

DISCOVERY
and
EXCAVATION
in
SCOTLAND 1970

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**SCOTTISH REGIONAL GROUP
COUNCIL FOR BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY**

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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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The Scottish Field Studies Association

KINDROGAN FIELD CENTRE

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will be held at

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SCOTTISH REGIONAL GROUP
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Foreword

The early issues of *Discovery and Excavation Scotland* from 1955 to 1961 carried a foreword by the President. I have been asked by the Executive Committee to revive this pleasant custom.

Since the first issue of 500 copies our output has trebled. This is a measure of the esteem in which our booklet is held and is a tribute to the work of all, amateur or professional, who contribute to it.

In particular, I wish to thank the Joint Editors, Mrs M. E. C. Stewart and Miss C. M. Lythe, for their work in compiling the edition and Mr J. Spence, our Hon. Treasurer, for his control of the financial side and the distribution of copies.

J. C. WALLACE,
President.

ABERDEENSHIRE

Aberdeen
CASTLE HILL

Eric G. Grant
Department of Geography
Hendon College of Technology
Hendon, London NW4

NJ 946064. Several sherds of medieval pottery were uncovered during recent developments on the site of Aberdeen Castle. Among the sherds was the neck and handle of a large pitcher made of red earthenware with an olive-green glaze. The neck of the vessel had been $4\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter and the general thickness $\frac{1}{4}$ " thickening to $\frac{1}{2}$ " at the rim. Retained by finder.

MILL OF NETHERMILL
PENNAN

C. Tabraham
88 E. Claremont St.
Edinburgh 7

NJ 839657. The existing 18th Century mill overlies an earlier, more elaborate, mill structure. It is represented by a carefully constructed culvert or "flume", 3' wide and 2' 6" deep, having a cobbled floor and capped by large flag stones. Traces of wall foundation and floor cobbling relating to the culvert have been observed, though the stone robbing (presumably for use in the later structure) has been thorough.

ANGUS

Arbroath
AUCHMITHIE
PROMONTORY FORT

D. A. Gardner
12 Inchcape Road, Arbroath

NO 682441. During the summers of 1968 and 1969, Arbroath Antiquary Club began the excavation of a promontory fort, known as Castle Rock. The entrance through the inner rampart and about one third of the enclosed area has been excavated. Over most of this area, at a depth averaging 1' below the turf is a foundation of "pebbling"; some cobbling, paving, pitching and clay walls are associated with the pebbling but further excavation is necessary. The site has been partly eroded.

WHITEHOUSE, TEALING
SHORT CIST

James D. Boyd,
Dundee Museum and Art Galleries,
Albert Square, Dundee.

NO 427393. In March a ploughman discovered a short cist on the crest of a low ridge. Skeletal remains were removed from the cist before it was investigated by Dundee Museum staff. When excavated, it was found to consist of four grey sandstone slabs, and

in the interior measured 0.9m long, 0.6m wide and 0.5m deep. The coverstone was 0.3m below the present ground level. The cist was orientated ESW - WNW and its floor consisted of the natural gravel subsoil. It contained no grave goods. A full report will be prepared for *PSAS*.

COOKSTON, EASSIE
SHORT CIST

NO 336492. In March a ploughman brought to light a short cist in the 'Shepherds field'. It was constructed of grey sandstone slabs and in the interior it measured 1m long, 0.8m wide and 0.6m deep. The floor of the cist consisted of the natural sandy subsoil and on this were found a short-necked Beaker and a bone V-perforated button. The skeletal remains were in a somewhat decayed condition. A full report will be published in *PSAS*.

WEST GRANGE OF CONON, ARBROATH AND ST. VIGEANS
ROTARY QUERN

NO 572448. The upper stone of a circular rotary quern was recovered from a field which lies to the south of the souterrain at the farm. Of sandstone, it is 0.5m in diameter. Its upper surface is ornamented with grooves radiating out from the feed hole. Its grinding surface shows some traces of use.

MAINS OF CRAICHIE, DUNNICHEN
SHORT CIST AND URN BURIAL

NO 504473. In May, while an area behind the barn was being cleared by a mechanical digger in preparation for the construction of a shed, a short cist was discovered. About 3m SE of the cist a cremation burial contained within a collared urn was also found. Unfortunately, the cist was destroyed before Dundee Museum was informed of the find but the farmer rescued a handled Beaker and a flat bronze riveted dagger from the interior. These, along with the cinerary urn, have been donated to Dundee Museum and at present are undergoing conservation treatment and study. No skeletal remains survived in the short cist. A full report will be prepared for *PSAS*.

Abertay Historical Society
Archaeological Section, per

Mrs J. Wilson,
59 Reres Road,
Broughty Ferry, Dundee.

WEST MAINS OF ETHIE, INVERKEILOR
PROMONTORY FORT

NO 693460 (see *Discovery and Excavation* 1961 - 1969). This season's work on the site was somewhat restricted by poor weather, the low-lying sections being more or less water-logged. However, it was possible to complete a section over the inner rampart showing a stone rampart with timber supports over-lying a clay bank.

A section over the entrance causeway revealed a secondary structure above the primary level and will require further investigation.

Small finds include a bronze penannular brooch inside a sheath possibly of horn, a section of a blue and yellow glass armlet and a yellow glass bead 4mm. in diameter. All these objects can be dated to the first half of the second century A.D.

CARDEAN, MEIGLE
ROMAN FORT

*Dr Anne S. Robertson,
The Hunterian Museum,
The University, Glasgow W2.*

NO 289460. In late June - July, 1970, The Scottish Field School of Archaeology, under the auspices of the Universities of Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrews and Strathclyde, and of the Scottish Regional Group, carried out a second season of excavation, lasting for four weeks, on the Roman fort-site at Cardean. A further week's trenching took place in September. The first season's work, in 1968, had been concentrated on the W side of the fort (*Discovery and Excavation*, 1968, 2f.). In 1970 the N side and N entrance were investigated.

On the N side the rampart was found to be as expected 6.1m. wide, constructed mainly of turves set directly on the subsoil. Outside the rampart there were four ditches, the innermost or first ditch being 3.05m wide, the second ditch not more than 0.9m wide, the third ditch 6.1m wide and the fourth ditch 7.6m wide. The first and second ditches combined into one at the entrance leaving a space of 23m between the ditch-ends. The space between the ditch-ends of the third ditch was about 18m. There was not time to locate the ends of the fourth ditch. The actual gate passage through the rampart was close on 12m wide. Several gate post-holes were found.

In the interior sleeper trenches and a pit 1.9m in diameter were located. The finds were abundant and included Samian and coarse ware, all of Flavian, or late 1st century date.

KINNEL
ROMAN CAMP

NO 615505. A Roman camp some 63 acres in area, discovered by air reconnaissance in 1968, has been tested by digging. The two trenches showed that the ditch was V-shaped, and now about 3½' deep and 8' wide, where best preserved.

EASSIE
ROMAN CAMP

NO 351469. 'Crop marks' observed from the air have revealed part of the outline of a Roman camp. A length of some 600', including a gate with traverse, is all that is known so far. A single trench showed that the ditch, now filled with peat grown in place, and sand, had a somewhat irregular profile, no doubt due to the soft sand in which it was cut.

ARGYLL—ISLANDS

COLONSAY

SCALASAIG

I. F. Macleod

91 St. Mary Street, Kirkcudbright

NR 387935 (standing stone), NR 387936 (standing stones?), NR 386937 (remains of stone circle), NR 386938 (standing stone), NR 391940 (cist), NR 388943 (stone circle), NR 388943 (standing stone), and NR 385942 (standing stone).

GIGHA

KINTYRE

FORT (?) IRON AGE

Mr and Mrs J. G. Scott

Art Gallery and Museum

Glasgow, C3

NR 633457. On a stack at the southern tip of Gigha is a fortified area approximately 10 x 8m. in size, with four courses of revetment surviving in one place, and extensive traces of collapsed drystone walling.

ISLAY

KILLAROW AND KILMENY

LOCH BALLYGRANT - DUN BHORCRAIG
HUT CIRCLE

Islay D. Shanks

29 Leven Street

Glasgow, S1

NR 414660. Between Loch Ballygrant and the slope of Dun Bhoreraig, a hut circle, 15' int. diameter, with annexed circle on N, and, nearby, an oval mound of stones, partly enclosed by ancient walling.

LOCH IARNAN, KILDALTON AND OA

HOUSE

NR 413475. Just SW of a tractor track which crosses the Ardbeg Burn from Airidh nam Biast, where it emerges from a hazel wood, a heavy turf walled house 15' to 20' int., with annexed D-enclosure, 5' x 5' int. at NE corner. Within is a more recent "butt" — a circle of stones, 3' int. diameter.

ROUND HOUSE

NR 407475. In a valley, N of Carn More, just below the head of the valley which is crossed and closed by a dolerite dyke, a circular enclosure about 20' int. diameter within a 6' - 9' turf wall spread. Within is a recent circle 5' int. diameter by 3' high.

CALLUMKILL, KILDALTON AND OA

OVAL ENCLOSURE

NR 399472. At the E end of Creag an Altair, partly adapted to fallen scree, an oval 60' by 18', enclosed by large blocks — from tumble — and by a stone "fence" of large stones, mostly set edge to edge.

BAILE NEACHTAN, KILDALTON AND OA
CORN KILN

NR 396472. At the E end of a pass slanting NE-SW through the second outcrop ridge NW of Baile Neachtan Farm, a kiln 4' int. diameter, rising to 6'. Height within 2' 6". Walls 2' 6" wide with 6' spread on one side. Situated on a raised but unwallled circular platform, 1' 6" high by 12' diameter.

LOCH LOSSIT, KILLAROW AND KILMENY
HOUSE AND CIRCLE

NR 415660. N of Lossit Farm, and E of Loch Ballygrant, straight uphill from the first recorded item (NR 414660), on the last scarp of limestone below a banked wall travelling N-S. A circular foundation, 9' int. within 1' 6" wide turf walls, beside a subrectangular enclosure 15' x 6' within turf walls, spread from 3' to 9'.

RUBHA A MHAIL - BOWA, KILLAROW AND KILMENY
CIRCLES AND LAZY BEDS

NR 400785. On the cliff top, at the E side of Port a Chotain. Series of seven lazy beds, 30' x 6' x 2' apart running E-W, with at cliff edge on N, a circle of turf and heather, 12' int. diameter, and on opposite (S) side a semi-circular outline 27' int. diameter.

GLEANN MOR
FLINTS

J. Davies
7 Viewfield Drive
Bishopbriggs, Glasgow

NR 233582. Below thin peat in disused sand-quarry on Kilchiaran road, previously recorded by Mr F. Newall (*Discovery and Excavation*, 1959, p. 12; 1960, p. 15; 1961, p. 17), one microlithic point blunted on both edges, 15mm. x 4mm. with core trimming flake, struck from the heel; two possible graver spalls; broken bladelet and a few flakes. Finds sent to Islay Archaeology Society, per Mr R. Hodgkinson.

LISMORE
ACHANDUIN
CASTLE

D. J. Turner
21 Evesham Road
Reigate, Surrey

NM 803392. Achanduin Castle stands on the summit of a steep sided hill approximately 4km. NE of the SW tip of Lismore, overlooking Bernera Island and the twin anchorages of Bernera Bay and Achanduin Bay.

The castle consists of a courtyard, approximately 22m. square, surrounded by a curtain wall of varying thickness now largely collapsed. The entrance is in the NE wall. The arrangement of the

buildings within the court is obscured by tumbled walling but the outline of a two-storeyed range along the SE side is comparatively clear.

Excavations, aided by a grant from the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, uncovered an entrance to the lower storey of this range in a previously unsuspected position. The dressed jambs of this entrance were still partly in position and the chamfered rybats were found to carry masons' marks. One other piece of dressed stone found lying on the site also carried a mason's mark and thus a total of three different marks were identified on five stones. Two of these marks closely resemble marks on stones at the cathedral church of St. Moluaig on the island, thus confirming previous assumptions that the castle had been built by one of the bishops of Lismore.

On the NW side of the courtyard, occupation layers, containing animal bones and metal objects, were found overlying cobbling. In the centre of the courtyard, further cobbling was directly covered by accumulated humus and tumbled masonry. The inner wall of the presumed NW range was not located.

The small finds, mainly metal, were numerous, but little pottery was found. Finds of iron included buckles, knife blades, hooks, a plough coulter, clench nails and plain square-headed nails. Bronze objects included three annular brooches, a casket handle and a manicure set. There was also a fine decorated handle of horn with a bronze fleur-de-lis terminal. Three 14th century coins were also found.

Peter C. Denholm
10 Madiera Street
Greenock

EILEAN DUBH (opposite Tirrefour Castle)

NM 874421. A large dry cave on E side of island, entrance facing NE, about 30 ft. above sea level. An excavation some 5 ft. deep, apparently not recent, has been made in the floor, showing shell-fish occupation refuse to that depth.

Euan W. MacKie
Hunterian Musuem
The University
Glasgow, W2

ORONSAY
Cnoc Sligeach

NR 369888 (approx.): The Mesolithic (Obanian) shell middens at Cnoc Sligeach were excavated sixty years ago by A. H. Bishop*. Recently a large shell and some bones from the midden were sent for radiocarbon dating. The shell proved to have an age of 5015 ± 210 , or 3065 B.C. (GX—1903) and the bones one of 5755 ± 180 , or 3805 B.C. (GX—1904).

*PSAS xlvi (1913-14), pp. 52-108.

ARGYLL — MAINLAND

KINTRAW

Euan W. MacKie

NM 831051. The cairns at this site were excavated by Simpson in 1959 and 1960* and Thom subsequently diagnosed the nearby standing stone as a marker for a midwinter solstitial observatory**. Because the observatory 'foresight' (Bheinn Shiantaidh on Jura) is invisible from the stone — due to an intervening ridge — the initial observations to set up the site must have been done from the steeply sloping higher ground beyond the stream gorge at the north end of the field. To test the astronomical interpretation of this and, by implication, other similar sites, excavations were carried out on the slope for a week at the end of August, at the point cut by the line to Bheinn Shiantaidh through the standing stone and at a suitable height. Here there were two boulders which seemed to have been placed in line so that their pointed ends touched, thus forming a notch. Running into this notch and back into the slope behind for at least 1.5 metres was a level floor formed of a layer of rough cobbling embedded in the red earth. The floor would have been a suitable observation platform. No artefacts were found and more work is planned next year to expose more of the floor and to try to recover some dating evidence.

**PSAS*, xcix (1966-7), pp. 54-9.

** A. Thom, "*Megalithic Sites in Britain*" (1967), pp. 154-6.

*Dr E. J. Peltonbury
Craigdarroch
Polvinister Road, Oban*

CULCHARRON, BENDERLOCH

NM 913396. Excavation of this disturbed cairn was undertaken for three weeks in August/September. Only half of what was apparently a circular cairn some 45' in diameter and 3' in height survived the damage which construction of the Connel - Ballachulish railway caused. Inside the cairn stands a circle of uprights, 27' in diameter, which in turn encloses an area packed tightly with disproportionately large stones and, over these, a layer of small, fractured stones which included many fragments of quartz. Within the circle of uprights there was a pit with a small upright perched on its SE lip. Excavations are continuing.

*Miss S. M. Christian
Kilchoan, Acharacle*

KILCHOAN

NM 489646. About 400 feet above sea level is an almost circular foundation, 4m by 3.5m, of large boulders embedded in the earth. The entrance to the W side is about 1m broad.

NM 488648. Remains of a circular structure, 3.5m in diam., composed of large stones.

NM 488649. Another almost circular structure, 3.25m by 3.75m, composed of boulders.

SANNA

NM 445687. 2 flint scrapers were found on sand beside burn. Retained by finder.

ACHOSNICH

NM 444672. A polished stone axehead made from a water-worn pebble was found many years ago near Achosnich school. This is in the possession of Mrs Fiona MacPhail, Kilchoan.

ARDNACROSS, KINTYRE NEOLITHIC CHAMBERED CAIRN, ARG 35

Mr and Mrs J. G. Scott

NR 768261. In September, with the assistance of Mr T. G. E. Powell, the cairn structure was examined in the angle formed by the right wing of the façade and the side of the burial chamber. Behind the dry-built façade the cairn material consisted mainly of slabs, occasionally pitched, which seemed designed to stabilise the cairn material further back, which besides slabs included large cobble-like boulders. Both the portal stone and the side slabs of the burial chamber were secured near their bases by fairly large slabs laid horizontally. This uniformity of construction suggests that burial chamber, portals and façade were built as part of one process, and must be regarded as contemporary. A flint knife found near the surface in the early stages of excavation may well have been thrown out of the burial chamber when the cairn was robbed in recent times.

Connel ACHALEVEN CAIRN

*Mrs M. Kay
Streonshalh, Oban and
Mrs E. M. Edwards*

NM 921339. The cairn has an irregular outline and depression on top indicating robbing. The remaining height is about 1.10m and the diameter approximately 16m. It lies on flat pasture S of Loch Etive and the railway about 40m NNE of Cairnhill House and 3.50m E of the field fence. A telegraph pole has been inserted near the perimeter.

Lochgilphead 'TORRADH-NA-FEINNE' CUP AND RING-MARKS

J. Davies

NR 854875. On a flat slab of schist at 30.5m O.D., 30.2m S of house (the Scent Factory, not on O.S. map), 6.4m E of fence; found in stones in adjoining 'wall' by owner, Mr A. H. M. MacAindreis and now set on edge; 1.25m x 0.8m x 0.25m thick.

Over 50 cups and 3 penannular cup-and-one-ring marks (one incomplete), one with cup at each end of penannular ring — an extremely rare feature, according to Mr R. W. Morris, Kilmacolm, who has made a detailed examination of the stone for his records. Some of the cups are connected by grooves but no apparent overall pattern. Diameter of rings 152mm, of cups 76mm, depth of cups up to 19mm.

Kilmartin
CARNASSERIE
CUPMARKS

NM 838006. On a rounded boulder of gneiss at 30.5m O.D., 13.7m W of first farm gate from main road, 2.7m N of road to Castle; 0.6m x 0.45m x 0.3m thick; 2 pocked cup marks 76mm apart; 152mm diameter and 12.7mm deep. Find verified and recorded by Mr R. W. Morris, Kilmacolm.

*Cowal Archaeological Society
c/o Stronlonag, Hunter Street
Kirk, Dunoon*

ACHATEGAN, GLENDARUEI.

NS 002843. Further excavation (see *Discovery and Excavation*, 1969) was carried out in August, 1970, under the direction of Miss D. N. Marshall, to establish the extent of the occupation area.

Two 1.5m trenches were dug, one 1.5m S and the other 4.5m S of the original excavated area. Occupation was established in the first trench by the finding of pitchstone, flint flakes and sherds of neolithic pottery but in the second trench there was only a single pitchstone flake.

The original excavated area was taken down to bedrock and at the extreme W edge of the occupation, two hearths of neolithic 1 period were found.

Material taken from the neolithic 2 level last year gave a Carbon 14 dating of 2300 B.C. \pm 110. Material taken from the rectangular hut (under the rectangular stone house—see *Discovery and Excavation*, 1969) gave a Carbon 14 date of A.D. 660 \pm 100.

ARDNADAM, SANDBANK
CHAPEL SITE AND PLATFORMS

NS 163791. Excavation has continued on this site (see *Discovery and Excavation*, 1967).

The cashel wall surrounding the site was found to be built on the E side with large rounded boulders, but on the W it is composed of an earthen bank with layers of clay and small gravel.

Work still in progress on the hut circle to the W has revealed evidence of domestic use.

A trench through a long sandy mound to the SW of the chapel disclosed paving running S - N for about 10m. The S end has not

yet been fully explored but the N end finishes in an occupation area which has yielded a hearth and pottery. No actual foundation can be recognised. Under the occupation soil and to the E of it, a rectangular structure, 0.7m by 1.4m internally, has been disclosed. One stone has on it a pecked cross about 50mm. long as well as other pecked marks.

On the hillside N, W and S of the Chapel site are 29 scooped platforms.

The settlement covers an area of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile by about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile and lies on ground between 100' and 250' above sea level. Generally the hill slope faces E but one cluster of platforms (the smaller ones) have a SE exposure. Most of the platforms are built into a gradient of 1 in 6 but at the extremities of the settlement the hillside steepens to approximately 1 in 3 or 1 in 4, and here the platforms are very clearly defined.

