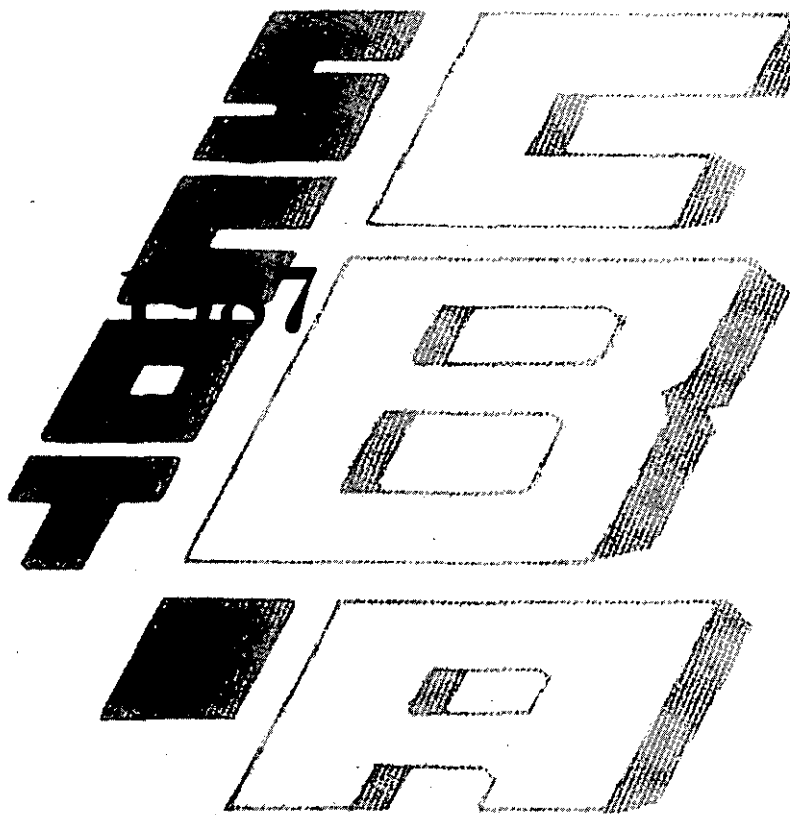


DISCOVERY

& Excavation in Scotland



Published by
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DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND 1987

REGION

DISTRICT

SITE NAME (parish) Name of Contributor

Type of site or find

NGR (2 letters, 6 figures) Report

Sponsor: SDD : HBM, Society, Institution, etc, where appropriate

Address

22/20

DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION
IN
SCOTLAND
1987

Edited by
EDWINA V W PROUDFOOT
assisted by
B E PROUDFOOT

An annual survey of Scottish Archaeological
discoveries, excavation and fieldwork
Scottish Bibliography

Published by
THE COUNCIL FOR BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY
SCOTLAND

Contributions should be sent to Mrs. E. Proudfoot,
Hon. Editor, Discovery & Excavation in Scotland,
CBA Scotland, c/o Royal Museum of Scotland, York Buildings,
1 Queen Street, Edinburgh, EH2 1JD

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NOTES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

- 1 Contributions should be brief statements of work undertaken - not *interim* reports.
- 2 Each contribution should be on a separate page, typed or clearly hand-written and double spaced.
- 3 Two copies of each contribution are required, one for editing and one for NMRS to check details.
- 4 The final date for receipt of contributions in the current issue is **OCTOBER 31**, for publication on the last Saturday of January following. Contributions from current or earlier years may be forwarded at any time.
- 5 The Editor reserves the right to shorten published contributions. The unabridged copy will be lodged with NMRS.
- 6 The Editor cannot normally enter into correspondence with Contributors, and no proofs will be sent, because of the tight timetable and the cost.
- 7 Enquiries relating to published items should normally be directed to the Contributor, *not the Editor*.
- 8 Contributions should be sent to Mrs E Proudfoot, Hon Editor, *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, CBA Scotland, c/o Royal Museum of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh, EH2 1JD.

Please use the following format:-

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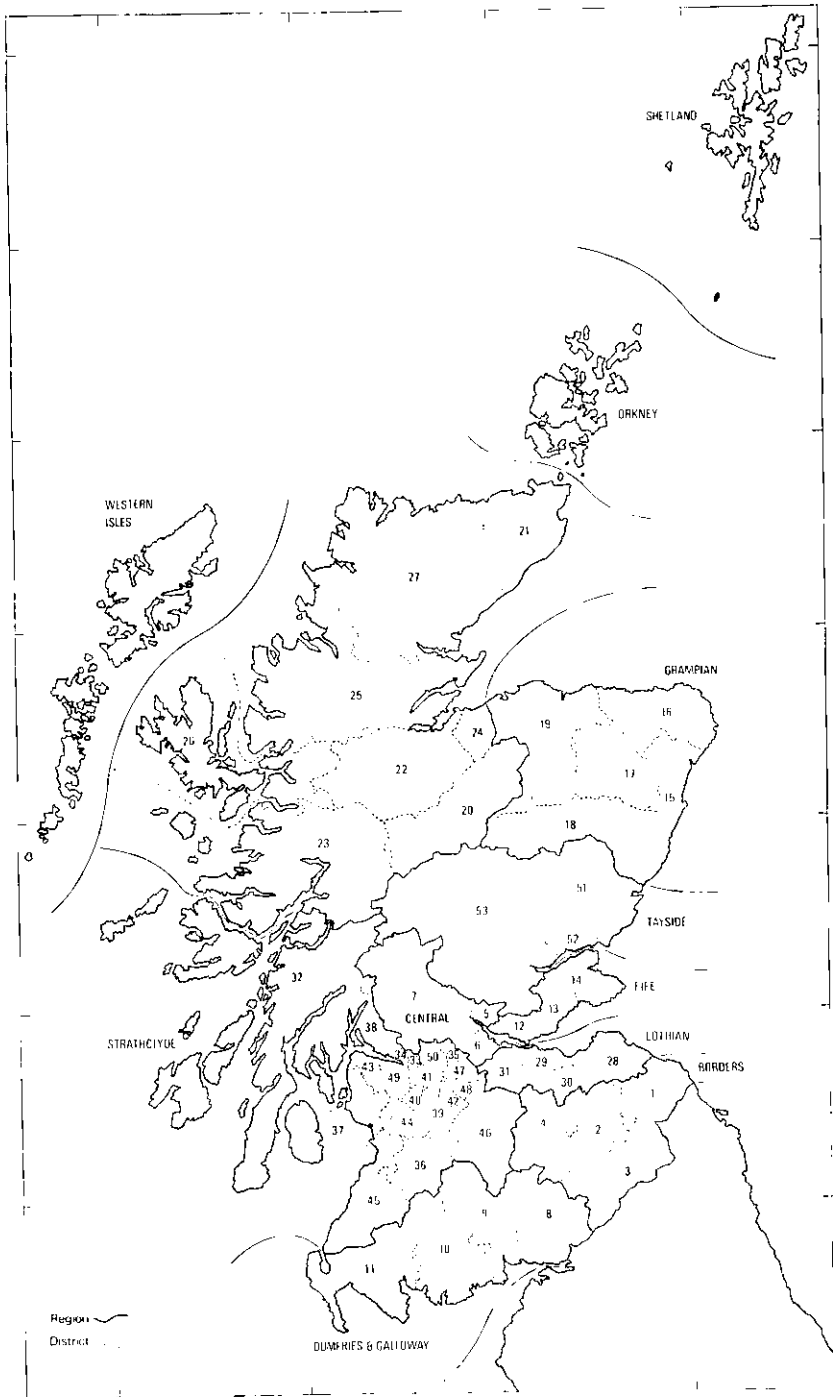
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EDITORIAL

