cist were reported during soil moving operations prior to housing development. The cist was constructed with small, thin sandstone slabs; enough side and floor slabs remained to give internal measurements of 2m long x 0.56m wide. The cist was oriented WNW-ESE. Skeletal remains consisted only of lower leg bones and some bones from the feet; probably male bones, age at death about 20 years. The skeleton had lain with skull to the W.

27 Tay Street, Dundee

DRAW WELL

NO 399300. Discovered during structural renovation of an existing property. Dry stone construction. Upper courses had been destroyed, but surface diameter at time of recording was 0.33m. Depth to water was 0.27m. Domestic, 19th century. Now filled in.

GLAMIS

Milton of Glen Ogilvie
WORKED STONE BLOCK

Gordon Mechan and Alex. Burnett

NO 384437. In grass verge on E side of Dundee-Glamis road (A928), immediately S of bridge over Glen Ogilvie burn, a squared sandstone block, 300 x 185 x 500mm, having a roll moulding 150 mm diameter, with splayed reveals, along short arris. The probable source is Claverhouse Castle which lay 300m to the NNW.

Queen Margaret's Inch
POTTERY

NO 440505. Midden material including burnt daub and six sherds of medieval pottery, representing at least five vessels, all with traces of glaze, recovered from molehills. The Inch is site of chapel, recorded 1234.

MEIGLE

Cardean
ROMAN FORT

Prof. Anne S. Robertson

NO 289460. (See earlier reports in *Discovery and Excavation*, 1968, 2f; 1970, 4; 1971, 2; 1972, 2; 1973, 6).

In 1974, the site of the S entrance of the fort was uncovered. The single ditch on the S side, 3m wide, lying at a distance of c. 3m out from the 6m wide rampart, proved to have an entrance gap of almost 30m as on the W side of the fort.

On the E side of the S entrance the rampart turned inwards quite sharply, but on the W side the rampart made a long gentle turn-in for a length of almost 15m. The two ends of the rampart lay parallel to one another and at a distance of 10.5m apart. Several post-holes were located within the line of the rampart-ends, but not apparently a complete series.

There were, however, two immense channels running SW on either side of the road through the gateway, which was neatly cobbled and about 7.5m wide. Another great channel ran SE along the end of the rampart on the E side of the entrance. From the ditch-end on the W side of the entrance a channel also ran SE.

The location and angle of the rampart-ends at the S entrance, and the direction taken by the road-channels indicated that the road through the gateway was directed to the SW. It may well have been making for an annexe on the SW side of the fort. Aerial photographs reveal a ditch running S from the SW angle of the fort.

Glenisla

See Ordnance Survey.

ARGYLL—ISLANDS

COLONSAY
FORT

D. W. Ross

NR 368969. "Mcall Lamallum": large promontory enclosed by long wall, 3m wide, with 6 outer courses and single inner remaining. Two faced entrances. In interior, three cojoined hut circles, internal diameters each 4.5m, within low earthen banks 1m wide. Entrances all face SE.

FRAOCH EILEAN

Claig Castle

M. C. Jarvis

NR 471627. This West Highland-type hall-house has been surveyed. It measures 15.2m x 12m over 2.5-2.8m walls, and survives to first-floor level. A cross-wall dividing the ground floor and a mural stair rising from the entrance (at ground level) and turning the E angle, are features of the original structure.

ISLAY

Port Charlotte
RELIGIOUS SITE

E. A. Cormack

NR 244569. Just short of the first milestone on the coast road SW from Port Charlotte is an overgrown stone walled enclosure about 30 paces up the slope on the landward side of the road. The enclosure is D shaped, about 11m in diameter, the straight side aligned with the vestiges of a field boundary continuing up the hillside. Within it are the remains of a rectangular building, 4m x 2.5m, aligned E-W. The enclosure wall is 0.6m high and more than 1m wide. The site is locally known as *Ceallachan-Mhicheil* a name which is associated with other nearby features.

Euan W. MacKie

CULTOON STONE CIRCLE

NR 196570. The remains of the circle stand on the end of a low ridge which is surrounded on three sides by a peat bog. Before excavation only two stones remained standing and nine more fallen ones were wholly or partly visible. The circle is oval or elliptical in shape; its long axis, running from NW to SE, is about 41m long and the short axis about 33.5m.

Excavations took place on the southern half of the perimeter of the ring and revealed that the site had been buried by a layer of peat about 40-50cms thick; the prehistoric ground surface was found under this. Fallen monoliths were found lying directly on this surface and several filled in stone sockets were discovered which had also been covered by the peat. The implication is that the circle had been destroyed, and some of the stones removed, before the peat started to grow. A hollow-based flint point was found in the peat layer near its base, suggesting that this growth

began in the Bronze Age: the destruction of the circle should therefore have occurred earlier. Many struck flint flakes were found, both in the lower part of the peat and on the old ground surface: concentrations occurred around the bases of some of the monoliths.

Radiocarbon dates will eventually be available for the site.

Port a' Chotain

2 CAVES

On the N coast of Islay are a number of caves, two of which were briefly explored on one day in July.

Cave 1 (NR 397783) lies in a re-entrant in the cliff face, about 50ft. above the sea, and is about 20yds. deep: a heap of stony debris has accumulated in the opening. A trench was sunk into the level earth floor at the back of the cave and, at a depth of 1½ft., encountered thick midden deposits of shells with a few bones of sheep and Red deer: there were also two pebbles which had been used as hammers. The midden continued below the bottom of the trench at 3ft. In the absence of any clue to the age of this last occupation of the cave a radiocarbon date was obtained for a heap of shells near the top of the layer. The result was A.D. 1710 $\pm$ 110 (GX-3547) which becomes A.D. 1630 if corrected by the tree-ring calibration. A 17th or early 18th century date for the occupation seems likely.

Cave 2 (NR 399783) the 'great cave', lies 200yds. east of the last, opening on to a flat area about 20ft. above the sea. It is at least 50yds. deep and contains recent drystone walls in its entrance, presumably sheep pens. A trench just behind these cut through 1ft. of cave earth into a layer of clean yellow sand and large boulders, the bottom of which was not reached after 3ft.

Sanaigmore SETTLEMENT

E. J. Peltenburg and C. G. Booth

NR 236709. On the W side of Sanaigmore Bay and beside the S bank of the main stream here, a settlement has partly eroded from a buried turf horizon in a sand dune, c. 0.50m below the present ground surface. Visible remains on a slope are scattered in an area c. 10 x 20m and include shells, flints, a hammerstone, coarse, grit-tempered pottery rim and body sherds, calcined bones and traces of an extended burial which was inhumed in a pit, min. 0.55m wide and 0.15m deep, perhaps associated with stone slabs which were found nearby. If this association is correct, then more disturbed burials are indicated by the presence of other groups of slabs. The site is eroding fairly rapidly since in *Discovery and Excavation* 1964 p. 15 only flints and "one small sherd of red-coated black ware" were reported.

FLINTS

NR 235711. Over the stream and about 100m N of the settlement just mentioned lay a dense scatter of flint nodules and wasters in an area c. 12 x 4m within the bunkers. Now destroyed.

SETTLEMENT

NR 242712. On the E side of Sanaigmore Bay amongst the sand dunes, a flat area c. 25 x 15m in extent yielded flint nodules and wasters, fine, grit-tempered red sherds, pot boilers and shells, especially limpets. It is either contemporary with or earlier than a network of distinctive stone field walls now partly buried by the dunes. See also *Discovery and Excavation* 1960, p. 14.

Ardnave

BURIAL CIST AND URNS

NR 287727. In sand dunes immediately E of Ardnave Loch a burial cist 0.72 x 0.50 x 0.25m deep and, from 1.5 to 2.0m to the E, probably two fragmentary urns with cremated bone have been disturbed. The cist still contained dark soil and cremated bone and the urns were associated with many unworked nuggets of decayed quartzite and dark soil.

IRON ARROWHEAD

NR 295738. A tanged and barbed iron arrowhead (L. 0.066m) was found unassociated in the sand dunes. This and the other finds reported here from Ardnave and Sanaigmore are in the safekeeping of the Islay Natural History and Antiquarian Society.

CIRCULAR ENCLOSURES

Kintour River

Islay D. Shanks

NR 447514. At SW end of the first ridge just SE of Loch Carn a Mhaoil ridge near the Kintour River. A circular enclosure, 24' in diameter. Walls 6-8' thick, by 2' 6"-3' high. Beside it is a long enclosure, 50' x 20'.

NR 455526. On NW end of ridge SE of Choc na Clagain. A circular depression, recessed, 5' high on N, level on S.

Loch Lossit

NR 412648. In the centre of a small valley on SE edge of high rocky ground SE of Loch Lossit. A circle, 60' diameter within a low wall mound, 3-6' wide, and surrounded by a ditch 1' 6" wide x 6" deep.

Brahanisary, Kilbride Road

HOLED STONE

NR 377463. 100yds. N of Kilbride Road by 200yds. W of Brahanisary Farm wall, and just W of the 'Burial Ground' (O.S. 6in.).

On an isolated outcrop of laminated grey schist, a hole 3½" deep x 1¼" diameter. This lies centrally within a saucer shaped hollow, 3" diameter x ½" deep, like a countersunk screw hole.

Loch Lossit

IRREGULAR STRUCTURE

NR 411650. On the W side of a small glen E of Loch Lossit. A roughly rectangular enclosure 12' x 3' thick, and walled across the offset N entrance, of which the W wall continues to curve outwards to form a circular enclosure on the W side, completed by a small spur wall from the SW corner, and with central W entrance. A similar curving spur wall from the SE corner forms a sub circular enclosure on the E side, but open to the N.

JURA

An Dunan FORT

M. C. Jarvis

NR 578731. Traces of drystone walling enclose the 45m x 20m summit of a rock 20m high. The remains are most substantial at the NE end, where there are also two ruinous outer lines of walling.

LISMORE

Achnaduin Castle

D. J. Turner

NM 803392 (see *Discovery and Excavation* 1973 p. 8). No building stood in the W quadrant of the castle. The drain located in 1972 merely served to carry storm water from the courtyard pavement. The outer face of the SW wall of the courtyard was located and in several places it was demonstrated that declivities in the bedrock had only been roughly filled with boulders before the construction of the curtain wall. Finds included two Edwardian coins, a 14th century jetton in a remarkably fine state of preservation, and another bronze annular brooch with dummy black letter pattern.

MULL

Calgary

Iain Thornber

EARLY CHRISTIAN GRAVE-MARKERS

NM 374511. Two stones (one broken) in O.S. "Burial Ground" site, at the head of Calgary Bay. One, 1.29m by approximately 0.26m, bears on one side an incised cross, with edges in relief, having three carved circles, with boss above, and underneath a central boss ringed by two concentric circles. On the other side of the same stone is another cross in deep relief surrounded by a border. The other stone measuring 1.21m x .13m, is well dressed and has incised on both faces rough latin crosses, one slightly larger than the other. This slab is broken 0.60m from the top.

ORONSAY

Dr W. G. Jardine

SHELL MOUND

NR 373889. Near Coc Sligeach, samples of shells from a pit dug in 1973 (see *Discovery and Excavation* 1973, p. 9) gave the following date. Valves of *Pecten* and *Ostrea* near base of midden refuse at 11.59m above Ordnance Datum (O.D.): Birm-465, 5900 $\pm$ 150

years B.P. (middle fraction), 1610 ± 150 years B.P. (inner fraction). Valves of *Arctica islandica* near base of storm beach layer of pebbles with occasional bones and large shells, at 11.09m above O.D.: Birm-464, 6840 ± 190 years B.P. (middle fraction), 6910 ± 160 years B.P. (inner fraction). Shells of various molluscs interstratified with storm beach pebbles, at 10.79m above O.D.: Birm-463, 7210 ± 130 years B.P. (middle fraction), 8220 ± 170 years B.P. (inner fraction). Fragments of shells of *Patella vulgata* interstratified with storm beach pebbles at 10.59m above O.D.: Birm-462, 6390 ± 160 years B.P. (middle fraction), 5850 ± 140 years B.P. (inner fraction). The ages given by Birm-462 are believed to be too young (possibly by up to 2000 years) because of isotopic replacement.

Measurement of present tidal range and of modern storm beach heights in the vicinity of Cnoc Silgeach suggested that at the time of formation of the ancient storm beaches adjacent to Cnoc Sligeach (? at approximately 7000 to 7600 year B.P.) high water mark in the same area was at approximately 9m above O.D., and mean sea level at approximately 7m above O.D. Radiocarbon assay of midden material at Cnoc Sligeach and Caisteal nan Gilleann II suggests occupation of midden sites on Oronsay occurred between 5850 ± 310 years B.P. and 4920 ± 400 years B.P.

Colonsy, Oronsay, Mull

See also Ordnance Survey.

ARGYLL—MAINLAND

*Kintyre Antiquarian Society
per Margaret Daniels*

Kilkeddan
FOUNDATION

NR 747266. SE of Chambered Cairn on S slope of Maol a' Chuir—a circular setting of stones, 9m diameter. Narrow stone upright 84cm wide, 83cm high in SE of structure.

BLOOMERY

NR 749264. SE of above, iron slag covers an area 79cm x 90cm.

Braids
ENCLOSURE

NR 717444. 40m SW of cup marked stone. (91 *Kintyre Inventory*)— enclosure 7.5m diameter inside turf covered stone wall 1.5m to 2m thick. Entrance in SE 4m SW of enclosure, turf covered dyke 16.5m long runs NW-SE.

Ronochan
CUP MARKED STONE

NR 742543. On SW slope of hill, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Corriecravie Cairn—boulder 150cm x 130cm x 40cm with basin 19cm diameter, 6cm deep and at least 60 cups measuring up to 7cm diameter 2.5cm deep—one with surrounding ring.

Dippen

SCOOPED PLATFORMS

NR 797368. On S and SE facing slopes on hill—10 platforms cut into hillside cover an area $\frac{1}{4}$ mile square between 30 - 100m above sea level. Diameters vary from 8m to 10.5m.

Ardnadam

CHAPEL SITE

*Cowal Archaeological Society
per Elizabeth B. Rennie*

NS 163791. Within the structure described in *Discovery and Excavation* 1973, as '4 large post holes forming a 60cm square' there was a pit, 30cm diameter and 40cm deep. (This has been interpreted as a shrine with reliquary pit.)

Under the E end of the 'well constructed building' (*Discovery and Excavation* 1973) and adjacent to the door of the chapel (*Discovery and Excavation* 1964) is a hard-packed flat area 5m diameter containing a socket of large stones forming a hole 30cm x 15cm and 35cm deep. (This may be the preaching stance and socket for the cross.)

To the N of the 'four large post holes' and ante-dating them, was a stone-lined pit, 2.7m long x 80cm broad and 30cm deep. It contained in the centre and to the S end, fine, black soil which filled the pit to the top. (It has been suggested that this structure may be a cooking pit.)

The floor of a circular hut 3m diameter is near this pit but one level below it.

Underlying these structures—shrine, cooking pit and hut floor—are the sockets for the posts of a circular structure 9m in diameter. Part of two concentric rings of post holes have been found. It is suggested that the dyke enclosing the entire Ardnadam site (*Discovery and Excavation* 1964) may belong to the Iron Age. This circular structure may also be of the same period.

SCOOPED PLATFORMS

A series of small excavations was undertaken in Argyll, as part of a survey of scooped platforms. 6 groups of these were visited. They were at —

NS 164879—Dunloskin and Ardnadam. 1 mile N of Dunoon. 36 platforms (*Discovery and Excavation* 1970, p. 11).

NR 960890—Lephinchapel. 8 miles S of Strachur, Cowal. 30 known platforms.

NR 798370—Dippen Hill. 1 mile S of West Carradale, Kintyre. Approximately 20 platforms.

NR 735850—Barr Mor Hill, Yalnish. Tayvallich, North Knapdale. Approximately 20 platforms.

NM 988438—Coire Circe—Loch Creran, Benderloch.
6 platforms seen.

NN 013280—Glen Nant, E of Taynuilt, Lorne.
15 platforms seen.

Dippen Hill, Carradale (see Kintyre Antiquarian Society entry)

A narrow trench cut on a platform here revealed a hard gritty floor. A post hole, 25cm deep and two socket holes each 8cm deep, were cut into it.

Dunloskin, Ardnadam, Dunoon

A partial excavation of platform 9 of this group was described in *Discovery and Excavation* 1971 p. 8. A section of this floor which contained the pottery and slag was removed this summer. 7cm below it, was a paved floor containing a central post hole and 1.5m from it were another two post holes, 17cm deep and 80cm apart.

Lephinchapel, Strachur

30 platforms are distributed over $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of hillside. Part of this hill and of the continuing hill to the S, beyond the extent of the platforms, is extensively terraced and partially enclosed by dykes which broaden to terraces across the contours. A quadrant of a platform was excavated and revealed 3 floors. The two lower ones contained 3 series of deep post holes which formed a radial pattern. A curve of smaller socket holes was around the perimeter of the floor.

Taynish, Tayvallich

Here the platforms are cut into an extremely steep gradient and some of the platforms have heavily constructed stone revetments to the front.

Many of these sites were said to be the hearths of charcoal burners. Divots were lifted from each of the platforms on most of these 6 sites. A layer of black earth or of charcoal was found on a few of the platforms in the Glen Nant ground and in the Lephinchapel group. No charcoal was found in any of the other groups. These investigations have shown that the platforms were essentially dwellings though some may have been re-used by the charcoal burners.

CAMPBELTOWN

Balloch
HILLFORT

E. J. Peltenburg

NR 677176. (See *Discovery and Excavation* 1973 p. 12.) Evidence was found for dense occupation inside the major rampart and for its partial destruction. Several pits and hollows, one yielding

pottery and freshly chipped flints, were found adjacent to a series of post holes which appear to form the arc of a circle. These features, together with much charcoal, bone and some metal slag, were found to one side of a discontinuous gully or sleeper trench which runs parallel to and 1m from the inside of the major rampart. A section through this rampart, 4m wide at its base here, revealed a stony core retained on the exterior by a well constructed vertical facade of headers and stretchers still standing 1.25m high and on the interior by a sloping revetment of smaller boulders. Immediately under its external stone tumble lay a deposit of burnt daub and wood, probably the remains of a fortification superstructure. Traces of occupation extend as far as the substantial outer stone rampart and cobbled pavings were found in and around the entrance.

COWAL

Toward Castle

Hugo B. Millar

NS 118678. Since 1972 two further seasons' work have occurred at the above. The E range has now been confirmed as a hall-house, having a solar, with camera above, at its N end, and a kitchen at the S. This latter feature was revealed under a considerable top-hammer which had to be cleared in order to take down and rebuild a section of the gable which was leaning outward. A great fireplace of the Inchconnel type was discovered with its arch still standing, but with a number of voussoirs so damaged that it clearly would not remain so. It was taken down and rebuilt, new voussoirs being cut to match. There were vaulted ingleneuks on either flank containing aumbries. The fireplace was an insertion, having replaced an earlier inset in the gable. The N gable was badly breached, particularly at the solar fireplace; this and other breaches were infilled, the gable pointed and the wallhead sealed. In the course of this, the fireplace was found to be fitted with a form of under-hearth draught. In the tower-house, the ivy was removed, the wall-head sealed and the inner face pointed. Three door and two window jambs were rebuilt. In the N range, the extraneous growth was removed and the wallheads sealed. A number of worked stones were discovered and laid out on site: five turners of the Charles I-II period and other artifacts were discovered in the kitchen area and are presently in the author's hands. The seasons' report will appear in the Clan Lamont Journal.

KINTYRE

Ardnacross

CHAMBERED CAIRN, ARG 35

Mr and Mrs J. G. Scott

NR 768259. The excavation of the *Clyde* chambered cairn, Ardnacross II, was continued.

The existence of a further stretch of drystone walling on the W side of the Neolithic cairn was confirmed. The centre of the round cairn which succeeded and overlay the Neolithic cairn was examined, but no trace of any burial structure was found, though the discovery of a few sherds possibly of Food Vessel in the cairn material suggested that a secondary burial in the vicinity might have been disturbed in recent times.

KILMARTIN

Ri Cruin

BRONZE AGE CAIRN

NR 825971. In the spring of 1973 what appeared to be carvings were noted on the W edge of the cover slab of the northernmost cist at Ri Cruin cairn (see *Prehistoric Society Field Guide*, Glasgow, August 1973, p. 33). The carvings, visible only in favourable light, seem to consist of shallow grooves, some double, some apparently multiple, forming chevron or logenge markings pendant from the upper edge of the slab, over a distance of c. 60cm.

Eilean Munde

D. H. Caldwell

MEDIEVAL POTTERY

NN 084590. A complete late medieval pot, found in 30 feet of water, about 20 feet from the S end of Eilean Munde, Loch Leven. The pot is globular with everted rim, has a single loop handle, and has been covered with a green glaze both on the outside and the inside. Diameter of mouth 0.16m, height 0.175m.

Poltalloch Estate

Mrs Anne M. Kahane

STONE FOUNDATIONS

NR 804968. On a flattish platform on the S side of a narrow ridge running NE/SW between the woods called Kilchocan Banks and Barr Morr. A group of foundations in large unshaped stone blocks of 5 or 6 sub-rectangular buildings ranging in (external) size from 5.02m x 4.90m to 2.50m x 1.90m. The blocks are c. 40cm thick.

On the NW and steeper side of the ridge the edge has been reinforced by poorly constructed drystone walling which filled in any dips or breaks in the cliff face. This intermittent walling extends over a distance of about 300m from marshy ground in the S to much higher cliff-edge in the N.

CIRCULAR STONE STRUCTURE

NR 803968. On flat ground W of an unnamed stream and close against the steep slope rising up to Barr Mor. The remains of a roughly circular stone structure of drystone construction c. 2m in external diameter. The internal measurements are c. 1.40m N/S and 1.12m E/W. Fallen stones inside. On the N side a corner of

shaped blocks suggests the left side of an entrance — now filled with fallen stones. Height at this point is c. 1.14m. Outside this possible entrance there are a few squared or flat stones.

MORVERN

Glas Eilean Loch Sunart

Ian Thornber

CUP MARKS

NM 754603. Several cup marks on the W side of the Island of Glas Eilean in Loch Sunart above high water mark. Measuring 0.10m in width by 0.08m in depth.

Acharn

CAIRN

NM 702505. 90m NE of Acharn Farm on a plateau at the junction of the Black and White Glen Rivers. Cairn, badly robbed, 9.14m in diameter and does not exceed 0.90m in height. The cairn is flanked on the ESE by a large sand-pit. Removal of material exposed a cremation/charcoal pit outside the perimeter of the cairn and 7.62m from its centre. The cremation pit was excavated and in the centre were several pieces of burnt flint and an unidentified small stone object. During detailed examination of the cremation a small segmented bone toggle or possibly the tip of a pin of Bronze Age type was found. Fragments of skull and tibia were of an adult, probably male.

FLINTS/SCRAPERS

In the vicinity of Acharn Farm, assorted mesolithic flints.