They are all oval rather than round and range from 6.1m by 6.7m to 8.5m by 9.1m. The axis of the oval lies along the contour of the hill. The platforms on steeply sloping ground, have a scarp above and below of about 1.2m, and in one case this is almost vertical.

There is no evidence of a palisade ditch, or embankment surrounding the area. Nor is there evidence of cleared land where agriculture might have been practised although boulders and stones have been gathered in certain areas which could be clearance dumps. There are two accumulations of slag iron within the area and a third within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of it.

Kilmelford
LOCH A' PHEARSAIN
CAIRNS

Mrs C. Leckie
Dunchonnell
Pulpit Hill, Oban

NM 859132. Within an area of a few hundred square yards lie a group of six cairns, all of different sizes but closely resembling each other in shape and characteristics. All are on sloping ground with some fall-away of stones in the direction of the decline. Their original shape would be circular or oval, and the curved periphery could be traced on the side of greatest elevation. They vary in diameter from 1 yd. to 6 yds. Four of these cairns are on a straight line on the hillside, separated by distances of 10 yds., 3 yds. and 3 yds. Apart from the group is a different cairn on level ground, much overgrown but distinctly circular in shape with one or two large flattish stones on the top. It has a diameter of 8 yds.

Dalmally
TEATLE-WATER
CUP-MARKS

NN 133253. Boulder approximately 6' x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' x 2' high having seven confirmed cup-marks. 1 — 3" diam. 1" deep; 2 — 1" diam. $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep.

CAIRNS

NN133253. 3 cairns. 1 — 10' diam., other two slightly smaller.

MOUND

NN 133253. Under scrub, mound approximately 14' high. Hollow interior 18' wide appears to be built-up of unhewn boulders to about 3' in height. Walls 3' wide. Entrance 5' wide.

CAIRN

NN 133254. Pear-shaped cairn approximately 14' x 9'.

LOCH AWE

NN 137276. Mound about 50' above Loch level. 30' long, 15' wide comprises two circular scooped-out compartments, one 6' deep and the other 3' deep with scooped-out passage between. The walls are formed with earth and stones and there is an entrance with steep descent to the loch. The passage leading from one apartment to the other, may have been stepped.

About 50' from this mound to the E lie scattered boulder remains of a structure.

NN 135274. Small mound the interior of which has been dug out and lined with flat stones. 4½' wide, 4½' long, 2' deep with an entrance facing the Loch.

A Y R S H I R E

T. C. Welsh
17 Stamperland Crescent
Clarkston, Glasgow

CAULDSTANES/FENWICK

NS 504466. At edge of, and partly obscured by ridge-and-furrow, traces of a 12m. diameter turf outline, slightly oval, with entrance in E.

Largs

Frank Newall
Ferniebank
Moss Road, Kilmacolm

LURG-LARGS ROMAN ROAD

With the assistance of Dr William Lonie and Alastair S. Newall, the main trunk road from Lurg Moor Roman Fortlet to just above Largs was traced. Entering Largs parish at NS 248701 (see Renfrewshire), the road proceeds S to shoulder Berry Hill, NS 244692, inclines slightly W and runs straight for Blackhouse-moor Ridge (*Discovery and Excavation*, 1964, 21; 1969, 13). S of Berry Hill it corduroys on brushwood over peat moss for some 400 yards before mounting a narrow sandstone ridge, the outcrop edge of a tilted stratum underlying peat. At NS 232666, where the

ridge widens, the road bifurcates to pass round a small patrol post, designated Outerwards Roman Fortlet from the nearby farm (see below). Beyond, the roads re-unite and proceed as a 25' wide mound, in places 3' to 4' high, to the S end of the ridge, whence it curves widely to SW to join the Blackhousemoor Ridge at NS 222654.

Beyond Blackhousemoor, stretches of terraced road (SE of Knock Hill), and cambered road disturbed by afforestation have been traced to just NNE of Largs. The following should be noted :

Paterson — "History of Ayr" p. 10 — Discovery of "Roman" tiles and coins in Largs, in 1820. "Several" coins were sent to the Earl of Eglinton.

Boyd — "Guide to Wemyss Bay, Skelmorlie, Inverkip, Largs and Surrounding Districts" 1879, p. 107 — claims to have himself seen "coins about Largs with undoubted Roman inscriptions which were said to have been dug out of the earth in different parts of the village". If the 1820 coins and those seen by Boyd were Roman, then at least 6 turned up if "several" is accepted in each case.

John Eaton Reid — "History of the County of Bute and Families Connected Therewith" 1864, pp. 23-4 fn. — claims to have recovered one of the tiles of 1820, submitted it to John Buchanan, Glasgow, and had it accepted as Roman.

THIRDPART FARM OUTERWARDS ROMAN FORTLET

NS 232666. Mr John Scott, Thirdpart Farm, Skelmorlie, gave permission for the excavation of the post, and presented the finds to the Hunterian Museum. Excavation was conducted during July, 1970, with the assistance of Harry M. Sinclair, Dr William Lonie, Alastair S. Newall, Ian Kerr, Neil Holt, Miss Sarah Goldie and pupils of Largs High School. In the final stages two of Dr Robertson's students from Cardean, Lawrence Keppie and Graham T. Magauran, carried out invaluable work.

The narrow ridge so constricts the fortlet that the surrounding ditch is forced to the bottom of the slope, presenting an illusory surface appearance of circularity. The fortlet on surface indications measured 123' to 129' overall, including 11' wide ditch hollow, 7' to 9' wide berm, 20' rampart spread, and subrectangular interior, about 50' square.

Gateways are located, centrally in the S side, and eccentrically at the NE angle, the road passing obliquely along the berm, and across the ditch, left here as a shallow drainage channel. This feature was primary, and we must consider the possibility that the N end of the W primary barracks had an Eastward extension.

Excavations have revealed two periods of occupation, both Antonine. In the first a 12' 6" wide rampart, solidly kerbed externally, but merely delimited internally for the adaptation of a turf

bank at rear was interrupted on the S, with the normal straight faced rampart ends, to receive a gateway 7' 6" wide between posts, of which there were probably three opposed pairs.

Only 3' from the rampart on either side of a 7' 6" wide street lay timber framed buildings 36' N-S x 15' wide on the W of the street, and on the E 12' wide.

The destruction of this fortlet was so thorough that the entire interior was covered by the scatter of burnt wattle and daub from the "barracks" walls, the rampart was slighted on both faces, the gateway was entirely pulled down — one gate post had been snapped across — and the collapse of rampart on the W side had possibly led to the loop road on that side being washed out by flooding.

In the second occupation, which followed within a few years — sufficient to allow a slight growth of vegetation in the interior of the fortlet — a similar plan was adopted. The rampart reconstruction produced an unusual flattened curve at the rampart ends on each side of the entrance, due to the addition of turf banks on both faces, the outer, probably buttressing, retained by a massive roughly constructed stone footing, the inner, possibly acting as rampart manning bank cum intervallum, as the sills for timber framed buildings were laid alongside it. The buildings now measured 35' N-S x 14' on the W and 14' wide on the E. On the E the new loop road was added.

From the primary floor of the W barracks came neck and rim sherds of an Antonine I olla, the only closely dateable vessel of 13 represented in sherds, 6 from the primary, and 7 from the secondary floors.

Re-used as kerbing behind the gateway were fragments of at least 3 Andernach lava querns.

The following sites noted from the Air Cover during the survey of Roman road systems were visited with Dr William Lonie and Alastair S. Newall.

KNOCKENCORSAN

S BANK OF RED RIVER
CLACHAN

NS 247682. On the S bank of the Red River 1000 yards from its junction with the North Rotten Burn.

An 18th-19th century settlement comprising two long buildings 20' N-S by 7' to 9' internally, one subdivided internally, the other with opposed entrances in E and W, S of which the building is narrower by 2', and markedly round ended. The former has a semicircular annexe, 8' x 10' attached to the W wall at its S end.

To the E by 150 yards is a square build, 13' across, enclosing a rectangular "well" 4' x 6', probably a kiln; while to the W is a turf walled oval structure 15' x 5' internally, aligned E-W. Apart from this all walls are massive and 4' to 5' thick.

SKELMORLIE WATER

MARTIN GLEN BURN JUNCTION

ROUND HOUSES

NS 228671. On the N bank of the Martin Glen Burn, E of the Skelmorlie Water, and S of a lesser tributary to the latter.

A round house 29' to 30' overall, contained by a 6' wide stone and earth wall with wide entrance on SE.

Immediately W is an oval structure, recessed, with entrance in the narrow W end and 12' x 6' within.

N of the lesser tributary is a second round house, 33' - 35' over a 4' wide wall, with entrance at SE.

TURF HOUSE

NS 226668. On the E bank of the Skelmorlie Water, and the S bank of a tributary, an oval turf structure 10' x 7' within a turf bank 3' - 7' in spread. On NW a curvilinear bank encloses an annexed area 11' wide.

ROUND ENCLOSURES AND TURF HOUSES

NS 225666. E of the Skelmorlie Water, S of a tributary, and N of and close to the stone E-W dyke crossing the moor from Outerwards.

A semi-circular enclosure, probably once completely circular, 78' N-S by at least 81' E-W, comprising a shallow outer ditch 6' wide, an upcast mound within the ditch 7' - 11' wide, and round the NE arc, traces of an inner ditch, 10' wide.

79' to the W against the edge of the tributary bank is a round ended turf walled house, 39' E-W, with through entrance 19' from E x 17' N-S over 6' walls. Outside the N entrance is a roughly rectangular flat area edged with boulders.

24' to SSE of the above is an oval turf mound, walled round in turf and 20' E-W x 17'. Walls 5' - 6' thick. No trace of entrance.

S of the stone boundary dyke, and 200' from the above is a roughly rectangular, round ended turf walled but-and-ben 24' E-W x 16', with rooms or cells 5' x 4' and 4' x 4'.

OUTERWARDS

PALISADED ENCLOSURE

NS 238668. At the extreme N end of the lower terrace ridge N of Outerwards farm, overlooking an abrupt stream bed, is an irregular oval, 76' x 55' across the axes, with faint traces of an enclosed circle within, and outlined by a shallow hollow about 1' 6" to 2' wide, accompanied by a slight bank.

OUTERWARDS, SLIGHT BANK
CORN KILN

NS 238669. Beside the stream below the above site is a key-hole type corn kiln 11' in diameter with 4' 6" "well", and flue mound extending 2' out at NE. This lies some 30 yards upstream from an early house (*Discovery and Excavation*, 1958, p. 16).

GLENOUTER MOSS - SWINZIE BURN
STEWARTON
ENCLOSURE

NS 476482. On the N bank of the Swinzie Burn is an oval or subrectangular hut 16' x 12' overall, contained by 3' turf and stone walls, with short independent stretch of walling on N, and attached curvilinear enclosure, 12' wide and open to N on W. Uphill to N is a very heavy walled enclosure 38' x 42' N-S over 5' to 7' turf and boulder walls, with attached centrally on level ground at N an oval house, 29' x 14' N-S, the S wall being common, over walls 3' to 6' thick.

SWINZIE BURN, STEWARTON
MILL AND DAM

NS 477482. Downstream the N bank is walled on a curve fronting a flat area 20' 3" x 15' between 4' walls, presumably a mill. Opposite the SW corner of the mill a stretch of walling extends from the opposite bank of the stream. Upstream, beyond the curve, short lengths of turf dyke descend the slopes on either side, and the stream bed is walled between. A narrow channel passes from a gap in the turf dyke on the N bank and runs as a lade to rejoin the stream at the E end of the mill.

ROUND HOUSES

NS 475485. On a hard dry ridge in moss in the angle of the Swinzie Burn and a N lateral, and on the E bank of the latter, a settlement of three round houses: (a) 44' overall; wall 8' 6" to 10' thick, the only heavy stones being at the E entrance, where the wall is thickest; (b) 36' to N, 39' to 46' over 7' to 9' walls; entrance faces that in (a); (c) 50 to 30 yards to NNE of (b), a circle 62' over 9' walls, which have a 2' wide higher ridge round the inner edge. Entrance in W is unusual. There are slight suggestions of a smaller circle tangential on E.

West Kilbride
KAIM HILL AREA, BLACK HILL
HOMESTEAD

NS 215532. The hill is surrounded by a dilapidated stone and turf wall, 10' wide, enclosing an area 141' N-S x 75' E-W, bounded on the W by a sheer scarp. On N a further 21' 6" is annexed by an

outer wall 5' - 6' 6" wide between heavy red sandstone kerbs. Within, close to the scarp and near the S end is an oval dilapidated structure, 24' N-S x 18' with remains of a 4' thick wall on N. Slight suggestions of a second structure in the SE angle, with line of walling running in from the enclosure wall, may mark a guarded entrance.

AUCHENHARY HILL
CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE

NS 225564. On the NW flank of the hill S of the Haylic, and almost immediately E of a broad estate track, and south of a small hill stream. A circular enclosure bounded by 3' to 5' stone wall, reduced, and faint on N. 75' E-W by 71'. Within on N and E a liner 2' wide wall extends for 41' across the N arc to end against a U-shaped enclosure, open on N, and 21' N-S x 12', with small square outline to E; and, for a lesser distance down the E side, to enclose within the right angle so formed, a smaller oval structure, 12' x 8'. In the SW quarter is a tumbled rectangular structure.

FAIRLIE GLEN - FAIRLIE MOOR
OVAL ENCLOSURE

NS 226552. On the W flank of the hill extending N from Fairlie Glen, and built on steeply sloping ground immediately adjacent to a stream, a very roughly built oval structure 34' E-W by 22' N-S within walls 2' to 3' 6" wide incorporating single boulders. The hill stream loops round this closely on N and W, and the only opening, very narrow, at the SW angle may be an outflow rather than an entrance. Possibly a primitive mill.

FENWICK
BLAIR
HOMESTEAD

NS 483478. NW of Blair Farm, by $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, a slightly raised green mound, with steep fall to N and NW is surrounded by a broad belt of rushes, and round the N and NW by a more obvious ditch, enclosing an area 160' by 90' N-S. Near the centre is a large round house, walled with turf laid on a single course of large flat stones, and 10' wide, the house being 46' overall diameter and entered on the E. S of the house is a slighter circular outline, 15' internally with traces of 4' wide wall on north. From mole casts within the house came a flake of white flint; a blade of bluish-grey chert, utilised along one edge.

NS 483480. To the N, by about 200 yards, a similar green rise, with the suspicion of a low spread mound round the periphery, but devoid of structure is 200' x 90'. From within came a struck flake of dark grey obsidian.

STEWARTON

BLACKLAW

IRON AGE FORT AND LATER GALLERIED STRUCTURE

NS 465502. This volcanic plug has been extensively quarried and crossed on the flanks with mineral tracks, but earlier than these are hollow ways ascending the NE and SW ends of the hill to the summit. At the NE end the vestige of low walling, 8' to 10' wide is gapped to admit the hollow track, and at SE and at points along the S side the face of dry stone build is exposed. The entire area probably enclosed is 363' E-W by about 180' to 210' N-S. 96' out from the SW end is a low mound which can be traced for some distance along the S side of the earlier fort.

The "cairn" near the centre (*Discovery and Excavation*, 1957, 13) was re-examined and found to be a circular 14' to 15' wall, with traces of gallery, 3' wide at centre on NE, SE and SW, the build enclosing a central area 13' to 15' in diameter. A large slab on the W may mark the entrance, where the gallery is interrupted. The overall diameter, ignoring tumble, is 44'.

FENWICK

KINGSWELL

SQUARE ENCLOSURE

NS 507496. Just E of Kingswell - Highfield Road, near a crossing point with track, of the stream to E, a subrectangular enclosure, 25' 6" square with rounded corners. No apparent entrance.

SOAME BURN

FARM SITE

NS 505486. Beside the Soame Burn on its E bank a complex of long rooms, side by side and 15' long by, respectively, 10', 5', and 4' wide, in the SE corner of an irregular, subrectangular plus circular double enclosure. The massive boulder walling and irregular build, suggest 18th century construction.

LARGS

FARDENS

CROP MARK

NS 205670. Just to the N of Fardens Wood in ground badly broken by early lazy beds and forestry drains a rectangular area with rounded corners lies partly in cultivated ground beyond the field wall to the W. Probably $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 acre is included. From the Roman patrol road to the E a hard track can be traced towards this area.

PENNYLAND
AXE-HAMMER

*R. A. Milligan
Bute Estate Office
Rothesay, Bute*

NS 542209. "Axe-Hammer", perhaps of granite, a cream coloured rock speckled with black. The shape has been blocked out into blade and butt (apparently originally flat) with the greatest expansion opposite the perforation, which has been started from each side but never completed, apparently because a large portion of the butt split off before completion.

Size $9\frac{3}{8}'' \times 4\frac{3}{16}'' \times 3\frac{1}{8}''$ (thick). Unfinished state; surface pitted. Maximum diameter of perforation, 2".

Found during construction of ponds at Pennyland on Dumfries House estate on haughland N of Lugar Water. Bulldozers in use: exact circumstances and place of find not seen. Deposited in Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum.

BANFFSHIRE

BOHARM
BOAT O' BRIG

*Ian Keillar
80 Duncan Drive, Elgin*

NJ 318516. About 60m upstream from road bridge on east side of Spey are about 20 wooden posts much eroded and under water. Posts are 100-125mm across and position in bed of river is such that they could not have been re-inforcing for bank and perhaps they represent the remains of the Medieval bridge, last observed a century ago.

BUTESHIRE

GLENVOIDEAN
NEOLITHIC CHAMBERED CAIRN

*Miss D. N. Marshall
Kames Gardens Cottage
Port Bannatyne, Bute and
Mrs I. D. Taylor*

NR 997705. Further excavation at the chambered cairn (see *Discovery and Excavation*, 1964, etc.) uncovered a second lateral chamber which contained a complete pot with an almost straight rim. The pot, which was set up-side-down, contained a wedge shaped lump of quartz.

The pot is in the Bute Museum.

CAITHNESS

CROSSKIRK
BROCH

*Horace Fairhurst and
David B. Taylor
Department of Archaeology
University of Glasgow*

Headland 9km west of Thurso. Excavations at the broch and outside settlement were resumed during the period 29th June-

17th July on behalf of the Department of the Environment. Previous reports appear in *Discovery and Excavations* for 1966 and 1969.

The interior of the broch has now been excavated down to the earliest level of occupation except for a small area between the main entrance and the entry to the cell and gallery. Here, complications arose owing to the collapse and rebuilding of the inner wall at some stage during the occupation of the broch. A newly discovered guard cell off the entrance passage has also to be cleared. The broch appears to have been in use for a long period, with re-organisation of the interior from time to time and a radical change at a late stage, indicated by a new central hearth. Samian sherds occur at an intermediate horizon. The earliest occupation is indicated by a hearth and a number of curious peripheral enclosures, not unlike the individual bays of a wheelhouse but on a smaller scale. No primary post holes have as yet been located and do not appear to have existed. No less than four rectangular slab-lined tanks occur, though at least two are secondary structures. The occupation debris is largely of a domestic nature. Plain pottery is relatively abundant and the greater parts of two large pots have been recovered from holes in the primary floor. Finds this season include fragments of two spiral finger rings, of two ring head pins, four weaving combs, a painted pebble and both saddle and rotary querns.

Erosion on the seaward side has extended the undercutting of the complex walling of the broch on the north.

Outside the broch to the SE, the entrance passage had been extended between revetments and freestanding walls, and had been modified during several periods. The extreme limit has not yet been located, some 12m outwards, and the whole structure in its latest form is suggestive of a souterrain. At least three stages of building can be recognised in the complex of drystone walling, paving and earthen floors which has been uncovered to the east of the broch and the passage. Dwellings with domestic rubbish are involved, except that a fourth horizon just below turf seems to represent a builder's yard, presumably at the time of construction of the Medieval chapel of St. Mary's nearby.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE

Alva
MENSTRIE GLEN
DWELLING

T. C. Welsh

NS 853979. On 850' contour at foot of Myreton Hill about 300m S of First Inchna Burn tumbled remains of dwelling overall 9m x 6m. Network of enclosures and tracks adjacent.