Discovery and Excavation in Scotland has retained the same basic layout over the years, partly for financial reasons and partly for convenience, since the tight timetable leaves little opportunity for innovation, but this year, in response to user request, several additions and changes have been included.

Firstly, there is a map and list of Regions and Districts, indicating boundaries, and our thanks are due to Mr. Dunbar of RCAHMS for his kindness in supplying these.

Secondly, readers will note that the word *parish* has been given in full in headings, instead of the abbreviation *p.*, mainly to ensure that contributors realise that this information is still required. The third change affects the **CORRIGENDA**, now inserted at the appropriate point in the text, to draw attention to corrections; finally, **LATE ENTRIES** now appear at the end of the particular Region to which they refer, instead of at the end of the text. If these changes prove helpful they will be continued in future, if possible.

Another addition, regularly requested, but not yet practicable, is an annual thematic index, or even a general index. The latter was prepared this year, but its length unfortunately precluded its inclusion. An index for *Discovery Excavation in Scotland* has been debated for many years; indeed the data for both a geographic and a thematic comprehensive index from 1947 to 1977 have been collated, but no further work is feasible until additional computer capacity and appropriate funding as well as voluntary help or paid staff become available, since index preparation is expensive and time consuming.

As regular readers are aware we aim to publish the total of archaeological work in Scotland each year, though a number of items are missed; of particular value is the publication of numerous short items that have no other outlet. Although contributors are requested to be concise, nowadays few entries are drastically curtailed if this will be the only publication of the information. In fact this is considered a priority service to archaeology.

It is still necessary to include a 'blacklist'. Organisations that have not submitted even brief abstracts of their current fieldwork include the **SITES & MONUMENTS RECORDS OF HIGHLAND REGION, ORKNEY, SHETLAND** and the **BORDER BURGHS ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT**, as well as several **MUSEUMS** and **UNIVERSITY ARCHAEOLOGY AND EXTRA MURAL DEPARTMENTS**. As has been observed previously, this is not a good advertisement for archaeologists.

Most contributors found the format sheet useful as a guide when compiling contributions, but still a number lacked basic information. Much of this is due to carelessness, but it adds considerably to the editorial effort and greatly increases the amount of checking, now carried out by NMRS staff. For providing missing details and for general checking our thanks this year go to Mr J Davidson and to Miss M Allen.

Further thanks are due to RCAHMS for the report on their fieldwork programme and for this list of archive additions, both valuable sources of wide-ranging archaeological and historic material. Finally thanks are due to the compilers of the *Scottish Bibliography*, useful to readers as a guide to current publications, but also indicative of the range and content of historical and archaeological research relating to Scotland.

EDWINA V W PROUDFOOT - Editor

BERWICKSHIRE DISTRICT

EYEMOUTH FORT (Eyemouth parish)

G J Ewart, D H Caldwell

16th c Artillery Fortification

NT 943 648 A seventh season of excavation on this important Trace Italienne fortification concentrated on the French line of defence (1557-1559) and in particular on the main entrance. A slot for a bridge support was discovered at the front of the gateway complex and behind that, the foundation trench for a stone archway. There were also remains of a cobbled surface running through the thickness of the rampart although the entire structure had been massively slighted.

It is now clear however, that a substantial part of the French rampart is composed of bedrock which rises above the natural boulder clay along the line adopted for the defences.

Sponsors: The National Museums of Scotland, The Russell Trust, the British Academy, SDD : HBM.

ETTRICK & LAUDERDALE DISTRICT

NEWSTEAD (Melrose parish)

R Jones, M Gillings

Roman Fort, Industrial Workings

NT 571 344 Magnetometer survey and exploratory excavations were undertaken in the SW part of the Fort, to the W of the so-called 'reducing' or 'dividing' wall; in order to investigate indications of industrial activities from surface finds.

Field walking over several years by Walter Elliot has produced from this part of the site a variety of finds, including tile wasters and metal working slags. The magnetometer survey showed a complex picture suggesting intense activity. The most substantial magnetic anomaly was of a magnitude and size to suggest a kiln. Excavation in the area of this feature in fact showed it to be a very dense bank of magnetic iron slag, part of a substantial smithing occupation.