CAIRN

NM 698508. On a raised beach 243.84m NW of Acharn Farm a cairn very badly robbed measures 9.14m in diameter and does not exceed 0.61m in height. Exposed by the removal of material are two cists.

Cist 1 measures 1.68 x 0.91 x 0.61m and is orientated NS with a large capstone lying upturned to the S. The cist had been disturbed and a quantity of cremation was found lying outwith the cist in an area 0.05m below the surface to the E. A few flakes of flint were also discovered lying in and near the cist. Fragments of the skull and femur were possibly the remains of a child.

Cist 2 measures 1.22 x 0.61 x 0.61m and has a curious protruding headstone some 0.43m above the wide slabs. Orientated SE x NW, capstone had been removed but no cremation or small finds recorded.

CAIRNS

NM 698506. 152m NW of Acharn Farm on the edge of a boulder-field overlooking Loch Arienas four cairns. The bigger cairn measures 13.41m in diameter and 0.76m in height with 45 major kerb stones visible. There is an inner circle measuring 4.88m in diameter raised about 0.31m above the level of the rest of the cairn. Its loose material has been disturbed. 15.85m N a second cairn, very badly robbed, measuring 6.40m in diameter and 0.46m in height. Few kerb stones in place. At 36.58m to the S a third cairn measuring about 5.49m in diameter by 0.19m in height. At 57.91m to the S a fourth cairn measuring 3.66m in diameter by 0.61m in height.

Dun nan leiche

WALLING

NM 611467. An arc of substantial walling enclosing an area on a promontory 304.80m W of the Sallachan River.

Cill Dhonnaig

FRAGMENT OF WEST HIGHLAND STONE

NM 564538. Fragmented lower portion of a cross of grey slate material measuring 0.69m in length by 0.25m in width and 0.08m in thickness. The figure of a man is visible from the waist downwards and underneath some foliation enclosed within an ornate double border. The site of a ruined church where this stone appears is within a modern graveyard some 240m SW of Mungasdail Farm.

CAIRN

NM 569505. Cairn 10.97m in diameter, average height of 1.52m. No obvious kerb stones visible but on a NE arc there are a few blocks which could have been placed for retaining purposes. Site on a small wooded knoll jutting out into the Sound of Mull.

Rhemore

CAIRN

NM571503. Badly robbed cairn on the edge of a field measures 7.62m in diameter and 0.76m in height. Few kerb stones in position. The site lies 180m SW of the Rhemore Farm.

Cill Leuntaig

EARLY CHRISTIAN GRAVE-MARKERS AND SITE

A low rectangular construction orientated EW near the mouth of the Killundine River. Measures 9.14m x 4.88m with walls up to 0.61m thick. It stands within a larger rectangular area. Approximately 30.48m to the E is a modern burial enclosure and preserved here are two grave-slabs. Stone No. 1 of schistose material is

broken in half. It measures 1.45m long by 0.23m at its widest by 0.08m thick and tapers at the bottom. On each side there is an incised cross with arms terminating in a slightly bulbous form. Stone No. 2 of basalt material measures 0.65m in length by 0.13m at its widest and 0.06m thick. Roughly cruciform in shape having a rough cross incised on one face only. Tapering to a point at the bottom.

Barr

GRAVE-MARKER

NM 596544. Grave-slab of schistose material on a small cairn on 1,000' contour on the water-shed between Mungasdail Farm and Barr. Stone of cruciform shape has a weather crack down the centre. Measures approximately 0.46 x 0.31 x 0.10m. On one side a cross has been carved in relief and on the other a cross incised.

Beinn Bhan

STANDING STONE

NM 661491. On hillside on 1,000' contour facing W, 6km N of Lochaline village. Stone 1.52m in height by 0.91 at thickest point, held at the base by small keystones. Long axis orientated NE by SW. Surrounded by afforestation.

Glencripesdale

CAIRN

NM 682593. Cairn approximately 9.14m in diameter and 1.52m in height. 30.48m NE of the Glencripesdale River, surrounded by dense afforestation.

White Glen

CAIRN

NM 731502. Cairn, very badly robbed, measuring 4.57m in diameter and 1.22m in height. 91.44m N of the White Glen River at Allt na Mucaireachd.

SUNART

Carnoch

CAIRN

NM 847608. A circle of massive kerb stones measuring 10.67m in diameter surrounding a small cairn 3.66m in diameter and 0.53m in height. In the centre of this cairn is a cist, orientated EW, whose dimensions are 1.09m x 0.69m x 0.31m with capstone lying to the NW. The cairn is on a knoll 300m E of the Carnoch Farm at the head of Loch Sunart.

ARDNAMURCHAN

Kentra Bay

MESOLITHIC FLINTS, ETC.

NM 645676. 29 flakes and chips. Cores, "thumbnail" scraper, knife and one core and one flakes of Rhum bloodstone. Heavily patinated.

Dungallon

BONE OBJECT

NM 647600. A rectangular bone object, apparently a stage in the manufacture of bone beads, from a kitchen midden at Dungallon, Loch Sunart.

Camasine, Loch Sunart

CAIRN

NM 758612. Cairn, 304.80m S of the Camasine Farm and 91.44m E of Loch Sunart.

Salen, Loch Sunart

CAIRN

NM 687644. Cairn, on a low wet area 121.92m of Salen Pier.

LOCH LONG

Finart Bay

E. J. Price

MEDIAEVAL POT

NS 190878. Neck and handle of large medieval pot, glazed dark green with a zig-zag decoration found at a depth of 60 feet.

Temple Wood, Kilmartin.

See Department of the Environment—guardianship monument.

Ardgour, Kilmartin, Knapdale

See Ordnance Survey.

Morvern

See RCAHMS.

AYRSHIRE

Dailly

Malcolm McNeill

FLINTS

NX 221994. Struck flake of brown flint on side of 'mote' hill.

NX 219995. Over 40 flakes, blades and cores of patinated and unpatinated flint.

Milton

FLINTS

NS 204047. More than one hundred patinated blades, cores, etc.

Maidens

FLINTS

NS 217078. Several patinated blades and flakes.

NS 220083. Several hundred patinated and unpatinated cores, blades and scrapers from ploughed soil.

Culzean Bay

FLINTS

NS 249147. Over six hundred patinated and unpatinated scrapers, blades, cores, etc.

Doonfoot

FLINTS

NS 320187. Several hundred patinated and unpatinated scrapers, blades, cores, etc.

Monkton

FLINTS

NS 355278. Over one hundred patinated and unpatinated scrapers, blades, cores and flakes.

Monktonhill Farm

FLINTS

NS 349288. More than 50 patinated and unpatinated blades, cores, etc.

Loans

FLINTS

NS 346313. Over 40 patinated and unpatinated blades, flakes and cores.

Barassie

FLINT SCRAPER

NS 338336. Small yellow flint scraper.

Portencross

FLINTS

NS 178493. Over 30 patinated blades, cores and flakes.

BEITH

Ram's Head

Thomas C. Welsh

REMAINS

NS 417545. On the highest and easternmost point on the ridge, with a sheer drop on two sides, a circular rubble foundation 7m diameter over walls up to 2m thick, internally 3.5m. Ranged round the house on S side and W, rectilinear outlines and platforms, including a turf enclosure 7.5m x 8m over 2.5m wall.

The suspect lengths of road (*Discovery and Excavation* 1973, p. 18), have been re-examined and the true Roman line established.

The road continues W from a strip of woodland edging the A76 S of Calton Farm, NS 589165, to continue beyond the stream just N of Black Loch, NS 589164, as a 10.36m wide mound which, beyond the railway, is cut through by Benston Lime Works. Beyond, for some distance the road is the parish boundary, a laminated mound of crushed sandstone, topping dark sandy earth, on a mound of peaty clay, 11.7m wide, running to NS 573154, N of White Knowe. Thence to a terrace nick on the spur of Carnivan, NS 563149, to S of Cargailloch NS 555146 - NS 553145, reduced to 6m by accompanying hollow way 7m wide. Thence to E of Linn Burn, NS 546140, a causeway of stiff purplish clay, 13m wide, interrupted by hollow way.

Beyond, the road was probably corduroyed over Bedminnie Moss, and all traces have gone, but on the W side of the Moss, NW of the Old Drove Gate, NS 533136, a broken mound emerges, and runs as a hard track to the Blueboots Burn ford, NS 523148, and as a vestigial cambered mound, a green belt over moorland, 9.15m wide over Burnockhead Wood, NS 515146, to the Black Water crossing, NS 512148, where in section above the stream the laminated mound of clay and shale is accompanied by a 17th century type hollow way, 4.5m wide with heavily cobbled bottom. This follows the Roman road continuously with minor deflections via the Closs Burn, NS 504152, to a strip of woodland S of Auchencloig, where it deflects to WSW. Thence, 7.32m wide, to Drambowie Burn ford, NS 485157 - NS 480153. In section the road is a mound of yellow boulder clay and blue shale clay on a single layer of cobbles. A stretch of terraced causewayed mound, 11.5m wide, with traces of several filled in pits alongside, runs W NS 477154 - 475153 and continues as hard track approaching a field gate NS 459147. Towards Rankinston a rough track in tussocky pasture continues in line. W of Rankinston a broad cambered mound of clay with little surface metal, alongside a cobble-bottomed hollow way ascends from the W bank of the Littlemill tributary of the Water of Coyle, NS 449144, to a minor stream crossing NS 448141, where in section the total width is 10.06m, the hollow way 3.05m. Thence vestigially to the Bow Burn ford, NS 439138, where the mound is 7.32m wide.

Beyond in thoroughly rigged land the course is doubtful, especially over Cairntable, but traces of hard track and occasional cambered mound have been traced, especially as a fully developed mound, 7.32-9.15m wide, NS 417138, to a hollowed stream crossing, NS 416137, E of Holehouse.

During the road surveys, the following were recorded :

ENCLOSURES

NS 505154. Downstream from the Roman road, on the W bank of the Closs Burn. A round enclosure, 18m in diameter over 2m thick turf walls, with attached a sub-oval annexe 16.7m x 8.4m, and adjacent traces of a similar structure. 17m to S is a rectangular enclosure, 17.9m x 22.9m over boulder and turf walls 3.8m thick. The enclosures are linked on E by a broken turf dyke, while on W a stone and turf travelling dyke passes over them.

KILN

NS 493163. Against the stone moor dyke S of Auchnacloig, a reduced and infilled corn kiln, 6m diameter with 1m long flue extension and 1m diameter well.

HOMESTEAD

NS 542128. On Shiel Hill, N of Craigman Farm, a roughly rectangular enclosure, 77m x 75m, contains a large oval turf walled house 16.4m x 6.6m, with D-shaped annexe on W, 9m x 6.2m. Four minor turf 'huts' lie along the N wall, and a further possible hut is in an annexed enclosure to N.

TURF HUTS

NS 475152. A group of turf huts beside an enclosure, 38m square over 2m walls. The largest hut, boat shaped, 7m x 4m, open at the splayed narrow end. Five other huts nearby are c. 5m x 3m. One has a small 'Bin' attached.

STEADING

NS 444140. A long house, 10.97m x 5.49m, with similar outline attached at right angles on N, and with turf walled yard to E. Served by a hollow way.

ROUND ENCLOSURE

NS 442139. A ditched and banked circle, 11m diameter, within a 2m turf bank, stone showing only as heavy flanking boulders at the 2.14m wide N entrance. The clean cut ditch, and a low peaked mound surmounting the wall, show re-use. To N are at least two round ended rectangular turf huts.

CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE AND HUTS

NS 546130 - NS 547128. E of the Burnston Water and N of the head dyke. A much spread circular enclosure, 10.2m x 8.85m. A secondary build, stone lined, 8.23m in diameter, overlies this. South of head dyke, a boat shaped 'hut' 14.9m x 5.5m, with entrance at narrow N end, beyond which the W wall projects for a further 5m. Downstream. NS 547128, a stone lined rectangle, 5.4m x 3.7m, tops a small tip moraine projected into the stream valley.

STEADING

NS 546139. On E bank of Linn Burn, above a Drove Ford, and in a loop of the stream, associated with rigged land to S and E, bounded on the N by the Roman road, re-furbished as a heavy turf head-dyke. A raised platform, probably to support a timber house, 12.3m x 6.1m with sunk floor at N end. To W is a semi-circular scooped area, partly stoned-lined. A grave mound 3.6m x 2m lies 20m to N.

ROUND ENCLOSURE

NS 562145. On W bank of minor stream N of Fardenreach, a heavily built round turf enclosure, with dip in bank on W suggesting entrance. 17m overall. Wall 0.5m high, spread 5m.

ANCIENT ROAD

See Ayr-Dalmellington Road, *PSAS* XXVII, 1892-93. 'From Dalmellington, for two miles it forms the bridle road to Littlemill, but leaves the Littlemill way in the farm of Burnhead, etc.' Cf. NSA — Dalmellington. 'Last remains on the farm of Burnhead raised seven years ago (c. 1830) — 10-11ft. wide with a row of large kerbs on each side, filled between with small stones.'

The old road to Dalmellington is traceable as a hollow way. Here and there are traces of a mound running in the same direction, W of it, and W of the present road dyke. At NS 470080 the hollow way changes direction, and at the change there is a clear cambered mound 7.4m wide along its W side. This is crossed by the hollow way, and thereafter there are traces of disturbed mound to E, especially at the ford of the Dunaskin Burn. From there a deep hollow with heavy kerb stones thrown up alongside is probably the road dug out in c. 1830. To N this has been levelled and re-used as a mineral line. Traces of cambered road continue on the E. N of Burnhead this has been completely rooted out by mineral cutting, but beyond, follows the E bank of the Burnhead Burn. NS 456093 (6.8m), NS 456094 (7.4m). At the Burnhead Burn Ford, beneath later metalling in the stream bank a wider mound of small metal in grey clay can be seen. To N the top metal shows a clean scarped edge, patently secondary. The road heads straight to the W spur of Kilmein Mount, NS 453100 (7.2m), NS 453098 (7.5m). From Kilmein the road runs straight to NS 449120, where a remarkably abrupt change of direction is unsuited for mineral traffic, and out of character with later road systems. Along this stretch, stream sections show top metal to one side of a mound of mixed clay topped with sandy grit on grey clay (8.4m). A Mineral track runs in from W to S of Rankinston, and to N the original track is uncertain. This is traditionally the drove route from Dalmellington, via Ravenshaw, Auchencloig, by N of New Cumnock, to Lanark, the last half being Bodinglee (*Discovery and Excavation* 1972, p. 28). It appears to be earlier than the Ayr-Dalmellington 'Roman Road', and if it proceeds N heads rather for Kilmarnock.

During surveys along this line the following were recorded :

LAIGHT ALPIN CASTLE

NS 450089. (Note : Laight Alpin — a toll point listed in the Ayr Charter.) The castle has several defence lines. The latest rampart overlies occupation earth. From this were recovered several large sherds of medieval pottery. The extant foundations are of a large rectangular tower house with large semi-circular foundation of staircase tower. Downstream, NS 454085, backed against a turf dyke is a D-shaped pound, 32m x 29m.

ROUND MOUND

NS 452108. At the NE foot of the hill spur W from Kilmein Mount, on the N side of a minor stream, and W of the Old Bridle Road. A low circular green mound, 1m x 10m in diameter. To S on the spur, NS 451108, is a long house, 29.97m x 6.4m subdivided into 4 rooms.

ENCLOSURES AND HUT PLATFORMS

NS 455108. Uphill, on the SW spur of Kilmein Hill, are two rectangular enclosures, 30m x 25m and 17m square, with a hollow way rising between them from lower ground. From a scrape beside this track came a sherd of medieval pottery. Both enclosures lie within a much larger enclosure, c. 4 acres. All walls are of boulder and turf. From the enclosures, along the E side, a track passes S-N, curving uphill to a group of at least seven scooped and recessed, terraced hut bases, the two largest being rectangular, 7m x 6m. The others are sub-circular.

Seamills Beach
COIN

Michael Campbell

On the beach at Seamills an excellently preserved one-third guinea piece of George III, dated 1762.

BANFFSHIRE

Fordyce
PLATFORM SITE

Ian Keillar

NJ 523578. On S face of Inverkindling hill on 750' contour, small platform site with post holes, in process of excavation. Excavator, Maj. Gen. Scott-Elliott, returning in 1975 to complete.

BERWICKSHIRE

Cove Harbour
COAL MINE

*East of Scotland Archaeological Association
per G. R. Hoggarty*

NT 783718. N facing beach, 100 yards W of Cove Harbour; clearing operations being carried out in a 17th century coal mine.

The mine is made up of two horizontal levels and four vertical shafts, three of which descend below sea level.

Two horizontal levels are joined by a rock cut stairway 60' below ground level and 195' in from beach.

BUTESHIRE

PORT BANNATYNE
Hilton
NEOLITHIC CAIRN

*Buteshire Natural History Society
per Dorothy N. Marshall*

NS 067685. (See *Discovery and Excavation* 1972 and 1973.) Further excavation uncovered a small neolithic cairn roughly 5.5m in diameter, outside this was a firm tramped surface. In a later phase the cairn was extended, keeping to the original round plan. A further extension running down hill was partially uncovered. A Bronze Age cist had been inserted in the early neolithic cairn and it, in its turn, was surrounded by a small cairn.

Finds : A very finely worked leaf-shaped flint arrowhead, 1 ovoid flint scraper, 1 flint blade, 1 tanged point quartz. Bute Museum.

INCHMARNOCK
CHAPEL

*Jessica Middleton
per Dorothy N. Marshall*

NS 023596. (*Discovery and Excavation* 1972 and 1973.) Further clearing of the chapel showed that it was a small Romanesque building with red sandstone pillars between the nave and the E end. The nave was paved. More carved stones were found including part of a Marigold stone (Hexafoil).

DUMFRIESSHIRE

DUMFRIES

Lower High Street

A. E. Truckell

NX 974759. Excavation was made possible by clearance of 18th and 19th century buildings in the Lower High Street (Souter-gate) and Shakespeare Street (East Barnraus) junction, an area which is shown by documents to be already built upon by the mid-16th century and which lies at the edge of the medieval burgh's industrial quarter round the Millhole Dam. Spoil from this site contained unstratified medieval pottery of types ranging from the 13th to 16th century. Charcoal, burnt daub, flint strike-a-lights, animal bone waste and a small bronze hinge have also been found. The several hundred pieces of pottery so far recovered cover a wide range of shape, ware and glaze; there is a reasonable proportion of rim and base and several decorated pieces.

High Street

NX 972760. Small 14th century jug and horse teeth from dark grassy soil in High Street between the fountain and Messrs Simmonds, opposite Plainstones. Found by Master John Thomson.

COLLIN

Auldmill

NY 026743. Iron-smelting slag from bloomery site on Auldmill Farm.

Little Dalton Church

NY 089740. Skeletal material from charnel pit of medieval church.

Newbie

NY 170648. The Neolithic scraper mentioned in *Discovery and Excavation* 1973 has been presented to the Museum.

Troqueer Motte

NX 975749. Piece of red medieval ware with thin pale glaze from slope of Troqueer Motte.

MIDDLEBIE

Birrens Hill Fort, Carruthers

NY 244808. Large plain flat spindle whorl found on Birrens Hill fort by Master Neill Graham.

Annandale

Late 15th century sandstone pillar head, richly carved, with heraldic bearings, bearing date ?1490 in Roman numerals and black-letter inscription bearing CARL--- at a break; also a separate carved heart (for Douglas?).

Bogrie

NX 816849. Mesolithic grey flint core showing strip-flaking; white cortex.

GATELAWBRIDGE

Hayfield Farm

NX 898968. Wedge-shaped bronze or brass ingot, light green patina, shows much bubbling; 12.3cm long by 5.3cm wide.

MONIAIVE

Ingleston Motte

NX 799900. Small piece of thin hard medieval pottery with a thin patchy glaze — found in a molehill in the forecourt.

Torthorwald Castle

NY 032781. Medieval pottery, animal teeth, and lead found on bailey of Motte adjacent to Castle.

Rockhall Moor

Craig R. Mayer

NY 067759. (See *Discovery and Excavation* 1968, p. 17). A NS trench across the W end showed that natural gravel had been up-cast from the centre to form the low walls leaving the bedrock exposed. Small boulders had formed an inner face to the wall. A second trench across the centre cut through .70m of peat below which was bedrock confirming the removal of the gravel. No artifacts were recovered.

Craiglearn

Farm Site 2

NX 704924. This farm lies at the 900' contour. There are at least eight large rectangular buildings as well as three small sub rectangular structures. The site lies on a gravel ridge and is bordered on the N and S by two deeply cut burns.

Three of the large rectangular buildings were partially excavated and one of the small buildings was completely excavated. The wall construction is dry stone with an inner and outer wall face and a core of small water worn pebbles. No evidence of the type of roof construction was found.

One of the rectangular buildings which was divided transversely into three parts had a well defined cobbled floor in its E room.

One metre S a second building divided into two rooms had a floor of the rough natural gravel in the eastern of the two rooms. These two buildings are separated by a V shaped ditch.

The third large rectangular building lay 10m SW of the two mentioned and was found to have a well preserved central path of large flat slabs bordered by kerb stones on either side (lying alternately parallel and perpendicular to the direction of the path). The path runs the 22m length of the building which had openings to the W and E ends. A later annexe as been placed on the E end of the building with an opening in its N wall. The building was probably a barn or byre and not a habitation. The building is 5m wide.

A small square building 4m x 4m lay 10m directly W of the end of the third buildings mentioned above. A trench between the two buildings showed that the path of the larger building did not con-

tinue W into the farmyard. The small building appeared to be semi subterranean but no apparent entrance could be defined. There was a very disturbed thin greasy charcoal flecked occupation level but no artifacts were found.

In addition to the buildings there are the remains of two dry-stone dykes defining the farm precincts on the S and across the neck of the gravel ridge on the E. In the S wall is an opening with two in situ upright jambs.

Timothy Pont's manuscript map of 1580 shows Craiglearan Farm to lie above the site to the W.

There is no place name associated with the site proper although the burns to the N and S are named Craiglearan and Jeckney respectively. Another site, Craiglearan 3, 300m to the NW with two large rectangular buildings has plough marks running up to and swerving around its buildings suggesting that it is earlier than the ploughing. If the ploughing can be associated with the 1580 Craiglearan then site 3 and the similar but much larger site 2 could be earlier than the 16th C.

LOCHARBRIGGS

Catherinefield Farm
DUG-OUT CANOE

Lionel J. Masters

NY 001801. A radiocarbon date of 1804 b.c. $\pm$ 125 (SRR-326) has been obtained from a sample of wood taken from the outside of the gunwale of the dug-out canoe (previously reported in *Discovery and Excavation* 1973, pp. 23-4). The canoe has now been moved to I.C.I. (Nobel Division) Dumfries, where it is being stored in a tank to await conservation treatment.

Middlebie Hill
ROMAN CAMP

J. K. St. Joseph

NY 208764. Second temporary camp, within known camp. Parts of the S and E sides and SE angle recorded (*J.R.G.* Vol. 63 1973, p. 217).