BOUNDARY

From NS 859984 for a short distance S but principally W of this point, runs a boundary enclosure in form of a bank, usually stone-faced and up to 2m high with inner-side ground higher, but sometimes with ditch. Extends to First Inchna Burn at NS 854983 where there are openings for tracks and then S to lower reaches of Menstrie Glen.

STRUCTURE

NS 853978. On a prominence W of Myreton Hill and to S of above noted dwelling. Traces of a circular enclosure 12m in diameter were noted on the summit of a considerable prominence adjoining Myreton Hill. Adjoining to N of structure at a slightly lower level is a platform, terminated at 15m by traces of rubble and suggestion of entrance gap. Although prominence is of notable height to S, the structure is only about 50' above surrounding level, being at its northern end.

DUMFRIESSHIRE

G. Jobey

University of Newcastle

BIRRENSWARK

NY 185787. After further rampart cuttings, the twin row of closely set post-holes some 3m apart, which continue for some distance beneath the inner rampart of the hillfort on the S side, can nowhere be shown to run up into overlying rampart material. The rampart itself has an independent frontal retaining trench for a stone face. Therefore, instead of thinking in terms of an early rampart with solid timber revetment one may have to consider the possibility of a palisaded site enclosing some considerable area. A radiocarbon date for material appropriate to this phase is 500 ± 100 B.C. (Gak—2203b). In this event, as well as self evident social, economic and political considerations there could also be important implications with respect to other *oppida* in North Britain.

The paved gateway uncovered in 1898 in the central re-entrant of the south rampart of the hillfort was re-excavated. The situation was similar to that found at the westernmost gateway. This paving is late in the sequence, shows no wear and there would seem to be no provision for a gate or superstructure. The original entrance to the hillfort is well below this and is rock-cut as are the accompanying post-holes.

No evidence has been found to contradict the previous conclusion that the ramparts of the hillfort were not upstanding when roman missiles were being fired. It is not altogether impossible that the paved areas could have served as target points for a Roman firing range.

*Eric Talbot
Dept. of Archaeology
Glasgow University and
Lloyd Laing*

KIRKCONNEL, WATERBECK

NY 248755. In August 1970 an attempt was made to locate house structures and a roadway at this deserted village site. Despite tackling an area where the slight surface indications suggested the presence of a building only a meaningless spread of cobbling, a boundary(?) wall and an adjacent cobbled path (2.5m wide) were found. Sparse pottery finds were of late medieval date. Two sections were made across a long low ridge (6m wide), reminiscent of a roadway, but no road surface appeared. The ditch to the N and the drain to the S (only discovered in excavation) may account for the ridge. Although slight the assembled evidence does undoubtedly show that the village was to the N of the ruinous church and not to the E as indicated on some O.S. maps.

A further investigation was made to the N of the Dark Age hall excavated in 1968 (*Discovery and Excavation*, 1968, 19; *Current Archaeology*, No. 11, Nov. 1968, 302-4; *TDGNHAS*, xlvii (1969), 128-139) but no structural or dating evidence for an extension or adjacent building or features was found.

DUNBARTONSHIRE

Old Kilpatrick
AUCHENTORLIE
CUP-MARKED STONE

Euan W. MacKie

NS 435742. The cup-marked boulder mentioned by Morris in *PSAS* xcvi (1964-66), p. 160 (No. 31, "Greenland 3"), and earlier in *PSAS* xxx (1895-6), pp. 206-7, is now in the Hunterian Museum, University of Glasgow.

*E. J. Price and
Jeffrey Price Jnr.
10 Lennox Avenue
Glasgow, W4*

CARLEITH

NS 481728. During the laying of a pipeline in the fields S of Carleith Farm, a road section was observed 490' due S of the Beeches Road Track.

Three trenches were excavated across the EW axis of the section at intervals covering 100' and an old road surface with gutters but without curbstones was revealed, 18' wide at depths varying from 9" to 18".

In two of the trenches the road surface was destroyed exposing the heavy bottoming.

In the third trench the road was very well preserved having a closely cobbled surface with a bottoming of consolidated sand and small pebble aggregate on bedrock of solid sandstone conglomerate.

NS 481729. A similar section was observed in the pipelayers trench immediately S of the Beeches Road Track parallel to the Antonine Wall. Excavation across this section will take place shortly.

WHITEHILL

NS 513737. A shallow, turf filled depression in a cup and ring covered outcrop of sandstone was excavated revealing a horse-shoe shaped area 8' 6" long by 5' 10" wide, 2' 6" deep. Around the vertical walls of the cavity were inverted cone shaped grooves at 2' centres; 12" wide and 12" deep at the top. The floor was level and unmarked. The strata excavated through was a layer 6" to 12" deep of small broken stones covered by thick turf. Pecking was clearly visible at the grooves. Possibly site of extraction of stone for large mill wheel.

A similar activity, but abandoned in various stages, is seen at Douglas Muir (*Discovery and Excavation*, 1967, p. 34).

Also at Whitehill at the base of a 14' high outcrop on which there are cups and rings is a tunnel 22" in diameter which runs straight and level into the rock a distance of some 25' where it branches off left and right.

HILL OF DUN

NS 451743. Old cottage, 22' 6" x 45' long. Entrance to E. Walls of drystone infilled with rubble are 2' 6" wide. There is a triangular enclosure on the W side.

GAVINSBURN

NS 461740. An oval cairn of stones and earth, 29' long x 14' wide. Axis — N to S. Site due N of Old Kilpatrick Roman Fort.

PEEL GLEN

NS 521726. A flat topped earth mound 63' diameter situated on hill slope. Mean height 12'.

NS 520729. A flat topped earth mound 83' diameter, 8' high.

SHANDON

NS 256878. Large flat boulder with 24 cup marks $1\frac{1}{4}$ " x $\frac{3}{4}$ " deep, also shallow groove 5" long.

Also in the same vicinity near site of old castle E of railway line, 3 cup marks 2" diameter x $\frac{3}{4}$ " deep.

OLD KILPATRICK
ROMAN ALTAR

Dr Anne S. Robertson

NS 459731. At the end of December, 1969, a Roman altar, of unusual interest, was found during the digging of an inspection pit for an extension to Weir's Coach Garage, Old Kilpatrick. It appears to have been lying within the outer ditch of the Roman fort at Old Kilpatrick, near the NE corner of the fort but slightly W of the corner.

The altar, now in the Hunterian Museum, is of light yellow sandstone, and stands 1.30m high, with a width of .46m, and a depth of almost .41m. The altar was dedicated to Jupiter Best and Greatest by the First Cohort of Baetasii, Roman citizens, whose commander was Publicius Maternus, but who were under the charge of Julius Candidus, Centurion of Legion I Italica. The First Cohort of Baetasii has hitherto been known as one of the units which garrisoned the Antonine Wall fort at Bar Hill, and Legion I Italica was stationed on the Danube.

CASTLEHILL, BEARSDEN
ROMAN POTTERY, ETC.

NS 524726. On several visits to the site of Castlehill Roman fort, on the Antonine Wall, Mr K. W. Fox, Stonedyke, Bearsden, recovered from the roots of a fallen tree scraps of worked stone, burned clay and charred wood, a fragment of a decorated Samian bowl (Dr. 37), and several pieces of coarse ware jars. These had been pulled up from a considerable depth by the uprooting of the tree.

The pottery is all of Antonine date. It is now in the Hunterian Museum.

EAST LOTHIAN

WHITEKIRK
NEW MAINS

D. V. Clarke
National Museum of
Antiquities of Scotland
Queen Street, Edinburgh

BS

NT 599829. Excavations begun in 1969 (*Discovery and Excavation*, 1969, 24) were continued. The area excavated in 1969 was extended but provided no further structural evidence. Excavation of two other areas has been begun and in one traces of a circular hut c. 7m in diameter have been found. Finds have included pottery, 6 fragments of quernstones, worked bone objects, slag, and considerable quantities of animal bone and sea shells.

EDINBURGH

CAERKETTON HILL
FLINT ARROWHEAD

Miss A. S. Henshall
National Museum of
Antiquities of Scotland
Edinburgh

NT 232663. A barbed-and-tanged arrowhead of translucent grey flint was found near the summit of the hill, on the gently sloping N face. Retained by the finder, Miss Margaret Walker, 17 Bothwell Street, Edinburgh 7.

FIFE

MORTON, TAYPORT
MESOLITHIC OCCUPATION SITE

John Coles
Faculty of Archaeology
and Anthropology
Cambridge

NO 467257. (*Discovery and Excavation*, 1969, p. 26). Excavations in spring and autumn 1970 completed the examination of the Mesolithic occupation floors on sand and the nearby midden. Further fieldwork in the area is planned for 1971, and site publication is now in preparation.

NEWBURGH
MACEHEAD

John C. L. Lyddieth
Art Gallery and Museum
George Street, Perth

NO 215184. Found on sand and gravel, out from the S bank of the River Tay, unfinished macehead of flint, now in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

INVERNESS-SHIRE — ISLANDS

Skye

CARBOST
MACEHEAD, LATE NEOLITHIC PERIOD

J. G. Scott

NG 4248. Mr N. Cameron, of Glasgow, has deposited on loan in Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum (reg. no. LA709) a macehead of *Orkney Pestle* type, possibly of Liassic limestone, 100 x 56 x 38.5mm in size, with 22 to 23 mm perforation, found on a croft at Carbost.

Benbecula
DUN BUIDHE

H. N. Hawley
6 Keble Road
Oxford

NF 794545. This Dun is situated on an islet in Loch Dun Mhurchaidh some 1300m ESE of Balivanich. Access is provided by an extensive causeway leading to the shore of the Loch via

Eilean Dubh, an island to the N of Dun Buidhe. Although the site was described by the Royal Commission (No. 349), little attention was paid to the complex of medieval and later buildings on the islet: both these and the earlier features have now been surveyed. The central portion of the islet has been occupied by a dun with mural cells or gallery in parts of its wall. The entrance is to the NE and a portion of wall face survives on the S; elsewhere the outer face is difficult to trace: the inside is mainly obscured by fallen rubble.

The islet is surrounded by a wall about 2m thick which may also be prehistoric. There is a boat harbour on the NE which is now, like much of the causeway, on dry land.

The remains of about ten buildings, of medieval or later date, lie around the original dun. While some may well be sheep-folds of comparatively recent date, others may represent considerable medieval occupation.

The SE portion of the outer wall has been partially robbed to build an enclosure some 15m square.

South Uist

CAISTEAL BHEAGRAM

NF 761371. This site lies on a small islet in Loch an Eilean about 800m NNW of Howmore. The buildings on the islet and the causeway leading to it have been surveyed. The tower mentioned in the Royal Commission Inventory (No. 371) is the most conspicuous feature but it represents the most recent phase in a complex sequence of buildings. Parts of ten other structures were found forming ranges around three sides of an open space.

*The Schools Hebridean
Soc., per G. C. David
Tain Royal Academy*

USINISH BAY

NF 854334. The "probable round cairn" found in 1969 (*Discovery and Excavation* 1969 p.27) was investigated by excavating one quadrant down to the bedrock. The cairn material formed a platform of angular blocks carefully fitted together, with a regular outer edge. This had been covered in peat to an average depth of 1m and overlay a thin bed of clayey soil on top of bedrock. The soil contained many sherds of indeterminate handmade pottery, all in small fragments, with some specks of charcoal.

A resistivity survey suggests a cairn roughly circular in plan, with a base diameter of about 13m.

Peat samples were taken at 5cms intervals from bedrock up to the present ground surface, and a control pit dug some distance from the cairn revealed a depth of 2.27m of peat overlying 30cms of earth, of which the upper 10cms contained charcoal streaks.

INVERNESS-SHIRE — MAINLAND

MILLBURN CROSS-ROADS
WELL

Edward Meldrum
Gairnshiel, 22 Beaufort Rd.
Inverness

NH 682457. Stone cover over cylindrical stone-built well-shaft dislodged by roadmaking work at new roundabout junction on 31st March, 1970. Well-shaft had average diameter of 2' 8" (935mm) — built of uncoursed rubble masonry. Water level at 9' (2.75m) below ground; depth of water estimated as 2' (610mm). Shaft now filled in and covered by new roadway. Date : As cottages at "Mill Bourn" are shown on the "General Survey of Inverness" map of 1725, this well must have formed their water supply, to become disused and covered up after the installation of piped water in the 19th century.

KINCARDINE

CATTERLINE
SHORT STONE CIST AND BEAKER

Alan Small
Department of Geography
University of Dundee

NO 855783. In a fluvio-glacial deltaic deposit of sand and gravel in an area where previous cists are recorded. (*PSAS*, 1958, p. 27).

The cist was built of sandstone flags and measured 76 x 42 x 33cm. It contained the bones of a child about 5 years old and a beaker. The beaker contained a fragment of glass, the stem epidermis of grain and the pupae of flies.

FETTERCAIRN
DALLADIES FARM
LONG BARROW

Professor Stuart Piggott
Department of Archaeology
The University, Edinburgh

NO 627674. This intact long barrow was first recognised by Dr Wilfred Dally of Edzell and is being excavated in advance of destruction on behalf of the Department of the Environment by the Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh. The barrow lies E and W and before excavation appeared to be c. 65m long, 18m wide at the E and 9m wide at the W end, with a maximum height of 2.3m towards the E end.

The first of two seasons' work in September 1970, under the direction of Professor Stuart Piggott, Miss M. J. Mountain and Dr T. Watkins was devoted to the western half of the mound. It was found that the site had initially been demarcated on N and S by two small ditches 24m apart at the E and converging to 11m apart at the W end. The mound of the barrow was composed of layered

turf and top soil derived from wide shallow lateral scrapes, which partially removed the N ditch, and was revetted by a dry-stone wall along its edges, basically trapezoidal in plan but curving outwards towards the E end, to a probable width of some 20m.

No finds were made except a few small struck flakes of beach-pebble flint. A small square stone cist containing a cremation and a bronze fragment (? awl) had been inserted in the crest of the mound 40m from the E end.

**CAPO FARM
LONG BARROW**

NO 633664. Dr Wilfred Dally of Edzell reports the discovery of an intact long barrow $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SE of that on Dalladies Farm, in Forestry Commission woodland. The mound is approximately E and W, and 80m long, 28m wide at the E and 10m at the W end, and 2.5m high towards the E end.

KINROSS

**GAIRNEYBANK FARM
SHORT CISTS**

*D. V. Clarke and
J. N. G. Ritchie*

NT 127988. In field immediately N of Gairneybank Farm and adjacent to the A90.

Three short cists were discovered in October 1970, during operations connected with the M90 motorway. All three were aligned roughly WSW-ENE, with the skulls at the WSW end. In addition to the remains of skeletons one cist contained a bronze knife dagger and a small pottery bowl with perforated lugs and cord decoration, and another a food vessel. All three cists showed different constructional techniques: one made of four large slabs, one partially slab and partially dry-stone, and one comparable to the latter but with clay luting.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE

**BARDRISTON
CUP AND RING-MARKED STONE**

I. F. Macleod

NX 529529. Small triangular cup and ring marked stone 11" x 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 8" found c. 1936 now in private collection in Kirkcudbright. Cup and three concentric rings, groove and cup. Cast IA 43 in N.M.A.S.

KIRKDALE HOUSE
CUP AND RING-MARKED STONES

NX 514533. Three cup and ring marked sandstone slabs found underneath sundial. (1) Stone 15" x 11" x 1¼" thick, with cup and four rings and groove, partly broken. This corresponds to cast IA 42 in NMAS; (2) Stone 23" x 13" x 2½" thick, with cup and two rings and groove to cup. This corresponds to cast IA 40 in NMAS; (3) Large stone 12" x 9" x 11" x 9" x 21" x 2" x 3" thick, with small cup and five rings diameter 13½" x 12".

RASCARREL BRIDGE
CARVED STONE

NX 799482. Sandstone slab in bridge parapet, 11" x 11" x 5½" to 3½" high, with three spirals and diamond pattern decoration. Medieval, possibly from Rerrick Church or Dundrennan Abbey.

CUMLODEN DEER PARK
CORNKILNS

NX 412683 and NX 412681.

FARM OF CRUFFOCK
CORNKILN

NX 582639.

NEW ABBEY
LOCHHILL
CHAMBERED CAIRN

L. J. Masters
8 Lovers' Walk
Dumfries

NX 969651. (See report in *Discovery and Excavation* 1969). The second season of excavation at this chambered long cairn has resulted in the discovery of a timber structure some 8m long by 1.20m wide, beneath and on the central axis of the long cairn. The structure appears to have had a floor of oak planks and some cremated human bone has been found in it. A line of pits, some still containing burnt timbers, runs at right angles to the long axis of the timber structure and suggests the presence of a timber facade.

The stone chamber opens from the facade of granite slabs at the NE end of the long cairn. It was found to be 2m long by 1.20m wide and had been disturbed previously. From around the S side of the chamber, however, over 180 sherds of undecorated Neolithic pottery were found in the robber pit. The two side stones at the back of the chamber overlie two of the pits for the timber facade and the chamber itself is aligned exactly on the long axis of the timber structure.

In the removal of the long cairn, an inner wall, still standing, was found along the northern side of the cairn. There was little evidence for the existence of an earlier round cairn towards the

back of the long cairn (cf. *Discovery and Excavation* 1969 p.30). Sherds of a Beaker (Clarke's N2 or N3 type) were found in the upper layers of the cairn.

As the excavation is still in progress, only a very tentative reconstruction of the sequence of events at this site can be offered. It would appear that the earliest monument is a timber structure, used for burial, with an associated timber facade. This was burnt down, and the stone chamber was built in front of the collapsed remains together with the facade and long cairn, the facade copying the plan of the earlier timber one.

LANARKSHIRE

POPPERTHILL CRAIGS

E. J. Price

RECENT
NS 855653. Between Bentfoot and Cairny there are a number of enclosures, formed of walls of earth and stone. Some are circular, others square or oblong. The average diameter or length is 30'.

NW of Cairny are several very large enclosures 300 to 400' long and proportionately wide.

At NS 844643 are the turf covered remains of a cottage 18' x 40'.

CADDER

NS 610720. A smooth, circular flat stone of pale buff sandstone, found in a sandpit by G. J. Price Jnr, diameter 6" with a cup mark 2" x $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep at the centre on both sides. In possession of finder.

NS 605723. A small basket, spirally woven and shaped like a tambourine was found 5' below the surface, under a strata of 1' 6" topsoil and 3' 6" decomposed vegetation in a sub-layer several inches thick of orange coloured flax. Diameter 9" with a 2" upstand. Similar baskets in the flaxen layer were left in situ.

HAMILTON

NS 716560. During building operations at the new Hamilton Technical College Extension on the site of the old barracks, workmen discovered 3 wells in line, N to S about 2' below ground level. The wells were circular of dry masonry each approximately 10' apart. The diameters were 3', 5' and 7' and each was 20' deep. According to W. Leeming, Esq., foreman, there may have been slab covered conduit connecting each well. They were bored into solid boulder clay.

BELLSHILL

NS 715608. One full section and a half section of the Roman road were excavated in the grounds of Fallside House (now demolished). The road was 14' wide without curbstones. Magnetic bearing 324°. The metalling of small cobbles was 6" thick on a bottoming of 3" thick of sandstone aggregate. The camber was 3" over 14'. At the N edge of the road was a bank of clay 3' wide rising to 7" deep. A new road constructed parallel to the Roman road is now called 'Roman Way'. The lodge at the W end of Bothwell cemetery, formerly used as a route marker in literature on the Roman Road, has been demolished.

BOTHWELLHAUGH ROMAN FORT

Gerald Mortimer
Hamilton College of Education

NS 730578. A resistivity survey across the ramparts failed to distinguish the Roman ditches from later drainage work but did register the inner and outer kerbing of the ramparts.

EAST KILBRIDE ARROWHEAD, EARLY/MID BRONZE AGE

J. G. Scott

NS 652546. Master Allan Forrest has presented to Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum (reg. no. A7026) a barbed and tanged flint arrowhead 37 x 22.5 mm in size, found by him in the garden of 39 Glen Bervie, St. Leonard's, East Kilbride.