An area 10 by 10m was opened, but only the upper levels of a complex stratification could be excavated in the time available. The earliest feature identified was a deposit of heavy cobbles set in grey clay, exposed in a field drain trench and extending over an area of several square metres at least. Its nature could not be established in this excavation.

The major phase examined consisted of a series of iron smithing hearths set in a complex accumulation of iron working debris. In one part there was a sequence of at least six hearths superimposed one above the other. Some were substantial structures surrounded by clay and stone walling, others survived as more ephemeral features with slighter traces of clay surrounds. The fuel used in the smithing process was coal. These activities seem to have taken place inside one of the stone buildings located 80 years ago by James Curle.

These smithing deposits and the wall of the stone building were sealed by a roughly cobbled earth floor, into which were cut more industrial features, perhaps associated with lead working. Both these two latter phases have produced pottery of the Antonine period.

This season's work has given no confirmation at all to Richmond's hypothesis that this part of the Fort housed a cavalry unit in the early Antonine period. The field work and excavation have however revealed substantial 2nd century industrial activities in the SW quarter of the Fort, including probable tile/brick making and iron smelting, as well as lead working and iron smithing.

BORDERS/CENTRAL

Sponsors: University of Bradford, Royal Museum of Scotland, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; Glasgow Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT

BOWMONT VALLEY (Morebattle parish)

R J Mercer

Survey

NT 83 23 A final full season of archaeological field survey took place in Spring 1987 to complete the examination of 54 sq kms of the Upper Bowmont Valley, Roxburghshire. A complete plot at the scale 1:2500 for the whole valley is now available showing all known cultivation traces abstracted from vertical air cover and ground inspection - c.1200 individual units of cultivation have been recorded. A total of 439 individual structures or structure complexes of synchronic or diachronic type have been located in the surveyed area ranging in date from the early first millennium BC to the present day. All of these have been drawn at scales of 1:50/1:100/1:200. Results will appear in monograph form (Edinburgh University Department of Archaeology Occasional Paper series).

Sponsor: SDD : HBM

CENTRAL REGION

CLACKMANNAN DISTRICT

MYRETON HILL, MENSTRIE (Alva parish)

M McFadzean

Agate Implements

NS 852 973 From side of field road near agate bearing outcrop of lava three minute, retouched, agate implements.

FALKIRK DISTRICT

CAMELON - THREE BRIDGES (Falkirk parish)

G B Bailey

Temporary Camp

NS 858 808 The western ditch of Camp No 6 to the W of the Roman Fort at Camelon was investigated during construction work for a car sales room. The flat-bottomed ditch had been heavily truncated by subsequent ploughing.

Sponsor: Falkirk Museum

BEANCROSS (Falkirk parish)

Antonine Wall

NS 9237 7957 A small excavation was undertaken on the line of the Antonine Wall in the field opposite to West Beancross Farm in order to establish with certainty the course of the Wall prior to the construction of the Laurieston Bypass. The Wall was found to be in good condition with the ditch 5m to the N. Unusually, the rampart superstructure was composed of clay cheeks with a turf core.

Sponsor: SDD : HBM, Falkirk Museum

STIRLING DISTRICT

SURVEY

NETHER GLENNY (Port of Menteith parish)

These are the results of an archaeological survey undertaken in connection with a forestry grant application at Nether Glenny Farm.

Enclosure

NN 5675 0211 heavily overgrown circular stoned walled enclosure. 3.5m internal diameter, 'entrance' 1.5m wide on ENE. Possible kiln mound/sheep fold.

Kiln, probable

NN 577 021

Clearance Cairns

NN 5711 0262 Area contains numerous clearance cairns.

Deserted Settlement

NN 5703 0243 This deserted settlement and possible kiln mound is surrounded by rig and furrow cultivation.

Clearance Cairns

NN 5713 0250

Cairn

NN 5635 0202 This irregular and stoney mound is probably the result of land clearance.

Deserted Settlement

NN 5710 0238 This is a single house site and associated sheep fank.

NN 5705 0290 This deserted settlement shows evidence of at least two periods. There is also a cruck-framed byre with three pairs of cruck slots.

Cultivation Terraces

NN 556 020 - NN 556 023 4 or 5 broad cultivation terraces are visible in low sun.

Cairn

NN 5632 0196 This is a possible ring cairn of large boulders c 14m diameter with later land clearance accumulated within it up to 2m high. A field bank is constructed along the north side.

Standing Stone

NN 5638 0195 This possible fallen standing stone is 1.55m long.

Cup Marks

NN 5622 0198 A boulder with 12 cups.

Cup and Ring

NN 5628 0195 This rock outcrop is carved with 3 cups, 2 of which have single rings.

Cup and Ring Marks

NN 5690 0274 This outcrop is marked with 8 cups, 2 of which have single rings.

Cup and Ring Marks

NN 5704 0228 This outcrop has at least 34 cups of which approximately 12 have a single ring.

In addition the survey has noted numerous boundary walls and field banks as well as land clearance cairns which appear to be of several different periods.

Sponsor: Central Regional Council

GARTARTAN CASTLE (Port of Menteith parish)

CENTRAL/DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY

Cistern or Water Tank

NS 530 978 During ground preparation works within the former walled garden of Gartmore House, close to the present ground surface, part of the upper course of a circular stone structure some 3.7m in internal diameter was uncovered. There was evidence of a clay lining. It is probable that this was a water tank or cistern possibly associated with the adjacent 16th century Gartartan Castle. At present there are no proposals to investigate this feature further.

DOUNE CASTLE (Kilmadock parish)

Watching Brief

NN 728 010 A watching brief took place during road widening works at Doune Castle. Hand excavation of the section of access road which involved minor encroachment into the base of the embankment on the E side of the Castle revealed that the ground had been disturbed at some time in the past and as a result no archaeological deposits or finds were encountered within the loose fill.

Sponsor: Central Regional Council

STIRLING BURGH & PARISH

BACK WALK

Flint Scraper

NS 789 940 A flint scraper from redeposited scree material below Stirling Castle. At present still in the finder's possession.