Dalswinton
ROMAN FORT

NX 933841. Large fort close to site of known Flavian fort. Two periods of occupation. 725' of SE side, E angle, and 400' of NE side recorded. Two ditches; alignment of SE side differed by 225' in the two phases. Outer set of ditches has a gate with *titulum*. Fort lies within a large temporary camp (1,550' x 1,775') one of whose gates has an external *clavicula*, and the SE side of this camp just overlaps a smaller camp with a gate of Stracathro-type. The known fort shows two Flavian periods, but it seems likely that the new fort must be Flavian as well, giving a sequence of four Flavian phases hitherto unknown in Scotland.

Ellisland
ROMAN CAMPS

Two small camps, with sectors of their NW and SW sides in common: one 375' x 225', the other 195' x 185'.

Kirkpatrick Juxta, Moffat, Tinwald, Westerkirk

See Ordnance Survey.

DUNBARTONSHIRE

DUMBARTON

Castle Rock

Professor L. Alcock

NS 4074. The principal objective of the work was to seek archaeological evidence which might be correlated with the well-known documentary evidence for Dumbarton (which some identify with Alcluith) as an important British stronghold in the Early Historic period. In particular, traces of possible early defences had been detected on The Beak, the larger of the two hills which comprise Castle Rock; and these traces were tested by excavation.

Four trenches were excavated on The Beak and the findings in each are summarized here.

Trench A examined a sharp slope on the W side of the hill, above an apparently rock-hewn passage-way. The discovery of a turf-stack containing a sherd of Antonine Samian gave high promise of an early defence; but the rubble foundation of the turf bank overlaid green-glazed pottery. It seems likely that the structure was the flag-pole mound seen in Slezer's drawing of about 1693.

Trench B examined the flat top of the hill. The level ground was found to be a make-up of ash and cinders. This may perhaps be dated to the mid-16th century by two-penny pieces of Charles I, but was deeply disturbed by rubbish pits of the 1939-45 war.

Trench C examined a bank on the E side of the hill, and showed that it was later than a layer of masons' chips from the mid-18th century magazine.

Trench D was sited on a quarried ledge on the Clyde-ward side of the hill. Modern debris was less abundant here, and there were tenuous traces of dry-stone and timber buildings. These could not be fully explored in the time available, and Trench D demands further exploration. Finds included two silver pennies of Edward I-Edward II, and a strap-handle from an 'E-ware' pitcher of Dunadd type.

It is clear that there are no visible traces of defences earlier than those of the medieval castle. (This does not exclude the possible existence of buried traces). Moreover, the demonstration that all

the areas of level ground on the eastern hill are recent creations implies that this hill was originally as rugged and craggy as the western one.

Cumbernauld
OLD BUILDINGS

E. J. Price

NS 733741. Remains of old stonework buildings cemented with lime mortar at Blackcraigs Quarry.

Carleith
ANTONINE WALL

NS 479731 to 482730. The wall bends slightly to the N 400' E of the E side of the Carleith Farm road, then bends slightly S 116' W of the W side of the farm road.

ROAD

NS 479731. Close to the burn a road surface, well cambered, overlying the remains of the rampart base (c.f. Prof. Robertson's report on Balmuildy in *Discovery and Excavation* 1971, pp. 18 and 28).

Wester Shirva
ANTONINE WALL, SECTION

L. J. F. Keppie

NS 684752. The laying of a gaspipe afforded an opportunity of observing the Wall base in section. It was represented by a spread of stonework 4.55m wide at a depth of 1.27m, but had been much disturbed by the digging of a farm refuse pit. The S edge of the Antonine ditch was also observed in the construction trench, at a distance of 7.95m from the N edge of the disturbed stonework. The position of the Wall and ditch are as indicated on pl. xxiv B of Macdonald, *The Roman Wall in Scotland* (1934).

BEARSDEN
Castlehill
ROMAN POTTERY

NS 524726. In July 1974 Mrs V. W. Emery extracted from tree-roots on Castlehill a rim and side fragment of a light grey jar. Retained by her at 9 Park Crescent, Bearsden. A rim fragment of a large grey jar, found on Castlehill in 1972 by Mr Thomas Logue of Clydebank, is now in the Hunterian Museum.

ANTONINE WALL BASE

NS 538722. A small portion of the Antonine Wall base, including the S kerb, has been exposed for some years at 4 Thorn Drive where it is now incorporated as a garden feature. The position and alignment of the base are as shown by Macdonald, *The Roman Wall in Scotland* (1934), pl. xxx A.

Castlehill
ROMAN POTTERY

M. C. Jarvis

NS 524726. Fragments of fine-fumed ware of Antonine date were found among the roots of a newly-fallen tree in the SW part of the summit of Castlehill, and are now in the Hunterian Museum (see *Discovery and Excavation* 1970, 24 and 1971, 18).

Barrhill Roman Fort
POTTERY

*Cumbernauld Historical Society,
Field Study Group
per James J. Walker*

NS 707757. From ploughed soil in the field to the S of the Roman Fort, a quantity of Roman sherds—4 pieces of samian ware, 7 pieces of amphora, 9 pieces of coarse ware and 7 red clay balls.

Auchindavy Roman Fort
POTTERY

NS 677749. During ploughing operations, a quantity of Roman pot sherds was recovered—the neck and handle of an amphora, 6 pieces of amphora, 4 pieces of coarse ware, 1 sherd of samian and 3 pieces of flue tile.

ROMAN ROAD SURVEYS
The Clyde Crossing

*Neil Holt, Frank Newall, Harry M. Sinclair,
Dr William Lonie, Duncan Mackinnon*

Aligned with the beach approach causeway on the S bank of the Clyde (see Renfrewshire) a broad low mound of rough pasture, 10.36m wide, runs from a computed centre on Milton Island, NS 425737, to pass under the iron field gate just E of the railway bridge, NS 424741. To the N, between a beach approach track, and the main Dumbarton Road, a broad low road mound continues to NS 423743, 10.97m wide.

Between Dumbowie Hill and Loch Bowie, a terraced track proceeds NNW, NS 424753. N of Garshake Reservoir, a raised track, now inclined NNE, proceeds to the SW end of Black Wood. These stretches were noted from above.

From the NE end of Black Wood the following systems were traced on the ground:

From the NE end of Black Wood, NS 430775, a terraced, metalled, in places raised, road runs to the NW terrace of Little White Hill, NS 439782. In stream section is seen a heavily metalled surface road, single stratum of large cobbles, overlying a mound of red clay surfaced with rammed gravel in darker grey clay.

At Little White Hill, the upper road continues NE along the W flank of Meikle White Hill, as a precisely engineered road, exactly 10.6m wide between heavy block kerbs, and with one small pillar mile marker, inscribed 3, still in position. This is possibly 18th century estate road.

The underlying mound deflects to NNE. Just S of the Black Burn Ford, NS 441787 it is partly used and crossed by mineral tracks to nearby lime kilns (see below). Just N of the ford it is followed by a hollow way, and entered by a mineral track, the entire complex being 16.46m wide, with 6.48m wide causeway partly reduced by 8.5m wide hollow way and mineral track, leaving it towards NE.

Beyond, towards the first of two crossings of the Gallangad Burn headstream, the entire system is trampled by droving, and the primary cambered mound has hollow ways running along both sides, and occasionally crossing it, or running along the centre.

The above road system was taken forward NNE towards the main Gallangad Burn. The burn is crossed just above the gorge by a sharp deflection NE and an immediate return NW on the opposite bank. In stream section the road mound is of clay without upper metal, resting on a single cobbled course 7.32m wide. In minor stream section to S small metal tops the clay mound. On the N bank, NS 454815, the road deflects NE, headed on the right flank of Knockinhaglish as it passes W of the Long Cairn, an excellently preserved Clyde-Carlingford. Beyond the Cameron Burn, where the cobbled base survives, the road gradually fades in rough moorland, but was traced to NS 461822.

During these surveys the following were recorded :

CUP MARKED BOULDERS

NS 433773. Within former forest land on a circular rise between the NE spur of Lang Craigs and Black Wood. On a prominent grey boulder, a rosette of five cups ranged round a central cup. Cups 0.05m diameter. A boulder a short distance to N bears a single cup.

LIMEKILNS

NS 441787. S of the Black Burn Ford, a rectangular enclosure surrounded by upcast turf walling, has inset into this turf wall on the N, two lime kilns. A single kiln lies on the nearby N bank of the Black Burn, and a further kiln to S of the main site, with a rectangular build fronting it. Mole hills show numerous fragments of burnt red clay, and several sherds of willow patterned ware.

STEADING

NS 452799. On the E bank of Knockupple Burn beneath the rocky crag, a rectangular steading with to E a small oval store shed.

FLINT FLAKE

NS 452797. From quarry base on the E bank of the Knockupple Burn recovered a utilised struck flake of grey flint.

Dumbarton, New Kilpatrick, Westerwood Farm—

See Department of the Environment—rescue excavations.

EAST LOTHIAN

Markle

MEDIEVAL AND LATER
SMALL FINDS

D. H. Caldwell

NT 578775. During ploughing at the site of Markle, a deserted village with remains of a 17th century laird's house, 3 sherds of medieval pottery, an early 18th century ring dial and a domino were recovered. Aerial photographs suggest there may have been a substantial settlement here when it was destroyed by the English in 1401 and 1544. Finds presented to the National Museum by Mr J. Kinloch.

Haddington

POST-MEDIEVAL BURIALS

NT 518736. During restoration work in the Lauderdale burial aisle at St. Mary's Church, the coffins, 17th-19th century, were raised to preserve the burials from water, giving an opportunity to study their form and the various fittings. The coffin of the Duke of Lauderdale (died 1682) was opened and substantial remains of an embalmed body discovered. A sample of the shroud and other wrappings was removed to the National Museum for examination, and a detailed photographic record of the other 16 coffins made to supplement that of the Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments. A full report will be published.

WHITTINGEHAME

Johnscleugh

Miss H. C. Nisbet

CAIRNS AND STONE SETTINGS

NT 635672. (*RCAMS* East Lothian, 139, no. 229). Located by bearing 216° mag. from Johnscleugh. No. (i) as described. No. (ii), 75m E of (i), may be the remains of two round cairns close together—(iia) on NW, c. 4m in diameter; (iib) on SE, c. 5m in diameter with several earthfast stones on edge near centre. Distance centre to centre c. 7.5m. 11m SE of (ii) is a low mound with a single earthfast stone protruding, apparently the remains of cairn no. (iii). 35m SW from centre of (iib)—two roughly circular stone settings, both c. 3m in diameter. A further 23m SW are two more small stone settings. 75m NE of no. (i) is a small cairn 1.8m in diameter, probably clearance.

PRESTONKIRK

Traprain Law

POTTERY ETC.

NT 584749. Found in disturbed ground above quarry: 43 sherds native coarse pottery of two distinct fabrics including 9 rims (3 or 4 forms) and 2 bases; 2 fragments and piece of rim of Roman bronze patera (another piece found independently by Mr T. Robertson); rim sherd white mediaeval pottery; lead slag with cindery material adhering; fragment of clear glass; variously smooth and heat-cracked stones; cherts and quartz fragments. All finds in National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH

Tron Kirk and St. Mary's Street

See Department of the Environment — rescue excavations.

FIFE

ST ANDREWS

26 Market Street

J. B. Kenworthy

NO 511167. Limited investigation prior to re-development confirmed that the earliest building on this site was late—probably 16th Century. Prior to this the land had been part of the croft, as 13th century pottery confirmed. All of the building except the foundations, and a very minute area of floor, had been removed by later activity.

TAYPORT

Morton

MESOLITHIC OCCUPATION SITE

John Coles

NO 467257. A small area of the midden was sampled and passed through a flotation machine. Seeds, small fish and bird bones, and molluscan remains were recovered. A report on this work, and its implications for the major report (*Proc. Prehist. Soc.* 1971. part 2) is in preparation, to appear in *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* 1975.

Dunfermline—

See Department of Environment—rescue excavations.

GLASGOW

Brown Street

*Glasgow University Archaeological Society
per Robert B. Gourley and J. Frances Welsh*

A brief excavation was undertaken at 8 Brown Street on the corner of Broomielaw, Glasgow. Foundations treated were on two levels a ground floor and a basement. Both these floors were lifted and the underlying material examined.

Below the basement floor lay clean sand. Under the higher floor lay some 1.40m of sand and clay containing abundant charcoal, and some 50 sherds of pottery, much of it medieval. This material may prove to be stratified. From the position of these deposits they may be layers of natural slip down a former bank of the river Clyde.

Shuttle Street

Excavation took place on a recently cleared site at the corner of Shuttle Street and Ingram Street, Glasgow. The site was some 50 yards W of the medieval High Street and is close to the site occupied by the Greyfriars' foundation. No medieval occupation of the site could be traced from documentary material or from the archaeological evidence.

Govan

See Department of Environment—rescue excavations.

INVERNESS-SHIRE—ISLANDS

BENBECULA

Ian A. G. Shepherd

Rossinish

Alexandra N. Tuckwell

BEAKER AND OTHER MIDDENS

NF 873537. Wind erosion is severely affecting a large machair hillock, some 15m high, which is unique on the rocky E coast of Benbecula. Many ancient land surfaces preserved within the dunes are consequently being exposed and destroyed. Therefore systematic surface collection, surveying, soil sampling and trial excavations were carried out to assess the nature and extent of occupation traces associated with some of these early horizons.

A gridded surface collection over c. one hectare recovered some 3,500 sherds, mostly eroded, from two middens near the top of the dune. These were each 0.3m thick and contained many limpets, some animal bone and sherds of a hard, quartz-gritted ware. This fabric, and the occasional applied fillet, have general wheelhouse affinities. These upper surfaces are at present exposed over a length of c. 300m.

The earliest features now visible are two areas of beaker midden, the larger of which is completely exposed on the shore c. 100m due S of a small burial cairn (*Discovery and Excavation* 1964, p. 33), and less than 20m from the high tide line. Small scale excavation showed it to be c. 200m² and 1m thick, consisting of a compact matrix of dirty brown non-calcareous sand yielding some charcoal fragments, animal bones and shell fish. Beaker sherds from this midden, decorated with incisions and tooth comb impressions, are closest to Clarke's early mid-Northern series, Lanting and van der Waal's steps 4 and 5. One piece of cardium impressed beaker, quartz flakes and a lump of pumice were also found here. A possible structure represented by a U-shaped arrangement of loose boulders, 7.5m x 4m maximum dimensions, open on the landward side and resting on the surface of part of the beaker midden, post-dates the midden.

A second, much smaller trace of beaker occupation is represented by a stump of midden, c. 1.5m x 3m, protruding from a small dune some 50m SW of the cairn. Trial excavation revealed a hearth 0.7m x 0.6m, and three postholes 0.13m both in diameter and depth. The midden was only 0.25m thick in this area, but several fine beaker sherds similar to those from the large midden were found by the hearth. A neat thumbnail scraper of blue-grey flint 0.015m diameter, quartz flakes and a small pebble knife were also found here. From both beaker middens sherds representing vessels of rare extremes of size and fineness were recovered.

Samples for land snail analysis were taken from all middens and many buried land surfaces. Further investigation of the beaker areas is planned.

INVERNESS-SHIRE—MAINLAND

DRUMNADROCHIT

Laurie M. MacLagan Wedderburn

Garbeg
CAIRNS

and Dorothy M. Grime

NH 511319. A fragmentary Pictish Symbol Stone was discovered in the centre of a circular ditched cairn, one of a cemetery of 17. Excavation was conducted.

Cairn 1

This cairn was extensively disturbed. It proved to be circular, 6m in diameter and 30-50cms high, surrounded by a ditch 80cms in width and 60cms deep. In the centre was a rectangular pit 160cms in length x 40cms wide x 70cms deep above which in the cairn matrix was found a fragmented slab of Old Red Sandstone 50cms x 50cms x 4.5cms thick upon which was incised a crescent and V rod symbol.

Cairn 2

In order to check an undisturbed structure an adjacent cairn was excavated. This consisted of a rectangular kerbing of angular boulders 2.2m in length x 1.8m containing a random mass of stones and pebbles set in dark brown peat. This structure was surrounded by a rectangular series of four ditches on average 340cms in length x 60cms in width x 20cms in depth. These ditches did not meet at the four corners at which on the remaining baulks four boulders had been placed, each about 20cms in diameter. Under the central setting a rectangular pit was revealed 160cms in length x 50cms in width x 70cms in depth and lined at its base with sandstone slabs. The pit contained the very decayed remains of a skull and one femur. Further excavation is intended.

Arisaig
CAIRN

Iain Thorber

NM 664863. On the edge of a field, 100m SW of Mains of Arisaig. Cairn, badly robbed, measures 15m in diameter and 1m in height. Few kerb stones in position.

CAIRN

NM 666855. Cairn(s) at the edge of a field on a tree covered knoll 100m S of Loch nan Eala. The knoll, to which has been added field clearance material, measures approximately 30.48m in diameter and 1.20m in height. Exposed by an up-turned tree root is a cremation/charcoal pit measuring 1.52m x 0.61m x 0.38m in the centre of the area.

CRANNOG

NM 667857. On a low flat wet area on the S edge of Loch nan Eala. Oak timbers about 0.31m square forming a rough platform 5.49m x 5.49m. Exposed by drainage.

ARISAIG AND MOIDART

Loch Shiel

CAIRNS

NM 778706 and NM 789718. Two large cairns on N shore of Loch Shiel.

ALVIE AND INSH

NW Shore of Loch Insh

J. B. Kenworthy

FLINTS

NH 831049. Several flints have been found in this area. On the beach were two flints, one a micro-core of yellow-brown colour. Further above the shore was a large ?scraper of greyish flint. Another flint has been found on An Suidhe, above the loch, at a spot where there is an outcrop of limestone. The flints will be donated to Inverness Museum.

Upper Strathnairn

Dr A. A. Woodham

HUT CIRCLES

NE 677370. This group of six hut circles (recorded in *Discovery and Excavation* 1963, p. 33), has now been obliterated by forestry trenching.

Abernethy and Kincordine, Bolestine and Abertarff, Duthil and Rothiemurchus, Glenelg, Kilmathie, Kistarlity and Convinth, Kingussie and Insh, Moy and Dalrossie, Urquhart and Glenmorison

See Ordnance Survey.

Crubenmore

See Department of the Environment — rescue excavations.

KINCARDINESHIRE

MARYCULTER

Blaikiewell
CAIRNFIELD

Dr A. A. Woodham

NO 869987. About 80 small round cairns ranging in diameter from 2m to 6m. and approximately 0.5m high are scattered along the almost flat summit of a low elongated hill. Four terraces are visible round the E end of the hill which is crossed from N to S by several parallel rickles of stones, and there are at the W end at least two small stone circles, 2.5 and 3.5m in diameter respectively. No hut circles have been seen. Since the hill is part of the area of the proposed new town of Maryculter, three cairns, situated at the E, Centre and W of the hill, were examined. Each was composed of a core of large boulders covered by a mound of smaller stones, the whole lying directly on natural sand and gravel. No indication of burial was found either within or below the cairns and it was concluded that each constituted a land clearance heap.

FETTERCAIRN

Cairnton of Balbegno
GREENCAIRN FORT

Laurie M. MacLagan Wedderburn

NO 634723. (See *Discovery and Excavation* 1973, p. 4). The inner revetting face of the S rampart proved to be of similar construction to the N. A series of trenches at the E end of the site revealed a gateway with a later blocking structure. An earlier phase of occupation, consisting of a large number of post holes, was discovered beneath the fort levels. Report in preparation for PSAS.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE

KIRKBEAN

Carsethorn

A. G. Truckell

NX 992599. Mesolithic nosed-scraped in white-patinated flint.

Glenkiln Reservoir

NX 843783. Spindle-whorl of shale with incomplete perforation and bloomery waste : found on bed of reservoir during drought.

ARRIGLAND

McCulloch's Castle

NX 997577. Piece of medieval green-glaze pottery found 100 yards from McCulloch's Castle.

Buittle Castle

NX 819616. Jug handle, three other pieces of medieval pottery, and iron arrowhead, found around Buittle Castle site.

Hillis Tower

James Williams

TOWER HOUSE AND DITCHED ENCLOSURE

NX 912726. (See *Discovery and Excavation* 1971, p. 25). Further work on the Tower-house has produced another garde-robe interconnecting with those already known. Ground survey of the area immediately surrounding the Tower-house has indicated a ditched enclosure of approximately 1½ acres in extent. During field-drainage operations the ditch was shown to be partly rock-cut 6.7m wide and 1.1½m deep.

Lochrutton Church

D-SHAPED DITCHED ENCLOSURE

NX 912735. The older portion of Lochrutton Churchyard, containing the Church, is roughly semi-circular in shape with walls built on top of a rubble bank. Closer examination has shown a possible D-shaped ditched enclosure, of approximate diameter 60m, built against a steep scarp slope.

CLATTERINGSHAW'S RESERVOIR

Michael Ansell and

Moss Raploch

Jonathan Condry

ROMANO BRITISH CIRCULAR HUT

NX 554777. A circular hut, 8.5m external diameter, stone faced walling 1.3m wide, was discovered when Clatteringshaws reservoir level was abnormally low. Sited on the edge of Moss Raploch, it is under 5.8m of water when reservoir is full. A rescue excavation revealed central hearth, internal postholes, triangular porch, causeway and external stockyard. Finds include two coloured Roman glass ring fragments, stone implements and burnt bone fragments. Report forthcoming in *TDGNHAS*.

INLAND MESOLITHIC CHIPPING FLOOR

NX 554776. A mesolithic chipping floor close to above site also came to light, typical of nearby Loch Doon flint industry. Artifacts found include blades, cores and microliths.

Glenlee

Michael Ansell

IRON SMELTING SITE

NX 606804. Large quantity of iron working residue being washed out of bank of small burn near Court Hill.

NX 735645. Over the past four years, during ploughing operations on the site of the fort, a quantity of Roman pot sherds has been recovered, consisting of 5 pieces of amphora, 2 pieces of mortaria and 14 pieces of coarse ware pot.

COLVEND AND SOUTHWICK

Slewcairn

Lionel J. Masters

UNCHAMBERED LONG CAIRN

NX 924614. (See *Discovery and Excavation* 1973, p. 31). Excavation has continued with the removal of the forecourt blocking and underlying soil layer, and with the examination of the internal structure of the N part of the cairn.

The forecourt blocking was found to consist of an arc of granite slabs in front of the central part of the concave stone façade. The rest of the forecourt had been filled with rounded granite boulders. A few pieces of burnt flint, including part of a flake scraper, were found in the blocking. In the soil layer below the blocking and more or less in the area beneath the arc of slab-blocking, were some 300 minute sherds of Neolithic pottery. Two fragments have decoration on the rim, but the rest appear to be undecorated. Flint objects, both burnt and unburnt, from the same layer include a flake scraper and part of a leaf-shaped arrowhead.