HIGH CLEUGHEARN/EAST KILBRIDE STRUCTURES

T. C. Welsh

NS 606481. On Outcrop 150m E of Tors burn (R. Cart). Small cairn? 3½m diameter. ○

NS 623481. On open ground W of Cleughearn Lodge 8m x 4m foundation.

NS 621495. Amongst trees, W side of road 300m from Rae-head farm. Ruinous foundation and enclosure. ○

NS 608479. South of Laigh Huntlawrig on 900' contour, Structure similar to those at NS 605478 and 613482 (*Discovery and Excavation* 1969) of large stones and 5m diameter. ○

CLEUGHEARN/EAST KILBRIDE KILN

NS 637481. In corner of field at Crossroads, S of Skeoch, a square structure on slope, 1½m high to N, was noted to be of drystone completely grass covered, so as to appear as a mound. Its base dimensions are 8m x 12m. A funnel-shaped hollow 3m top diameter, ¾m deep with access from S, in form of passage 1½m long x ¾m wide, occupies top.

MAINS/EAST KILBRIDE
MOTTE

NS 627558. A motte has been noted 130m S of Mains Castle, East Kilbride. It has a base diameter of 40m and a top diameter of 18m and is about 1½m high. In the centre of the top is a low mound 5m in diameter. The site has been confirmed by a reference on Wm. Forrest's map of Lanarkshire, 1816, to a 'moat', further depicted by two concentric ovals to that effect. The land was apparently drained at the close of the last century, in an attempt to farm it, but there is surface evidence of a ditch of about 4m having surrounded the motte. Its proximity to the tower of Mains and the early Motte of Kilbride about 250m N suggests that it may have supported an intermediary structure.

MIDLOTHIAN

WESTER CRAIGLOCKHART HILL
FORT

G. S. Maxwell
62 Malleny Avenue
Balerno, Midlothian

BS

NT 228700. The enigmatic structure which occupies the summit of Wester Craiglockhart Hill (cf RCAMS, *Inventory of Midlothian*, p xxvii f.) was surveyed and shown to be a small stone-walled fort, D-shaped on plan and measuring no more than 27m by 18m over all. Additional protection was afforded by a wide rock-cut ditch situated some 20m to the SW of the summit. The interior of the fort has been seriously disturbed by the construction of a ditched and banked emplacement of recent military origin.

Small-scale excavation undertaken to facilitate the planning of the site resulted in the discovery of a comparatively large number of sherds of coarse pottery, including one of unique rim-form. It is noteworthy that the fort exhibits a close correspondence in plan, size and choice of position, with the duns of the Atlantic province.

INVERESK
ROMAN FORT

NT 342720. Several chance discoveries of Roman material have been made in the past year, most of them in the W extension of the graveyard of St. Michael's Kirk, i.e. the *praetentura* of the Antonine fort. They include: a mortarium stamped by the Antonine potter MINCIVS; a fragment of the base of a samian vessel (f. 18/31) bearing the stamp SINTV RO; a fragment of a mortarium approximating to Gillam 272 and possibly of third-century date; several sherds of cooking-pots and bowls or platters in black-burnished ware of Gillam's category 2; an iron spearhead.

MORAYSHIRE

ALVES

Ian Keillar

NJ 162628. Just to the north of path in wood and 200m S of York tower on the 175' contour there is a stone circle, unmarked on 6" map. Five stones standing and one fallen with an outlier some 7m to the W. Stones are about 1m square and 1.2m above surface with diameter of circle approx. 7m.

SPEYMOUTH

DYKESIDE

NJ 306563. At Dykeside, approximately midway between B9103 and railway on 250' contour, found by Mr F. Teush, when cultivating his raspas, a sea green barrel shaped glass bead with a buff whorl decoration. Believed made in NE Scotland circa 100-300AD. Bead in Elgin Museum.

NAIRN

CULBIN SANDS

LATE BRONZE/EARLY IRON AGE MIDDEN

John Coles

NH 991621. Excavation of partially ruined midden yielded pottery of nameless Flat Rim character, animal bones and shells. Radiocarbon date expected. Publication in preparation.

ORKNEY AND ZETLAND

ORKNEY

PIEROWALL

D. V. Clarke

HY 437486. In Pierowall village at corner of minor road immediately N of two churches.

Mr A. C. Hunter brought to the Museum objects found during the laying of cables. Finds included a stone trough, hammerstones and several pieces of worked bone.

R. G. Lamb

Birmingham University

THE BROUGH, BURGH HEAD, STRONSAY

POSSIBLE FORT OR EARLY RELIGIOUS SETTLEMENT

HY 698228. A strong wall is visible running along the cliff-top on the landward side of this inaccessible rock stack; in the wall is an entrance gap flanked by large upright slabs. There are suggestions of stone structures on the summit of the stack. On many of the cliff promontories of the neighbouring section of coast, there are other stone and earthwork structures of uncertain purpose and date.

BRE (OR BRAE) BROUGH, HOY
? DEFENDED PROMONTORY

HY 185032. There is a broad turf rampart along the landward edge of this cliff-eyrie, which rises over 1100' sheer from the sea. A spur of drystone masonry has been built to flank the approach, which is up a steep series of ledges.

This, and the structures on Stronsay, may be examples of what Low was thinking of when he described "rock-forts" on the coasts of Orkney. (*A tour through Orkney and Shetland in 1774*, p. 11 *et al.*).

SHETLAND

FETLAR

INNER BROUGH OF STRANDBURGH

? PROMONTORY FORT AND/OR RELIGIOUS SETTLEMENT

HU 670930. The headland is cut off at its narrowest point, between the Easter and Wester Burgi Geos, by a massive earth rampart up to 8' high and 30' broad. The rocky crag which extends across the promontory about 70 yds. NE of this earthwork, seems to have been utilised as an inner line of defence. Within the defended area, on the cliff-top on the W side, is a well-preserved group of small rectangular foundations, and on the summit of the headland there are the less definite traces of possible hut-platforms. The Outer Brough, on which the O.S. has recorded foundations (*Discovery and Excavation* 1969 p.53), was probably joined to the mainland in antiquity, forming an extension of the Inner Brough. The whole area would appear to have been an important settlement site of considerable area and complexity.

UNST

TAING OF BROUGH

PROBABLE PROMONTORY FORT

HP 633049. Concealed by hummocky turf about two-thirds of the way up the steep rocky slope on to the promontory (between the N and S Geos of Brough) are the massive foundation courses of a strong stone wall. On the promontory are traces of indefinite structures and, towards the seaward end, two long rectangular buildings.

BALTA ISLAND
IRON AGE MIDDEN

Alan Small

HP 658079. At the head of the beach, and being actively eroded, in storm conditions lies an extensive midden deposit. The exposed section measures some 3m and is more than 1m in depth. Finds include shells and distinctive fragments of Iron Age pottery. Excavation is proceeding with a view to obtaining a stratified pottery sequence.

UNST

CLUGAN

IRON AGE AND VIKING SITE

HP 643064. On a structural bench some 10m above sea level and 50m inland. The site was excavated by Sgt. B. Beveridge, R.A.F., and revealed two distinct horizons. The lower horizon showed no structural remains but a large quantity of pottery, some iron slag, pumice and stone tools. The pottery is clearly of the Shetland Iron Age type probably of the immediate post broch period. Section evidence suggested that the site had been systematically cleared and levelled before later structures were built.

The only structure on the upper horizon on the area so far excavated was a Viking cremation burial with no grave goods. The stones at the eastern end are still in situ but these at the other end had disappeared. Clearly defined post-holes with packing marked their position. The stray finds from the upper 20cms of the soil included numerous fragments of massive steatite vessels typical of the Viking period in Shetland suggesting that a longhouse lies nearby.

A full report will be published and no further excavation is contemplated at the moment.

SETTERS

IRON AGE, VIKING AND LATER SETTLEMENT

HP 642103. On gently sloping land some 20m above sea level and 70m inland. This site appears to be extremely complex and multi-phased. From the steep slope at the north east end of the site burrowing animals have thrown up numerous sherds of pottery which suggests a range of Iron Age occupation between pre and post broch periods. Superimposed on this is a longhouse some 24m in length and 7-8m broad with rounded ends suggesting a primary Norse occupation. More recent and badly robbed structures lie on top of this which may be either later Norse or Medieval. Out-houses certainly exist but they are impossible to assign to a specific horizon without excavation. A further longhouse may exist a few metres to the S.

PEEBLES - SHIRE

INNERLEITHEN

ARROWHEADS, MID BRONZE AGE

J. G. Scott

NT 345432. Mr D. Ritchie has presented to Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum (reg. No. A6922) three barbed and tanged flint arrowheads, one light grey, 58 x 32.5 mm in size, one white, 53 x 31mm in size, and one dark grey, 51 x 29mm in size, found together in 1969 on the steeply eroded bank of the Glentress Burn, near Innerleithen.

PERTSHIRE

MUIRHALL FARM
SHORT CIST

Mrs Margaret E. C. Stewart
Tempar, 4 Dupplin Terrace
Kinnoull, Perth

NO 142249. A short cist approximately 1m in length and .62m in breadth and oriented E/W was found on the W face of a gently sloping ridge at the northern margin of the Braefield and above the S bank of the Langley Burn.

The N and S sides of the cist measured 1.05 and 1.13m respectively. The S slab which was thin and had no real footing was cracked and disintegrated during the excavation. The N slab was much more massive. It was possible to excavate down to the foot of this slab at one end. There was a footing of .35m below the level of the burial and the slab rested on hard packed natural gravel. Hand sized boulders had been carefully wedged into the NE and SW corners of the cist.

The E end stone which was also found to be cracked fell and broke during work in the cist. The W end slab measured .70 x .75m and like the N slab was found to have a deep footing of .35m below the level of the burial. At the SE corner on a level with the top of the side slabs two thin overlapping slabs fitted into the cist. They probably served to support the very heavy cover stone when it was *in situ*.

The cist contained the very well preserved skeleton of a young adult between 18 and 24 years of age. The head which lay to the E was pillowed on a slight mound of pure sand. The body lay on its side with the knees drawn up to the chin and the feet braced against the W end slab.

With the skeleton was a knife of reddish flint 4.5cm x 2cm across the back which had been deliberately truncated at right angles to the long axis. The lip of the knife is broken. There is secondary working for the full length of both sides.

The cover stone which measures 1.23 x 1.27m is very much too large for the size of the cist. It is pointed, shouldered and weathered at one end which gives the impression it is in fact a standing stone deliberately truncated.

Specialist reports are in preparation and the discovery will be published in due course in the Proceedings of the Perthshire Society of Natural Science. The work of excavation was done by members of the Archaeological and Historical Section of the above Society.

KINLOCH RANNOCH
ALLT NA MOINE BUIDHE

NN 708615. (See *Discovery and Excavation*, 1969, p. 40). The second season of excavation concentrated on the long house. Here the most surprising feature was the discovery of four substantial post holes in line on the median axis of the house. These must have

supported a roof with a central ridge pole. The fact that the end post holes were set well away from the gables suggests a hip ended dwelling. The house had had two doorways, one near the N end of the E side, the other in the centre of the S gable. Both were less than 1m in width.

Partly underlying the W wall of the house was a roughly circular paved area which had been much disturbed. Near the centre was a well packed post hole .42 x .6m and .21m deep. From the interstices of the paving E of the post hole came a faceted blue glass bead and half of a small stone ring with D shaped section.

Relics from the house included a variety of iron objects among them parts of a spinning wheel and a three legged pot, a baby's shoe of hand stitched leather, George II coins and some sherds of 14th/15th Century pottery.

Just beyond the N end of the long house a circular pit .96 x 1.1m had been cut into the underlying gravel to a depth of .8m. The sides had been hardened by heat and .4m above the foot of the pit on the W side a narrow flue had been cut which after 2m gradually rose to ground level.

Documentary evidence about the site is provided by John Leslie's 18th Century map (wall copy in Robertson Museum at Bruach) and accompanying commentary.

BANKFOOT

MEIKLE OBNEY FARM

CIRCULAR STONE

NO 035380. Thick stone disc of quartz-mica-schist, .25m in diameter and .02m thick found by the side of a burn and near small piles of water worn boulders. The disc has been carefully shaped, with certain aspects of the vertical edged, smoothed, and bevelled. In Perth Museum.

MEDIAEVAL POTTERY

NO 038377. Piece of strap handle 0.04m in greatest length and 0.02 in width picked off the surface of newly sown oatfield. The handle has a central longitudinal groove. The pottery has a pinkish/buff glaze and a grey core. In Perth Museum.

HUT CIRCLES

NO 026374. Two adjacent hut circles approximately 36' in diameter with double faced walls and entrances to the S. The huts had been partly dug out of the side of the hill.

CORSICHELL

STONE AXEHEAD

John C. L. Lyddieth

Found at Corsicill, 1.8km E of Perth by George Spears, December 1969. Perth Museum No. 16/1969. Axehead, dark polished stone, butt chipped, 101mm long, cutting edge 65mm wide.

NEW MILL, NR. STANLEY
HAMMER STONE

Hammer stone, oval, unfinished perforation. 102mm long. 90mm wide x 44mm high. Presented by Malcolm Sime to Perth Museum.

NETHER GARVOCK FARM, NR. DUNNING
STONE AXEHEAD

NO 029147. Stone axehead, "bevelled" edges at top and bottom, also at cutting edge, 108mm long, 49mm wide at cutting edge.

HALLROOM FARM, ST. MARTINS
PALSTAVE

NO 138325. Bronze flanged axehead, side flanges continuous with stop ridge, small side loop, 134mm long. Found in field, E of the secondary road and between Hallroom and Loanhead Farms.

NETHER LOGIE FARM, MEIGLE
STONE AXEHEAD

NO 322469. Grey stone axehead, with a corner of the cutting edge missing. 135 x 64 x 32mm. Found in a field, E of the road and S of Nether Logie Farm, Meigle. Perth Museum No. 5/1970.

*Dr St. Joseph
11 West Road, Cambridge*

LONGFORGAN

NO 299304. Trial trenches dug in 1968-9 established the SW side and S angle of this large Roman camp, discovered by air reconnaissance. The ditch was V-shaped, 4½' deep and 10' wide, where best preserved.

SCONE PARK

NO 106269. Trial trenches dug in 1968-9 to confirm results obtained by air reconnaissance showed that this large Roman camp underlies the racecourse in Scone Park. The greater part of the S side, the whole of the W side and about half the N side is known so far.

RHYND

GRANGE OF ELCHO
CISTERCIAN NUNNERY

*Perthshire Society of Natural Science
Archaeological and Historical Section*

NO 142218. Following the excavation in 1969 of a length of the N outer wall of the church (*Discovery and Excavation*, 1969, page 39) work this season has been concentrated in the church interior.

Six metres of the E outer wall of the church, with an outer buttress, have been exposed. A later wall abuts onto the outer face but is not bonded into it.

The rest of the excavated area contains debris including broken paving slabs, fragments of stained glass, and a piece of a carved, lettered grave slab, which suggests the destruction of the church floor. Other finds include pottery sherds, animal bones and fragments of carved and moulded stone.

At the S of the excavated area there is a continuous stretch of a much mutilated wall, running E/W, which probably represents the remains of the S outer wall of an earlier church over which the paving of the floor of the later church was laid during rebuilding.

ARDOCH ROMAN FORT AND ANNEXE *D. J. Breeze*

ROMAN ROAD

Department of the Environment

NN 841101. The true line of the road E of the fort and annexe and N of the 1896-7 excavations (PSAS xxxii, 432, Plate vi) was established. The road narrowed from 5.440m (18') E of the fort to 3.600m (12') at the point where it leaves the NE corner of the annexe and bore traces of wheel ruts 1.400 (4' 8") apart on its surface. A section across the road revealed that it was laid on a base 7.200m (24') wide and 0.860m thick. The base, mainly composed of gravel, had a core of cobbles 3.600m wide and 0.400m thick, the size of the gravel being reduced until the fine material at the top was used as a bedding for the cobbled surface.

THE ANNEXE

The E defences of the annexe, revealed by aerial photography (JRS lix, 115) were sectioned halfway between the fort and the NE corner of the annexe at the point where they swing N. The rampart of small cobbles and gravel was reduced to a height of 0.400m but the U-shaped ditch was 5.600m (18' 6") wide and had a maximum depth of 1.200m (4'). In the bottom of the ditch, on each side of a slight transverse ridge, lay the butt-end of a small U-shaped channel 0.400m wide and 0.100m deep. That the channels do not meet implies that the excavation trench lay at the exact point where the defences turn N and where 2 working parties met. This suggestion is supported by the fact that the butt-ends do not line up along the centre of the ditch and therefore were apparently converging at an angle.

Mrs D. M. Lye

12 Murray Road

Scone

STRAGEATH

ROMAN FORT

NN 898181. A rim fragment of a Roman mortarium found in plough soil within the interior of the fort has been dated to the 2nd Century by Dr Anne S. Robertson. This is believed to be the first dateable recorded find from the fort.

In the Hunterian Museum.

SCHIEHALLION
NEOLITHIC ARROWHEAD

J. G. Scott

NN 740549. Mr D. Smith, of Glasgow, has a leaf-shaped flint arrowhead, 36 x 17mm in size, with fine bifacial working, found on the lower slopes of Schiehallion, at a height of c. 1750'. The arrowhead's thin whitish patina is interrupted by a narrow tapering band extending for c. 20mm upwards from the base, and apparently representing the "shadow" of the former shaft.

WEEM
CASTLE MENZIES
CIST

*Miss B. Clark
Fasgadh, Weem*

NN 833492. In a field below the road to the S of Castle Menzies farm two broken side slabs of a cist were turned up during ploughing. The length of each was 95cms.

PIT WITH QUERN STONES

NN 835490. In a field between the above site and the river Tay a stone was brought to the surface by the plough. Excavation revealed an oval pit .50m below the cultivated level. The pit measured 2.50m x 1.30m. Three rotary quern stones were laid flat in the pit, and a fourth rested against the side. Each stone had a diameter of approximately .45m. Under the quern stones at the S end of the pit sherds of coarse undecorated black pottery, including three pieces of rim, were found. Under the quern stones at the N end of the pit there had been a hearth in which there were small fragments of charcoal and bone.

75m S of the above site another stone was turned up, and excavation revealed the remains of a probable Iron Age burial dug in pure sand, and measuring 1.80m x 1m and .75m below plough level. No side slabs were found. At the N end three small stones had been set up; the middle stone measuring .45m x .15m, was set horizontally and was flanked by two pointed upright stones. Immediately in front of these stones there was a black staining which extended over an area approximately 1.20m x .80m. The N end of the burial, under the staining, was roughly cobbled. Very small flakes of bone and charcoal were found.

FORTINGALL
KINIGALLIN
CUP-MARKED STONES

NN 755469. 20 yards W of Kinigallin farmhouse there is an outcrop of rock, measuring approximately 4' 6" x 4' 3", on which there are two cup-marks each having a diameter of 3".

NN 758469. 200 yards E of Kinigallin farmhouse is an outcrop of rock measuring approximately 14' x 10' 6". On the exposed surface at the W end of the rock there are 47 cup-marks, with diameters ranging from 1" - 2", and a groove. At the E end of the rock there are three cup-marks.

ARDTALNAIG
CALLELOCHAN
CUP-MARKED STONE

NN 734425. On the S side of Loch Tay and above the road between Acharn and Ardtalnaig there is a ruined settlement, now known as Callelochan. Below a renovated shed on the N side of this settlement is a massive boulder 18' x 12' 6" on which are twelve cup-marks, only just visible due to weathering.

RUINED HOUSES

NN 726421. Further W along the same road as the above a forestry road branches to the left. At the second bend of this road there is a junction where the remains of four houses can be seen. The one below the road is still easily traced, but the other three are almost invisible among the trees.

RENFREWSHIRE

BROWNSIDE, MEARNES
ENCLOSURE

T. C. Welsh

NS 511516. Hilltop between Brownside and Earn Water. The decisive contour between the level top and steep hillside has been emphasised by a turf, or at N and W, a stone-faced bank, except where natural obstacles dictate. This encloses a large area containing traces of 'ridge and furrow'.

HIGH WALTON, MEARNES
CAIRNS

NS 487543. SE of High Walton on opposite bank of Walton Burn. Two cairn structures with kerbs, larger 5m diameter.