DUMYAT HILL (Logie parish)

H McFadzean

Flints

NS 815 979 From a rut in the footpath, after heavy rain, a utilised struck-flake of flint and two pieces of flint waste. All different types of flint, indicating knapping activity. This site 100m E by N of pitchstone knapping site, (*Discovery Excav Scot 1984, 3*).

DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY REGION

ANNANDALE & ESKDALE DISTRICT

TAILBURN (Moffat parish)

J Rideout

Fort

NT 186 146 Erosion of a pathway crossing the scheduled remains of a small terrace-edge of promontory fort near the Grey Mare's Tail Waterfall prompted rescue investigation in August 1987. A trench was cut, by machine, over the defences at the S end of the earthworks, where the path crosses them. The section was recorded and sampled revealing an internal dump rampart c 4.5m wide and c 1.0m high, and a V-sectioned ditch c 4.7m wide and c 2.0m deep. A small outer bank of vacuous rubble was overlain by a linear bank, probably originally turf-built, running for c 15m SSE from the fort. No finds or carbonised material were recovered.

Sponsor: SDD : HBM - CEU

BIRRENS ANNEXE (Middlebie parish)

S M Mason

Miscellaneous Objects, Sherds

NY 217 752 The following items were recovered during field walking over a period.

Coarse Wares (Various) 5,143 frags Lead 55 frags

DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY

Samian	1,539 frags	Coins (including 1 silver)	3
Grey Ware	539 frags	Bronze	3 pieces
Amphorae	517 frags	Beads (glass)	3
White Ware	121 frags	Iron (including nails)	
Mortarium	107 frags		

FAIRHOLM (Dryfesdale parish)

Metal Objects

NY 126 815 Found during field walking.

1 Lead Weight, 1 Lead Ball, 1 Bronze Object.

NITHSDALE DISTRICT

DUMFRIES Burgh & Parish

17 CASTLE STREET

D P Bowler

Trial Excavation

NX 970 762 A small hand dug trench in backlands behind a shop, next to the site of the Grey Friars revealed a dry stove tank, filled with early modern debris, cut into natural sand, c 1.5m deep. Evidently deep deposits do not survive in this area.

Sponsor: SDD : HBM

STEWARTRY DISTRICT

SMITTONS BRIDGE (Dalry parish)

F Newall, Dr W Lonie

Enclosure

NX 633 918 A circle of low boulder walling 2.7m wide and 16.7m overall, has a 1m wide entrance on the W.

POLHAY BURN (Carsphairn parish)

Settlements

NX 593 945 Some 70m ENE of bridge piers carrying a 3m wide stone track over the Polhay Burn and close to a triskel sheep shelter is a round ended turf house 15m by 6.5m containing a room 8m by 7m with a small 2m wide cell at the S end. Nearby is a turf walled oval enclosure, possibly a store, crossed by one leg of the sheep shelter, and some 5m long, beside a slightly hollowed mound c 4m across.

KNOCKWHIRN (Carsphairn parish)

House

NX 604 951 A short distance E of a triskel sheep shelter which lies just within the N end of a circular area of c 3/4 acre, outlined by a low stone circumference, is an oval stone and turf walled house 7m by 5m over 1.5m wide walls, with a faintly turf outlined annexe attached to the S end.

PARK OF TONGLAND (Tongland parish)

R McCullagh

Four-Poster Stone Circle

NX 699 560 In response to the collapse of one of 3 extant standing stones, excavation has shown that the site consists of an oval cairn within which the standing stones are set. The stump of a fourth upright was discovered within the cairn. Beneath the cairn a small cremation cemetery was uncovered; finds include a collared urn, a possible cordoned urn and an accessory cup. C-14 dates will be forthcoming from sealed sub-cairn contexts.

Sponsor: SDD : HBM - CEU

DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY

ARGRENNAN MAINS (Tongland parish)

Cup and Ring Marks

NX 704 568 Recently exposed outcrop in pasture with 2 sets of ring marks. These consist of:

- a) 6 concentric semi-circles centred on deeply cut cup mark (maximum diameter c 600mm)
- b) 2 concentric rings centred on shallow cup mark.

A third cup mark sits between the 2 ring marks.

Sponsor: SDD : HBM - CEU

GALTWAY 5 (Kirkcudbright parish)

H van Hoek

Cup and Ring Marked Outcrop

NX 712 488 About 300m SE of the rock art site at High Banks is an outcrop with one cup and one-ring, one cup and possible ring, two single cups and some possible midget cups.

GALTWAY 6 (Kirkcudbright parish)

Cup and Ring Marked Outcrops

NX 707 483 Rock 6A has nine single cups. Rock 6B, 3m further NE, has four cups, the large ones probably natural but one of these has traces of one single ring. Rock 6C, 5m from 6B to the NE, has four cups, and one possible one. There is also one large cup with two gapped rings and tail from its cup.

GALTWAY 7 (Kirkcudbright parish)

Cup Marked Outcrop

NX 710 485 In the same field as Galtway 1 but near its E wall is an irregular outcrop with 23 cupmarks, eight of which form a sort of rosette around a somewhat larger cup.

WIGTOWN DISTRICT

CULNOAG (Sorbie parish)

Cup and Ring Marked Outcrop

NX 417 469 Two additional cup and two rings, just NW of the main rock described by Ronald Morris (*The Prehistoric Rock Art of Galloway & the Isle of Man, 1979, 91*). Much weathered.

CLAUNCH 5 (Sorbie parish)

Cup and Ring Marked Outcrop

NX 428 481 Only 3m NE of Claunch 4 is a low outcrop with one cup and one ring and part of a second ring, also one single cup and on a nearby part of the outcrop are two faint and small cupmarks.

Claunch 4, reported in *Discovery Excav Scotland 1986, 7*, is not part of Claunch 1 which could be re-located 75m nearer the farm.