There does not appear to be a porch at the centre of the façade. The façade stones merely inturn for a short distance and between the central pair there is only cairn material visible.

The removal of the N part of the cairn to the basal layer of stones has resulted in the discovery of a mortuary structure similar to that at Lochhill (*Antiquity* XLVII, 96-100). Only the low stone walling is visible at present, but the mortuary structure appears to be rectangular in shape, at least 8m long by 1.25m wide, and orientated N/S, parallel with the main axis and centrally positioned within the cairn. It is approximately at right angles to the two central stones of the stone façade, but its exact relationship to them is not yet known. At its S end the mortuary structure appears to join with the setting of four standing stones in the centre of the cairn, which in turn is joined to an orthostatic and dry-walled passage, orientated E/W and commencing some 1m within the W edge of the Cairn. The walling of the mortuary structure is composed of small rounded boulders, with large slabs laid parallel to the main axis of the cairn, in contrast to the large rounded boulders of the basal cairn layer. In the southern half of the mortuary, on both its E and W sides, the basal layer of the cairn is composed of tilted slabs laid against the mortuary structure walling. Only very limited excavation has taken place on the mortuary structure but cremated human bone has been found in association with burnt

wood and bark. Immediately outside the mortuary was a large piece of bark — 152mm x 48mm — provisionally identified as Scots Pine.

Centrally placed at the back of the cairn is a further standing stone. The relationship of this stone to the four standing stones and the mortuary structure has still to be determined. Fragments of undecorated Neolithic pottery have been found in the cairn in close proximity to this stone.

Balmaclellan, Crossmichael, Parton

See Ordnance Survey.

Threave Castle

See Department of the Environment — guardianship monuments.

LANARKSHIRE

Cadder

E. J. Price

ANTONINE WALL

NS 616726. Base of Antonine Wall visible in disused quarry immediately W of Cadder Fort.

STONE

NS 615723. A worn, oblong stone bearing a Latin inscription is built into the N cemetery wall of Cadder Church.

Coulter

J. K. St. Joseph

ROMAN CAMP

NT 002359. Large camp : 900' of NE side, N angle, and 300' of NW side known.

Wilderness Plantation

L. J. F. Keppie

ANTONINE WALL, SECTION

NS 603723. Undercutting of a quarry face at the E end of Wilderness Plantation (see *PSAS* 1964, p. 194) has exposed to view part of the Antonine Wall base. The base appeared to have been set into a bedding trench, and to have measured at least 4.6m across. Traces of turf layering were visible above the base, and turf spill for at least 2m to the S. Modern interference has destroyed the edges of the ditch at this point, but to the N was exposed a section through the upcast mound. This had a width of c. 18m, and was composed of orangey sand; below it could be seen the Roman turf line.

CADDER

Balmuirdy Road

ANTONINE WALL, SECTION

NS 588718. During pipelaying operations N of the brickworks (see *Discovery and Excavation* 1973, p.35), the S edge of the Antonine ditch was observed in section, at a depth of 0.3m, and its S face followed to a depth of 1.8m; ditch fill consisted of a very dark grey silt. The Wall base had been very much disturbed by the laying out of Balmuirdy Road itself; only a few cobbles remained and no kerbstones. The berm appeared to have been unusually broad, c. 9.5m. The line of the Wall and ditch is c. 8m N of that shown on O.S. maps and on Macdonald, *The Roman Wall in Scotland* (1934), pl. xxvii B.

L. J. F. Keppie

Balmuirdy

ANTONINE WALL, SECTION

A. A. R. Henderson

NS 580717. The trench for a water pipe has cut across the line of the Antonine Wall and ditch just outside the NW corner of Balmuirdy fort. The base was found to be in excellent condition, having a width of 4.21m, and lying at a depth of 0.3m from the modern surface. The ditch had a width of 6.1m, leaving a berm of 9.15m. A discrepancy was revealed between O.S. maps and the plan of Balmuirdy fort produced for Sir George Macdonald in 1934 (see *The Roman Wall in Scotland*, 163); on the latter the fort is placed rather too close to the Kelvin.

Balmuirdy

ANTONINE WALL, SECTION

A. A. R. Henderson

NS 586718. A discontinuous section was opened across the line of the Wall to the N of Balmuirdy Road about opposite the Glasgow City boundary post. The S kerb was found, intact, at a depth of 0.62m; the core to the N of it was much disturbed by a field drain, but Roman turf was present to a height of 0.41m over the base, in a very fine state of preservation. The N kerb was located at a depth of 0.38m and was intact. It had been laid on a bedding trench cut c. 0.18m deep into the hard reddish clay subsoil and filled to subsoil level with permeable grey silty soil. The lip of the trench lay 0.20-0.25m N of the N kerb; how far the trench extended under the core was not ascertained. Only 0.35m of the core S of the N kerb was uncovered; it appeared undisturbed and was overlaid by 0.25m of Roman turf. The width of the Wall base was 4.32m.

BUSBY

Meikle Drips

PROMONTORY WORK

Thomas C. Welsh

NS 580556. A D-shaped promontory in a bend in the Thornton-hall Burn ravine, near the waterfall, features stone remains under

grass 15m NW-SE by 7m, the W angle of which has been removed by ploughing at the neck of the promontory. There is a possible ditch across the remainder of the SW side.

MOUND

NS 578553. NE corner of a steep-sided ridge, a mound 21m E-W by 15m, oval, 2 to 3m high, with rounded profile.

Kittoch Glen

PROMONTORY WORK

NS 581570. Occupying the easternmost of three spine-like promontories, the site was formerly bounded by ravines on both sides, but tipping infilled the E ravine and over-reached the height of the promontory. A stony bank 5m broad, extant for 13m, defends the neck of the promontory, and a ditch 10m long, 2m deep, cuts across tip of promontory where it descends steeply to Kittoch Water. Between these is a level D-shaped area 25 x 16.5m, on which is a low boat-shaped mound 36 x 10.5m raised at each end.

Busby Glen

PROMONTORY FORT

NS 579567. A possible outer rampart has been noted on this site (see *Discovery and Excavation* 1972, p.28). The feature, previously thought to be a natural outcrop, occurs on the S side of the promontory 14m E of first rampart, and comprises large blocks of rough stone, 3m high in section. It continues in low profile for 30m. The N end is suggested by a feature 9m from first rampart. The rampart is about 5m broad.

PLATFORM

NS 579568. On steep slope at edge of ravine, facing S, about 120m NNW of fort, a rectangular platform 8 x 3m with irregular extension E.

MILL REMAINS

NS 578569. Below crags, just upstream from viaduct, building 7.5m x 6.5m including lade, on over 100m of mill channel.

Kittoch Glen

MILL REMAINS

NS 583570. Low mound 15 x 6m alongside 100m long mill channel; footings of dam at E end.

EAST KILBRIDE

Thorntonhall

LIMEKILNS

The following limekilns are in a well preserved condition. Thorntonhall House gardens NS 591549 double-limekilns; two kilns with unusually large vaulted chambers 6 x 5.6m by 2.5m high, the better example at Braehead Lodge NS 592552; and Birkwood Limekiln NS 585547, dated 1790.

Crookston Castle

See Department of the Environment — guardianship monuments.

MIDLOTHIAN

Pathhead
ROMAN CAMP

J. K. St. Joseph

NT 399632. Very large camp. Rounded NW angle and 2,450' of W side recorded. On N side, section showed a V-shaped ditch, 12' wide and 5' deep; in this was 15" of silt from vegetation growth, covered by 18" of further silting.

Dalkeith
ROMAN CAMP

NT 345692. The camp already known here has now had its NW corner and 600' of its W side recorded.

Kirkliston

See Department of the Environment—rescue excavations.

MORAYSHIRE

DARNAWAY

Forres
SHORT CIST

Laurie M. MacLagan Wedderburn

NH 995555. A short cist was discovered during ploughing N of Darnaway Castle. The cist measured 109cms long x 55cms wide x 32cms deep internally and contained a much damaged skeleton and a complete beaker. Report in preparation for *PSAS*.

ELGIN

Braemoriston House
WELL

Ian Keillar

NJ 213634. Early 19th century well. 0.92m internal diameter. Water level 1.5m below surface, depth 0.85m. Casing of very finely dressed unmortared curved sandstone blocks, 500mm x 190mm x 130mm.

Fochabers

See Department of the Environment—rescue excavations.

NAIRNSHIRE

Ardclach
IRON SLAG

Ian Keillar

NH 933408. Small piece of iron slag picked up on slope of hill fort. With finder.

Nairn

See Ordnance Survey.

ORKNEY

Quanterness
NEOLITHIC CHAMBERED CAIRN

Prof. Colin Renfrew

HY 417129. Excavation of primary deposits in the main chamber yielded large quantities of disarticulated human bone, with animal bone and pottery. Two early inhumation burials were found set in the floor under stone slabs. One of the six side chambers was completely excavated.

The forecourt at the mouth of the entrance passage to the E proved to be an impressive circular structure some 8m in diameter. It was added after the construction of the cairn itself, and contained a complex of secondary walls and features which preliminary indications suggest may be of iron age date.

Egilsay
CARVED LINTEL STONE

Ian Keillar

HY 478292. Inside Howan, recently exposed finely carved door lintel with intertwined thistles and fleur-de-lis and legend, Amicos et Genio 1681.

Birsay and Hawney, South Ronaldsay

See Department of the Environment—rescue excavations.

Brough of Birsay, Maes Howe, Stones of Stenness

See Department of the Environment—guardianship monuments.

PEEBLES-SHIRE

PEEBLES

*F. F. Petersen, I. A. G. Shepherd
and A. N. Tuckwell*

Horsburgh Castle Farm
SHORT CIST

NT 290390. A short cist and two associated cremations were discovered during ploughing of a natural gravel knoll 100m N of the River Tweed and c. 450m WSW of Horsburgh Castle farmhouse. The cist was aligned N-S and measured 1.05m x 0.6m x 0.5m deep internally. It was of massive construction, with single large slabs on the S, W and N sides, and two on the E. Two heavy capstones lay side-by-side on the longitudinal axis of the cist and covered a partially decayed inhumation, lying crouched on the gravel floor, on its right side, orientated SSE, facing ENE, and accompanied by a small flint knife. Overlapping the SW extremity of the cist pit was a small cremation deposit, Cremation 1, which also contained a fragment of coarsely gritted pottery, while in the SW quadrant of the cist pit itself, behind the W side slab, a larger cremation, Cremation 2, was found to contain two friable sherds and the calcined fragments of a brow tine of antler.

Lyne
ROMAN CAMP

J. K. St. Joseph

NT 204405. A mile E of the fort, just E of the known 40-acre camp. 1,150' N-S x 1,025' E-W; nearly 30 acres. Single gate in the centre of the S side.

Lyne, Meldon Bridge

See Department of the Environment—rescue excavations.

PERTSHIRE

*Breadalbane Archaeological Society
per Margaret E. C. Stewart*

Tirnie Farm

"FOURPOSTER" SETTING

NN 798484. Excavations were carried out within the area of four boulders set on the corners of a rectangle whose sides measured 8.50m, 7.0m, 5.60m and 6.70m. Three of the boulders were of white veined quartz. Owing to the proximity of other "four-posters" in the vicinity e.g. on the farm of Lundin near Grantully and on the farm of Carse between Aberfeldy and Keltneyburn it was thought the Tirnie boulders might represent the last vestiges of a similar site. No archaeological evidence of any kind was forthcoming.

LOCH TUMMEL

Allean Forest

DESERTED SETTLEMENT

Margaret E. C. Stewart

NN 859603. (See *Discovery and Excavation* 1972, p.34). Work on this site was continued. An open ended byre with doorway near one end of one of the long walls was examined. No finds were made. The two gable ends of the long house which had been cut through by the forestry road were cleaned of fallen rubble and debris. The E gable had been elaborately paved for the accommodation of stalled animals probably goats. In the W gable was a well built stone fireplace which had been a later insertion.

House I of the 1972 excavation was restored by the Forestry Commission (E. Conservancy) and given a cruck roof of turves. Elsewhere on the site dry stone walling has been carefully rebuilt and the top of the wall of the kiln chamber has been strengthened. The site of the clachan is being laid out for public inspection and an illustrated brochure describing the excavation and interpreting the evidence found is in course of preparation.

PERTH CITY

Tay Street

STONE BATTLE AXE

Martin McGregor

NO 120231. Battle axe 12cm long of Mrs Roe's *Loose Howe* group (see *PPS* 1966) with shaped angular butt. The blade has been damaged.

The battle axe was found on the W bank of the river Tay under the last arch of the railway bridge. Mr G. H. Collins of the Institute of Geological Sciences reports on the rock as follows :—

“The rock is a porphyritic dolerite probably from a Tertiary dyke or minor intrusion. This rock can be found fairly frequently throughout the Tertiary Province on Scotland's W coast.”

DOUNR

Glenhead

J. S. Nicoll

RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE

NN 755003. A cropmark site is being investigated and so far proves to be a rectilinear enclosure conforming closely to a 40m square with one entrance offset from centre in the S side. The corners are sharply angled and all evidence to date points to medieval occupation. (For agricultural and estate reasons access can be arranged only with the excavators or with the Estate Office, Keir, Dunblane. No reasonable requests are normally refused.)

MUTHIL

Strageath

S. S. Frere

ROMAN FORT

NM 898189. (See *Discovery and Excavation* 1973, p.42). In 1974 two sites were examined: (i) the E Gate or *porta decumana*, adjacent to the 1973 section through the defences; and (ii) the Headquarters Building (*principia*). At neither were completely definitive results obtained.

The main outlines of the *principia* were recovered: it was a building measuring c. 28 x 23m. Despite indications on air photographs no stone walls were encountered; the three successive buildings were timber framed. The Flavian building was founded in substantial wall-trenches, one of which retained the sockets of verticals c. 15cm square filled with burnt daub which had washed in after withdrawal of the posts. The Antonine I and II buildings were mainly of post-hole construction; ploughing had reduced the surviving depth of the post-holes, and soil conditions made recognition extremely difficult. The Antonine II *principia* had been made larger than its predecessors by extension over the edges of streets on all four sides. More work is needed to fill in details of the plan.

At the E gate the N side of the gate-passage was examined in detail, but time was insufficient to obtain all necessary details of the S side. Three successive periods of gateway were found, corresponding to the three periods of rampart identified in 1973: in all periods this was a minor gate without flanking towers.

The Flavian and Antonine I gates had occupied virtually the same position; in each of these periods the rampart was revetted along the passage-way by a timber wall set in a flanking foundation trench. When the Flavian gateway was demolished, turf from

the rampart fell across the roadway, and was eventually sealed by the Antonine I road-metalling. The Antonine I gate in its turn was demolished and some of its timbers burnt on the roadway; once again dislodged turf fell across the passage, to be sealed in due course by the Antonine II roadway.

The rampart had been widened at the front in both Antonine I and Antonine II times, but the turf revetment added in Antonine I had narrowed from 2m in the 1973 cutting to just under 0.9m at the gateway, and thus necessitated only a very small change in gate-position. In Antonine II, however, a new front consistently 2.75m wide was added to the rampart, and accordingly the Antonine II gate lay altogether in front of its predecessor. No sign of an Antonine II replacement of the revetment in the old gate-passage was found, and it would seem that the rear half of the rampart, which by now was 9.75m thick, was allowed to slope down at the angle of rest towards the road, and that the passage was revetted and bridged only at the front, within the new gate structure. There was however an indication that the front of this new rampart may have been revetted with spaced posts.

Other features of interest were (i) an extensive area of gravel metalling continuous with the Flavian road but extending beneath the rampart; (ii) an oven on the berm in front of the Antonine I rampart and sealed by that of Antonine II; it was perhaps used by soldiers constructing the Antonine I rampart; (iii) the innermost (Flavian) ditch of 1973 did not extend into the area excavated.

Very little dating evidence was recovered. Traces of burning have now been verified in all three forts, but there is at present no evidence that the fires occurred during attack; appearances are of leisurely demolition.

Craigarnhall ROMAN CAMP

J. K. St. Joseph

NS 757985. Large camp: W side (1,360') and 1,100' of the N and 380' of the S side recorded. Excavation established position of gate 52' wide with *titulum* on N side. Site probably part of the 63 acre series.

Shielhill

ROMAN ROAD AND SIGNAL-TOWER

NN 856122. Half a mile of road between Ardoch and Kaims Castle, with quarry-pits recorded. Signal-tower to the NW of the road: this could communicate between Ardoch and Kaims Castle. Aerial inspection and trenching showed two ditches — the outer, $4\frac{1}{2}' \times 1\frac{1}{2}'$, containing a natural growth of peat and the inner, $5\frac{1}{2}' \times 2'$, filled with dirty turf and spadefuls of ash and burnt clay — and four post-pits, one of which had been filled with gravel packed round a hole for a post 1' square, with the upper 1' of the gravel packing having been dug out presumably to facilitate extraction of the post, and the refilling consisting of clean gravel mixed with dark earth and charcoal and specks of daub.

Dunning
ROMAN CAMP

NO 025148. The site first recorded as a linear earthwork by Crawford has been proved to be a camp. The SW angle is lost under housing, but two-thirds of the W side, including a central gate 85' wide with *titulum*, most of the N side, including a very well preserved section in Kincladie Wood, and parts of the E and S sides have been recorded. The camp is 2,200' (E-W) x 2,300', with an area of about 115 acres.

Abernethy
ROMAN CAMP

NO 174165. Most of the E and S sides and parts of the W and N sides have been recorded. The W side is straight but the others show changes in direction. The S side, and also apparently the N side, has two gates, the E and W sides one central gate each. Shape is rhomboid: 2,160' N-S x 2,290', with an area of 116 acres. A ditch section produced near its bottom a fragment of probably late first century Samian.

Carpow
ROMAN CAMP

Temporary camp S of and underlying Severan fort. 800' of its W and 957' of its E side identified. Its W ditch intersects the ditch of the polygonal enclosure, and excavation of the intersection showed the camp to be earlier. It therefore appears that the camp is either Flavian or Antonine.

Lake of Menteith
ROMAN FORT

NN 564000. Two ditches forming the SE defences and a pair of short ditches swinging out from the E angle to delimit the annexe have been identified. The ditches curve inward and join at the central SE gate. The space within the ditches suggests an area of nearly 7 acres.

ROMAN CAMP

NN 564000. Temporary camp just S of the fort; two gates of Stracathro-type. SE side 945'; NE 1,220', with an area of about 23½ acres. The defences are still just visible on the ground.

Callender
ROMAN CAMP

NN 612076. W of Boxcastle fort. 875' of the E side, SE angle, and the whole of the S side, 850' long with a central gate.

Dalginross
ROMAN CAMP

NN 774208. Aerial photographs have shown small pits within the camp, similar to those in the labour-camp at Inchtuthil.

COUPAR ANGUS
Pleasance Farm
ABBEY BOUNDARY

*Gordon Mechan and
Alex. Burnett*

NO 224396. In advance of building operations, a section is being cut through the supposed S boundary of the Abbey precinct, 60m W of the Dundee - Coupar Angus road (A.293), to investigate its construction and the possible existence within the same boundaries of a Roman marching camp of the Stracathro type (St. Joseph's class 1). Progress so far suggests a flat-bottomed U-shaped ditch 2.1m deep, with fill consisting of 200mm silting, 200mm collapse material, 800mm silting, and 900 mm upfill containing 19th century material.

MOULIN

Cnoc an Duin
REMAINS

Thomas C. Welsh

NO 034623. On a north-facing shelf on the prominence at 1500', 1½ miles SW of Kindrogan Field Centre, within a partly evident wall of large stones or bank, the remains of a long-house, and at the SE limit of the shelf, two round-ended foundations. These measure respectively 17 x 5.5m over heavy walls of 2-3m breadth, with 4 rooms; 9 x 5m 1 room, and 5 x 4m 2 rooms. On the summit, under heather cover, an outline 20 x 12m oval. Other wall traces in vicinity.

BLAIRGOWRIE

Easter Essendy
SHORT CIST

Lisbeth M. Thoms

NO 155427. Discovered during deep ploughing on a N facing slope in a field to the S of Easter Essendy farm. The cist, orientated E-W, was composed of eight large sandstone blocks giving internal, rectangular dimensions of 0.8m x 0.6m x 0.61m deep. The plough had dislodged a large capstone 1.10m x 0.75m. The contents of the cist had been badly disturbed but a food vessel, jet necklace and two cremations were recovered. The food vessel is decorated all over and has three decorated applied lugs each placed 2cm below the rim. Diameter is 0.16m and height 0.13m. Of the jet necklace, 96 barrel-shaped beads, 6 undecorated spacer plates, and one cylinder-shaped end fastener were found. Both cremations were human and estimated age at death was not less than 20 years for one and not less than 25 years for the other. All finds are in Dundee Museum.

Castle Hill
SHORT CIST

NO 209454. Discovered during gravel working operations. The cist was oriented E-W and was composed of large sandstone slabs, one on each side with the exception of the S side which had two

overlapping slabs. Internal dimensions were 0.80m x 0.65m x 0.60m. A large capstone had been dislodged, 1.30m x 0.90m x 0.60m. There was no grave in-fill but the bottom had been lined with a layer of clay superimposed on a layer of small pebbles. The W side of the cist had been dislodged and had fallen on and broken a small food vessel. The vessel has a diameter of 0.13m and height of 0.11m. It is decorated all over and has five small undecorated but perforated lugs 4cm below the rim. There was no evidence of either a cremation or an inhumation. The food vessel is in Dundee Museum.

Alyth, Blairgowrie, Caputh, Kirkmichael and Moulin

See Ordnance Survey.

Bridge of Earn

See Department of the Environment—rescue excavations.

RENFREWSHIRE

NEILSTON

Craig of Neilston

Thomas C. Welsh

FORTIFIED ENCLOSURE

NS 475557. Across the ridge about 50m from its S end, a wall base 12m wide, and at least 15m long, is followed at 7m by a possible infilled ditch 6m wide. The area to S is on two levels, bounded on W and E by crags about 2m high. The S drops sheer, but has been modified by slight quarrying. Skirting the edge of the site is a fragmentary wall foundation, evidently of rubble between facings, up to 5m broad, enclosing a sub-rectangular area 28m x 23m. The wall is best evident on SE and SW corners. Extending 12m from N wall, around an entry in NE angle, and overlying the putative ditch, is a curved outwork 4.5 - 6m thick. Within the enclosure are traces of foundations, 7.5m x 6.5m in NW corner and 10m x 8m against S wall. On the elevated level E side, near the SE corner, is a nearly circular foundation 12m diameter over 2m walls.

EAGLESHAM

Comrigs

PROMONTORY ENCLOSURE

NS 563520. At N end of a prominent tabular ridge, bounded by crags 5m high, a marginal wall 2 - 3m thick can be traced, forming an oval enclosure overall 24m E-W by 39m N-S. At N end is a sub-circular foundation 5m diameter over 1 - 1.5m wall.