LOCH LONG, MEARNES
STRUCTURE

NS 486533. At N end of Long Loch, on 850' contour due E. A D-shaped drystone structure, about 1m high, containing small chamber with narrow entrance, and in thickest wall a small trabeated recess with intra-mural flue, was noted amongst ruins of a dwelling.

STONEBYRES WOOD, EAGLESHAM
STRUCTURES AND BOUNDARY WALL

NS 593491, NS 595487, NS 601482. Hut foundations.

NS 596482. Enclosure of massive stones 13 x 10m.

A boundary wall generally stone-faced on the outside has been traced from NS 596485 S, along E bank of Threepland Burn to

NS 597480 where it curves E to NS 603483. Along its top, where it is level with the ground inside, at NS 599479 are the following foundations: traces of huts 10m x 4m and 5m x 1m, and more definite, 4m x 2m oval and 8m x 2m round-ended. About 100m E. a small structure 3m diameter.

STONEBYRES, EAGLESHAM

NS 597495. In the process of construction, the pit and traces of clay pipe associated with a threshing mill were found behind Stonebyres Farm, and it is evident that a pipe had been run under the ridge of Stonebyres Wood from NS 596492. It would therefore appear that the artificial lake included in the entry in *Discovery and Excavation*, 1968, was used for this purpose. The most likely reason for this construction is that the land E of NS 596492 was under other ownership. At NS 593500, Highcraig, a section of trackway similar to that mentioned in *Discovery and Excavation*, 1968 has been noted.

NEWTON MEARNS

Eric Talbot

NS 552553. The tower house at Newton Mearns (permission granted to build to Herbert Lord Maxwell, by James II, 15th March, 1449) stands on a rock outcrop to the W of the village. It is in the process of being converted into a church hall and a new church is to be built where the enclosure once stood. The castle has been studied in detail (*The Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland*, MacGibbon and Ross (1887), Vol. II, 230-2) but little attention has been given to the almost vanished enclosure. A limited excavation located a building butting against the N enclosure wall. In places the irregular rock outcrop had been levelled by cobbling.

Pottery finds were fifteenth/sixteenth century in date and have supplemented similarly dated material from the Friary of the Observant Franciscans, Glasgow (*Discovery and Excavation*, 1969, pp. 26-7). Masons' marks were recorded on the tower house.

GOUROCK

LEVAN CASTLE
15th-16th C. TOWER-HOUSE

*Eric Talbot and
Peter C. Denholm*

NS 216765. Preliminary work to identify the layout of former barmkin and outbuildings yielded many sherds of green-glazed ware of c. mid 15th-16th Century (by comparison with Greyfriars, *Discovery and Excavation*, 1969, p. 26), and a spurred clay pipe bowl of c. 1650. A long cut in the courtyard area showed foundations of a possible early gatehouse, with guttered causeway of large flat boulders leading diagonally across the yard. Further work is proposed. Finds will be lodged with the Paisley Museum.

LAXLIE HILL, INVERKIP
HOMESTEAD

Frank Newall

NS 215702. N of Laxlie Hill, and just beyond the boundary wall of the Laxlie Hill Plantation, beside the Roman Road (*Discovery and Excavation*, 1964, p. 45).

Within a turf and boulder walled oval enclosure (over 100' major axis), and flanking the entrance at NE on its S side, a turf walled house 32' x 10' within 3' wide walls is divided centrally by a 2' turf wall, and has on its W side an attached enclosure 13' x 12' internally.

LURG - LARGS
GREENOCK - INVERKIP
ROMAN ROAD SYSTEM

With the assistance of Dr William Lonie and Alastair S. Newall, the complete Roman Road system has now been traced and a Roman Road post located and excavated near Largs (see Ayrshire).

It is now patent that the road hitherto reported (*Discovery and Excavation*, 1963, 43-4; 1964, 45; 1968, 40) provided signalling facilities to cover movement along the main trunk road, which lies 1½ to 2 miles farther inland. The trunk road leaves the patrol track S of Whitelees Hill NS 273733, and proceeds direct towards the NE corner of Loch Thom, which it enters at NS 264726. From the Loch the road emerges at NS 256719, crosses two spits of land at the SW corner of the Loch and proceeds on a long, steady climb towards the shoulder of Berry Hill, passing into Largs parish, Ayrshire, at NS 248701. Loch sections, and twelve to thirteen sections by sheep drains, show the road mound to be 22' to 25' wide, and of hard driven small metal in packed clay, overlying a heavier clay stratum with large stones. In two sections a 6' to 8' wide metalled track ran alongside the main causeway. Over peat mosses the road is laid on a brushwood corduroy over an upcast peat agger.

LOGANSWELL, EAGLESHAM
TURF HUTS

NS 513517. This and all following sites under Frank Newall's name, were located with the assistance of Dr William Lonie and Alastair S. Newall.

On the hill ridge S of Loganswell Farm, on the N terrace of the hill, and immediately beside a hollow way ascending from the stream junction below, are 3 overgrown foundations, with 200 yards to the W, 2 fainter oval hollows, not measured.

(a) A turf outline 47' N-S x 34' E-W, formed by a 7' - 8' turf wall, with a narrow entrance in S. Suggestions of curvilinear division wall internally to form oval hut with annexe on S.

(b) 18' to N, an oval turf outline 27' E-W x 22' N-S, with a few stones showing round the edge.

(c) 47 yards WNW of (a) an oval hut 27' E-W x 19'.

SHIELDHILL, EAGLESHAM
CORN KILN AND STEADINGS

NS 518498 to NS 517498. Remains of 18th-19th century farm settlement $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Shieldhill Farm; cleared land, dykes, enclosures, with on a rise to SE a key-hole type corn kiln 16' overall. "well" 6' diameter, with flue expansion 4' out on W.

LOCH THOM, INVERKIP
CUP-MARKED BOULDER

NS 257712. Just SE of a D-shaped enclosure on the extreme SE bank of Loch Thom, a grey gneiss boulder bears 5 cups in the form of a cross, with a single cup forming the "shaft". Cups are 2" x $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep.

ROUND HOUSE

NS 257725. At the N end of a rise on the spit of land projecting into the Loch on the W side, a circular foundation, 26' overall, contained by 7' wide boulder and turf walls, with on the S a 4' wide entrance between porch like expansions of the walls. Within in the NW quarter is a mound of stones with central hollow 2' 6" in diameter (possibly a kiln).

UPPER GRUYE RESERVOIR, GREENOCK
ROUND HOUSES

NS 268722. Cf *Discovery and Excavation*, 1957, 29. The "inner arc" can now be seen to be of a round house, disturbed by later dykes. This is 33' overall, entered on E. Beyond an intervening turf dyke, and 25' to ENE is a second round house, 34' diameter, with entrance facing that in the first house. Both have 4' walls.

YETTS RESERVOIR, INVERKIP
ROUND HOUSE

NS 267742. 45 yards NE of the New Yetts Reservoir, No. 7, on a terrace on the E face of the hill ridge is a round house 37' overall diameter, with 6' wide walls, boulder kerbed. Probable entrance on SE, but breached by a hollow way. Turf dykes run off to N and S.

WATERSTONE FARM, KILBARCHAN
CROP MARKS

NS 407642, NS 407641. In the field ESE of Waterstone Farm, encircling an oval rise near the centre of the field, in barley, in the

spring a broad green bank appeared, fading in summer, but re-appearing as a broad grey band of ripened grain. The mark persists as a deeper yellow band in stubble.

In the same field at lower level to the E. a similar broad outline indicated a much larger enclosure.

SMALL FINDS

WALLS HILL, LOCHWINNOCH (*Discovery and Excavation* 1956, 20)

NS 412590. From a runnel just outside the main entrance to the tribal capital Alastair S. Newall recovered a struck flake of green flint.

EAST GREEN FARM, KILMACOLM (*Discovery and Excavation* 1969, 44)

NS 337687. From the field dyke near the new farm building, Mr William O. Black recovered a crudely fashioned sundial, with an abortive attempt at scribing partly erased on one face, and on the opposite 12 radial lines.

Also from East Green, he found rim fragments of a widely inverted medieval pitcher, and of another with sharp inversion immediately beneath the rim, green glazed, and possibly from a very large water pitcher; several body sherds from green glazed vessels, and an ovoid pebble, hollowed on one face and smoothed on the opposite.

LAXLIE HILL, INVERKIP
CIST COMPLEX

Alexander Scott
Seafield, Inverkip

NS 217707. NE of Laxlie Hill, and W of Leapmoor Plantation, between small streams, is a roughly circular outcrop knoll, 30' in diameter with, round the SE arc, a setting of large stones. This is surrounded by an outer circle, 75' in diameter, indicated by an arc of sandstone blocks on W, by large stones on S, and round NE and E by a low green bank with large stones projecting. Within the NE quarter of the complex, between central knoll and outer circle, is a rock cut chamber or cist, 5' 6" E-W by 2' 4", and over 1' deep to a soft peaty fill.

ROSS AND CROMARTY

SCOTSBURN
BROCH

Gerald Mortimer

NH 717762. Further work has revealed that the thickness of the broch wall is 14' - 15', and that the outer walling continues round the N sector where it lies 20' out from the broch wall. In this area the outer walling reaches a thickness of 30' although much of this is made up of collapsed material.

STIRLINGSHIRE

LECKIE
DUN

Euan W. MacKie

NS 693940. One mile W of Gargunnoch is a sandstone promontory formed by the confluence of two streams which run down from the hills to the S to join the river Forth. The remains of a drystone dun stand on the northern end of this promontory; they were hidden under rhododendron thickets and are not included in the Stirlingshire Inventory of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments. The dun is being excavated with the help of members of the Stirling Field Club and at present only the outer wallfaces are being explored.

The latest structure is certainly an oval or irregular drystone dun but its southern side may be planted on the remains of an older stone promontory fort. There are post-sockets cut into the sandstone immediately in front of the S side of the dun which may be the remains of an even older wooden structure. A midden of dark soil was found on a rock ledge at the top of the precipitous northern end of the promontory. It had been covered by tumble from the dun wall and yielded a rim sherd of a samian bowl (Dr. 37) and one of a Roman cooking pot. The former is of Flavian age and the latter probably Antonine. I am grateful to Dr Anne S. Robertson for identifying the pottery. No other distinctive artefacts have been found in the Iron Age levels.

CUP-MARKED ROCK

NS 693940. Part of the sandstone face of the northern end of the promontory on which stands the Leckie dun is covered with well preserved cup-marks, presumably much older than the dun. They were discovered when rubble and soil fallen from the dun wall was removed. Some of the cup-marks stand alone and some are surrounded by what appear to be incised rectangles in a ladder pattern. There are other, less clear markings.

CRAIGFORTH

E. J. Pirie

NS 774952. Several sherds of pottery, medieval in date and glazed yellow green were found 18" below ground level between Craigforth Rock and the River Forth. In the same vicinity large quantities of oyster shells were brought up from a depth of 20' during piling operations. It was recorded in 1504 A.D. that Sir John Elphinstone, Baron of Airth and Craigforth, received these lands from Patrick, Lord Lindsay of the Byres.

Miss D. J. M. Milne
Secy., Stirling Field & Arch. Soc.
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GUILDHALL, STIRLING

NS 792937. Prior to reconstruction within the Guildhall, or Cowane's Hospital, built 1639, earth sub-floor in NE wing was

excavated to reveal part circular foundation of heavy undressed stone soundly mortared, extending from present ground level to bedrock 2' to 4' down. In plan, 10' by 6', foundation has appearance of part of tower base, possibly of town wall gate or fortification. Line of town wall runs through Guildhall, and tradition, in form of wicket gate locked each evening until a few years ago, ascribes gate to this location.

BALMORE HAUGHS
STONE AXES

J. Davies

NS 595732. Ploughed up c. 1860 by great-grandfather of present owner of Whitefauld Farm, Baldernock Parish, Mr J. Bowie, in whose possession they are now, two stone axes (1) 12cm x 6.5cm, thin butted; (2) Butt end missing—present dimensions 8cm x 5cm. Both are uniformly patinated a greenish grey and of the same material, a fine-grained volcanic ash; they are finely polished all over, except for some residual flake-scars in (2). The side-edges are ground, (2) more pronouncedly than (1). The cutting-edge of (1) is transverse, that of (2) oblique—shapes otherwise very similar.

From the shape and material it is highly probable that these are products of the Langdale axe-factory.

LOGIE
MENSTRIE GLEN
SETTLEMENT

T. C. Welsh

NS 845978. On rise to E of track and N of second burn it crosses. The settlement lies across 600' contour.

A two-roomed 15m x 5m dwelling has adjoining it a 15m x 12m courtyard bounded by stout wall. Against the opposite wall of this enclosure and centrally placed is a structure 7m x 4m. The entrance is in the W wall of the enclosure. Two turf and stone outlined enclosures extend from the main one. At the SE corner of the larger dwelling a large stone, 76 x 60cms bearing a shallow incised channel in line with the end wall, evidently to carry water from the roof. This is 60cms long, 11cms wide, narrowing to 8cms on outside edge where it is deeper.

At NS 844982 is an extensive system of enclosures linked to the above by a track. At NS 844975 is a sunken 10m x 14m enclosure with the entrance marked by massive rock. Lazy beds and enclosures are in the vicinity.

ST. NINIANS
SAUCHIEBURN
KILNS

NS 762897. At foot of crags E of reservoir buildings and about 200m N of Reservoir, several kiln structures were noted along crest of scree; one 7m in diameter and about 2m high has funnel

interior. Also structure 6m square, internally .75m x 5m in length from the entrance. Built of large blocks of stone and about 1m high. To E of the dam, against fallen dyke, a drystone platform 5m square was also noted.

EAST PLEAN
GALLAMUIR HOUSING SITE
CINERARY URN AND CREMATION

James K. Thomson
Smith Art Gallery and Museum
Stirling

NS 838872. The site lies 126' above sea level on a slope of sand and gravel, 230' N of a fence bounding a sewage works at East Plean. Drain construction disturbed and partly destroyed a cinerary urn with cremated bone on 17th December, 1969.

The urn of collared type is represented by a little over half the vessel. The collar bears a decorated zone of a series of lines made of twisted cord impressions. A few fragments of bone were recovered. From the impression of the vessel in the surrounding sand in which it was inverted its dimensions were estimated:—Height (surviving) 14½" (36.7cm); diameter at the edge of the collar 13" (33.2cm); diameter of base 3⅞" (9.2cm). Remains now in Stirling Museum.

BONNYBRIDGE
BONNYSIDE
ANTONINE WALL. SECTION

Dr Anne S. Robertson

NS 840798. In June 1970, a party of sixth-formers from Daniel Stewart's College, Edinburgh, re-opened and cleared one of the old sections cut by the Antonine Wall Committee of the Glasgow Archaeological Society about 1895. The work was done under the supervision of Dr Robertson and Mr G. Allan, Classics Master at Daniel Stewart's College, and with the co-operation of Mr I. MacIvor, and Mr D. Breeze, of the Ancient Monuments Inspectorate. This section falls within a length of the Antonine Wall which is under guardianship.

An area 2.44m by 5.49m was cleared. The stone base of the Wall was found to be 4.57m wide, beautifully preserved with neatly squared kerbstones. The turf superstructure of the Wall was still standing to a height of about 1.5m. The layers of decayed grass were most impressive.

A drawn plan and section, many photographs and a cine-film were produced as a record.

SUTHERLAND

EDDRACHILLES
TORGAWN, KYLESKU
DWELLING

T. C. Welsh

NC 209326. On NE bank of burn at seaward edge of wood, 70m from road B869, three-roomed dwelling 18 x 4.70m.

STEADING

NC 202327. Above 250' contour, N of E end of wood oval foundation 4m x 2.50m, with lazy beds and stone clearance.

GALASCAIG PITCHER

NC 200345. On shore, about 200m W of Galascaig a pitcher 42cms high and 26cms broad, 21cms above an 8.50cm diameter base, found in the ruin of a 5m x 3m dwelling. Of white clay the neck has a diameter of 6cms (internally 2.25cms). The handle 4.6cms broad is joined to the body by a thumbmark. The vessel has brown glaze and two seal marks. It is at Kylesku hotel.

LOCH SHARK DWELLING

NC 181363. At head of promontory immediately N of Duartmore Point, a dwelling 11m x 6m with adjoining foundation and jetty.

UNAPOOL SETTLEMENT

NC 234320, 234318. Along 275' contour between Unapool Post Office and Drumbeg Road fork is a settlement with trackways, and lazy beds. A boundary wall above includes the following main structures. Longhouses: 9 x 3.80m, with adjoining 5.50 x 3m oval; 10 x 4m; two-roomed 11 x 4.60m; 16 x 4m, with 3.50m extension; 15 x 4m and adjoining enclosure 15 x 9m; 15 x 5m; 22 x 4m; 10 x 4m. Other structures: 3 x 2.50m oval outside boundary; four ovals about 5 x 3m, two structures resembling kilns, and several others.

LOCH AN INNEIL, KYLESTROME SETTLEMENT

NC 225374. Islets in watercourse of Allt nan Ramh adjacent to Loch an Inneil. Five oval, two kidney-shaped and twelve smaller circular dwellings.

KYLESTROME SETTLEMENT

NC 215365. On bank of Allt nan Ramh, 300m from loch of same name, around 200' contour. Oval foundations 5.50 x 2.50m; 6 x 3m and 4 x 2m.

LOCH BEAG, GLENCOUL SETTLEMENT

NC 274298. Sheltered small bay on NE shore of Loch Beag, 700m from Glencoul Lodge. Foundation 13.30 x 4.40m round-

ended and of filled-cavity structure, stands to a height of 90cms at ends. Above, on slight slope, is an earlier foundation 13 x 4.50m, a foundation 6 x 3m and a structure of edge-placed slabs and one massive rock, 4 x 2m.

GLENCOUL

STEADING

NC 271302. Beside path, 250m from Glencoul Lodge. Two 6 x 3m foundations, and small enclosures, largest 8 x 6m.

DWELLING

NC 266303. On S end of tidal islet of Eilean an Tighe westermost of the group attached to the shore at Glencoul Lodge, a foundation overall 13 x 6m. Wall width is 1.50m. Foundations 10 x 6m, 3m diameter, and a third unmeasured were noted.

BURIAL PLACE

NC 272304. On summit of hill between Glencoul Lodge and Glencoul Burn, enclosed by an irregular bank, are a number of small cairns. Two identical structures, oval, about 3 x 2.50m and 70cms high, have at their E ends semi-circular stone-faced and floored recesses, 1 x 1.40m wide. Also three semi-circular 'enclosure' structures 1m diameter are built into the hillside.

LOCH GLENDHU

NC 243330. On headland Aird da Loch, traces of settlement.

GLENDHU

FOUNDATIONS

NC 295332. Bend on N bank of River Glendhu, about 750m upstream and just below 100' contour. Oval foundation 10.50 x 4.70m rubble structure; 3m diameter, and 6.50 x 3m oval foundations nearby.

SETTLEMENT

NC 308330. On knolls on 600' contour NE of the lochan, W of meeting of paths. Oval 5 x 3m, rectangular 7 x 3m, and 6 x 3m, and 3m diameter, with traces of two other foundations.

NC 284337. N part of enclosure of Glencoul Lodge, about twenty cairns were noted, mainly bee-hive shaped and about 1m high.

KYLESTONE

STRUCTURE

NC 223351. On 350' contour, on opposite bank of burn from path. Crude structure of edge-placed slabs and some drystone construction has two chambers, partitioned by a slab 84cms high

and 64cms broad, measuring 110 x 74cms and 200 x 170cms internally. The whole structure measures 5 x 3m; there is an apparent small cairn, outlined with stone, measuring 120cms diameter.

KYLESKU

BURIAL PLACES

Several sites were noted in the area. These are notably NC 235331, an enclosed prominence with cairns; NC 236319 and NC 203343, Galascaig; all are adjacent to settled areas.

W of Loch Airigh na Beinne on 400' contour (NC 216311) are three circular sheiling foundations probably associated with the temporary sheltering of cattle in the Quinag corrie above.