CLAUNCH 6 (Sorbie parish)

Cup and Ring Marked Outcrop

NX 427 483 Found by Mr Harold Young is an outcrop with four cup and one ring, one oval ring with pocking in its centre, two cup and three rings, two cup and four rings one of which has a tail from its inner ring leading to a cupmark encircled by a horse-shoe mark. There also are two faint rows of parallel grooves.

EGGERNESS FARM (Sorbie parish)

R Morris, M van Hoek

Cup and Ring Marks, Carvings

NX 4868 4723 About 110m ESE of the trig point and 50m ENE of a corner where 2 walls meet is a normally turf covered greywackie slab sloping 10° - 30° N. On its fissured surface when uncovered to 3m by 3m were found 13 spirals, a cup-and-one-ring and some indefinite pockings. Maximum diameter of motifs 19cm. Maximum depth 1cm. Many are much weathered.

NX 4867 4730 90m N of the above, 1m E of the wall is a normally turf covered greywackie slab. Bared to about 1m by 1m there were 2 clearly pocked 'deer' and a third set of pockings, possibly an unfinished attempt at a 'deer'. Greatest size 42 by 42cm. Maximum carving depth 0.5cm.

NX 4872 4737 Further N the wall turns a right angle. About 85m WNW of this corner and 1m E of the wall is a normally turf covered greywackie slab. Bared to about 1m by 0.5m there was a well defined 2-convolution spiral 20cm diameter, 1cm deep and some indefinite pockings which may have been intended as a 'deer'. The slab slopes 15° E.

NX 4875 4730 60m N by W of the trig point is a small turf covered knoll. Baring it for 0.25m by 0.25m on its N side were found a gapped ring (no centre cup) 21cm diameter and a smaller cup-and-two-rings. Maximum carving depth 1cm. Further excavation may show more carvings.

NX 4870 4738 5m S of the lower wall and 10m NNW of where it begins to curve is a long irregular vertical greywackie outcrop about 1m high. On a small part of this, close together, are 9 groups of very small pittings, in small groups of four or five, very like half dominoes. Each group is about 2cm square.

Carvings, Flint Tool

NX 4894 4813 35m W of the corner where 2 walls meet, 13m S of the NW-SE wall is a prominent mound. On its N side, sloping 25° N is a partly turfed over greywackie outcrop. Bared to about 4m by 3m were found 3 stylised 'horses', each looking over its shoulder, 10cm by 10cm, a gapped ring with centre pockings, and some other vague pockings. 2m NE are similar etched lines, making another indefinite 'animal', and other indefinite pockings. A small flint tool, worn by use, now in the farm, was found nearby.

PENKILN FARM

NX 4830 4832 180m NW of Drumgarron is a low greywackie outcrop 13m by 6m, maximum height 0.5m. Scattered over it are 17 cups-and-rings and at least 10 cups. There are up to 3 concentric rings, some gapped, others not, some with, others without a radial groove. Maximum diameter 37cm, maximum carving depth 3cm.

NX 4787 4852 113m N of the field gate is a low turf covered mound. Near its N end, excavating to a depth of 10 to 15cm was found a cup-and-four-rings, rather irregular in shape, and 4 cups. Further excavation may well disclose more, but before this is done it is hoped to take soil cores for pollen analysis. This has been arranged with the University of Glasgow.

KILMORIE (Kirkcolm parish)

D J Craig

Cross Slab

NX 0324 6902 The Viking Age cross slab (NX 06NW3, RCAHMS Wigtown No 78) from Kilmorie in the Rhins of Galloway, which has stood in the grounds of Corsewall House for the last hundred and sixty years (ASM List 24 West Rhins, 1985, No 167), was moved on October 6th to Kirkcolm parish churchyard (NX

DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY

027 687) following the sale of the house. Information from Mr I G Sharpe, Corsewall.

CLADY HOUSE BURN (Inch parish)

C J Russell-White

Burnt Mound

NX 080 684 A burnt mound was exposed in section in a large forestry drainage ditch. No excavation was attempted but the section was measured, described and sampled for C-14 and possible TL dating. No further work is planned.

Sponsor: SDD : HBM - CEU

GABSNOUT BURN 1 (Old Luce parish)

Burnt Mound

NX 196 610 This was a large mound cut on two sides by forestry ploughing. It was photographed and sampled for C-14 and possible TL dating.

Sponsor: SDD : HBM - CEU

AULD TAGGART 2 (Inch parish)

Burnt Mound

NX 151 670 The mound was damaged by two drainage ditches and the Auld Taggart track. A box section was cut through it clear of both ditches to try and avoid the problem of flooding. The section was recorded and mound material was sampled for C-14 and possible TL dating. An area of compacted stones was noted under the mound edge.

Sponsor: SDD : HBM - CEU

AULD TAGGART 4 (Inch parish)

Burnt Mound

NX 151 669 This was a small mound partially damaged by a drainage ditch. The mound was excavated in quadrants revealing two parts divided by a possible hearth area and an unlined trough cut into the glacial subsoil. An area of compacted stones was noted under the mound edge. Dating samples were taken for C-14 and possible TL.

Sponsor: SDD : HBM - CEU

CRUISE 1 (New Luce parish)

Burnt Mound

NX 188 631 This mound was severely damaged by a road and its adjacent cut and recut drainage ditch. A box section was cut, recorded and sampled for C-14 and possible TL dating. No structure was evident and no further work is intended.

Sponsor: SDD : HBM - CEU

STAIR LODGE (New Luce parish)

Burnt Mound

NX 177 668 The mound was exposed by a drainage ditch into which it had partially collapsed. A box section was dug along the line of the ditch. The section was recorded and sampled for C-14 and possible TL dating. No structural evidence was apparent. No further work is planned.

Sponsor: SDD : HBM - CEU

GLENLUCE (Old Luce parish)

J Barber

Burnt Mound

NX 225 583 A rescue excavation of this burnt mound was undertaken in advance of its destruction by work on the Glenluce By-pass of the A75. Excavation revealed that the horseshoe shaped mound (approximately 10m by

DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY

12m by 1m high overall) consisted of heat shattered stone in a dark, charcoal rich matrix.