Borland Burn

SOCKET-MARKED STONE

NS 567531. Set in dyke, on W bank, a lozenge-shaped grey sandstone, axis 550mm x 280mm, 140mm thick. On face a cup 70mm diameter, 55mm deep.

ENCLOSURE

NS 567529. 400' contour, E bank, on circular enclosed tree-mound, traces of enclosure 15m diameter and foundation 3.5 x 4m.

Bonnytonmoor

ROUND-HOUSE

NS 541522. The round-house site with double concentric wall and adjoining enclosure (*Discovery and Excavation* 1968, p. 37), was examined. The wall, with traces of a cavity or mural gallery approximately 1m wide, and inner and outer facings, is from 6-8m thick. It encloses a circular area 9m diameter, entered on N. There is downslope spread of material on W and S sides, up to 12m extent. The adjoining enclosure is formed by an earth and stone bank 4-5m broad, forming a semi-circle at between 6m and 12m from the house wall on NW side, and extended across house to form D-shape, therefore is possibly later. The house occupies a defensive position on a steep rise at edge of a gully (on W) with suggestion of a ditch on SSE, and marshy ground to N and E. The remains are flush with ground, and grassed over.

Picketlaw

POSSIBLE MOTTE

NS 563513. This much-quarried natural knoll, with ruinous modern enclosure round, lies 250m outside Eaglesham, on SE side of Kilmarnock road, on a low rise 55m x 64m surrounded by marsh. The knoll is between 30m and 35m across base, and 3-4m high. The E and S sides, which appear unaffected by quarrying, show scarping and in places slight facing, at two levels, with a step between, rendering these aspects steep. An outline 18m x 6m occurs along E side of top.

Brownmuir Holding

WALLS

NS 573515. On N side of E arm of this tabular hill, 50m W of bungalow, remains possibly of an early farmstead. Sub-rectangular enclosure 15m x 11m. Adjoining long-house 21m x 10m, one end rounded, with extension, and enclosure traces. Semi-circular outline, possible end-wall and part side of dwelling

POSSIBLE CUP-MARKED ROCK

NS 573515. Near northernmost part of N arm of hill, on a shelf of a steep smooth rock surface a number of cups and basins. Nine cups of 50-100mm diameter, up to 30mm depth; 12 cups under 30mm diameter, and possibly others. Rock basins 230 x 180mm, 250 x 160mm and 400mm square. Several water-worn features were also noted.

MEARNS

Burnhouse

ANNULAR BANK

NS 553548. On hilltop, E side of track, ESE of Burnhouse Farm, low annular bank 12m broad, encloses an oval space 15m N-S x 10m, opening to N.

Millerston

MILL, REMAINS

On W bank of White Cart, nearly opposite tributary from Meikle Dripps, the mill is that of Gateside Lint Mill on Ainslie's Map of Renfrewshire 1796. The foundation measures 12m x 6m, built into slope. 54m of the 175m mill channel distinct; the remainder carries and is partly obscured by a sewage pipe. 40m of cobbled bank facing and footings for a dam at NS 573555, are immediately below the dam site for Wauk Mill, NS 574554, on the Lanarkshire side.

CLARKSTON

Williamwood Quarry

DITCH AND BANKS

NS 570586. In wood, W side of railway, in angle between railway and Bogton Burn. The site now forms a triangular area between ditch and burn 65m long, 50m widest, within which there is a 30m broad tabular ridge. The ditch, extended to serve as a drain, is 50m long, cut 1.5 - 2m deep in rock, with floor width 2m. At 1m interval on E is a bank 4 - 5m wide, 0.5 - 1.5m high, of upcast stones. On W side of ditch, low discontinuous bank 3m broad.

Williamwood Golf Course

FOUNDATION

NS 573585. Immediately S of former garden wall of Williamwood House, an oval enclosure, internally approximately 65m N-S x 45m, with suggestion of ditch outside, 1.5 - 2m wide. The bank is 3 - 4m broad, up to 1m high. Inside bank on W is a foundation following curve, 24m x 11m over walls 2 - 3m thick; at a cross opening in bank, a further sub-rectangular foundation.

GOUROCK

Levan Castle

15th-16th CENTURY TOWER-HOUSE

Peter C. Denholm,

Anne Halifax Crawford

NS 215763. (See *Discovery and Excavation* 1970, p. 42). Further excavation showed that the barmkin was of about 13.7m inside width, and that the S tower of the castle had been partly built on the robber trench of the E barmkin wall. The kitchen midden was found centred on the E side of the S wing; it contained 5,000 pieces of bone and sea-shell, including oyster, also late 15th/early 16th century greenglazed ware.

GREENOCK
Clyde Pottery Co., Pottery Street

Peter C. Denholm
Scottish Pottery Soc., Glasgow

19th CENTURY EARTHENWARE WORKS

NS 303753. Excavations were aimed at identifying the range of wares produced in the first half of the 19th century. Two trenches 4.5m deep were sunk in the sherds-ruck down to original beach level. Two hundred kg of sherds proved to be of c. 1830-50 date, including early products, some hitherto unsuspected.

HOUSTON

Renfrewshire Archaeological Society
per D. Stables

Back o' Hill Farm

STANDING STONE WITH CUP MARKS

NS 404662. Presently in use as gatepost in field, about 250m W of farmhouse. Stone is of schist, 1.28m high x 0.50m x 0.10m, partially broken at top. One face contains at least eight cup marks, with two 'barbells'.

South Mound

CAIRN

NS 401664. Excavation was necessitated by road and development work. Cairn marked on 6" O.S. Map. Limits of cairn indeterminate but finds to date include a rubble built cist measuring 1.20m long x 0.65m wide x 0.60m deep, covered with a heavy capstone. Cist contained cremated human bones, a grey flint knife about 50mm long, and a decorated food vessel with six perforated lugs. Removal of cairn material has revealed evidence of possible earlier occupation of the site, which is on a low knoll. The pre-cairn soil level yielded fragments of Neolithic domestic pottery with sherds from at least seven vessels, charcoal, burnt hazelnut shells, and 3 microliths of dark green flint, possibly Arran pitchstone. A shallow pit about 0.60m diameter contained burnt animal bones and charcoal.

ROMAN ROAD SURVEYS

The Clyde Crossing

Neil Holt, F. Newall

Flanking the E side of Estate Woodland (Ainsley 1796) a causeway 7.2m wide runs north from the Longhaugh Lodge - Old Bishopton track, NS 430726 - 430730, to curve through the river dyke and pass as a recognisable mound through river eroded carse to the beach. Beyond, through silt, it proceeds as a 10.7 - 10.9m wide gravelly mound, over which has been built a cobbled way leading to the Long Dyke and Longhaugh Light. This is the only hard crossing of the river in the area, and aligns with a recognisable road mound on the N bank (See Dunbartonshire).

New road construction has sectioned, on the immediate N side of the Bishopton - Langbank railway cutting, and 100m E of the stream flowing N from Slateford Lodge, NS 425724, a band of small cobbles in gravel, 15.3m wide between kerbs, accompanied,

on each side, by shallow 'ditches' 1.3m wide. Over this and spreading into and over the 'ditches' is a layer of small cobbles in gravel. If this is a road, and not a natural feature, it is running from the region of Whitemoss Fort Annexe to the junction of the Longhaugh beach road, above, with the Old Bishopston track NS 435725.

East Green
STONE AXE

Robin Orr

NS 337689. A whitish grey stone axehead with rounded cutting edge and flattened butt, 13.6cm x 3.1 - 5.7cm x 2.5cm thick. The cupped stone, and ringed stone previously reported as from Gateside (*Discovery and Excavation* 1973, p. 47), came from the same field, on East Green Farm.

Yardfoot Farm, Lochwinnoch
COIN

James Jack

NS 360575. From the farm garden came a cartwheel penny, dated 1797.

Greenock
CHERT ARROWHEAD

Mrs Joan Arthington

From the garden of 11 Oakley Drive came a grey chert tanged arrowhead, the tang being slightly offset. Length 5.9cm, maximum breadth 2.9cm.

Pomillan, Kilmacolm
MEDIEVAL SHERD

Duncan Mackinnon

NS 347671. A single channelled strap handle was found in the garden of Pomillan. It has a poorly applied, good green glaze on red surfaced black ware.

ROSS AND CROMARTY

*Laurie M. MacLagan Wedderburn
and Dorothy M. Grimes*

Tain
CORNKILN

NH 795829. A pit containing grain was discovered in an eroding sand cliff. Excavation showed that the site was a stone built, clay lined drying kiln approximately 1m in depth x 2m in diameter with a flue extending for 1m before disappearing into the cliff. The kiln contained a quantity of wind blown sand, fragments of charcoal and about 50lbs. of charred grain. Report in preparation for PSAS.

Balblair, Cannon Bridge
PERFORATED STONE

NH 646637. Perforated stone of mica schist, found whilst ploughing. 10.7cms in diameter and 2.3cms thick. Perforation is hour glass, 1.7 - 3.9cms in diameter. Inverness Museum.

*Dr M. Walker per
Dr W. G. Jardine*

Shieldaig

MESOLITHIC SITE

NG 816523. The site has been very disturbed by a gravel pit and by the recent erection of an electricity pole. Carbon 14 evidence, however, suggested an undisturbed prehistoric stratigraphy. 5 trenches were cut, 2 of which were sterile, 2 yielded microliths and 1 revealed a roughly oval pit with stone fill. A total of 6,017 microliths, of assorted geology and type, were recovered.

KINCARDINE

Langwell, Tor a' Chorcain

Miss H. C. Nisbet

VITRIFIED DUN

NC 410008. (*Discovery and Excavation* 1967, p. 62; 1973, p. 48-9). Further excavation of the dun showed that its primary occupation, in which two phases could be distinguished, had lasted longer than was previously thought. During this occupation the dun had a wood-and-turf roof supported on a ring of about 14 stout posts set 4.5m distant from the wall. The stumps of several were found *in situ*. Between them and the wall lay a roughly radial pattern of fallen roof timbers mixed with turf. The absence of such debris from the central area suggests that this may have been left open. At one stage some of the post-settings were altered and a wooden ramp or gangway was constructed up the hill-slope and through the entrance passage, its line being continued into the interior as a turf ramp.

The entrance was 3m wide. The right wall, opposing the mural guard-chamber and its four large post-holes, had a neatly built face of small masonry with three vertical post-slits. A shallow trench between these posts and the gangway may have served for drainage from the interior to the midden outside the right side of the entrance, where refuse including red deer teeth and jaw fragments was banked against the wall.

After the fire which destroyed the wooden parts of the building and caused vitrification of the wall core, the dun was reoccupied, the floor being levelled up with random rubble which had fallen from the walls. A part at least was re-roofed using new posts, and occupation continued for some time before the dun was abandoned.

Apart from whetstones and other simple stone tools the only finds over the two seasons were an iron knife blade and two stone beads. Although work on the site has now concluded, the excavation is not complete.

C14 determinations on material from the 1973 excavation, re-calculated on the 5730 half-life but not calibrated, were as follows :—

GaK-4860	Charcoal from large post-hole at entrance to guard chamber	2180 ± 90 yrs. B.P. (1950)
GaK-4862	Charcoal from foundation course, inner face of wall	2300 ± 90 " " "
GaK-4861	Charcoal from fallen roof timber	2260 ± 100 " " "
GX - 3274	Charcoal from same timber as GaK-4861	2100 ± 140 " " "

APPLECROSS

Tornapress

Thomas C. Welsh

SETTLEMENT

NG 835427. Partly shown on O.S. 6'', foundations on a shelf, below crags, both banks of a small tributary of River Kishorn. 5 x 3m, 2.5m diameter, 6 x 3.5m, 6.5 x 3.5m, 7 x 4m, 3 x 4m oval. 8 x 4m 2-roomed; all in head-dyke with enclosures.

Coire nan Arr

SETTLEMENT (RE-USED)

NG 803427. Grouped round a tributary of Russel Burn above Loch Coire nan Arr, this settlement of rectangular buildings has been built over as round shielings. 6 x 3.5m and 4 x 3.5m with shieling enclosure 6m across on W bank. 4.5 x 3m, 6.5 x 3m. 6 x 3m and two 4 x 3m.

LOCHCARRON

Slumbay

WALLING ETC.

NG 896386. N-S across E end of promontory are traces of heavy built walls surmounting terrace slopes. On N side of old look-out station D-shaped outline 11 x 16m. The W side of the promontory is a sheer cliff. On lower ground two longhouses; one on shore NE side 4-roomed 19 x 5m, the other on isthmus 2-roomed 9 x 6m.

Achnahaird Beach

David Newall, Frank Newall

FORT, HOUSE, CAIRNS, SMALL FINDS

NC 018133. Weathering out from beneath the sand cliff is a rectangular house 6.40m sq. with rounded corners. E and W walls continue S and from the NE a diagonal wall runs SE, all to disappear under the sand cliff. This may be the structure recorded in *Discovery and Excavation* 1969 p.46. To W are two large stone mounds, possibly burial cairns, and to N a cist is weathering out.

From shell mounds to NW, were recovered numerous sherds of prehistoric pottery, a spindle whorl, part of an iron knife, a late mediaeval annular brooch with pseudo-inscription, and two small copper coins of Charles II. Obverse-Crown over CIIR. Surround-CARDGSCOTANGERETHIB. Reverse - Thistle - Surround. NEMOMEIMPUNELACESSIT. 400m to N is a promontory dun 19.20m x 3.66m fronted by a round guard house 5.49m internal diameter.

Applecross, Glenshiel, Kincardine, Kintail, Lochalsh, Lochbroom, Lochcarron

See Ordnance Survey.

ROXBURGHSHIRE

EDGERSTON

Dolphinston
FLINTS

T. Frizzell

NT 691146. In ploughed soil on 730' contour, 0.75km SE of Dolphinston Farm. Ten Flints: 1 cutting tool 27mm long, 2 scrapers 28mm diameter, remainder struck flakes. Stone Ball 55mm diameter.

ANCRUM

Howden Farm
STONE BALL

NT 642253. In ploughed soil on 350' contour, 100m E of Howden Farm. 1 stone ball 65mm in diameter.

Woodside
AXEHEAD

NT 644251. In field, first time ploughed in living memory, on 300' contour, 120m S of Woodside. 1 axehead, 162mm long, 45mm broad; 1 triangular stone, 110mm long 45mm broad, only half of stone found, each side of triangle 35mm.

Jedburgh
SWORD SCABBARD

NT 648204. In banking of burn, on 300' contour, 1 sword scabbard, 0.59m long, 40mm broad x 17mm deep at hilt badly rusted and pitted.

Cappuck
ROMAN FORTS

J. K. St. Joseph

NT 695213. Ditch-systems forming the SW defences of 2 superimposed forts, with streets and at least one building in stone.

Ulston Moor
ROMAN CAMP

NT 691222. Lying north of Dere Street is a third camp, considerable lengths of whose NW and SE sides have been recorded. The camp seems to be about 1200' x 1500' in area.

Newstead
ROMAN CAMP

Northern side of the largest camp, lying to the S of the forts, has been identified from crop marks. The E side is 2750' long.

Blainslie
ROMAN CAMP

NT 552442. Large camp $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of the known camp at St. Leonards. Ditch recorded along whole of S side (including a central gate), most of W side, and part of E side. S side 1200' long; N to S is 1700'. Perhaps several camps here.

Channelkirk

ROMAN CAMP

NT 487547. Small camp about half-way between the large camp and the fortlet at Oxtou. Parts of SW and SE sides and angle between them recorded.

Kersmains

MEDIEVAL BELL

D. H. Caldwell

NT 704318. Turned up in ploughing at Kersmains, in the field ("forebank") on the other side of the road from the farm, a bronze bell, the clapper and upper portions of the canons missing. It is 0.43m high x 0.133m in diameter at the rim. The crown is flat topped and the canons are circular in section and it appears to have been wax modelled. The soundbow section suggests a date in the 12th century. The bell is in the National Museum.

Cumbernauld Historical Society,

Field Study Group

per James J. Walker

Newstead Roman Fort

POTTERY

NT 569345. During ploughing operations earlier this year, a quantity of Roman pot sherds was recovered from the site of the fort. Consisting of 5 pieces of amphora, 15 pieces of coarse ware pot and 1 piece of samian ware.

SOUTHDEAN

West Shiel Farm

POLISHED STONE AXE

Lionel J. Masters

NT 626087. Location : on hillside above burn. Part of polished stone axe, butt end missing. Length 114mm, width 63mm, thickness 30mm; facet on one side; white patina. Retained by finder Mr James Fleming, Barnghieshead, Langholm, Dumfriesshire.

Craik Cross Road

A. E. Truckell

NT 321062. Conglomerate Millstone from side of Craik Cross road at about 1,100' above Craikhope Cottage.

S H E T L A N D

CULSWICK

Burri Stacks

R. G. Lamb

EARLY MONASTIC SETTLEMENT

HU 261441. In Burri Geo are two inaccessible rock-stacks. On that nearer the land, a stone building within an enclosure wall was described in *Scottish Archaeological Forum*, vol. 5, p. 83. The further stack has now been photographed through a powerful telephoto lens, revealing oblong building-foundations, probably of turf. There are at least 8 houses built side-to-side in a row along the south-western edge of the stack; the layout resembles Kame of Ibister (*ibid.*, p. 77).

Sumburgh

See Department of the Environment—rescue excavations.

STIRLINGSHIRE

Gargunnoch
LECKIE BROCH AND DUN

Euan W. MacKie

NS 693940. Work has continued mainly on exploring the junction between the E walls of the two forts. An interim report on the results of the first four seasons of excavation is available from me.

Grangemouth
SKULL

E. J. Price

NS 926817. Skull of elk, recovered from complete skeleton buried in silt, at building site in Town Centre.

Mumrills
POTTERY

NS 918795. Roman pottery and flue tiles found at fort site during ploughing (See *Discovery and Excavation* 1972, p. 40).

Falkirk
ANTONINE DITCH

NS 893796. At Cladhan Hotel in Kemper Avenue profile of Antonine Ditch seen during building operations 54' from SW corner of hotel. (At reduced level) 22' wide, 8' 6" deep pointing NW, filled with gravel.

Castletowry
MOUND

NS 913798. Oval shaped tree covered mound surrounded by ditch.

Camelon South Fort

NS 863807. A further series of eleven trenches were excavated to a depth of 6' or 7'.

Four trenches yielded only modern rubbish. The fifth contained a coin — an As of Domitian AD 86 — shattered pieces of burnt amphorae, iron nails, but no pottery; contained in a layer of ash, daub and burnt wood bounded on the NE side by a single course of very large stones. The sixth trench revealed four layers of ash, in which a quantity of pottery was found including several pieces of samian. The seventh had three layers of ash; the lowest had Antonine pottery in its content. This trench was crossed by a wall of stone 18" wide bonded with yellowish or white clay, and well built.

The eighth and ninth trenches revealed the line of the EW road and this road was bounded by gutters of stone bounded on the offside by upright stones. A coin — an As of Vespasian dated AD 71 — was found in the eighth trench. The ninth trench yielded the top part of a niedermendig quern.

The tenth trench also yielded part of a niedermendig quern and the clay covered paving of a floor founded on yellow clay. The eleventh trench was disturbed, however a copper coin was found in this trench, so badly corroded that it melted away in the fingers of the excavator. A piece of Flavian samian was found in this trench. (See *Discovery and Excavation* 1973, p. 52).

Camelon North Fort

NS 863810. The E lip of the inner W annexe ditch and the triple ditches of the 1900 excavations were excavated. Pottery, iron and nails were found. In the W triple ditch a denarius of Nerva was found.

The road N was also found; its width is 9' 8". Below this road on its E side is a Flavian ditch overlooked in the 1900 excavations which runs parallel to the triple ditches, i.e. 38' to the E (centre to centre). This ditch had been backfilled prior to the construction of the road, its contents being very heavily consolidated. A piece of thick mortarium was recovered from its interior and at its base were the bones of an ox.

Further to the E are the remains of the E rampart of the annexe and this discovery gives the N Camelon annexe an internal width of 570'. The rampart is 20' wide, and attached to its E side is a square level area which may represent the remains of a signal station. Between the Flavian ditch and the E rampart are two large ditch-like features which are probably natural (See *Discovery and Excavation* 1973, p. 51).

West of Camelon North Fort

NS 862810. In the land now being quarried away to the W of Camelon N Fort are the vestiges of several Roman ditches. Two are associated with the fort's defences and two belong to the temporary camps. One of the former has a width of 16' and a depth of 6'. It is provided with a drainage channel at the base, is lined with clay and it runs at 90° from the N annexe rampart. The latter two trenches are smaller and have not yielded any pottery — however, the bones of young horses have been found in both of them. (See *Discovery and Excavation* 1973, p. 52).

East of South Fort

NS 866807. A piece of (Flavian ?) samian pottery found in the spoil of a bore hole.

Castlecary Roman Fort

POTTERY

NS 790783. Over the past five years, during ploughing operations in the area of the annexe to the E of the fort and from the field to the S of the fort, some 34 fragments of amphora, 21 fragments of samian (8 decorated), 14 pieces of flue tile, 8 fragments of mortaria and 11 fragments of coarse ware have been recovered.

Mumrills Roman Fort

POTTERY

NS 918795. During ploughing operations a quantity of Roman pot sherds was recovered from the site of the fort, consisting of 19 pieces of amphora, 9 pieces of samian ware (6 decorated), 5 pieces of mortaria, 6 pieces of coarse ware, 1 red clay ball and 23 pieces of flue tile.

*Stirling Field and Archaeological Society
per Miss D. J. Milne*

Bannockburn

FORTIFIED PROMONTORY SITE

NS 816904. To the E of the modern village of Bannockburn, a finger of land projects N towards the Forth flood plain. Wet gullies to E and W render it easily defensible on all but the level southern approach. Aerial photography revealed crop marks which have been interpreted as two possible ditches. Nothing was visible on the ground.

A trial trench was set out, 1m wide and eventually 65m long, running S from the highest point of the fence along the N side of the field.

Five parallel or concentric ditches were found. The innermost, i.e. the most northerly, was 3.5m wide x 2m deep, of complex section and containing a complex stratification of fills and re-digging. Ditches 2, 3 and 4 were roughly V-shaped, 5.5m wide x 2.3m deep, 3m x 2m, and 6m x 2m. Between ditches 4 and 5 lay two possible palisade trenches 4.7m apart with a post hole 0.4m diameter between them. Ditch 5, the outermost found was flat bottomed, 7.5m wide x 1.5m deep.

No finds were made. It was not possible to extend the excavation N of the field boundary.

Stirling

WELL

NS 797933. A rock-cut well was found during construction work in central Stirling, 11m N by W of the Bastion. It was emptied by pump and bucket and found to be 8.85m deep and roughly 1.4m x 1.7m. At 7m depth timber staging was found and below that, two 2" lead pipes each about 2m long. Each was closed by folding over at one end and each had a simple suction strainer formed by cutting axial slits in the pipe wall. No other finds were made.