WIGTOWNSHIRE

TORHOUSEKIE

HOLED STONE

J. F. Macleod

NX 384565. In dyke on S of road, 60 yards E of stone circle. Boulder 30" by 32" above ground, with oval smoothed hollow 13" by 10" and 8" deep.

DUNCAN COTTAGE, WIGTOWN

HERALDIC STONE

NX 432555. Heraldic stone in garden removed from (demolished) house in North Main Street. Stone c. 1560-1640, rich heraldic devices and motto 'Feir God'.

Archaeology Division, Ordnance Survey

From J. Fox, Assistant Archaeology Officer

Revision and re-survey of antiquities have been completed for blocks of work which were dealt with as part of the normal survey programme in the counties of Aberdeen, Angus, Argyll, Ayr, Berwick, Dumfries, Fife, Inverness, Kirkcudbright, Midlothian, Orkney, Ross and Cromarty, and Wigtown.

The re-investigation of areas examined by the Archaeology Division between 1960 and 1964, which was reported in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (1969), 52, has continued intermittently throughout 1970 in the neighbourhood of Inverness and around Bonar Bridge. 252 stone-based round and oval huts have been discovered in association with 690 hectares (1706 acres) of contemporary fields. There are variations in hut construction but not enough to take many of them outside the Early Iron Age and they have much in common. Walls are never far removed from 2 metres thick except where, frequently, they widen towards the entrances; and they are faced inside and outside. There is a generous scatter of splayed entrances which occur both in round and oval huts. Occasionally a typical hut is accommodated inside the up-hill edge of a large field-cum-enclosure but for the most part they are un-enclosed, scattered singly among fields which average 25 metres by 35 metres and which are demarcated by low lynchets, by clearance heaps part buried in soil slip on their up-hill sides, by low rickles of stones, etc. These fields are larger, better defined, at lower altitudes generally and probably later than those which occur in many areas of Aberdeenshire and Banffshire unaccompanied by stone-based huts but occasionally with platforms which probably supported huts of another kind.

In the list which follows, "settlement" denotes a collection of three or more huts and "homestead" a hut standing inside a large field-cum-enclosure. Where burials occur in cairns among the fields they are given separate map references with one exception where a group of seventeen burial cairns is included with a settlement and field system.

NEW DISCOVERIES

County	Parish	Antiquity	NGR
Argyll	Kilbrandon & Kilchattan (Shima)	Cairn	NM 757077
	Kilmore & Kilbride	Cup-marked stone	885274
	Ardochattan & Muckairn	Hut Circle	NN 066316
Fife	Collesie	Bell Cairn	NO 282135

County	Parish	Antiquity	NGR	
Inverness	Kiltarlity & Convinth	Hut Circle	NH 499354	
		Settlement	532374	
		Settlement & Field-system	552401	
		Field system	531395	
		Homestead	509357	
		Settlement & Field-system	503357	
		Settlement	538377	
		Hut Circles (2) & Field-system	506355	
		Homestead	508361	
		Homestead	553404	
		Urquhart & Glenmoriston	Field-system	497313
		Kilmorack	Settlement & Field-system	455455
	Cairn		456454	
	Field-system		479457	
	Cairn		480458	
	Homestead		476458	
	Field-system		481463	
	Hut Circle		451412	
	Boleskine & Abertarff	Settlement & Field-system	509187	
		Hut Circle	527201	
	Dores	Hut Circle	578274	
		Hut Circle	580274	
		Homestead	578277	
		Hut Circles (2)	581251	
		Homestead	594295	
		Settlement	593252	
		Settlement	598256	
		Cairn	577273	
		Homestead	599311	
		Hut Circle	578274	
		Settlement & Field-system	580245	
		Settlement & Field-system	576240	
		Settlement & Field-system	585249	
		Homestead	636368	
		Homestead	640329	
		Cairn	638366	
Cairn		641324		
Hut Circles (2) & Field-system		657352		
Hut Circle		601309		
Homestead		642372		
Settlement & Field-system	604311			
Hut Circles (2) & Field-system	608324			

County	Parish	Antiquity	NGR
Inverness	Dores	Hut Circle	619323
		Hut Circles (2) &	
		Field-system	631340
		Field-system	654337
	Dores/Daviot & Dunlichity	Cairn	643329
		Field-system	643325
		Settlement & Field-system	645330
		Settlement & Field-system	607257
	Daviot & Dunlichity	Homestead	599246
		Hut Circles (2) &	
		Field-system	691374
		Cairns (3) with cists	689379
		Cairns (2)	685378
		Settlement	665278
		Homestead	669276
		Settlement & Field-system	660277
		Homestead	647325
		Hut Circles (2) &	
		Field-system	659279
		Fort (unfinished)	623248
		Settlement	671323
		Homestead	674346
		Homestead	670313
		Settlement	680330
		Homestead	681332
		Cairn	697400
		Settlement & Field-system	732382
		Cairn	729381
	Homestead	708385	
	Inverness & Bona	Settlement & Field-system	549361
		Hut Circles (2) &	
		Field-system	540351
		Settlement & Field-system	550354
		Hut Circle	641377
		Hut Circle	651387
		Settlement & Field-system	675382
		Cairn	675381
Hut Circle		678386	
Homestead		677382	
Settlement & Field-system		667380	
Hut Circles (2)		674378	
Settlement & Field-system		647380	
Hut Circle	654376		
Hut Circle	661374		
Settlement	701411		
Homestead	707413		

County	Parish	Antiquity	NGR	
Inverness	Croy & Dalcross	Homestead	753423	
		Homestead	748419	
	Kirkhill	Homestead	557395	
		Settlement & Field-system	502323	
			510321	
		Homestead	531345	
		Burial Cairns (17), associated & probably contemporary with a Settlement & Field-system	511322	
		Homestead	514315	
		Hut Circles (2) & Field-system	509312	
	Cairn	509317		
	Kingussie & Insh	Palisaded Enclosure	690042	
	Kirkcudbright	Kirkmabreck	Cup-marked stone	NX 484562
	Orkney	Westray	Burnt Mound	NY 450492
Midden			467466	
Chambered Cairn (Stalled)			433445	
? Souterrain			438428	
Cairn			446517	
Eday		Burnt Mound (site)	553287	
		Burnt Mound	529337	
Stronsay		Cairn (Probably Chambered)	617248	
Cross & Burness		Burnt Mound (site)	629386	
		Burnt Mound	663442	
		Burnt Mound	663439	
		Cairns (2)	654421	
		Cairn with cist	786558	
Burnt Mound	767548			
Lady	Burnt Mounds (2) (sites)	700416		
Ross & Cromarty	Kincardine	Fort (unfinished)	NH 592903	
		Hut Circles (2) & Field-system	584993	
		Homestead	569944	
		Probable Monastic Settlement	HU 382916	
Shetland	Northmavine	Settlement	HU 382916	
	Fetlar (Outer Brough)	..	671931	
	Yell (Birrier)	..	438913	

County	Parish	Antiquity	NGR
Sutherland	Creich	Homestead	NH 582979
		Settlement & Field-system	583974
		Settlement & Field-system	583970
		Homestead	578951
		Homestead	580981
		Homestead	582991
		Homestead	672916
		Homestead	636930
		Homestead	635933
		Cairn	607933
	Dornoch	Settlement & Field-system	706954
		Settlement & Field-system	744988
		Hut Circles (2)	748976
		Settlement & Field-system	728991
Hut circle		732995	
	Homestead	730986	
Wigtown	Wigtown	Cross-inscribed stone	NX 436556

Sites Visited by Helicopter

The sites listed under Shetland are three which could not be reached a year ago: (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* 1969, 53). This year it was possible to land a helicopter on Birrier and Outer Brough but unfortunately Kame of Isbister, with a ground slope of one in five and the flight complicated by turbulence, could only be studied briefly from about 15 metres up.

SHETLAND

YELL (BIRRIER)

PROBABLE MONASTIC SETTLEMENT

HU 43913. *Birrier* is a promontory on the W coast of Yell now inaccessible other than by difficult and dangerous climbing, but a denuded land bridge which is the point of access was once in better shape. The site is occupied by the stone footings of fourteen rectangular buildings with slightly bowed sides and rounded corners, 3 to 6 metres by 2.5 to 3 metres internally with faced walling 1.3 metres thick. A substantial but much reduced dry-stone wall on the landward side of the promontory, obviously unnecessary as a defensive measure, is well sited to ensure privacy in both directions.

SHETLAND

NORTHMAVINE (KAME OF ISBISTER)

PROBABLE MONASTIC SETTLEMENT

HU 382916. *Kame of Isbister* on the NE coast of Mainland is topographically almost identical with Birrier. Nineteen buildings were counted from a bucking helicopter but in 1876 there were

twenty-three which measured 3-8 metres by 2.5-3 metres (*PSAS* 12, 1877, 202, 205-6 G. Cockburn). The buildings at Fethaland (HU 375943) which Cockburn used in his article for comparative purposes are much later and completely different on plan and in construction.

SHETLAND

FETLAR (OUTER BROUGH)

PROBABLE MONASTIC SETTLEMENT

HU 671931. *Outer Brough* on the NE tip of Fetlar is a rock-stack separated from Strandburgh Ness by a deep geo some 15 metres wide. It contains the footings of sixteen buildings of stone construction faced inside and outside, 5-6 metres by 3 metres internally with the exception of one which is 19 metres by 4 metres, sub-divided and of more substantial build. The remains of a dry-stone wall can be traced for 40 metres along the stack on the landward side and at the edge of a sheer drop.

The types of buildings and the way they are grouped on all three sites could place them in a Viking context but the rest of the evidence seems to be against this interpretation. Their location on remote, inaccessible scraps of land with the sense of isolation further heightened by walling constructed between them and landward distraction, and with sheer drops to the sea on all other sides, produces a situation of remarkable inconvenience for secular living but which accurately parallels that at the monastic settlement on Brough of Deerness (HY 596087) on Mainland, Orkney.

Plans of these three sites and others may be consulted by appointment at the Ordnance Survey Office, 43 Rose Street, Edinburgh 2.

MAP REVISION

1" sheets 4 (Shetland Isles, South Mainland), 18 (Harris), 54 (Stirling) and 60 (Glasgow) were reprinted with minor additions and corrections to the archaeology.

Department of the Environment

Mr P. R. Ritchie, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, reports that the former Ministry of Public Building and Works carried out the following rescue tasks.

KAIMES, MIDLOTHIAN

NT 130664. Mr D. D. A. Simpson and Miss I. J. McInnes continued excavation in advance of quarrying. Work was concentrated on the summit of the hill where a portion of a low round cairn with massive revetment was examined. No small finds were made and the central area had been disturbed by a war time field work.

Another hut immediately inside the eastern entrance of Rampart 3 was also excavated without any small finds being recovered.

LOCHMABEN CASTLE, DUMFRIESSHIRE

NY 089811. Excavation was continued at this guardianship monument by Mr Laing and Mr Macdonald. For previous notices see *Discovery and Excavation* 1968, 49; 1969, 54.

Investigation continued in the 2 areas examined in 1969. Within the castle enceinte work continued behind the front (S) curtain, on either side of the centrally placed main entrance. From the main entrance, a passage runs N up to and into a second entrance in a massively built E-W wall running parallel to and some 30' behind the front curtain, and from the W apparently to the E curtain. Extension during 1970 of the area of excavation established that the layout already exposed during 1968 and 1969 on the W of this entrance passage is repeated in detail on the E of it, though here there had been much more robbing.

The entrance passage has been flanked on either side by long, narrow, apparently rectangular chambers whose long N-S walls robbed to their footings, are bonded into the front curtain. The remains of these chambers end on the N against the footings of 2 irregularly shaped "platforms", which they partly overlie. These "platforms" are apparently bonded into the massive E-W wall and flank the entrance through it. There is what appears to be later blocking in the E half of this entrance. The small rectangular areas thus formed by the SE and SW angles of the enceinte, the lateral chambers and the massive E-W wall appear to have been open courtyards.

All these structures appear to have been built just before and during the deposition of 4 equal layers of hard gravel which lie immediately below top soil and extend down to a depth of about 4' onto hard boulder clay. The precise reason for this gravel, which is not natural, has yet to be determined. The floors of the lateral chambers seem to have been of rammed pink clay and the entrance passage is still partially surfaced with mixed pink clay and gravel.

There is evidence for at least partial cobbling of the courtyards. The wall cores are of rubble and mortar, probably originally ashlar-faced as the curtains, the platform footings are founded in grey clay, with (on the W at any rate) clay-bonded, stepped faces retaining a rubble and mortar core. The blocking in the second entrance is crude, clay-bonded rubble. There is no evidence so far for earlier phases below the recovered ground plan. There is reused dressed stonework in the core of the massive E-W wall, of one of the lateral chamber walls, and in the main entrance.

The interior of the castle, at least in the area of excavation and probably generally, has been badly disturbed by stone-robbing and (later?) levelling up of the ground surface. Stratified material has been minimal and largely uninformative and top soil finds very few and mixed. But the medieval material would be consistent with a 14th century date.

Outside the castle, in the area of the earthwork defences, an area was opened up on the inner lip of the innermost ditch, as an extension of the trench cut in 1969. A further cut was made in the angle of the ditch in the SW corner. The first area excavation revealed "squatter" occupation which can probably be dated on the evidence of pottery and 2 associated pennies of Edward I (one of Class X) to around the mid 14th century. This occupation consisted in the main of hearths, a possible kiln and an irregular spread of burnt material. The burnt material was on top of and between several layers of rammed and burnt pink clay. The pink clay also had been laid on top of a stone platform a single course high with a facing of rough ashlar and with a rubble core; the platform being very roughly rectangular and apparently robbed out in the N. A further line of ashlar ran into the section. The layers of pink clay may be interpreted as surfaces laid down, one on top of another at different times and acting as floors for flimsy structures. A few post holes were located, but no significant plan could be reconstructed. The associated pottery is interesting as it consists of a mixture of types and wares typical of the Carlisle region in the period, together with forms of vessels which are almost certainly local. They include a pirlie pig, a type of vessel usually associated with the 15th century. Other finds include horseshoes, nails, harness buckles, a candle holder and an arrowhead.

The cut in the angle of the defences showed a considerable build-up of occupation material, the topmost layer being equated with the level of "squatter" occupation in the adjoining area. The angle of the bank appears to have been revetted at a late stage by roughly laid ashlar, probably reused from the castle, and including one block checked for a door rebate.

At the lowest level reached a substantial sleeper beam trench was excavated, and this may conceivably be associated with the Edwardian Peel. (The timber-work suspected of being contemporary with the Peel, if it is here, in the 1969 season can now be seen to be associated with the "squatter" occupation). Finds from this

cut include pottery from the beam slot and a piece of SW French imported jug, probably of 15th century date, from the highest level.

A trench was cut on the plateau in front of the castle, and it was established that the whole area was cobbled.

Work will continue in both areas in 1971.

CAITHNESS

THURSO

SCRABSTER

BISHOPS' CASTLE

ND 106691. Because of coastal erosion this site was examined by Mr Eric Talbot. The overgrown remains of the Castle of the bishops of Caithness were investigated, June/July, 1970, on their seaward side. The kitchen range was discovered and a cobbled way crossing the interior of the castle. Finds consisted of cooking pot fragments paralleled only at Cubbie Roo's castle, Wyre, Orkney; two sherds of SW French green-glazed pottery; fragments of bronze cauldrons; a portion of a thirteenth century quern stone. The stratification in the range of buildings uncovered suggested heavy disturbance. A complete oven was located in one of the kitchen walls.

The castle may be the 'borg' mentioned (c.1196) in *The Orkneying Saga*. It appears not to have been in use after the beginning of the seventeenth century. In Smyth's *Life of Robert Dick* an illustration (c.1870) shows a tower at the head of the small promontory where the castle stands. This is no longer in evidence and may have disappeared when a World War II pill box was placed there or it may have been undermined by the sea. The surviving castle remains suggest an enclosure with buildings ranged around the inside.

ORKNEY

BIRSAY

BUCKQUOY

NORSE AND PRE-NORSE HOMESTEADS

Dr Anna Ritchie

3 Bellevue Crescent

Edinburgh EH3 6NE

NY 243282. A low elongated mound partially destroyed by coastal erosion and overlain by the track between the Earl's Palace and the Brough of Birsay, 700m NW of the Palace.

Excavation in advance of proposed roadworks revealed the remains of five major structural periods, together with a slab-lined grave containing an unaccompanied inhumation. Three successive Norse long houses of the 9th and 10th centuries AD had been preceded by a sophisticated pre-Viking structure, consisting of a sub-rectangular hall leading into a circular chamber. The plan of a primary rectilinear structure built of upright slabs is incomplete owing to subsequent robbing.

The skeleton of a man was found amongst the tumbled walling of the latest long house, and that of an infant beneath the paving of the same house. Most of the small finds belong to the Viking levels and include decorated bone pins and composite combs, a bronze ring-headed pin, a stone gaming-board and half of an Anglo-Saxon silver penny.

FIFE

BALBIRNIE, NR. MARKINCH
CAIRN

Dr J. N. Graham Ritchie

NO 285030. Excavation of the cairn at Balbirnie was undertaken in June 1970 in advance of widening operations on the trunk road A92. The site comprised a cairn some 15m in diameter at the edge of which, forming part of the kerb, were a series of standing stones. Five standing stones were visible before excavation and the stump of a sixth was found in the course of it; it is possible that a further stump or stone hole may exist on the NW in a small portion of the site unexcavated owing to the presence of a tree. Beneath the cairn and dug into the natural surface were three complete and two disturbed cists and a rectangular setting of low oblong stones 3.25 x 3.75m across. The site had been disturbed in the past, not only by excavations in the 1880's, but also by the planting and subsequent extraction of several trees. For this reason the sequence of phases on the site cannot be proved by stratigraphy and the scheme outlined here is tentative.

The earliest phase on the site is probably represented by the oblong stones and possibly the ring of standing stones. There is no evidence of the date of this phase but it is possible that the future excavation of the holes in which the standing stones and the setting have been set will provide additional information.

The second phase is represented by a series of cists and a pit (possibly the remains of a cist) dug into the natural gravel. It can be shown that two of these are later than the rectangular setting as they cut across it, but the precise relationship of the others is uncertain. One had been completely robbed and only one side slab remained; in the pit were several large slabs, one of which had a deliberately shaped edge and it is thus likely that this represents another cist. There were no finds in either of these disturbed cists. A third cist had also been disturbed, possibly when the cairn was built; it contained a side slab decorated with cup and ring markings. Two further cists were discovered—one containing a cremated burial, a complete Food Vessel and a plano-convex flint knife, and the other a cremated burial and a small bone toggle. One of the packing stones behind the Food Vessel cist was found to be decorated with seventeen cup marks. All the cists must now be removed from the holes in which they have been set to check that there are no further decorated stones.

A V-bored jet button, a number of jet disc beads and sherds of several vessels, are probably attributable to this phase.

Phase three comprises the cairn of stones which covered the site; this stood to a height of 0.5m, filled the area within the standing stones, and was elsewhere kerbed by medium sized boulders. It is possible that initially the standing stones were linked by low banks, but this could be shown convincingly in only one place. Sherds of at least 11 Cinerary Urns and patches of cremated bone were found throughout the cairn material.

The span of the site is likely to be from Late Neolithic to the second half of the second millenium BC. The excavation is not yet completed.

PERTSHIRE

BALLINLUIG

HAUGH OF TULLIEMET

SHORT CISTS WITH FOOD VESSELS

NN 987512. New farm buildings led to the discovery of BA cists. These were examined by Dr M. E. C. Stewart. Cist I had been opened some time previously. The cover stone had been smashed and a food vessel extracted. The cist, oriented ENE/WSW measured 1.02 x 0.48 x 0.50m. Both long sides were formed of two overlapping slabs. A few long bones of an inhumed burial were recovered.

The food vessel, of the Yorkshire vase variety, stands 13cms. there are two grooves below the rim which has a decorated internal bevel. The rest of the pot except for oblique lines across the lip and immediately under the lip is decorated by short very narrow incisions about 1.5cm in length. The fragmentary condition of the food vessel shows very clearly how the pot was built up.