Between the 'horns' of the mound a pit, some 2m by 1m, had been cut into the boulder clay. This was partly slab-lined and on its floor lay a large tangentially split oak plant. This was approximately 1m wide and 17cm thick at one end tapering to 0.10m wide and 2cm thick at the other.

Sponsor: SDD : HBM - CEU

BARHOBBLE (Mochrum parish)

W F Cormack

Church

NX 310 494 Further excavations confirm that remains of substantial structures represented by paving, post holes, stone settings and burnt daub lie to the west of, and possibly underlie, the Church. Finds include a third sculptured stone 25cms long with simple pecked double strand twist - possibly a trial piece.

WHITHORN PRIORY (Whithorn parish)

P Hill

Multi-Period Ecclesiastical and Secular Remains

NX 444 403 The second season of excavation for the Whithorn Trust has continued the examination of stratified deposits in the Glebe Field lying on the south flank of the low hill crowned by the medieval priory. This report summarises results from the 1984, 1986 and 1987 seasons.

Period 1 (c 400-700): Although the early deposits have only been examined in restricted areas of the site, there is evidence for at least three phases of activity (Period 1/A - C). The earliest, 1/A is represented by a paved surface crossed by a shallow slot. Finds include a sherd of B1 amphora. Twig charcoal overlying the paving produced a radiocarbon date of 230-490 CAL AD (GU-2052). These features underlie a thick deposit of clayey soil mixed with charcoal, apparently a man-made horticultural soil analogous to the black earths found on many urban sites. The soil extends over much of the northern part of the site and indicates a phase (1/B) when this area was used for cultivation. The phase can be ascribed tentatively to the first half of the 6th century. Phase 1/C saw intensive activity apparently covering much of the excavated area. Stratified deposits in various sectors show that the phase encompassed many episodes of rebuilding and redesign. The principal features are:

- 1) A group of rectangular timber buildings occupying the lower slopes of the hill. There are at least three phases of building showing major redesign of the settlement. The buildings of successive phases are associated with paths, courtyards and drains. Early strata have produced sherds of glass cone beakers, a sherd of a D ware bowl and sherds of thin-walled pottery, possibly E ware. Later levels contain E ware, glass, hones and iron slag.
- 2) A cemetery of graves containing coffins made from split tree trunks. The cemetery lies up slope from the buildings. Five graves have been excavated; the full extent of the cemetery is unknown. The graves are cut through a midden which has produced cone beaker sherds, a piece of E ware and a radiocarbon date of 400-610 CAL AD (GU-2058). After the coffins and bodies had decayed the former graveyard was covered by a surface of stone chippings. A line of five post holes abutted by the chippings may be one side of a timber building occupying the site of the former graveyard.

Period 2 (c 700-850 AD): Historical sources record the establishment of a Northumbrian Bishopric in the early 8th century which seems to have been

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supported by a monastic community. The settlement contracted in this period. The principal feature is a broad stone built terrace which has been enlarged twice. The terrace was originally seen as a boundary defining the ecclesiastical site. The 1987 excavation has revealed a well built terminal to the terrace, which may be one side of an entrance. It is equally possible that the terrace is an isolated feature possibly forming the construction platform for a building. The ground beyond the terrace had been ploughed during this period, the plough furrows have produced ten faceted quartz plough pebbles. The ploughed surface is oversailed by a midden which is banked against the face of the terrace. This has produced thirteen stycas/sceats of Eanred, King of Northumbria (808/10-840 AD) and a Beonna proto-penny (c 758 AD). The soil under the midden has produced a sceat of Eadberht (737-57 AD). A layer of soil overlying Period 1 features in another sector has produced three stycas of Aethelred II (840-44/844-848). Fragmentary buildings overlying the terrace and enclosed by it cannot be closely dated but must pertain to Periods 2, 3 or 5. Paving stones in the area of the putative entrance bear incised compass-drawn circles, one with an internal, 'marigold' design.

Period 3 (c 850-1000 AD): This is, perhaps, the most obscure phase in Whithorn's development. Historical sources are silent, the stratigraphic record is confusing and dated artifacts are extremely sparse. The principal discernible event in the decay and partial demolition of the Period 2 terrace. Paved and cobbled surfaces beyond the terrace may be of this period as may fragmentary buildings within it. Finds include a penny of Eadgar, King of Wessex (959-975 AD).

Period 4 (c 1000-1128 AD): This period saw the establishment of a settlement on the lower slope of the hill which seems to have been unoccupied during Periods 2 and 3. This area has produced a deep, stratified sequence of structural remains interleaved with layers of soil, midden and ash. Elsewhere the Period 4 deposits are shallower and have been extensively disturbed by 13th-15th century graves. A large assemblage of finds include stick pins, eye beads, a Hiberno-Norse penny, a harness buckle with interlaced ornament, a lead weight with an ornamental gilded copper alloy plate, hones, composite combs, a piece of steatite bowl, two large squashed lead vessels, sherds of unglazed Saxo/Norman pottery, a broken incompletely manufactured hammer headed cross, a stone flake bearing the boss of a cross of the Whithorn School, and manufacturing debris from processing antler, iron, leather, lead and possibly copper. Diagnostic artifacts are consistently Norse or Hiberno-Norse types. Concentrations of manufacturing debris indicate the locations of specialised workshops. The most interesting group is a collection of comb making debris including antler off-cuts, tooth and side plate rough-outs, tooth plate trimmings, and shavings of antler.

The earliest features are the most readily understandable. These include three small single room houses. These are associated with a deep ditch at the foot of the slope which may have served as a boundary. The overlying features include vestigial remains of later houses, paving, drains, stone rows and raised stone troughs.

The upper slopes of the hill have produced many of the artifacts but manufacturing debris is scarce. Building remains in this sector cannot be dated closely.