ROMAN ROAD

NS 791929. In following the line of the previously reported section of Roman road made in private gardens in Stirling Burgh, the road has now been found to run under the main gate of King's Park. The W gate post and the square cast iron fountain inside the gate both lie on the line.

Forward projection of the line previously established gave two possibilities. The assumption that the line remained straight would have led to low ground which was swampy until last century. A

section across this line within the park proved negative. The other projection, which led to better ground, assumed a second 11° turn, like the turn already established.

This successful section showed the road material of stone and gravel to be spread over a 10.5m width. A central test pit through this very hard packed material gave a 0.55m road thickness under 0.25m of soil, the natural material underneath and to each side being soft coarse sand. Road centre lay at NS 79098/92950, giving rise to the interesting probability that the line continues northward under the large embankment across the dip in the golf course.

A test pit near the S end of this embankment proved inconclusive.

POLMONT

*Cumbernauld Historical Society,
Field Study Group
per James J. Walker*

Avonglen Quarry
LONG CIST

NS 957785. Two long cists were exposed by weathering in the N face of the quarry. One (that of a child) measuring 3' 2" x 1' 2" was badly destroyed; the other 5' 11" x 1' 10" contained an extended inhumation. Both have now been destroyed.

Falkirk, Grangemouth

See Department of the Environment—rescue excavations.

SUTHERLAND

LINSIDEMORE

Bonar Bridge
SPINDLE WHORL

Laurie M. MacLagan Wedderburn

NC 540004. Spindle whorl of sandstone, found beside a hut circle. Diameter 2.8cms, thickness 0.8cms, perforation diameter 0.7cms. Inverness Museum.

GOLSPIE

3 Ben Bragghie Drive
DARK AGE PIN

Joanna Close-Brooks

NH 824998. A unique bronze pin was found by Miss Grant in her garden. The flattened head, 2cm long, has a human face with protruding ears modelled in low relief on one side and originally gilded. An interlace motif below the chin may represent folded arms. The pin probably dates to the 8th or 9th century AD, and is now in the National Museum.

NC 269171. Picked up on bank of Allt nan Uamh below caves, stone axe, 115mm x 50mm x 20mm. Made from Aegirine-Melanite-Syenite rock which outcrops at Saill an Ruathair. With finder.

Assynt, Creich, Dornoch
See Ordnance Survey.

WEST LOTHIAN

Linlithgow MEDIEVAL PITS

Catherine Brooks

NS 998771. A clearance site was excavated within the medieval burgh, on the N side of the High Street, where surviving property lines preserved the arrangement of narrow riggs running back almost to the edge of Linlithgow Loch. No traces of buildings earlier than the demolished 19th century tenements were found on the street frontage, though a floor containing re-used masonry fragments was found. Cut into the natural sand beneath the tenement walls were several late medieval pits. To the rear of the tenement a series of intersecting pits was found, some of which may have been connected with the tanning industry.

Carriden POTTERY

E. J. Price

NT 026808. Large quantity of Roman pottery — samian, amphorae, mortarium, coarse ware found in area of fort and field east of fort. Some medieval pottery also found. One piece of Roman pottery found in gardens of Carriden house W of fort. (See *Discovery and Excavation* 1972, p. 45, and entry by *Cumbernauld Historical Society per James J. Walker*).

ROAD

NT 027807. Roman road from E gate of fort traced by probing. Runs E on a magnetic bearing of 124° from a point 188' E of garden wall and 260' N of farm road to merge 1200' further E with the road to Stacks Farm.

MOUND

NT 024805. An irregular low mound 80' diameter, surrounded by a ditch, averaging 10' wide. Possible Roman signal station on high ground S of fort. Pieces of daub and Roman tile found.

ICE HOUSE

NT 026808. Subterranean ice house 10' 6" in diameter, 16' deep, sited approximately 300' E of Carriden House and 26' N of N garden path. (Note : care should be taken on approaching this ice-house as the top access is unfenced).

GRAVEYARD

NT 025807. The graveyard immediately SW of Carriden House is in a ruinous and neglected condition. The oldest gravestone seen was inscribed ELIZABETH CRAWFORD 1600. The newest was JOHN DUGUID 1828. The remains of the chapel are now buried beneath the ground.

FARM BUILDINGS

NT 024807. A rectangle of farm building and houses, one still occupied, including a water-powered mill lies to the W of Carriden House. The diameter of the mill wheel is 10' 3" and the water supplied by the mill lade was from four reservoirs on high ground to the S.

Carriden House

NT 025808. Dates inscribed on the lintels and crest of the house are : — E side 1602, 1682, 1849; S side 1682, 1863; W side 1814, 1849.

Kinneil

NS 978805. Medieval pottery found in field to W of old chapel.

Step Step

NS 972801. Roman pottery found E and W of Step Step. (See *Discovery and Excavation* 1973, p. 59).

Nether Kinneil

ANTONINE WALL, DITCH AND MILITARY WAY

NS 965799. During pipelaying operations the Antonine Ditch was completely uncovered. It was 32' wide x 12' deep with a drainage trench at the base 8" deep, 10" wide. Immediately N was the outer mound upon which the modern road sits.

24' to the S were the badly damaged remains of the Antonine Wall base 14' wide. Only one curbstone was seen at the N edge and it was 1' 9" long, 1' 3" wide, 10" deep, a natural square boulder, unworked. The other remaining stones were of the normal rampart size and were bedded into the boulder clay subsoil. The superstructure was turf.

Approximately 40' to the S of the wall were the very badly damaged remains of the military way. A 12" layer of hardcore was topped with a 2" layer of small pebbly stones. No gravel was seen.

A small flint scraper was found on the berm.

The position of the ditch is slightly S of the MacDonald line.

Inveravon

ANTONINE WALL

NS 954798. Excavations to locate the line of the Antonine Wall disclosed that the Wall ran straight up the hill and did not veer to the S at this point.

HOUSE

NS 954797. Nearby, and close to Inveravon Tower are the buried ruins of a small house built in the hollow to the W of Inveravon Farm and occupied by the Rev. George Husband Baird, Minister at Bo'ness in 1761.

Blackness

BELL

NT 057803. A small brass bell, decorated with foliage, lions and peacocks, and inscribed MATHEVS, MARCVS, LVCAS, JOHANN found on beach near castle by Mr Elliott of Grange-mouth.

Cumbernauld Historical Society

Field Study Group

per James J. Walker

Kinneil Medieval Village

POTTERY

NS 979805. From ploughed soil in the field to the SW of the chapel site, a large quantity of medieval pot sherds was recovered. The sherds consisted of 437 green glazed (mainly 15th-16th century) and 48 sherds 12th century.

Inveravon Roman Fort

POTTERY

NS 951796. Roman and medieval pot sherds recovered from the surface of ploughed field on the site of fort. 5 pieces of amphora, 2 pieces of coarse ware, 6 pieces of flue tile, 1 red clay ball and 23 pieces of green glazed medieval pot.

Nether Kinneil

POTTERY

NS 966798. During pipe laying operations, a small quantity of green glazed medieval pot sherds and also 4 fragments of Roman coarse ware pot was recovered from the field to the S of the Antonine Wall.

Carriden Roman Fort

POTTERY

NT 027808. Over the past two years, during ploughing operations in the field to the E of the fort, a quantity of Roman pot sherds recovered, consisting of 22 pieces of amphora, 7 pieces of samian ware (3 decorated), 5 pieces of mortaria, 6 pieces of coarse ware pot and 5 pieces of flue tile.

WIGTOWN

Newton Stewart

A. E. Trucknell

A heavy brass thumb-ring with merchant mark, of 15th century type, from the Newton Stewart district.

Whithorn

Two medieval brass tripod ewers found on a farm near Whithorn.

Luce Sands

Three pieces of beaker wall found in the Luce Sands.

Archaeology Division, Ordnance Survey

Revision and resurvey of antiquities have continued in the counties of Angus, Argyll (including the Inner Hebrides, except Islay and Jura), Dumfries, Fife, Inverness, Kirkcudbright, Peebles, Perth, Ross and Cromarty, Stirling, Sutherland and West Lothian.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL MAPS

A new map, "Britain before the Norman Conquest" was published during the summer.

NEW DISCOVERIES

<i>County</i>	<i>Parish</i>	<i>Antiquity</i>	<i>Nat. Grid Ref.</i>
Angus	Glenisla	Settlement	NO 175615
		Settlement	NO 179603
		2 Hut Circles & Field System	NO 181629
		Settlement & Field System	NO 183604
		Hut Circle	NO 183627
		Settlement	NO 188602
		Cairn	NO 188612
		Hut Circle	NO 205573
		Settlement & Field System	NO 205583
		Settlement & Field System	NO 206575
		Hut Circle	NO 210579
		Settlement & Field System	NO 212575
		2 Hut Circles	NO 215557
		Hut Circle & Field System	NO 219595
Argyll	Ardgour	Hut Circle	NO 224563
		Settlement, Field System & Cairn	NO 227580
	Kilmartin	Cairn	NN 006639
		Chambered Cairn	NR 818985
	N. Knapdale	Hut Circle	NR 818986
		Cairn	NR 700813
		Cairn	NR 708827
		Hut Circle	NR 781913
	S. Knapdale	Cairn	NR 676756
Argyll — Colonsay	Colonsay & Oronsay	Dun (remains of)	NR 357938
		Enclosure	NR 381960
		Cairn	NR 387929
		Dun (remains of)	NR 394942
		Dun (remains of)	NR 402958
		Dun (remains of)	NR 402968
		Cairn	NR 407964
		Cairn	NR 407984
		Dun (remains of)	NR 409996
Oronsay	Colonsay & Oronsay	Field System	NR 351871
		Hut Circle & Clearance Cairns	NR 351873
Mull	Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon		
		Cairn	NM 479251
	Kilninian & Kilmore	Fort	NM 428519

<i>County</i>	<i>Parish</i>	<i>Antiquity</i>	<i>Nat. Grid Ref.</i>
Dumfries	Kirkpatrick Juxta	Field System	NT 041021
		Motte & Bailey ?	NT 064020
		Homestead	NT 065019
		Enclosure (remains of)	NT 074048
	Moffat	Enclosures	NT 072073
	Tinwald	Possible Roman Fortlet (site of) (see fuller report following)	NY 031853
		Barrow	NY 038846
Inverness	Westerkirk	Settlement (remains of)	NY 275922
	Abernethy & Kincardine	2 Cairns & Field System	NH 943144
		2 Hut Circles	NH 947147
	Boleskine & Abertarf	Hut Circle	NH 470129
		Settlement & Field System	NH 474120
		Hut Circle	NH 477122
		Hut Circle	NH 478124
		Field System	NH 484127
		Hut Circle	NH 493147
		Hut Circle	NH 494146
		Dun (remains of)	NH 495147
	Duthil & Rothie- murchus	Hut Circle & Field System	NH 860249
		Field System	NH 866253
		2 Hut Circles & Field System	NH 909163
		Hut Circle	NH 926192
	Glenelg	Hut Circle	NG 815177
		Hut Circle	NG 817203
	Kilmallie	Enclosure	NN 086768
	Kiltarlity & Convinth	Cup-marked Stone	NH 397310
	Kingussie & Insh	Hut Circle	NN 672998
		Field System	NN 674996
		Hut Circle	NN 693996
		2 Hut Circles	NN 701999
		Field System (remains of)	NN 707993
	Moy & Dalarossie	Field System	NH 767378
		Field System	NH 780325
		Hut Circle	NH 783327
		2 Hut Circles & Field System	NH 793337
	Urquhart & Glenmoriston Cairn		NH 285122
Kirkcudbright	Balmaclellan	Settlement	NX 757792
	Crossmichael	Enclosure (site of)	NX 745699
		Hut Circle & Field System	NX 748697
	Parton	Cairn	NX 737775
Nairn	Nairn	Hut Circle	NH 889514

<i>County</i>	<i>Parish</i>	<i>Antiquity</i>	<i>Nat. Grid Ref.</i>
Perth	Alyth	Settlement & Field System	NO 152580
		Settlement & Field System	NO 152586
		2 Hut Circles	NO 153592
		Settlement & Field System	NO 154588
		Enclosure	NO 156583
		Settlement & Field System	NO 156600
		Settlement & Field System	NO 160579
		Probable Enclosed Cremation	
		Cemetery	NO 166582
		Cup & Ring-marked Stone	NO 185549
		Settlement & Field System	NO 185562
		Settlement & Field System	NO 189527
		Hut Circle	NO 192529
		Settlement & Field System	NO 193544
		Settlement & Field System	NO 195549
		Hut Circle	NO 198528
		Settlement & Field System	NO 199531
		2 Hut Circles	NO 201527
		Settlement & Field System	NO 202534
	Blairgowrie	Hut Circle	NO 137505
	Caputh	Cairn (remains of)	NO 095403
	Kirkmichael	Field System	NO 051559
		Hut Circle	NO 051611
		Settlement & Field System	NO 054581
		Hut Circle	NO 054611
		Settlement & Field System	NO 059608
		Hut Circle	NO 059611
		2 Hut Circles & Field System	NO 060600
		Settlement & Field System	NO 060607
		Hut Circle	NO 060609
		Settlement & Field System	NO 061560
		Cup-marked Stone	NO 061562
		Settlement & Field System	NO 061581
		Hut Circle	NO 061610
		2 Cairns (with Cists)	NO 063563
		Settlement & Field System	NO 063583
		Hut Circle	NO 063612
		Hut Circle	NO 064560
		2 Hut Circles	NO 064592
		Cairn	NO 065566
		Settlement	NO 065589
		Hut Circle	NO 065609
		Settlement	NO 075570
		Settlement	NO 076571
		2 Hut Circles	NO 076583
		Settlement	NO 077575
		2 Hut Circles & Field System	NO 078583
		Enclosure	NO 101584
		Settlement & Field System	NO 121543
		Hut Circle	NO 129520
		2 Hut Circles	NO 129531
		Settlement	NO 141618
		2 Hut Circles	NO 145570
		2 Hut Circles	NO 145582
		Settlement	NO 148569
		Settlement	NO 149585
		Settlement	NO 151577

<i>County</i>	<i>Parish</i>	<i>Antiquity</i>	<i>Net. Grid Ref.</i>
Perth (contd.)	Moulin	Settlement	NN 949609
		Hut Circle	NN 952603
		2 Hut Circles & Field System	NN 952611
		Probable Cup-marked Stone	NN 954608
		Field System	NN 955601
		Hut Circle	NN 955606
		Settlement & Field System	NN 956609
		Hut Circle	NN 957604
		2 Hut Circles	NN 957616
		Settlement	NN 958606
		Hut Circle & Field System	NN 959604
		Settlement & Field System	NN 961604
		Settlement & Field System	NN 961609
		Hut Circle	NN 962610
		2 Hut Circles	NN 963606
		Settlement	NN 964602
		Settlement & Field System	NN 964614
		Hut Circle	NN 967601
		Hut Circle	NN 969601
		2 Hut Circles	NN 969603
		Hut Circle	NN 971600
		2 Hut Circles	NN 972605
		Settlement & Field System	NN 976605
		Settlement & Field System	NN 978613
		Field System	NN 983617
		2 Hut Circles	NN 987617
		2 Hut Circles	NO 032636
Ross & Cromarty	Applecross	Settlement	NG 709430
		Enclosure	NG 711433
		Hut Circle	NG 713430
		Perforated Stone Adze found	NG 714398
	Glenshiel	Dun	NG 883229
		Settlement	NG 971214
	Kincardine	Hut Circle	NH 486927
		Hut Circle	NH 499930
	Kintail	Cup-marked Stone	NG 944212
	Lochalsh	2 Hut Circles	NG 809291
		Dun	NG 827277
		Hut Circle	NG 844268
		Settlement	NG 846277
		Hut Circle	NG 848269
		Dun	NG 850277
		Hut Circle	NG 857281
		Hut Circle	NG 858285
		Hut Circle	NG 860292
		Hut Circle	NG 889280
	Lochbroom	Dun (remains of)	NC 017138
		Hut Circle (remains of)	NC 020121
		2 Hut Circles	NC 021118
		Hut Circle	NC 023109
		Enclosure	NC 026090
		Settlement & Field System	NC 030089
		Settlement	NC 031085
		Hut Circle	NC 031088
		Hut Circle	NC 054050
		Dun (remains of)	NC 078133
		Hut Circle	NH 176892

<i>County</i>	<i>Parish</i>	<i>Antiquity</i>	<i>Nat. Grid Ref.</i>
Ross & Cromarty (contd.)	Lochcarron	Settlement	NG 882384
		Structure	NG 883386
		Hut Circle	NG 884397
		Hut Circle	NG 886405
		Hut Circle	NG 886410
		Hut Circle	NG 892404
		2 Hut Circles	NG 894412
Sutherland	Assynt	Chambered Cairn	NC 204104
		(see fuller report following)	
		Chambered Cairn	NC 205104
	Creich	Cairn	NH 545999
		Settlement & Field System	NH 546999
		Settlement	NH 549993
		Enclosure	NH 552993
		Hut Circle	NH 553991
	Dornoch	Settlement & Field System	NC 540003

DUMFRIES

TINWALD

Shieldhill

POSSIBLE ROMAN FORTLET

NY 03118538. Cropmarks noted on O.S. air photographs by J. Condry, a post-graduate student at Newcastle University, indicated the course of a ditch of a square enclosure with rounded corners and a gap in the SE side. The site lies on a wide elongated grass-covered knoll, and commands a good view through Annandale as far N as the Lowther Hills.

Ground inspection shows vague swellings and undulations corresponding with the photograph markings and a general platform effect within the enclosed area. The most pronounced side is the NE where a superficial depression about 5.0m wide appears to terminate in a rounded corner. The SW side is also discernible as a vague depression 5m wide, but neither of the other two sides can be determined with any certainty. A possible entrance (corresponding with the gap in the line of the ditch shown on the photographs) appears as a slight dip in the lip of the central platform. The overall dimensions of the platform from the scarps of the ditches on either side is about 50m whilst transversely the distance across the flat summit of the knoll is about the same.

The photograph markings and the position favour a Roman work. Shieldhill lies between the fortlet at Fairholm and the fort at Carzield on the route of an unlocated Roman road linking Annandale with Nithsdale, which strengthens the possibility that this site may be a Roman fortlet.

SUTHERLAND

ASSYNT

Elphin

CHAMBERED CAIRNS

NC 204104. Within 100m of each other are the remains of two chambered cairns situated on natural terraces some 25m below the recently realigned Ullapool to Ledmore road. The westernmost cairn survives as a pillaged and overgrown mound of stones measuring 17.5m x 15m and 1.5m in maximum height on the north. Just W of the centre is a triangular shaped upright slab 1m high and 0.3m thick, with another, 15m to the S, protruding through the turf. Both slabs are facing roughly N-S and are undoubtedly part of a chamber of uncertain plan.

The other cairn has been truncated on all sides by late ploughing. Its present dimensions are 15m x 10m and 1.5m maximum height. From the top of the mound the tops of five slabs of the chamber protrude to a height of 0.5m.

Department of the Environment

The following excavations were carried out at guardianship monuments :—

ARGYLL

Temple Wood Kilmartin

STONE CIRCLE

Mr J. G. Scott

NR 826978. This site is being re-excavated to try to establish the relationship of the standing stones, forming a circle c. 12.2m in diameter, with what appear to be cairn material and ditch features.

A quadrant to the SE was examined, with sides which intersected in the central cist, 1.4m x 0.8m in size. The N section of the quadrant included the small stone set at right angles to the perimeter, and discovered by J. H. Craw in 1929. Beneath modern turf the central area had a layer of cobble-like stones ranging from a thin scatter towards the middle to c. 0.5m near the standing stones. Two of the stone holes found by Craw were confirmed, showing drastic disturbance which must ante-date Craw's examination.

About 4m to the SE of the central cist was discovered a coverless cist built of slabs apparently laid flat on the original surface. It was 1.10m x 1m in size and contained a cremation. Surrounding the central cist, and only fairly recently turfed over, is a ring of an estimated diameter 3.5m, composed of closely set small upright slabs and split boulders. On the inner side of this ring and to the E of the central cist was a damaged slab-built box-like structure, only 0.80m across, in which were found cremated remains. Perhaps most surprising of all was the discovery of cremated remains in the central cist, which has lain open for many years.

The W section was extended across the ditch visible to the S and outside of the ring of standing stones. The ground fell away 5m to the S of the ring, to flatten out again c. 1m lower down. At the break of slope the ditch proved to be c. 2m wide and less than ½m deep. It appears to cut through cairn material on the N side. Present indications are that it is not prehistoric, but may be a drainage ditch dug when peat formerly surrounding the site was in process of removal.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE

Threave Castle

Mr C. J. Tabraham

NX 739622. A programme of excavation and consolidation of the remains is programmed for the next few years. Clearance of the castle in the 1920's was only partially completed, leaving unsolved the nature and date of the curtain wall and raising questions regarding the extent, date and character of the surrounding settlement. The first season concentrated on the curtain wall and harbour with a preliminary examination of the settlement outwith the castle ditch to the S.

The curtain wall, as first designed, enclosed only the eastern and southern flanks of the castle. At a later date it was extended along the river bank on the west to incorporate a rock-cut harbour. The curtain wall was never built along the N side, though an exploratory trench revealed a substantial turf bank over 4m wide. The southern half of the harbour only was excavated. A number of silt levels were recorded all containing large amounts of organic material, including much leatherwork, a barrel, paddle and other fragments of boat. An important discovery was that of a number of fragments of wooden bowls and platters bearing the Heart of the Douglas family branded into the undersides of their bases and thereby securely dated to the period c. 1360-1455. These, together with a large quantity of wood shavings, suggest the existence of a carpenter's shop somewhere within the castle complex.

Excavation in the area to the S of the castle revealed several phases of building foundations. The uppermost structures were no more than 3m in overall width and appear to have been outhouses for general storage. Dating from the late 16th century, they were forcibly destroyed by cannon, perhaps during the Civil War siege of 1640. The fact that these later structures were resting on 0.10m of humus indicates that there was considerable difference in time between them and the buildings below, one of which was certainly a forge. Coin identification is awaited before a more positive chronology can be established but the building of the first stage of curtain wall may have had a direct bearing on this enforced sterility of the ground.

LANARKSHIRE

Crookston Castle

Mr E. J. Talbot

NS 525627. (See *Discovery and Excavation* 1973, p. 34).

Within the Stone Castle

The W area of investigation of 1973 was extended E and the whole ground floor of the castle was stripped down to natural. No finds of note were made.

The E end of the Enclosure

The building revealed in this area in 1973 was further examined. The whole structure had been much robbed but the hearth at the S end remained almost intact. It was not possible to locate the N wall nor most of the W wall. A possible drain was found in the E wall and buttressing beyond the S wall. A curving wall leading down the slope to the ditch may on further examination prove to be an interval tower but the quality of coursing would not suggest a substantial one.