Cist II lay partly under the wall of the cattle court. The cist was oriented NNE/SSW and measured 0.54 x 0.44 x 0.38m. There was no cover stone. The cist contained cremated bones and fragments of a decorated Irish bowl type food vessel. The pot had been ornamented by a series of incised lines arranged parallel to one another and in a ladder pattern. There were also rows of triangular stabs. The ware is very coarse with large grits.

Cist III also lay under the wall of the cattle court. The S slab of the cist which was oriented ENE/WSW measured 0.66 x 0.38m. The cist contained only a small quantity of cremated bone. There was no cover stone *in situ* but by the side of the adjacent farm road there was a large flat slab.

Stones protruding from the ditch between the farm road and the NW cattle court may indicate the presence of a fourth cist. In 1891 a food vessel of Yorkshire vase type was taken from a cist at Haugh of Tullimet. It is now in Blair Castle Museum.

Rescue excavations were also made on the Department's behalf at Dalladies, Angus and Crosskirk, Caithness—these are entered in the normal county sequence.

Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland

(INCLUDING THE NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD OF SCOTLAND)

A. Inventories

The Kintyre volume of the Argyll Inventory is in the press and fieldwork has continued in Lorn and Lanarkshire. The principal buildings surveyed in Lorn were the castles of Dunstaffnage, Achadun and Coeffin on Lismore, and Lismore Cathedral. The Nunnery, Iona, was also surveyed as the first stage in a full study of the medieval monuments of the island, which will extend over a period of years. In Lanarkshire the most important prehistoric monument to be surveyed was the early field-system and settlement at Ellershie Hill, Crawford (NS 956163).

The following excavations have been carried out:

LORN, ARGYLL

ACHNACREEBEAG, ARDCHATTAN AND MUCKAIRN CHAMBERED CAIRN

NM 929363. The excavation of the cairn at Achnacreebeag (ARG 37) was completed, and the sequence of the two burial-chambers established. The earlier monument was the simple closed chamber, originally surrounded by a cairn approximately 18m. in diameter, whose edge was traced for a considerable stretch on the S. Subsequently the passage-grave, excavated in 1969, was constructed on the SE perimeter and the cairn was extended to enclose it. Publication will be in the Inventory of Argyll, Volume II: *Lorn*.

DALINEUN, KILMORE AND KILBRIDE

CHAMBERED CAIRN

NM 879267. A preliminary season's excavation at the chambered cairn at Dalineun, Loch Nell South (ARG 3), was devoted to an examination of the S half of the front kerb and blocking of the chamber and to an attempt to establish the relationship between the chamber and a massive cist also visible in the cairn. The chamber yielded sherds of neolithic and Beaker pottery and a flint knife or arrowhead. Under the blocking in front of the chamber was an unusual setting of four upright boulders; it is hoped that their purpose will become clearer with the examination of the N half of the blocking in 1971.

Publication will be in the Inventory of Argyll, Volume II: *Lorn*.

DUN AORAIN, KILBRANDON AND KILCHATTAN
DUN

NM 747171. A brief trial excavation revealed that the 'recess' noticed by Christison (*PSAS*, xxiii (1888-9), 399 f) in the interior of the dun was in fact a staircase leading to a mural cell; the walling of the dun was preserved at this point to a height of more than 1.5m. The cell had become choked, not long after its construction, with midden-deposit containing the shells of a number of edible marine molluscs. A trench cut inside the dun indicated that there had been probably only one period of occupation. Relics recovered from the interior included a few crumbs of coarse pottery, a stone disc and an anvil-stone.

DUNSTAFENAGE CASTLE, KILMORE AND KILBRIDE

NM 883345. The small chamber NW of the entrance was excavated in order to clarify the sequence of construction in the gatehouse area. The lower part of a massive wall was discovered, continuing the line of the NW curtain wall. A mass of rubble and mortar added against this wall formed the foundations of the existing projecting gatehouse, which is of late medieval date.

LISMORE CATHEDRAL, LISMORE AND APPIN

NM 861443. Removal of turf on the N side of the choir exposed the return of the W wall of the NE chapel, 8m W of the NE angle of the church. A two-membered plinth which runs along the outer walls of the choir returns along the walls of the chapel, proving it to be part of the original plan. Publication will be in the Inventory of Argyll, Volume II: Lorn.

LANARKSHIRE
CASTLEDYKES
ROMAN ROAD

NS 94 SW, NE, SE; NT 04 SW, NW. Further reconnaissance of the Roman road (cf. *Roman Occupation of SW Scotland*, 57 ff.) revealed a cutting c. 2.3km WNW of Ogscastle Bridge on a direct line between there and Carnwath Mill, where the road appears to have crossed the N. Medwin. The road probably ran from there to Lampits farmhouse, descending to the flood-plain of the River Clyde at the mouth of the gorge of the Lampits Burn, and regained the high ground by means of a gentle incline S of Strawfrank. In the grounds of St Charles' Institution there are no traces, but in pasture immediately to the W the road can be seen 'bridging' a series of dry valleys and aligned more or less directly on the E gate of Castledykes fort. Trenching in one of these gullies (NS 938444) revealed the road in a remarkably good state of preservation; it measured c. 5.7m in width and over 0.7m in thickness.

NS 944265. With the aid of a party of students from Hamilton College of Education the surviving remains of the Roman temporary camp situated 600m SSW of Wandel farmhouse were surveyed and a complete section cut through the E defences. The ditch was V-shaped, measuring 3.35m in width and 1.05m in depth; the rampart, which was composed of the gravel upcast from the ditch, measured 2.25m in thickness and stood to a height of 0.45m. The evidence suggested that the ditch had silted up naturally. Publication will be in the Inventory of Lanarkshire.

B. National Monuments Record of Scotland

Surveys

Major photographic surveys have included the Café Royal (Edinburgh), buildings affected by the Eastern Link Road proposals (Edinburgh), Crawford Priory and Montrave House (Fife), terraces and buildings along Great Western Road (Glasgow) and Minto House (Roxburghshire). Detailed surveys comprising measured drawings and written descriptions were made of the Simpson New Market (Aberdeen); Abergeldie Castle and Blairdaff Church (Aberdeenshire); Gallery and Haughs of Cossans (Angus); various vernacular buildings in Caithness; cruck-framed cottage, Torthorwald (Dumfriesshire); Largo House (Fife); Bernera Barracks, Glenelg (Inverness-shire); the Old Bridge, Bridge of Earn and Hilton House (Perthshire); and Inchcailleach Church (Stirlingshire). Preliminary notes and sketches have also been prepared for several other buildings including the Old School, Inveraray (Argyll); a number of industrial buildings in Ayrshire and the Border counties; the Mercat Cross (Edinburgh); Rossend Castle, 18 East Shore, Pittenweem, and South Court, 42 South Street, St. Andrews (Fife).

Accessions

PLANS

1. Copy of measured survey of the steeple of St. Andrew's Church, King Street, Dundee (Mrs L. Friskin, Dundee).
2. Copy of measured survey of 10, Shorehead, Portsoy (Banffshire), as existing (Mr J. J. Meldrum, Architect, Banff).
3. Copies of measured survey of Ross Priory (Dunbartonshire) (Michael Laird and Partners, Architects, Edinburgh).
4. Collection of plans for the Dean Estate, Edinburgh, including Learmonth Terrace and Palmerston Place by John Chesscr, and plans for housing at Comely Bank and Dalry (Steel Trustees per Mr J. Salton, Edinburgh).
5. Seating plan of St. Cuthbert's Parish Church, Edinburgh, 1779 (Mrs Findlay, Golspic, per National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland).

6. Plans of St. Mary's Episcopal Cathedral, Edinburgh, and St. Mary's Episcopal Cathedral, Glasgow, by Sir George Gilbert Scott and J. Oldrid Scott (National Monuments Record, London).
7. Plans for additions to Crawford Priory (Fife) by William Little, Kirkcaldy, 1870-1 (Walker and Pride, Architects, St. Andrews).
8. Copies of plans of McGeoch's Building, 28 West Campbell Street, Glasgow. (The Secretary, McGeoch and Son).
9. Copies of measured survey of the City Mills, Perth (T. M. Miller and Partners, Architects, Glasgow).
10. Plans of the Perth Seminaries (Old Academy), Perth, by Robert Reid, 1803 (County Clerk, Perthshire County Council).
11. Copies of measured survey of Shoemakers' Land, Linlithgow (West Lothian) and doorway at 7-11 Castlegate, Jedburgh (Roxburghshire) (Mr J. E. C. Peters, Rowley Park, Stafford).
12. Plans for mansion house and public buildings in the North of Scotland by W. L. Carruthers and others (Mr A. M. Grant, George Gordon & Co., Surveyors and Architects, Inverness).

ENGRAVINGE, PHOTOGRAPHS, NEGATIVES, MANUSCRIPT NOTES ETC.

1. A collection of glass negatives, mainly of archaeological subjects, from the collection of Professor James Ritchie and taken by his father, James Ritchie (Royal Scottish Museum per National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland).
2. Various manuscript notes, drawings and photographs by the late Professor Bersu relating to his excavations at Traprain, Law (East Lothian), Green Craig (Fife) and Scotstarvit (Fife), 1947.
3. A miscellaneous collection of glass negatives (National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland).
4. A collection of stereo views of Scottish subjects by 19th-century postcard photographers (Mr Bernard Clifton, New York, U.S.A.).
5. Negatives of Scottish subjects by Mr F. M. Chrystal, Edinburgh (transferred from the City Architect's Department, Edinburgh).
6. A miscellaneous collection of photographs of Scottish subjects (Royal Institute of British Architects).
7. A collection of slides and manuscripts notes on Highland roads and bridges (Mr G. R. Curtis, Edinburgh).
8. Photographs of Millbank House, Arbroath (Angus) now demolished the Librarian, Arbroath Public Library).
9. Early photographs of Aberdour and Edinburgh (the late Dr J. S. Richardson).

10. Engraving of the interior of the Cathedral of St. Mungo, Glasgow (Professor E. L. G. Stones, University of Glasgow).
11. Photographs of decoration and furniture by E. A. Taylor in 68 Glenearn Drive, Glasgow (Glasgow University Library per the Department of Fine Art, University of Glasgow).
12. Lithograph of the railway viaduct (demolished c. 1872) over the River South Esk, Dalkeith (Midlothian) by William Ker (Mr James Watt, Dalkeith).

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

1. Estate plan of Crimonmogate (Aberdeenshire) by J. Sangster, 1776 (Commander the Hon. A. H. B. Carnegie).
2. Book of plans by David Neave, Dundee, of country houses, and estate buildings, commencing in 1817. Photographs of houses designed by Thoms and Wilkie, Dundee. (Mr T. H. Thoms, Dundee, per D. M. Walker).
3. Collection of plans from Lennoxlove (East Lothian) including 17th-century drawings by James Smith for Hamilton Palace and later 18th- and 19th-century drawings for additions to the Palace, and designs for additions to Lennoxlove (His Grace the Duke of Hamilton).
4. Plans of the booking-hall and other offices of Waverley Station, Edinburgh, by Blyth and Westland, late 19th-century (Blyth and Blyth, Engineers, Edinburgh).
5. Drawings by Sir R. Rowand Anderson for the Catholic Apostolic Church, Edinburgh, 1873 (Rowand Anderson, Kinmonth and Paul, Edinburgh, per Dr F. R. Stevenson). Survey of the church by Dr F. R. Stevenson, 1966.
6. Collection of plans from Crawford Priory (Fife) including drawings for the original Crawford Lodge and designs for a new house attributed to John Baxter; later drawings for additions to Crawford Priory (The Hon. Vere Cochrane, Crawford Priory).
7. Album of early postcards of Glasgow (Mr J. D. Boyd per Mr D. M. Walker).
8. Plans of Inverness Cathedral by Alexander Ross and surveys of churches in Dornoch, Kingussie and Ullapool (Mr W. Glashan, Inverness).
9. Plans of St. Giles' Church, Elgin, by Archibald Simpson, 1826, the Court House and Jail and the Town Hall, Elgin (Burgh of Elgin per the Scottish Record Office).
10. Negatives of Scottish houses, villages and the city of Perth from the Magnus Jackson collection, taken between 1865 and 1880 (Curator, Perth Art Gallery and Museum).

11. Estate plan of Ochtertyre, Kincardine, Perthshire, by Thomas Winter, 1754 (per the Scottish Record Office).
12. Lithograph of Bo'ness Town Hall (West Lothian) c. 1880 (Bo'ness Public Library).

PURCHASES OF COPIES OF STUDENTS' MEASURED DRAWINGS

1. Lickleyhead Castle, Aberdeenshire.
2. Summer house, Edzell Castle, Angus.
3. Kilbarchan Steeple, Renfrewshire.
4. Coats Observatory, Paisley, Renfrewshire.
5. Inverallan Mill, Bridge of Allan, Stirlingshire.

BOOKS ETC.

1. Collection of Scottish pamphlets (Miss Boog Watson, Edinburgh).
2. Collection of Scottish pamphlets (the late Dr J. S. Richardson).

A Scottish Bibliography for 1970

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

<i>AAC</i>	Ayrshire Archaeological and Natural History Collections	
<i>(B) SFBC</i>	Book of the Society of Friends of Brechin Cathedral	
<i>(B) SFDC</i>	Book of the Society of Friends of Dunblane Cathedral	
<i>CBA</i>	Council for British Archaeology	
<i>GAJ</i>	Glasgow Archaeological Journal	
<i>HAST</i>	Transactions of the Hawick Archaeological Society	
<i>HMSO</i>	H.M. Stationery Office	
<i>JRSAI</i>	Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland	
<i>PPS</i>	Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society	
<i>SAF</i>	Scottish Archaeological Forum	
<i>TBNHS</i>	Transactions of the Buteshire Natural History Society	
<i>TCWAS</i>	Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society	
<i>TDGAS</i>	Transactions of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society	
<i>UJA</i>	Ulster Journal of Archaeology	
 GENERAL		
—	Archaeological bibliography for Gt. Britain and Ireland, 1969	<i>CBA</i> 1970 20/-
—	British archaeological abstracts	<i>CBA</i> 1970
T. I. Rae	List of articles on Scottish history published in 1969	Scot. Hist. Rev. 49, 2
Min. Public Bldg. and Works	Report of the Committee of Enquiry into the Arrangements for the Protection of Field Monuments, 1966-68 Chairman: Sir David Walsh	<i>HMSO</i> , 1969 6/9d
Min. Public Bldg. and Works	Excavation Annual Reports 1969	<i>HMSO</i> , 1970 8/6d
Nat. Mus. Ant. Scot.	Sixteenth Annual Report 1969-70 [Accession lists]	<i>HMSO</i> , 1970 2/9d
Council for Mus. & Galleries in Scotland	Report on museums and education	1970
A. Osborne, ed.	On View: a guide to museum and gallery acquisitions in Gt. Britain, 1969-70	Plaistow Publications, 3 New Plaistow Road, London, E15 1970 10/6d

GENERAL. (Contd.)

An Comunn Gaidhealach	Pamphlets : Pictish art; Highland houses; The Highlands — Archaeology; Early churches; Highland weapons; Highland communications	Abertarf House, Inverness 6d - 1/6d
Min. Public Bldg. and Works	Restenneth Priory and the early Christian monuments at Aberlemno. Guide	HMSO, 1969 1/9d
B. Fairweather	Eilean Munda: the burial island in Loch Leven	Glencoe & North Lorn Folk Museum, 3/-
—	The Local History Bulletin No. 1	Edinburgh Uni- versity Dept. of Adult Education 1970
F. MacLean	A concise history of Scotland	Thames & Hudson 1970 5/-
A. Small	Shetland — location the key to his- torical geography	Scot. Geog. Mag. 85, 3
M. Campbell	Mid Argyll: a handbook of history : 2nd rev. ed.	Nat. Hist. & Ant. Soc. of Mid Argyll 1970 6/-
H. Coutts	Ancient monuments of Tayside	Dundee Mus. & Art. Gall. 1970 6/6d
D. Cooper	Skye	Routledge & Kegan Paul 1970 70/-
G. Simpson	A preliminary survey of the archae- ology of Foula	Brathay Explora- tion Group, Ambleside Ann. Rep., 1968
M. Paterson	Cowal before history	Cowal Archaeol. Society 3/-
D. N. Marshall	Achategan Glendaruel [Interim report]	Cowal Archaeol. Society 1970
J. Williams	A boat-shaped structure on Rockhall Moor	TDGAS 46
D. N. Marshall	The Crannog on Quien Loch	TBNHS 17
F. W. Voget	Progress, Science, History and Evo- lution in eighteenth and nineteenth century Anthropology [Hume, Smith, Ferguson, Monboddo, etc.]	J. Hist. Behav- ioral Sciences 3/1967
J. K. St. Joseph	Air Reconnaissance in Britain, 1965-68	J. Rom. Stud. 49
J. A. Morrison	Some problems in correlating archae- ological material and old shorelines	SAF, 1969

PREHISTORIC

I. J. McInnes	A Scottish neolithic pottery sequence	<i>SAF</i> , 1969
J. G. Scott	A possible Protomegalith in Bute	<i>TBNHS</i> 17
J. X. W. P. Corcoran	Multi-period chambered cairns	<i>SAF</i> , 1969
J. X. W. P. Corcoran	Excavation of two chambered cairns at Mid Gleniron Farm, Glenluce, Wigtownshire	<i>TDGAS</i> 46
J. X. W. P. Corcoran	Excavation of two burial chambers at Mid Gleniron Farm, Glenluce, Wigtownshire	<i>TDGAS</i> 46
J. Cherry	Early Neolithic Sites at Eskmeals	<i>TCWAS</i> 69
H. Case	Settlement patterns in the North Irish Neolithic	<i>UJA</i> 32
D. N. Marshall	Excavation of the Neolithic burial cairn at Glenvoidean	<i>TBNHS</i> 17
F. De M. Vatcher	Two incised chalk plaques near Stonehenge bottom [Skara Brae art]	<i>Antiquity</i> 43/1969
G. J. Wainwright	A review of Henge monuments in the light of recent research	<i>PPS</i> 35/1969
H. A. W. Burl	Henges: Internal features and regional groups	<i>Arch. J.</i> , 126/1969
D. L. Clarke	Beaker pottery of Great Britain and Ireland. 2 vols.	<i>C.U.P.</i> , 1970 £15
C. B. Burgess	The Bronze Age	<i>Current Archaeol.</i> 2/1969-1970
A. M. Apsimon	The Earlier Bronze Age in the north of Ireland	<i>UJA</i> 32/1969
D. N. Marshall	Glen Callum Bay Bronze Age cairn	<i>TBNHS</i> 17
J. Waddell	Irish Bronze Age cists: A survey	<i>JRSAI</i> , 100/1970
A. Thom	The geometry of cup-and-ring marks	<i>T. Ancient Mon. Soc.</i> 16
R. W. B. Morris	The cup-and-ring and similar early sculptures of Scotland; pt. 2 The rest of Scotland except Kintyre	<i>T. Ancient Mon. Soc.</i> 16
D. N. Marshall	Bronze Age cup-marked stones, Glenvoidean	<i>TBNHS</i> 17
R. G. Newton & C. Renfrew	British faience beads reconsidered	<i>Antiquity</i> 44/1970
S. Junghans, E. Sangmeister & M. Schröder	Kupfer und Bronze in der Frühen Metallzeit Europas	<i>SAM</i> , 2 1968
J. V. S. Megaw	Analyses of British and Irish Early Bronze Age axes in the Nicholson Museum, Sydney	<i>PPS</i> 35/1969, 358-364

PREHISTORIC (Contd.)