Period 5 (c 1128-1450): A new Bishop was appointed in 1128 AD and Whithorn's history becomes much clearer from this date. Work began on a new Cathedral which was augmented by a community of Praemonstratensian Canons in

about 1177. The excavation has revealed an extensive cemetery occupying the upper slope of the hill to the S of the Priory. The cemetery was in use from c 1250-1450. Roughly 1,150 graves have been examined. Many have been severely disturbed by later burials and less than half have produced detailed evidence of age and sex. The cemetery was 'organised' with specific areas preferred for the burial of different groups of the population. This organisation means that the population sampled is not randomly distributed, which severely constrains any demographic reconstruction of Whithorn's medieval populations.

Deposits at the foot of the hill have produced a sequence of features including ovens, drains, paved, cobbled and gravel surfaces, and a large rectangular stone building with one side open. These deposits have produced twelve 14th and early 15th century coins. The area may have been used as a fair or market serving the needs of pilgrims to St Ninian's Shrine.

Period 6 (c 1450-1680): The Reformation brought major changes to Whithorn. The Priory was dismantled except for the nave which was remodelled to form the parish kirk. The banning of pilgrimages in 1581 must have dealt a severe blow to the town's economy. The Reformation, surprisingly, made no impact on the archaeological remains in the ground to the S of the Priory.

In the mid-late 15th century the Period 5 cemetery fell into disuse. The surface of the graveyard was dug away exposing some of the shallower burials. A surface of pebbles and cobbles was laid over the truncated graves. This seems to be part of a broad thoroughfare leading from the town to the W door of the Church. The roadway was flanked by timber and stone buildings including an unusual structure surviving as closely spaced, parallel, stone packed trenches. The southern flank of the roadway has produced a remarkable series of twenty low denomination coins spanning the reigns of James III - Charles II. These suggest that the thoroughfare had been used as a market or fair both before and after the Reformation.

Period 7 (c 1680-1890): This period saw a major change in the use of the field to the S of the Priory. The roadway went out of use and a manse was built in the NE part of the field. Much of this building has been destroyed by recent cultivation but the lower courses of a western wing dating to the early 18th century have survived. The wing was built in a deep hollow excavated through the earlier strata. Rising damp apparently posed a continuing problem and the wing was flanked by intersecting drains and soakaways. In the late 18th century a new manse was built to the N of the Church. The former manse was partially demolished to allow the construction of a curving approach road to the new building. The remaining parts of the old manse were remodelled and housed a private school which was eventually demolished in the late 18th century. Finds from the 'manse' phase (7A) include cutlery, an iron cauldron, spectacles and broken wine bottles; those from the 'school' phase (7B) include slate pencils, marbles and a nit comb.

The ground to the S of the manse was cultivated. This area has produced a sequence of broad and narrow cultivation furrows, drains and stone spreads. Finds of 18th and 19th century pottery and glass indicate the deposition of midden to improve the soil.

Period 8 (c 1890-1986): The former manse was demolished and the field was used as a market garden and, latterly, for pasture. This phase is represented by field drains, plough marks and spade dug cultivation furrows.

Sponsors: Manpower Services Commission, Wigtown District Council, Dumfries and Galloway Regional Council, SDD : HBM, Church of Scotland,

DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY/FIFE

Roman Catholic Church in Scotland, Scottish Episcopal Church, The Hunter Trust, The Mouswald Trust, Clydesdale Bank, Royal Bank of Scotland, Bank of Scotland, National Museum of Scotland, Glasgow University, Durham University, Liverpool University, The Napier Foundation, Glasgow Herald.

FIFE REGION

DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT

ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH (Dalgety parish)

J H Lewis

Burial

NT 169 837 Many of the eleven burials in the Seton family vault, 17th century, had been vandalised and, before they were reassembled, the graves' construction and contents were recorded.

Sponsor: SDD : HBM

DALGETY BAY (Dalgety parish)

E Proudfoot, B Proudfoot

Short Cist, Skeleton, Flint Flake

NT 155 834 A third short cist was found beside those reported previously (*Discovery Excav Scot 1986, 9*) when builders were preparing foundations for another house.

The coverstone had been damaged by heavy vehicles, but had probably been broken previously. The stones of the cist were of poor quality and were also broken, resulting in the cist partially collapsing and filling with soil and sand, although it had originally been luted with sticky clay to seal the top and corners. The cist contained an unaccompanied skeleton, in poor condition, because of water percolation.

The cist measured 1.05m EW by 0.45m NS by 0.65m deep. The E and W ends were each of one stone; the N and S sides were of two stones. Rough boulder packing had been placed against all four sides. The original cut was ovoid, 1.7m EW by 1.15m NS.

At the base of the plough soil on the S edge of the grave cut a flint flake was found.

Excavation records and photographs with FA1 : FA1 76/16.

Sponsor: FA1

ST FILLAN'S CHURCH (Aberdour parish)

Sculptured Stone Fragment

NT 1933 8547 Built into the E wall of the porch of St Fillan's Church, Aberdour, is part of a carved stone, possibly a cross base on which the lowest portion (probably feet or foot and tail) of interlaced animal decoration is carved in relief.

Slide and sketch with FA1: FA1 No 70/9/1.

KIRKCALDY DISTRICT

RAITH PARK (Kinghorn parish)

J B Thomson

Cup and Double Ring Marked Stone

NT 261 914 Built into the original boundary wall of the old Raith Estate

Gardens is a cup and ring marked stone.
Sponsor: Kirkcaldy Naturalists Society.

NE FIFE DISTRICT

THIRDPART FARM (Crail parish) M Knowles, A Scott, E Proudfoot
Architectural Fragments
NO 589 068 (Area) Two architectural fragments were located in Crail during local field work and have now been taken to Crail Preservation Society Museum. (Acc Nos 1987 : 41, 1987 : 42)

1987 : 41 is triangular, the apex of a gablet or pediment, with relief chevron decoration on the face and opposing edge-scrolls. White Sandstone. Height 640mm, width 805mm, depth 140mm.