Scarp to N of Stone Castle

Scarping of the slope around the stone castle may suggest that a motte was once present. Accordingly a cut was made (2m x 12m) at right angles to the slope. The cut revealed that at the end nearer the stone castle a wall had once stood and the scarping is of stone debris, not an earthen mound. It may be that a barmkin wall was a feature contemporary with the stone castle. The line of scarping lies 9m from the shoulder of the slope to the ditch and so the 'barmkin wall' might represent a reduction of the line of defence but the building to the E of the castle would then be outside this new line. A penny of James IV was found at the base of the humus.

Ditch of Counterscarp Bank to N of Stone Castle

No defence features of stone or timber were located on the shoulder of the slope to the ditch but on the counterscarp bank the top was found to be covered with cobbling as was an area lower down towards the ditch and giving a stepped effect. A line of worked masonry lay along the top of the counterscarp bank. A penny, possibly of Edward I, was found at the inner edge of the top cobbling. The original surface of natural clay sloping down from the interior of the castle to the ditch was reached where the only late 12th/13th century sherds of pottery found in the two years of excavation at Crookston were located. The extreme wetness of the ditch made it difficult to excavate at the spot, but it was possible to see that it had very steep sides.

The SE Tower

Two very small cuts were made approximately halfway along the S and E walls (exterior) of this tower to discover if there were earlier foundations on the same axis as the NE tower. Results proved negative but at the construction level of the tower was a groat of Robert III, 2nd issue (1403-6), and of the Perth mint. The coin was 'fairly worn' and must constitute a most useful aid for assessing the approximate date of construction of the stone castle. The other cut, in its upper level, yielded a 2^d (2nd issue, 1632-42) of Charles I.

Other Work Carried Out

The low arch alongside the doorway leading from the ground floor of the castle into the NW Tower was investigated. Its blocking was removed and a straight-sided shaft was noted which ran upwards to the Hall on the first floor. The only explanation for this feature at present is a function as a 'lazy waiter'. The NW Tower may thus have been the kitchen tower (there is no fireplace in the ground floor of the main range of the castle) for besides the evidence of the 'lazy waiter' there is also that of the water chute leading into the tower from the well-chamber. Part of the aumbry

in the SW area of the interior had its blocking removed. The aumbry itself is part of the blocking of the door leading to the SW tower and the interior face of the exterior blocking 'skin' was located.

Mr David Tait led a survey team which undertook a complete photogrammetric survey of the exterior of the castle and the interior of the Hall and also made interior plans of the ground and first floor of the stone castle.

ORKNEY

Brough of Birsay

Messrs J. Hunter and C. D. Morris

HY 239285. The excavation of House 5 was completed and showed evidence of at least three occupation phases. Fragments of moulds, crucibles and slag suggest a workshop area. Work commenced on House N and areas were opened between this and houses to the N and W showing features both outside and beneath the standing walls.

Maes Howe

Prof. A. C. Renfrew

HY 318128. Activity was restricted to sectioning and sampling the ditch and bank, and to survey work.

A section 20m in length was made across the ditch at the S side extending from the berm of the tumulus to the level land outside the bank. The ditch was again revealed as a very shallow declivity, its base only 1m below the land surface outside, beyond the bank.

The bank again proved to be a deliberate construction of early date, although remodelled in recent times with the addition of further turf. It consists of a platform of stones surmounted by earth and turves. A clear stratigraphy of successive peats and sediments was studied, and samples were taken by Dr R. L. Jones for palynological study. Radiocarbon samples are being submitted to the Scottish Universities Reactor Centre at East Kilbride.

Stones of Stennes

J. N. Graham Ritchie

HY 306125. The excavation was completed of a small segment of the site, with the centre as its apex and containing the ditch terminals and the causeway at its broad end. The central stone setting discovered in 1973 was more fully examined.

Just to the N of the centre there were two parallel stone holes from which the uprights had been removed but which still contained the packing stones; the holes appeared to have been carefully backfilled. What may be the remains of a small timber structure were found in line with the stone holes. Like the E ditch terminal which was exposed in 1973, that on the W side of the causeway was cut into solid bedrock; a small deposit of pottery was found at the end of the ditch and quantities of animal bones were found in the upper levels of the primary silting.

Information on the following rescue excavations has been provided by Mr P. R. Ritchie on behalf of Mr Cruden, Principal Inspector for Ancient Monuments in Scotland :—

ABERDEENSHIRE

ABERDEEN

St. Paul's Street

Miss C. M. Brooks

NJ 941065. In June a brief trial excavation within the disused Farquhar & Gill warehouse revealed undisturbed medieval deposits (probably covering a wide area) up to 1m thick, rich in organic debris, wood, leather, and 13th-14th century pottery, together with traces of an early wattle structure.

DUNBARTONSHIRE

DUMBARTON

High Street/Riverside Lane

Thomas Robertson

NS 398752. An excavation was undertaken in advance of road widening in Riverside Lane. Trial trenches produced a quantity of unstratified late medieval pottery in association with a series of pre-Victorian features, including a cobbled surface and a group of pits cut into natural sand. The pits appear to have provided sand for Victorian building and to have been refilled with masons' chippings almost immediately afterwards. Like other sites in Dumbarton (*Discovery and Excavation* 1973, p. 24), the area appears to have been made up in recent times and to contain no medieval structures.

NEW KILPATRICK

Bearsden

Dr D. J. Breeze

ANTONINE WALL, ROMAN FORT

NS 545721. A second season was carried out in August. Excavation across the line of the ditch in front of the north gate demonstrated that the ditch was not interrupted for a causeway. This implies that the fort was almost certainly secondary to the construction of the Antonine Wall. The E rampart was found to be 4.30m wide and outside it a strip of burnt material may represent the remains of the rampart's timber breastwork burnt when the fort was abandoned. A third ditch was located to the W of the fort.

Further work in the *praetentura* demonstrated that it contained five buildings, three barrack-blocks and two storehouses. The barrack-blocks, all slightly different in size, each contained an officer's suite and eight *contubernia*. The space available for a further two buildings was not used. Potters stamps in 1973 and 1974 : Crobiso on a Samian bowl, Gratinus and Sarrus (7) on mortaria, DOMS and SNR on amphorae.

NS 761773. An area to the S of the fort where a Young Offenders' Institution is to be constructed was investigated for traces of a civilian extra-mural settlement but no structures of Roman date were found. Part of a possible loop-road, flanked to the S by a narrow drainage channel, was located outside the SW corner of the fort, together with upcast from the S ditches. A length of drystone walling was revealed which may once have formed the boundary wall of a garden or orchard shown on General Roy's plan of Westerwood (1755). A considerable quantity of medieval green-glazed ware, dateable to the 16th century, was recovered from the vicinity of this walling.

EDINBURGH

Tron Kirk
EARLY POST-MEDIEVAL BUILDINGS

Mr N. M. McQ. Holmes

NT 259736. Excavation carried out beneath the floor of the 17th century Tron Kirk on the S side of High Street in advance of operations to repair the structure of the church and convert it to alternative use. Two investigatory trenches revealed substantial structural remains and the whole area was therefore cleared as far as was possible.

The structures revealed conformed with the documentary evidence provided by an Extent Roll of 1635 that the site was at the time occupied by stone dwellinghouses on either side of Marlin's Wynd. A stretch of this wynd, 7m in length, was revealed along a line just W of the N-S axis of the church : its average width was 1.30m and the cobbled surface was well preserved. To the W of the wynd were two cellars, partially cut from the natural rock, and the base of a wheel staircase. To the E were a cobbled courtyard, a small room with several superimposed clay floor surfaces, part of another rock-cut cellar and an area, covered to a depth of up to 0.60m with red sand, which appeared to have been used for the process of iron-casting.

One of the most remarkable features of the site was the fairly sophisticated system of underground drainage — a feature not normally associated with Edinburgh in the earliest part of the 17th century. A chute contained within the W wall of the small clay-floored room gave access to a sewer running southwards beneath Marlin's Wynd, and a second chute within the E wall of the same room gave access to a flag-roofed drain running diagonally beneath the floor of the room, apparently to flow into the main sewer beneath the wynd at a point beyond the limits of the excavation.

Dating evidence for the construction of these buildings was scarce, but a pair of moulded door-jambs at the entrance to the NE cellar are of a type not found before about 1600. The only trace of earlier occupation found on the site was a section of a

shallow pit in the SE corner of the church; most of this pit had been removed by the construction of one wall of a rock-cut cellar, but the arc which remained contained about a dozen sherds of pottery of 14th century type. Other finds from the site included a well-dated group of early 17th century pottery sherds from the sewer beneath Marlin's Wynd; from these five vessels could be reconstructed.

St. Mary's Street

EARLY POST-MEDIEVAL URBAN SITE

NT 261736. Rescue excavation on development site on W side of St. Mary's Street.

The main area of investigation produced evidence of four or five periods of construction, the earliest of which consisted of the S and E walls of a stone building dating probably from the early or middle 16th century. The E wall ran parallel to and just to the W of the present St. Mary's Street and appears to have formed part of the Flodden Wall defence. (Gordon of Rothiemay's map of Edinburgh (1647) shows no free-standing curtain wall along St. Mary's Wynd). Associated with this building were a number of drains and sewers. Dating evidence was scarce; most of the pottery was of standard 16th/17th century domestic type, but a billion penny of 1548, found in the fill close to the S wall of the earliest building, did not appear to have suffered a great deal of wear before being deposited: this would suggest that the building must date from the first half of the 16th century.

The excavation of another small area to the S of this revealed another stretch of the Flodden Wall and a small stone-lined well, c. 0.80m deep and fed by a natural spring. Investigation of the area beneath a recently demolished 18th century shop building in the N of the site produced part of a cobbled wynd, running S at first, then turning E towards St. Mary's Street.

GLASGOW

GOVAN

Shiels

J. G. Scott

DITCHED ENCLOSURE

NS 523667. Excavation of the oval ditched enclosure at Shiels Farm on the S bank of the River Clyde was concluded.

The ditch ends, to N and S of the single entrance at the E side, on the longer axis of the enclosure, were examined. On the N side the rounded end had been stepped in at least three stages, as though to facilitate removal of excavated material. On the inner side there appeared to be a marking out trench linking the end of the ditch with the structure found in the entrance in 1973 (*Discovery and Excavation* 1973, pp. 66-67). The ditch was approximately V-shaped, 6.5m wide and 2.5m deep where sectioned. No artefacts were recovered.

On the S side there was evidence that an attempt had been made to stabilise the side of the ditch, dug in sand and gravel, by applying a clay lining, parts of which had slumped towards the bottom. At the bottom there was a dark damp filling, some 0.75m deep, containing remains of vegetation, beetles, animal teeth and what appeared to be a mussel shell. Some of the wood recovered showed signs of working, and there were at least two recognisable, if enigmatic, wooden objects, a small dome-shaped piece of wood and a stick, 73.5cm long, with deliberately charred ends. Enough wood has been recovered to enable radiocarbon dating to be undertaken.

Attempts to date the round structures, presumably huts, revealed as stains in the subsoil, were unsuccessful. The centre of one such structure was examined from the original field surface downwards, but the thin topsoil was found to merge directly into the subsoil, no recognisable floor or original ground surface surviving.

FIFE

DUNFERMLINE

St. Leonard's MEDIEVAL CEMETERY

Thomas Robertson

NT 098867. Excavations in the playground of St. Leonard's School prior to redevelopment revealed the remains of a much disturbed cemetery adjoining the site of the medieval hospice of St. Leonard's. The skeletal material recovered, although forming no coherent pattern of graves, would appear to represent fragments of some forty individuals, analysis of dental material placing these most probably in the later medieval period. A small amount of late medieval pottery was recovered in association with a short length of foundation wall of as yet unascertained purpose.

INVERNESS-SHIRE

Crubenmore OLD ROADS

G. Ronald Curtis

NN 678917. NN 683923. In advance of new road works trenches were cut across the abandoned Wade road. It was found to have a carriageway 3.7m wide constructed of sand and gravel. The section across the coach road, abandoned in 1860-63, similarly showed a construction of sand and gravel 5.5 - 6.5m wide.

MIDLOTHIAN

Kirkliston THE CAT STANE

Mrs Fiona Ashmore

NT 149743. Part of the ground adjacent to the stone was examined. No trace of any cist was found except 17.45m E of the Cat Stane where an apparently undisturbed cist was found.

The area threatened by the ILS equipment for the new Turnhouse runway can therefore be assumed to contain no cists or other archaeological features. The labourer engaged in the work was the former ploughman and he stated that slabs and stones were only found during ploughing to the NE of the Cat Stane and not to the SE where the cemetery is supposed to lie.

MORAY

FOCHABERS

Boghead Mound, Speymouth Forest
NEOLITHIC BURIAL AND OCCUPATION SITE

Aubrey Burl

NJ 360592. The NW quadrant of this early Neolithic mound was excavated by Miss A. S. Henshall in 1972 (*Discovery and Excavation* 1972, p. 30). Assays of 2948 ± 60 bc (EK-169) and 3009 ± 110 bc (EK-213) were obtained from the black layer beneath the mound, and another of 2174 ± 200 bc (EK-171) from the base of a secondary, central posthole perhaps associated with a beaker pit to the W of the mound dated to 1917 ± 70 bc (EK-170).

The excavation was completed this year. The site stood on a sandy knoll once in a scrub oak forest partly cleared by "slash and burn". The remains of stakeholes, hearths and hollows with early Neolithic pottery and flint implements indicate outdoor occupation perhaps alongside a midden which was later levelled over the area creating a black layer containing many sherds of plain and fluted ware. Over this was heaped a low barrow of sand 6m across. At least three cairns, about 4m in diameter and 1.3m high, which overlapped the perimeter of the barrow, were erected to E, N and W around a small central space. A fourth cairn to the S may have been destroyed by the widening of the forest road in 1971 (*Discovery and Excavation* 1971, p. 30). The central area was infilled with sterile whitish sand.

A bright yellow sand capping up to 0.5m thick was piled over the whole site to make a mound 17m in diameter. This layer also held many Neolithic sherds, some of which fitted others from the black layer. Five graves had been dug along the crest of the mound in an E-W line, each holding a well-preserved skeleton, four being extended. A sixth skeleton was discovered between the N and E cairns on the old land surface. Although there were no grave-goods a small cremation cist at the top of the mound overlay the skull of one skeleton and provided a prehistoric *terminus ante quem* for it. Other isolated bones were discovered near the bodies and may be associated with the skeletal remains removed to Aberdeen Museum by Professor Lockhart in 1971.

A central pit 0.7m deep, large enough for a primary inhumation, held only layers of dirty sand and two rim-sherds of fine Western Neolithic ware. The pottery from the Fochabers mound is analagous to that found at Easterton of Roseisle, 15 miles to the WNW by the Moray Firth.

ORKNEY

BIRSAY AND HARRYAY

Besquoy BURNT MOUND

J. Hedges

HY 301219. The site lies in a farmyard where it had already suffered damage while proposals to level the area made investigation desirable.

Prior to excavation the site had the appearance of a low spread some 22m x 15m on a river bank. Partial excavation of one quadrant revealed a substantial curvilinear wall together with orthostats which obviously formed part of the same structure. It is hoped to explore this further next season. The opposing quadrant, through the mound of refuse around the structure, was completely excavated. It was found that it had been the site of a peat stack before household rubbish had been dumped there. The rubbish consisted mainly of pieces of peat, peat ash, carbonised material and burnt stones.

Similarities between this and the burnt mound at Liddle, South Ronaldsay are apparent. Both belong to a class of site found in the W and N of the British Isles which typically consist of a habitation incorporating the means for cooking with hot stones and which are surrounded by the refuse from this activity.

SOUTH RONALDSAY

Liddle Farm BURNT MOUND

Professor A. C. Renfrew and J. Hedges

ND 464841. Excavations were continued during September 1974 under the direction of Professor Renfrew with Mr Hedges as site supervisor.

The aim this season was to delimit the structure partially revealed in 1973. This can now be seen to be a single building, roughly oval in shape with a maximum length of 6.9m and a width of 3.6m. The inside of the structure has a flagged floor and contains a hearth, square and oblong compartments, a large inset trough, a square tank of similar construction connecting with a flag-lined gully outside the house, and a stone basin linked with an exterior conduit. A number of secondary features have also been revealed including a wall around the outside of the house, an extension of the floor area, and a flagged pathway over part of the mound. The mound, which was examined in 1973, is 25m long, 20m wide and has a maximum preserved height of 1.60m. It is a rubbish tip, the major constituents of which are burnt stones and ash with occasional pieces of peat (?).

The site as a whole has marked similarities with burnt mounds excavated in Wales, Ireland and the Isle of Man, where they have been interpreted as cooking places.

PEEBLES

LYNE

Meldon Bridge

PIT ALIGNMENT

Colin Burgess

NT 204404. Excavation in advance of roadworks showed that the alignment was a row of massive post-holes, each 1m in diameter and 1m deep, spaced 3m apart. Between each pair were two small interval post-holes, the whole forming a monumental timber barrier. The main pits had been dug into and their posts withdrawn, indicating that the structure had been deliberately dismantled. Its overall course and shape are unknown, and the post-pits produced no finds. Adjacent pits contained Early Bronze Age pottery and flints, however, and an unexcavated double row of pits branching off the main alignment at right angles could well be a timber avenue. The site may be a large irregularly shaped ritual enclosure but much further work is needed.

PERTSHIRE

BRIDGE OF EARN

Moncrieffe

STONE CIRCLE

Dr M. E. C. Stewart

NO 132193. The excavation of this stone circle was begun ahead of the M90 motorway on 1st April, 1974.

There had been four phases of occupation on the site.

Phase I was a single entrance henge with ditch approximately 1.30m across and 0.56m deep. The entrance faced 30° E of N and was 3.60m wide.

Inside the ditch nine timber sockets were arranged on a diameter of 6.50m. On the edge of the outer lip of the ditch were a number of small stake holes.

In *Phase II* the timber uprights had been withdrawn and the sockets and ditch had been backfilled. In the ditch filling was a fragment of decorated beaker pottery. A ring of free standing monoliths 8.90m in diameter had then been set up eccentric to the plan of the henge and around a small ring cairn with a peristalith of contiguous boulders laid on their long axes. This phase was associated with cremation burial in pits possibly accompanied by "flat rimmed" pottery and white quartz stones many of which appear to have been deliberately broken.

In *Phase III* the ring cairn and all but one of the setting of monoliths were dismantled and the original stone circle was set up. This consisted of eight uprights graded down in size from SW-NE and set on the perimeter of a circle 9m in diameter. Lying between the four uprights of the SW quadrant were recumbent stones on their long axes, probably meant to be only just visible above the surface of the ground. This circle was associated with a larger ring cairn with contiguous peristalith, the cairn material being mixed with a large quantity of white quartz.

In *Phase IV* the Phase III ring cairn was destroyed and the peristalith stones used to form a shelter belt between the remaining

uprights. Fragments of flat rimmed pottery were found in a restricted area in the NE quadrant where they had no doubt been thrown during the period of destruction and over the whole area there was a considerable amount of scattered cremated bone.

In the final phase the area inside the Phase III circle had been used by a group of metal workers who were casting leaded bronze and smelting iron. Associated with this phase were two oblong troughs dug in the subsoil and crudely lined with flat slabs.

Many pieces of slag, a piece of "tap" metal, small fragments of copper or bronze, a bronze chisel, a clay lined pit and a stone laid hearth were all indications of Phase IV activity.

A cup-marked stone originally lay at the centre of the Phase III circle but this had been placed there some time last century. It may have been an outlier to the circle, possibly in the cultivated field to the north whence it was removed to facilitate agriculture.

Work continues on the site. To the north of the henge entrance a cremation pit and an inverted cinerary urn containing cremated bone have recently been found.

ZETLAND

Sumburgh

MULTI-PERIOD OCCUPATION SITE

Dr R. G. Lamb

HU 392107. The site lies on the N side of the airport between the Pool of Virkie and the West Voe of Sumburgh. It was covered by 2 - 3m of blown sand, below which lay a 1 - 1.5m depth of soil and archaeological levels. The interiors of two stone-built houses were excavated in 1967-71 by the Shetland Archaeological Society. The present excavation, in advance of runway improvement, extended the excavated area to take in the whole of both houses and traced the development of the settlement. The whole site may extend over several acres but it was only possible to examine an area 26m x 12m.

The first event was the occupation of a raised beach, about 2m above present HWM, on which a thin immature soil had developed. This was ploughed, the criss-cross ard marks being well preserved in a grey marine sand. The ploughing seemed to be contemporary with the use of a stone-built enclosure, of which only a part was uncovered. Fragments of pottery from this lowest level suggest a date early in the Neolithic. Later, a timber building was erected on the ploughed area. Its slots and post-holes (from which fragments of decayed wood were recovered) are cut through the ard marks. The timber structure was succeeded by stone houses which went through a complex sequence of modifications. One house retained an approximately circular plan throughout its history; the other began as an oval and by subsequent additions (notably of a concave entrance facade) was converted to a heel-shaped plan.

Except for the parts flanking the entrances the walls are stone-faced on the insides only. They are mainly of earth, sloped away to the outside. During the occupation of the houses there was a

steady accumulation of red-brown soil which, probably under continued ploughing, drifted down the ground slope from the S. The relationship between this process and the building periods was well seen in the oval house. SE gales piled clean sand against its exposed side. Soil then accumulated again over this sand, and ploughing produced the characteristic criss-cross ard marks. These impinge upon the slope of the wall material of the house, and some of them, at right angles to the wall, run to within 2m of the interior wall-face. This suggests that the plough used was very manoeuvrable and that it was drawn by human rather than by animal power.

Later still the oval house was extended at its S end. The extension involved cutting through these second-level ard marks. Further soil accumulation raised the surrounding level, and a third set of ard marks was detected running around the end of the building. These marks ran in one direction only — evidently the slope of the earthen wall around the end of the house was too steep to allow the plough to be brought in close at right angles. Both the second and third levels of ard marks were scaled beneath the enormous additional thickness of material which was added to the walls when the house was converted to a heel-shaped plan.

Both houses became disused although the site as a whole evidently remained in occupation late into the Iron Age when the interior of the heel-shaped house was used as a sump — two stone-lined drains ran down into it from outside the excavated area. Later still the area was levelled, debris being tipped into the remaining hollows, and there was cultivation with an iron-shod plough which left scratches on the highest projecting stones. This ploughing may have continued into the 17th century AD when the prosperous estate of Brow was overwhelmed by the catastrophic sand-blow which finally put an end to farming in the Sumburgh area.

STIRLINGSHIRE

FALKIRK

Watling Lodge
ANTONINE WALL

Dr D. J. Breeze

NS 862797. Further excavation to check Buchanan's observations in 1894 demonstrated that his plan of the fortlet is totally untrustworthy. The E ditch, measuring 2.6m wide x 0.83m deep was located over 7m inside the position of the E rampart as plotted by Buchanan. The fortlet therefore measures about 18.2m E-W (not 35m as suggested in 1972 : *Discovery and Excavation* 1972, p. 58) x 15.5m N-S.