J. M. Coles	Metal analyses and the Scottish Early Bronze Age	<i>PPS</i> 35/1969, 330-44
M. Herity	Early finds of Irish [and Scottish] Antiquities from the minute-books of The Society of Antiquaries of London	<i>Ant. J.</i> , 49/1969, 21
T. H. McK. Clough	Bronze Age metalwork from Cumbria	<i>TCWAS</i> 49
P. Harbison	The daggers and halberds of the Early Bronze Age in Ireland The axes of the Early Bronze Age in Ireland Prähistorische Bronzefunde Abt. VI, Bd. 1 and Abt. IX, Bd. 1	C. H. Beck'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, München, 1969 24 DM & 35 DM
Royal Scottish Museum	Early Celtic art [Exhib. cat.]	Arts Council 1970 10/-
E. W. MacKie	The Scottish Iron Age	<i>Scot. Hist. Rev.</i> , 49
D. Harding	The New Iron Age	<i>Current Archaeol.</i> 2/1969-70
R. B. K. Stevenson	Review of Hamilton, J.R.C. — Excavations at Clickhimin, Shetland	<i>Ant. J.</i> , 50/1970
E. W. MacKie	Review of Hamilton, J.R.C. — Excavations at Clickhimin, Shetland	<i>PPS</i> , 35/1969
G. Maxwell	Duns and Forts — A note on some Iron Age monuments of the Atlantic Province	<i>SAF</i> , 1969
E. W. MacKie	Timber-laced and vitrified walls in Iron Age forts: Causes of vitrification	<i>GAJ</i> , 1/1969
E. W. MacKie	The Historical context of the origin of the brochs	<i>SAF</i> , 1969
M. Avery & J. Close-Brooks	Shearplace Hill Sydling St. Nicholas, Dorset, House A: A suggested reinterpretation [Scotstarvit, W. Plean, etc.]	<i>PPS</i> , 35/1969
D. D. A. Simpson	Excavations at Kaimes Hillfort, Midlothian, 1964-68	<i>GAJ</i> , 1/1969
C. Greig	Excavations at Castle Point, Troup, Banffshire	Aberdeen Univ. Rev. 43, 3
A. Small	Burghead	<i>SAF</i> , 1969
J. N. G. Ritchie	Shields in North Britain in the Iron Age	<i>SAF</i> , 1969
L. Alcock	Excavations at South Cadbury Castle, 1969 [Torr's-Wandsworth style]	<i>Ant. J.</i> 50/1970
J. Burns	A bronze cauldron of the Iron Age from Elvanfoot, Lanarkshire	<i>GAJ</i> , 1/1969
D. J. Smith	The forgotten Whitfield hoard of bronze vessels	<i>Arch. Aeliana</i> 47/1969

ROMAN AND POST-ROMAN

—	Roman Britain in 1969	Britannia, 1/1970
A. S. Robertson	Roman finds from native sites in Scotland	Britannia, 1/1970
G. Webster	The Roman conquest of Britain	Britannia, 1/1970
M. W. C. Hassell	Batavians and the Roman conquest of Britain	Britannia, 1/1970
M. G. Jarrett, ed.	The Roman frontier in Wales (1969)	Univ. of Wales Press 84/-
—	Report of the Study Conference on "The Romans in Scotland"	Roxburghshire Educ. Com. 1970
D. Fishwick	The Imperial <i>Numen</i> in Roman Britain	J. Rom. Stud. 59/1969
D. Breeze	The organisation of the Legion: The first cohort and the equites legionis (Inchtuthill)	J. Rom. Stud. 59/1969
W. Bulmer	The provisioning of Roman forts: A reappraisal of ration storage	Arch. Aeliana 47/1969
D. Breeze & B. Dobson	Fort types on Hadrian's Wall	Arch. Aeliana 47/1969
B. Hobley	A Neronian-Vespasianic military site at 'The Lunt,' Baginton, Warwickshire [horse-harness, pendant etc.]	T. Birmingham A.S. 1966-67
G. Jobey	Barcombe Hill Signal Station, Thorn-grafton	Arch. Aeliana 47/1969
A. L. F. Rivet	The British section of the Antonine itinerary	Britannia, 1/1970
A. S. Robertson	Distance slab of the twentieth legion found on the Antonine Wall, at Hutcheson Hill, 1969	GAJ, 1/1969
—	Inscriptions from the Antonine Wall	Current Archaeol. 18
A. S. Robertson	Recent work on the Antonine Wall	GAJ, 1/1969
A. S. Robertson	The Roman Camp(s) on Hillside Farm, Dunblane, Perthshire	GAJ, 1/1969
A. S. Robertson	The Roman camps on Hillside Farm, Dunblane, Perthshire	(B) SFDC 10, 4
R. Feachem	Mons Craupius = Duncrub ?	Antiquity, LXIV (1970), 120-24
G. Simpson & G. Rogers	Cinnamus de Lezoux et quelques potiers contemporains [Discussion prompted by Hartley's report on Mumrills]	Gallia, 27/1969
J. P. Wild	Textile manufacture in the northern Roman provinces	C.U.P. 1970 65/-

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G. Ulbert	Gladii aus Pompeji. Vorarbeiten zu einem corpus römischer gladii	Germania, 47/1969
J. P. Wild	Button - and - loop fasteners in the western provinces	Britannia, 1/1970
R. P. Wright	Two bronze vessels from Northumberland and new readings of the names of other makers	Arch. Aeliana 47/1969
M. Henig	The veneration of heroes in the Roman army: the evidence of engraved gem-stones	Britannia, 1/1970
M. Henig	Three Roman intaglios from south-western Scotland	TDGAS 46/1969
M. Henig	A Roman intaglio [from Arthur's Seat, Edinburgh]	Burlington Mag. May 1970
S. Krogh	Furreby-hjulet [Wheel ornaments]	Kuml 1969 Copenhagen
V. Milojcic	Zu den spätkaiserzeitlichen und Merowingischen silberlöffeln [Traprain]	Bericht der Rom-Germ. Komm., 49/1968
F. R. Herrmann	Der eisenhortfund aus dem Kastell Kunzing, Vorbericht	Saalburg, Jahrbuch, 22/1969
W. H. Manning	Mattocks, hoes, spades and related tools in Roman Britain: <i>In The Spade in Northern and Atlantic Europe</i>	Ulster Folk Mus., Belfast 1970 33/-
R. F. Tylecote	Remains of ironworking from the Roman legionary base at Carpow, Perthshire	Bull. Hist. Met. Gp. 4, 1
P. A. Wilson	St. Ninian: Irish evidence further examined	TDGAS 46
L. R. Laing	Timber Halls in Dark Age Britain — some problems	TDGAS 46
T. H. McK. Clough & L. R. Laing	Excavations at Kirkconnel, Waterbeck, Dumfriesshire, 1968	TDGAS 46
T. Capelle	Schiffsformige hausgrundrisse in frühgeschichtlicher zeit [Jarls Hof]	Frühmittelalt. Stud. 3/1969
D. M. Wilson	Reflections on the St. Ninian's Isle Treasure	The Jarrow Lecture 1969 4/-
M. Orsnes	Südsandinavische ornamentik in der jüngeren germanischen eisenzeit [St. Ninian's Isle]	Acta Archaeologica, 40/1969
E. Bakka	Christendom in the Viking countries west across the sea [In Norwegian]	Bjorgvin-Kyrkesogelaget 1969 Oens Prenteverk Forde

ROMAN AND POST-ROMAN (Contd.)

T. Fanning	The Viking grave goods discovered near Larne, Co. Antrim in 1840	<i>JRSAI</i> , 100/1970
J. Raftery	A hoard of Viking silver bracelets from Co. Donegal	<i>JRSAI</i> , 99/1969
R. J. Berry	History in the evolution of <i>Apodemus Sylvaticus</i> (mammalia) at one end of its range [intro. of fieldmice by Vikings into N. & W. Scotland]	<i>J. Zool.</i> 159/1969
J. T. Lang	The Brechin hogback	(<i>B</i>) <i>SFBC</i> No. 19

MEDIAEVAL AND RECENT

G. Donaldson	Scottish historical documents	Scottish Academic Press [Chatto & Windus] 1970 36/-
I. H. Adams	Descriptive list of plans in the Scottish Record Office Vol. 2	<i>HMSO</i> 1970 28/-
R. Mitchison	A history of Scotland	Methuen 1970 28/- [paper-back]
Scottish Record Office	Calendar of State Papers relating to Scotland and Mary, Queen of Scots 1547-1603 V. 13 pts. 1 & 2, 1597-1603	<i>HMSO</i> 1969 £35
A. Fraser	Mary, Queen of Scots	Panther Books 1970 15/-
T. K. Christensen	Scots in Denmark in the sixteenth century	<i>Scot. Hist. Rev.</i> 49, 2
J. C. Stone	The preparation of the Blaeu maps of Scotland: a further assessment	<i>Scot. Geog. Mag.</i> 86, 1
A. B. Taylor	The name "St. Kilda"	<i>Scot. Stud.</i> 13, 2
H. M. Shire	Song dance and poetry of the Court of Scotland under King James VI	C.U.P. 1969 120/-
J. Scotland	The history of Scottish education 2v	Univ. London Press 1969 £6 10/-
R. G. Cant	The Scottish universities in the 17th century	Aberdeen Univ. Rev. 43, 2
H. R. Fletcher & W. H. Brown	The Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh 1670-1970	<i>HMSO</i> 1970 72/-
H. A. Grueber	Handbook of the coins of Gt. Britain and Ireland in the British Museum. Rept. with addenda [the Scottish section by I. Stewart]	Spink & Son Ltd. 1970 £5

MEDIAEVAL AND RECENT (Contd.)

J. Williams	Coin finds and hoards from Dumfriesshire and Galloway	Spink's Numis. Circ. 78, 7-8
I. Stewart	A parcel of English short cross coins from the Aegean [containing one Alexander III coin]	Coins & Antiquities Ltd. List No. 3, 1970
A. S. Robertson	Renfrew (1963) coin hoard [13th-14th c.]	GAJ, 1/1969
M. Dolley	Irish hoards with 13th and 14th century Scottish coins	Seaby's Coin & Medal Bull.
J. K. R. Murray	The Scottish coinage of 1553	Brit. Numis. J. 37/1968
J. D. A. Thompson	Sea treasures in the British Isles	Spink's Numis Circ. 78, 1
D. F. Renn	Norman castles in Britain	John Baker, 1968 6 gns.
H. Caldwell <i>et al</i>	Cromwell's citadel in Ayr	AAC 8 (1967-69)
J. Durkan	Notes on Glasgow Cathedral	Innes Review 21, 1
C. Raleigh Radford	Crossraguel Abbey [guide]	HMSO, 1970 2/9d
A. L. Brown	The Cistercian Abbey of Saddell, Kintyre	Innes Review 20, 2
D. E. R. Watt	Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanæ Medii Aevi ad annum 1638 : second draft	Scot. Record Soc. N.S. 1 1969
J. R. Gray	Dunblane and the Chapel Royal	(B) SFDC
D. E. R. Watt	The organisation of the medieval diocese of Brechin	(B) SFBC, 19
J. F. & S. Mitchell	Monumental inscriptions in Renfrewshire	Scot. Geneal. Soc. 1970 45/-
—	Gravestone inscriptions prior to 1855 2 vols.	Selkirkshire Antiqu. Soc.
Scottish Development Dept.	Provisional list of buildings of architectural or historic interest: Aberdeenshire, Airdrie, Angus, Dumfriesshire, Kirkcaldy	1970
F. Wyness	Royal valley : The Aberdeenshire Dee	A. P. Reid, 28 Market Street Aberdeen 1969 55/-
W. A. J. Prevost	Birkhill	TDGAS 46
I. F. MacLeod	Gatehouse of Fleet and Ferrytown of Cree [Studies in Grey Galloway No. 2]	The Author, 1 Cardoness Stables, Gatehouse-of-Fleet, Castle Douglas, Kirkcudbrightshire 2/6d

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A. G. L. Hellyer	Scotland's Renaissance Gardens : Edzell Castle and Pitmedden	Country Life 13/8/70
G. Hay	The architecture of Scotland	Oriel Press 16/- [paperback]
J. G. Dunbar	Kinross House, Kinross-shire	
C. Cruft	A House for the Earl of Lauderdale	
S. Piggott	Sir John Clark and 'The Country Seat'	
A. Rowan	Wedderburn Castle, Berwickshire	
J. Fleming	Balavil House, Inverness-shire	
C. McWilliam	James Playfair's Designs for Ardkin- glas, Argyll	
D. Walker	Scone Palace, Perthshire <i>In</i> H. Colvin and J. Harris <i>The Country Seat</i> (Essays presented to Sir John Summerson)	Allan Lane, The Penguin Press 1970, £6 10/-
J. G. Dunbar	Sir William Bruce 1630-1710 [Exhib. cat.]	Scottish Arts Council 1970 5/-
A. Rowan	Sir William Bruce on tour	Country Life 13/8/70
H. Fenwick	Architect Royal [Sir William Bruce]	Roundwood Press, Warwick 1970 65/-
H. Fenwick	Honouring Sir William Bruce	Scot. Art Rev. 12, 3
D. McAra	James MacLaren (1843-90) : an ar- chitect for connoisseurs	Scot. Art Rev. 12, 4
A. Rowan	Capenoch, Dumfriesshire	Country Life 13/8/70
H. B. Millar	Castle Cary	Scots Mag. Feb. 1970
N. Tranter	The fortified house in Scotland vol. V : North and West Scotland and miscellaneous	W. & R. Chambers 1970 40/-
A. Fenton	Clay building and clay thatch in Scotland [<i>In</i> Studies in folklife presented to E. Estyn Evans]	Ulster Folk Life 15-16/1970
D. N. Marshall	The long narrow "house" at Glen- voidean	TBNHS 17
L. R. Laing	Medieval settlement archaeology in Scotland	SAF (1969, 69-79)
H. Fairhurst	A medieval island-settlement in Loch Glashan, Argyll	GAJ, I (1969), 47-67

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J. G. Scott	A romanesque censer from Bearsden, Glasgow	GAJ, I (1969), 43-46
K. J. Evans	Unusual object in New Shoreham [a general note on cresset stones]	Sussex Archaeol. Coll. 107 (1969)
J. G. Scott	Iron axehead found at Annan [woodman's ? c. 1400]	TDGAS 46
J. G. Scott	Quillon dagger from Tibbers Castle	TDGAS 46
J. Wallace	Scottish swords and dirks	Arms & Armour Press, 1970 34/-
R. T. Claydon	The traditional pistols of Scotland	Canadian J. Arms Collecting 8, 2
J. Draper & R. Gillanders	A treatise on the " Doune " Scottish pistol [Edinburgh Royal High School Project] Typescript	
W. K. Neal & D. H. L. Back	Forsyth and Co., patent gunmakers	Bell, 1969 90/-
H. Steuart Fotheringham	Scottish provincial silver [Aberdeen, Banff, Canongate etc.]	Edinburgh Tatler May 1970
M. Baker	Quiet splendour of kirk silver	Country Life 13/8/70
—	Treasures of the University: an exhibition to commemorate the centenary of the removal to Gilmorehill	University of Glasgow 1970
Costume Society of Scotland	Bulletins for 1970 [Fishwives costume, Paisley shawls etc.]	Hon. Sec. Mrs H. B. Acton, 5 Abbotsford Park, Edin. EH10 5PL
D. Whyte	Paisley shawls and others	Costume: Journal of the Costume Society No. 4 1970
Lord Archibald Campbell	Highland dress, arms and ornament [1899] Reprint	Dawsons of Pall Mall 1969 £5 10/-
M. H. Swain	Two costumes and armour worn at the Eglinton Tournament, 1839	Scot. Art Rev. 12, 3
W. A. Thorburn	Uniform of the Scottish Infantry, 1740-1900	HMSO 6/-
M. S. Swain	Historical needlework: a study of influences in Scotland and northern England	Barrie & Jenkins 1970 50/-
N. B. Morrison	Did your Granny sew a sampler ?	Scots Mag., Feb. 1970

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R. T. Cluness	The gossamer touch [Shetland 'face' shawls]	Scots Mag., Nov. 1969
—	A centenary exhibition of the work of D. O. Hill and R. Adamson, catalogue by K. Michaelson	Scottish Arts Council 10/-
H. Schwarz	Hill-Adamson calotypes	Scot. Art Rev. 12, 4
A. Fenton	Regional ethnology — a developing subject	Aberdeen Univ. Rev. 43, 3
Nat. Mus. Ant. Scot.	Exhibition leaflets : Caithness and the Northern Isles (Shandwick Place), Plooman lads and bothy chiefs (Royal Highland Show)	1970
T. C. Smout	The landowner and the planned village in Scotland 1730-1830 <i>In</i> Scotland in the age of improvement, ed. N. Phillipson and R. Mitchison	Edinburgh Univ. Press, 1970 50/-
E. R. Cregeen	The tacksmen and their successors : a study of tenurial organisation in Mull, Morven and Tiree in the early 18th century	Scot. Stud. 13, 2
E. R. Cregeen	The role of the ducal house of Argyll in the west Highlands <i>In</i> History and Social Anthropology ed. I. M. Lewis	Tavistock Publications 1968 50/-
J. T. Ward	Ayrshire landed estates, 19th century	AAC, 8 (1967-69)
J. Strawhorn	Ayrshire's population	AAC, 8 (1967-69)
E. Richards	The prospect of economic growth in Sutherland at the time of the clearances, 1809-1813	Scot. Hist. Rev. 49, 2
T. [Inglis Storie]	Hawick's "Eternal Council" — and public officials in the early part of the 19th century	HAST 1969
G. Whittington	The problem of runrig	Scot. Geog. Mag. 86, 1
A. Fenton	A plough type from the Outer Isles of Scotland	Tools & Tillage 1, 2/1969
G. Lerche	The radiocarbon dated ploughing implements	Tools & Tillage 1, 2/1969
A. Fenton	Draught oxen in Britain	Narod. Vestnik Cesko 3-4/1969
A. Fenton	Paring and burning and the cutting of turf and peat in Scotland. <i>In</i> The Spade in Northern and Atlantic Europe	Ulster Folk Museum, Belfast, 1970 33/-
A. Fenton	An early corn drier at Whittingehame Mains, E. Lothian	Indust. Arch. 6, 4

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A. Fenton	Scottish salmon fishing spears [rept. from <i>The Salmon Net Magazine</i>]	HAST 1969
J. Ferrier	Tidal fish traps in Bute	TBNHS 17/1969
Scottish Record	List of Scottish railway archives [transferred to S.R.O. in 1969]	Ann. Rep. of Keeper of Records of Scotland, 1969
A. Leach	Rothsay tramways	TBNHS 17/1969
B. F. Duckham	A history of the Scottish coal industry. Vol. 1 1700-1815	David & Charles, Newton Abbot, 1970, 5 gns.
B. C. Skinner <i>et al</i>	The Union Canal: a symposium	Newsletter of the Scottish Soc. for Industrial Archaeology, No. 2, pt. 1 1970
G. S. Emerson	The Stevensons—pioneers of coastal lights	Suppl. to Indust. Arch. 6, 4
J. Butt	James Taylor and steam navigation	AAC, 8 (1967-69)
R. D. Corrins	The great hot-blast affair	Indust. Arch., 7, 3
J. Butt	Glenbuck ironworks	AAC, 8 (1967-69)
J. W. Bainbridge	A 19th century copper working — Tomnadashan, Lochtayside	Indust. Arch. 7, 1
J. Sassoon	Lead mining at Woodhead, Carsphairn	TDGAS 46
W. S. Harvey	Lead mining in 1768: old records of a Scottish mining company	Indust. Arch. 7, 3
B. Fairweather	A short history of Ballachulish slate quarry	Glencoe & North Lorn Folk Museum 3/-
R. E. Scott	Light without a wick — the story of the Hawick Gas Light Company	HAST 1969
B. P. Lenman & E. Gauldie	Pitfour brickworks, Glencarse, Perthshire	Indust. Arch. 6, 4
J. R. Hume	Closure of glue factory [J. & G. Cox, Gorgie Mills, Edinburgh]	Indust. Arch. 7, 2
J. H. Oliver	Framework knitting in Scotland from 1682 to 1770	HAST 1969
E. Gauldie	The Dundee textile industry 1790-1885: from the papers of Peter Carmichael of Arthurstone	Scot. Hist. Soc. 4th Ser., vol. 6
J. Hume	Mills of the river Ayr	AAC, 8 (1967-69)

MEDIAEVAL AND RECENT (Contd.)

I. Tulip	Horizontal water mills on Foula	Brathay Explor. Gp., Ambleside 1968
F. Marian McNeill	The silver bough, Vol. 4: The local festivals of Scotland	Wm. MacLellan, Glasgow, 1968 45/-
D. F. Melia	The Lughnasa musician in Ireland and Scotland	Jnl. of American Folklore 80/1967
B. Fairweather	The folklore of Glencoe and North Lorn	Glencoe & North Lorn Folk Museum 1970 2/6d

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