GRANGEMOUTH

Bowhouse
ENCLOSURE

J. C. Barrett

NS 927798. Drainage work was undertaken on the edge of the area occupied by a probable double ditched enclosure. The enclosure, as revealed by air photography, is circular with an outer diameter of about 40m. No further information was recovered.

***Royal Commission on the Ancient and
Historical Monuments of Scotland***
**(INCLUDING THE NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD
OF SCOTLAND)**

A. Inventories

The second volume of the Argyll Inventory, dealing with the district of Lorn, is on the point of publication and the book *Late Medieval Monumental Sculpture in the West Highlands* by Dr K. A. Steer and Dr J. W. M. Bannerman has gone to press. A revised edition of the booklet *The Stirling Heads* (1960) is also with the printer, and the first volume of the Inventory of Lanarkshire, which will describe the prehistoric and Roman monuments of the county, is in an advanced state of preparation.

Fieldwork on the mainland of North Argyll, Mull and Iona is now virtually complete, and the survey of monuments on Coll and Tiree continues to make good progress. On Islay, Jura and smaller adjacent islands the preliminary reconnaissance and recording of medieval and later buildings are well under way, the most important monuments surveyed being the fortress of Dun Chonnuill and the ecclesiastical site Eileach an Naoimh, where extant structures range in date from the Early Christian to the post-medieval period.

The following excavations were carried out : —

NORTH ARGYLL

Claggan, Morvern

CAIRNS

NM 697493. The excavation of this close-set group of three cairns was completed. In the cairn excavated in 1974 there was no sign of a burial deposit, nor any small finds.

Kinlochaline, Morvern

CAIRN

NM 693474. A small kerb-cairn was excavated; it had been previously dug into and was thus considerably disturbed. A small quantity of cremated bone and a number of tiny sherds of pottery were recovered.

B. National Monuments Record of Scotland

A report on the work of the National Monuments Record during the period 1971-74 is in course of preparation.

Emergency Surveys

Records have continued to be made of historic buildings in advance of proposed works involving their demolition, alteration or conversion to other uses. The more important buildings for

which detailed records were prepared in 1974 included the Tron Kirk, Edinburgh, a large burgh church begun in 1637; 1-3 Harbour Place, Burntisland, Fife, a town residence dating probably from the last quarter of the 17th century; Muckrach Castle, Inverness-shire, a late 16th or early 17th century tower-house with the remains of associated outbuildings; the School and the "New Institution for the Formation of Character" at New Lanark, two public buildings erected by Robert Owen in the second decade of the 19th century; and Mavisbank House, Midlothian, a small classical mansion designed and built by Sir John Clerk of Penicuik with the assistance of William Adam, 1723-27.

Accessions

DRAWINGS

1. Measured surveys of Parliament Square, Edinburgh, 1910 and details of Dalmeny Church and Linlithgow Palace, by Ebenezer King. (Robert Hurd & Partners, Edinburgh).
2. Working drawings for the restoration and conversion of Stenhouse Mansion, by Ian G. Lindsay, 1938-65, the proposed restoration of the nave of Iona Abbey, 1891, and the Nunnery, 1917, by P. Macgregor Chalmers. Drawing for the proposed restoration of the nave of Iona Abbey by Thomas Ross, 1902. (Ian G. Lindsay & Partners, Edinburgh).
3. Plans and elevations for additions to Elton Castle, Aberdeenshire, by John Baxter, 1781. (Miss J. Gordon).
4. Copies of the photographic survey made for the restoration of the Great Hall, Chapel Royal and Palace Block at Stirling Castle, 1973. (Department of the Environment).
5. Measured survey of Balbardie House, West Lothian, 1951. (J. Jackson, Edinburgh).

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

1. Late 19th century photographs of the exterior and interior of Glamis Castle, Angus. (National Monuments Record, London).
2. Etchings of Linlithgow, Balmoral Castle and the Glasgow International Exhibition, by Axel Hermann Hay. (Mr I. G. Scott, Edinburgh).
3. Aquatint view of Glasgow, by William Wilson, 1818, and an engraving of Glasgow from the Necropolis, by William Richardson. (Purchased).
4. Account books Nos. 247 and 300 covering the years 1815-21 kept by Moxon & Carfrae, Decorators, Edinburgh. (Daniel Shackleton, Edinburgh).
5. *Preliminary report, plan of site and excavation notes on Elgin Castle.* (A. D. S. Macdonald, Edinburgh).
6. Prints of 19th century photographs of buildings in Edinburgh and Glasgow. (Courtauld Institute of Art, London).
7. Aquatint views of Rothesay, 1824, and engravings of St. Andrews, 1824, and Paisley, 1825, by J. Clark. (Purchased).
8. Coloured print of Rothesay by F. Nicholson, 1826. (Purchased).
9. Report, drawings and photographic prints of excavations carried out in August 1973 on the Souterrain at Ardeer, Stevenston, Ayrshire. (J. Hunter, Paisley Museum).

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

1. Collection of drawings from Inveraray Castle, including the plans for the Aray Bridge by Robert Mylne, and an unexecuted design for the Inverary Court House by Robert Reid, 1807. (The Duke of Argyll).
2. Measured survey of Kellie Castle, Fife, by Sir Robert Lorimer, 1885, and miscellaneous designs for fabrics. (Mr Christopher Lorimer, Gibleston, Fife).
3. Plans of Castle Forbes, Aberdeenshire, comprising unexecuted designs for a new house by John Paterson, 1807 and 1811, and the drawings for the present house by Archibald Simpson, 1815. (The Lord Forbes).
4. Drawings for Heriot Row, Edinburgh, by Robert Reid, 1803, and for Queen Street Gardens, Edinburgh, by Thomas Bonnar, 1819. (Heriot Trust per Mr T. Watson).
5. 18th century designs for additions to Glamis Castle, Angus, by John Carr of York and Daniel Garrett, and plans for additions, including those by Brown and Wardrop of Edinburgh, 1865. (The Earl and Countess of Strathmore).
6. Copies of plans of Aboyne Castle, Aberdeenshire, by J. Russell Mackenzie, 1885. (The Earl of Aboyne per Robert Hurd & Partners, Edinburgh).
7. Book of plans of the estate of Touch by John Leslie, 1810. (Mr P. B. Buchanan).
8. Measured surveys of the entrance-halls and fanlights in Warriston Crescent, Edinburgh. (Mr R. P. Rainey, Heriot Watt University).
9. Plans for additions to Ellon Castle, Aberdeenshire, by John Baxter, 1781, and two early 10th-century ink sketches of the castle and burgh of Ellon. (Miss J. Gordon, Edinburgh).
10. Plans of Fettes College, Edinburgh, comprising the designs by David Bryce, 1862-64, and for alterations and additions by Sir R. Rowand Anderson, 1883. (Fettes College).
11. Drawings for an addition to Millburn Tower, Midlothian, 1813. (Liston Collection, National Library of Scotland).
12. Plans of the unexecuted design for the County Buildings, Perth, by Robert Reid, 1906-14. (Perth Museum and Art Gallery).
13. Late 19th- and 20th-century negatives of subjects in Perthshire taken by local photographers for use as postcards. (Wood Collection, Perth Museum and Art Gallery).
14. Two mid 18th-century elevations of Auchinleck House, Ayrshire. (Auchinleck Boswall Society).
15. Plans for an addition to Rednock House, Perthshire, by Robert Brown, 1821, designs for the stables by James Ramsay, 1797, and for the machinery in an Oat and Flour Mill, 1846. (Major F. G. S. Graham, Rednock House).
16. Drawings for Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh, by Thomas Bonnar, 1823, Douglas Crescent and Glencairn Crescent by John Chesser, 1872, and the Plan of Leith Road designed by James Craig. (Heriot Trust per Mrs C. Byrom).
17. Plans for the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh, 1913-27. (Department of the Environment, Rosyth).
18. Drawings for additions to Bowhill, Selkirkshire, by William Burn, 1831-32, and miscellaneous drawings for later alterations. (The Duke of Buccleuch per Scottish Record Office).

19. Collection of drawings from Balbirnie House, Fife, including plans for Balbirnie House by Richard Crichton, 1815, designs for Newtonhall House attributed to David Bryce, 1829, and drawings for additions to farms on Balbirnie Estate. (Scottish Record Office).
20. Mid 19th-century photographs of buildings in Edinburgh and Elgin. (Mrs W. Nimmo, Edinburgh).
21. Plans for additions to Aboyne Castle, Aberdeenshire, by George Truefitt, London. (The Earl of Aboyne per Robert Hurd & Partners, Edinburgh).
22. Two watercolours titled *The Athens of the North* mid 19th-century projects by J. Dick Peddie, 1866. (Dick Peddie & McKay, Edinburgh).
23. Album of newspaper cuttings illustrating the work of G. P. K. Young, architect, Perth. (Mrs Elsie Young, Perth).
24. Sale brochure of the Estate of Lennel, 1903, and copies of floor plans of Lennel House, 1955. (Sir Ilay Campbell per Dr A. J. Rowan).
25. Miscellaneous collection of 19th-century photographs of Scottish houses from Sir Richard Cotterell, Bt., and Mrs Wheeler, London. (National Monuments Record, London).
26. Negatives of Chatelherault and Hamilton Burgh. (W. Schomberg Scott, Edinburgh).
27. Drawings of Stirling Sheriff Court House by Wardrop and Reid, 1872, Stirling High School by James Maclaren, 1889, and Falkirk Sheriff Court House by Brown and Wardrop, 1864. (Stirling County Architect's Department per Scottish Record Office).

LIBRARY

311 books and pamphlets were added to the collection including John Britton's *Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain*, 1835, William Rhind's *Scottish Tourist*, 1825, William Gray's *Treatise on Rural Architecture*, 1852, and *The Report upon the Boundaries of the Several Cities, Burghs and Towns of Scotland*, 1832.

A Scottish Bibliography for 1974

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

AAC	Ayrshire Archaeological and Natural History Collections.
BAR	British Archaeological Reports, 122 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7BP. Individually priced.
BSFDC	Book of the Society of Friends of Dunblane Cathedral
CBA	Council for British Archaeology
HBNC	History of the Berwickshire Naturalists Club
HMSO	Her Majesty's Stationery Office
JRSAI	Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.
The Kist	Magazine of the Natural History and Antiquarian Society of Mid-Argyll.
PPS	Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society
PSAS	Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland
SAF	Scottish Archaeological Forum, 19/20 George Square, Edinburgh EH8 9JZ
TDGAS	Transactions of the Dumfries and Galloway Archaeological Society

Page references have been placed at the end of the titles of the pre-medieval entries.

GENERAL

Department of Environment	Archaeological excavations, 1973.	<i>HMSO</i> , 1974 87p
—	British archaeological abstracts 7/1974.	<i>CBA</i> , 1974 £3.50
—	Archaeological bibliography 1972.	<i>CBA</i> , 1974 £1.50
Soc. Ant. Scot.	Archaeology and local government : an environmental problem. A report and recommendations by the Council.	Soc. Ant. Scot., 1974 n.p.
Rescue — The Trust for British Archaeology	Archaeology and Government : a plan for archaeology in Britain.	<i>CBA</i> , 1974 n.p.
—	Field archaeology in Great Britain 5th ed.	Ordnance Survey, 1973 £1.50
D. N. Skinner	The Countryside of the Antonine Wall : a survey and recommended policy statement.	Countryside Commission, Perth, 1974 £5
D. W. G. Timms ed.	The Stirling region.	Stirling Univ. for Brit. Assoc., 1974
A. Carmichael	Kintyre.	David & Charles, 1974 £3.75
E. Marshall	The Black Isle : a portrait of the past.	J. C. Protheroe (Books), Fortrose, 1974 50p

GENERAL (contd.)

F. Thompson	The Uists and Barra.	David & Charles, 1974 £4.25
L. Laing	Orkney and Shetland : an archaeological guide.	David & Charles, 1974 £4.50
E. W. Marwick	Orkney archaeology in 1974.	The Orcadian, 31/10/74, 7/11/74, 14/11/74
J. Hedges	The burnt mound at Liddle Farm, Orkney.	Current Archaeol., 43/1974
A. & A. Cormack	Sanday : a picture of a northern isle.	Sanday Printing Press, Orkney, 1974 35p
M. W. Barley	A guide to British topographical collections.	CBA, 1974 £4.00
Nat. Mus. Ant. Scot.	Twentieth annual report, 1973-74 [Accession list].	HMSO, 1974 20p
A. Osborne ed.	On view : a guide to museum and gallery acquisitions 1973-74.	Plaistow Pubs., 3 New Plaistow Road, Stratford, London E15, 1974 £1.95
British Tourist Authority	National museums.	BTA, 1974 20p
D. S. Mackenzie	A museum with a difference [Shawbost].	Scot. Field, Aug. 1974
A. M. Lysaght	Joseph Banks at Skara Brae and Stennis, Orkney, 1772.	Notes & Records Royal Soc., London 28/1974
G. Jobey	The archaeology of a geographic labourer : Andrew Bay [Burnswark 1847].	Survey Review 22, 172/1974
H. M. Taylor	J. T. Irvine's work at Bradford-on- Avon.	Archaeol. J., 129/1972
A. Fenton	Lexicography and historical interpretation in The Scottish tradition, ed. G. W. S. Barrow.	Scottish Academic Press, 1974 £5
A. Fenton	Regional ethnology and environmental awareness.	Mus. J., 73, 3/1973
R. W. Feachem	Ancient agriculture in the highland of Britain. 332-53	PPS 39/1973
J. Casey and R. Reece eds.	Coins and the archaeologist.	BAR 4/1974 £3.50
H. McKerrell	The application of non-dispersive x-ray fluorescence to archaeological material [Archaeological Monograph 1].	Nuclear Enter- prises Ltd., Edinburgh, 1974 n.p.
J. B. Tyldesley	Long range transmissions of tree pollen to Shetland : 1. Sampling and trajectories. 2. Calculation of pollen deposition.	New Phytol, 72/1973
I. Fraser	The place-names of Illeray.	Scot. Stud. 17, 2/1973

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I. Fraser	The place-names of Lewis — the Norse evidence.	Northern Stud. 1974/4
A. Macdonald	"Annat" in Scotland: a provisional review.	Scot. Stud. 17, 2/1973
M. Campbell	The Battlefield of Carse [standing stones and legends].	Kist 8/1974

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J. S. Hallam, B. J. N. Edwards, B. Barnes and A. J. Stuart	The remains of a Late Glacial elk associated with barbed points from High Furlong, near Blackpool, Lancashire. 100-28	PPS 39/1973
S. J. Gould	The misnamed, mistreated and misunderstood Irish elk. 10-19	Nat. Hist. 82 : 3/1973
J. Mercer	A regression-time stone-workers' camp, 33ft. OD, Lussa River, Isle of Jura. 1-32	PSAS 103/1970-71
J. Mercer	New [mesolithic] C14 dates from the Isle of Jura, Argyll. 65-66	Antiquity 48/1974 & Kist 8/1974
L. J. Masters	The chambered tombs of Scotland. 34-39	Antiquity 48/1974
M. E. C. Stewart	The prehistory of Perthshire in the 4th, 3rd and 2nd millennia B.C.	Trans. Perth Soc. Nat. Sci., Special Issue, 1974
———	Megalithic graves and ritual. Papers presented at the III Atlantic Colloquium, Moesgard, 1969, includes : Problems in the interpretation of chambered tombs, by S. Piggot. 9-16 The relations between Kujarian barrows in Poland and megalithic tombs in N. Germany, Denmark and W. European countries, by K. Jazdzewski. 63-74 A re-examination of the Clyde-Carlingford tombs, by A. E. P. Collins. 93-103 The chambered cairns of the Carlingford culture. An enquiry into origins, by J. X. W. P. Corcoran. 105-116 The Clyde cairns of Scotland, by J. G. Scott. 117-28 Irish sea and Scandinavian passage graves. Some comparisons, by M. Herity. 129-35 The use of the passage in certain passage graves as a means of communication rather than access, by F. Lynch. 147-61	Jutland Archaeol. Soc. Publ. 11/1973 £8

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T. G. E. Powell	Excavation of the megalithic chambered cairn at Dyffryn Ardudwy, Merioneth, Wales. 1-49	Archaeologia 104/1973
J. N. G. Ritchie	Excavations at the Stones of Stenness, Orkney.	Northern Stud. 1974/3
A. J. Haddow, D. R. Hannay and D. Tait	The Nether Largie Standing Stones.	Kist 8, 1974
A. Burl	Torhousekie stone circle. 24-34	TDGAS 49/1972
F. R. Hodson <i>ed.</i>	The place of astronomy in the ancient world : a discussion organised jointly for the Royal Society and the British Academy by D. G. Kendall and others.	Phil. Trans. Royal Soc. London A : 276/1974 £13
E. C. Baity	Archaeoastronomy and ethnoastronomy so far. 389-449	Current Anthropology 14/1973
A. Jackson	The megalithic yard reconsidered : rods, poles or barleycorns.	Northern Stud. 1974/4
E. W. MacKie	Prehistoric astronomy and Kintraw. 8-9	Glasgow Univ. Gazette 66/1971
A. & A. S. Thom	A megalithic lunar observatory in Orkney : the Ring of Brogar and its cairns. 111-23	J. Hist. Astron. 4/1973
A. Thom	A megalithic lunar observatory in Islay. 50-51	J. Hist. Astron. 5/1974
A. Ritchie	Knap of Howar, Papa Westray, Orkney, 1973. 22-25	Northern Stud. 1974/3
R. W. B. Morris	The petroglyphs at Achnabreck, Argyll. 33-56	PSAS 103/1970-71
E. Shee	Three decorated stones from Loughcrew, Co. Louth. 244-33	JRSAI 102/1972
T. G. Manby	Neolithic pottery from Hasting Hill, Co. Durham. 219-22	Arch. Ael. 5th Ser. 1/1973
J. A. Gilks	The neolithic and Early Bronze Age pottery from Elbolton Cave, Wharfedale [Hedderwick & Glenluce]. 41-54	Yorks. Archaeol. J. 45/1973
J. Coles <i>et al</i>	A jade axe from the Somerset levels. 216-20	Antiquity 48/1974
J. G. Scott	Axeheads of Group IX from Kintyre. 469-71	PPS 39/1973
F. E. S. Roe	A flint mace-head from the River Tay. 225	PSAS 103/1970-71
R. Switsur	The prehistoric longbow from Denny, Scotland. 56-58	Antiquity 48/1974
S. Briggs, J. Brennan and G. Freeburn	Irish prehistoric gold-working : some geological and metallurgical considerations. 18-26	Bull. Hist. Metall. 7, 2/1973
B. Ottaway	Cluster analysis of impurity patterns in Armorico-British daggers. 221-31	Archaeometry 16/1974
R. Hardaker	Early Bronze Age dagger pommels.	BAR 3/1974 80p

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| J. K. Thomson | Another dagger from a Scottish grave. 225-27 | PSAS 103/1970-71 |
| T. G. Newman and R. F. Miket | A dagger-grave at Allerwash, Newbrough, Northumberland. 87-95 | Arch. Ael. 5th Ser. 1/1973 |
| T. Watkins | Dalgely [barrow cemetery, Fife]. 133-35 | Current Archaeol. 40/1973 |
| R. M. Kavanagh | The encrusted urn in Ireland. 507-617 | Proc. Roy. Irish Acad. Sect. C, No. 73/1973 |
| J. S. Elliot | An early bronze age fire pit at Townfoot Farm, by Glencaple. 20-23 | TDGAS 49/1972 |
| S. M. Pearce | A late bronze age hoard from Glentanar, Aberdeenshire. 57-64 | PSAS 103/1970-71 |
| R. McNeil | A report on the Bronze Age hoard from Wick Park, Stogursey, Somerset. 47-64 | Proc. Somerset Archaeol. Nat. Hist. Soc. 117/1973 |
| D. Coombs | Ein spätbronzezeitlicher Depottfund von Snettisham, Norfolk. 31-35 | Archaeol. Korrespondenzblatt 4/1974 |
| K. Wurm | Eine stilkritische Untersuchung über den frühkeltischen Bronzespiegel von Hochheim am Main. 230-51 | Fundberichte aus Hessen 12/1972 |
| B. Cunliffe | Iron Age communities in Britain. | Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1974 £9.50 |
| D. R. Brothwell, A. C. Bishop and A. R. Woolley | Vitrified forts in Scotland: a problem in interpretation and primitive technology. 101-07 | J. Archaeol. Sci. 1, 1/1974 |
| H. C. Nisbet | A geological approach to vitrified forts. Pt. 1. The archaeological and scientific background. 3-11 | Sci. and Archaeol. 12/1974 |
| M. Guido | A Scottish crannog re-dated [Milton Loch, 490 BC]. 54-56 | Antiquity 48/1974 |
| H. Fairhurst and D. B. Taylor | A hut-circle settlement at Kilphedir, Sutherland. 65-99 | PSAS 103/1970-71 |
| J. K. St. Joseph | Air reconnaissance: recent results 33 [Caterthuns and Barmkin of Echt]. 52-54 | Antiquity 48/1974 |
| W. S. Amos | A broch with a view. | Scot. Field, June 1974 |
| J. N. G. Ritchie | Iron age finds from Dun an Fheurain, Gallanach, Argyll. 100-12 | PSAS 103/1970-71 |
| J. N. McGrath | A note on the classification of Celtic swords. | J. Arms & Armour Soc. 7, 9-10/1973 |
| W. Dodds | Celtic heads from Dumfriesshire. 35-38 | TDGAS 49/1972 |
| J. Musty and A. G. MacCormick | An early Iron Age wheel from Holme Pierrepont, Notts. 275-77 | Antiq. J. 53/1973 |
| C. N. Moore | Two examples of late Celtic and early Roman metalwork from South Lincolnshire. 153-59 | Britannia 4/1973 |

ROMAN AND POST-ROMAN

D. R. Wilson <i>et al</i>	Roman Britain in 1972.	Britannia 4/1973
A. L. F. Rivet	Some aspects of Ptolemy's 'Geography of Britain in <i>Littérature Greco-Romaine et Géographie Historique</i> V.II	Berlin, 1974
D. J. Breeze and B. Dobson	The Development of the northern frontier in Britain from Hadrian to Caracalla <i>and</i>	Bohlau Verlag, 1974 £20
G. S. Maxwell	The building of the Antonine Wall <i>in</i> <i>Actes du IX^e Congrès International d'Études sur les frontières romaines.</i>	
J. Mackay	The Antonine Wall. 2 pts.	Scots Mag., Dec. 1973 and Jan. 1974
B. Dobson and J. C. Mann	The Roman army in Britain and Britons in the Roman army. 191-205	Britannia 4/1973
D. J. Breeze	The Roman fort at Bearsden, 1973 excavations, an interim report.	HMSO, 1974 20p
D. J. Breeze	Bearsden.	Current Archaeol. 42/1974
A. S. Robertson	Roman "signal stations" on the Gask Ridge.	Trans. Perth. Soc. Nat. Sci., Special Issue, 1974
A. C. McKerracher	The Roman fort at Ardoch.	Scots Mag., Nov. 1974
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