1987 : 42 has been squared for use as a building stone; it is from the left side of a carved panel. The decoration includes a rosette and part of a scroll on the left, an H and the corner of a coat of arms. White sandstone. Height 290mm, width 480mm, depth 180mm.

Both stones were formerly built into the steading at Thirdpart Farm, where they were understood to be from the 'castle', possibly the demolished house of West Barns.

Notes and photographs with FAI; FAI 36/21.
Sponsor: FAI

CRAIL BURGH & PARISH E Proudfoot
8, Marketgait
Cross Fragment

NO 613 079 (Area) Part of a small reddish rectangular sandstone grave marker or cross shaft, thought to be originally from Crail Churchyard and found behind No 8 Marketgait was donated to Crail Museum some years ago. The stone has been cut and the edges tooled for reuse as a window lintel and jamb, slightly damaging the cross. Mortar adheres to the cross and other surfaces.

The cross is equal armed, plain, in relief and is set within an incised circle; the shaft is represented by two thin, slightly off-centre incised lines. Diameter of cross 261mm, shaft 50mm wide. Stone 660mm high, 320mm wide and 135mm deep. (Crail Preservation Society Museum Acc No 1987 : 43)

Notes and photographs with FAI: FAI No 37/31.
Sponsor: FAI

WORMISTONE HOUSE (Crail parish) E Proudfoot
Foundations, Cobbles
NO 611 096 Recent renovations to the house of Wormistone revealed details of the early structure, of 17th century date, (including painted wall plaster not seen by the reporter).

A small cobbled area may have been the remains of a yard on the W of the house. S of this were foundations of the N wall of a substantial structure, 14m long, of squared sandstone. 1.5m from the NW corner of the structure was a 1.5m wide doorway. In front of the door was a paving stone above a stone 'chamber' of unknown purpose (possibly a drain) approximately 1m by 0.75m by 0.5m deep. No excavation was possible.

Notes and photographs with FAI.
Sponsor: FAI

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CUPAR BURGH & PARISH

D W Hall

Castle Hill

NO 3757 1468 A watching brief was carried out during renovation of the old Grammar School, Castlehill, Cupar. Underpinning work by the developers revealed an L-shaped fragment of mortar bonded sandstone wall. This wall survived five courses high and may have been the remains of a stone building associated with the Castle. No other archaeological material was revealed.

Sponsors: SUAT, SDD : HBM

BALNACARRON HOUSE (St Andrews & St Leonards parish)

H F James

Test Trenches

NO 4937 1586 Two test trenches were dug across a pathway on a property adjacent to the site of the Bronze Age Cemetery prior to development. No evidence of archaeological levels was found.

Sponsor: SDD : HBM - CEU

ST ANDREWS (St Andrews & St Leonards parish)

P R Clark

Late Medieval Urban Street Frontage

NO 512 167 A small excavation in advance of redevelopment revealed stratigraphy dated by pottery not earlier than the 14th century.

A group of large sub-rectangular postholes lying c 6m back from the street frontage indicate a substantial timber building, but with no clear evidence of internal or external features or surfaces. A single flint and small fragment of pottery lying on natural may be of prehistoric date.

Sponsors: SDD : HBM, SUAT

ST ANDREWS (St Andrews & St Leonards parish)

J H Lewis

Cathedral Priory

NO 514 166 The problem of stagnant water in the cellar of the monastic range prompted the examination of drainage in the adjacent cloister alley. Within the excavated areas no evidence of medieval occupation had survived the attentions of previous, similarly intentioned investigators.

Sponsor: SDD : HBM

ST NICHOLAS FARM (St Andrews & St Leonards parish)

D W Hall

Leper Hospital

NO 5175 1585 Excavations in advance of the construction of a leisure complex and associated car parking were carried out between November 1986 and March 1987. The western boundary wall of the Leper Hospital complex was located with a rectangular building built against its E face at the N end of the site. At least five phases of activity were identified in the area occupied by the rectangular building. In the final phase the building had an internal clay floor, a doorway at its NW end and a large sub-circular extension butted to its SE end. From the pottery evidence the building seems to have been demolished and levelled in the 14th/15th centuries. This building may have been a bakery or cookhouse for the Leper Hospital complex. Trial trenching elsewhere in the development area located a long sandstone wall, 75m E of the W boundary wall, which may have marked the eastern extent of the hospital complex. Finds from the excavation include a small group of local white gritty ware pottery including some unusual vessel forms, an annular copper brooch and a worked antler bone tine. Some disturbed human bone was recovered but no sign of the hospital cemetery was found.

Sponsors: SUAT, SDD : HBM, NE Fife DC

ST ANDREWS BAY (St Andrews & St Leonards parish)

H McFadzean

Flint Scraper

NO 518 165 From the East Sands, edge retouched flint scraper.

NORTH STRAITON (Logie parish)

T Watkins

Settlement

NO 422 233 As the first stage in a new research programme the Scottish Field School of Archaeology undertook an initial four week season of excavation on one of the unenclosed settlements of circular houses observed in cropmarks on the farm of North Straiton, N of the village of Balmullo in NE Fife. The general objective of the project is to survey the area of the Motray Water crop mark complex and conduct a series of excavations on key sites within the complex in order to obtain a long chronological perspective on settlement and agriculture in a particularly rich terrain. The first site chosen for excavation seemed likely to be multi-period, and the particular area excavated in 1987 was selected because it appeared to offer a starting point of known date. The aerial surveys showed a large ring groove house with internal features, possibly a second, smaller ring groove house, and an un-roofed souterrain beside the larger house, suggesting an Iron Age date.

An area of about 750 sq m was opened and excavated. Above the Iron Age remains which produced the crop marks were found substantial remains of two phases of medieval arable agriculture, one in the form of a narrow rig and furrow, the other (and earlier of the two) in the form of strips demarcated by shallow ditches. The earlier system was dated by pottery incorporated during manuring with midden to the 12th or early 13th century AD, but no independent dating evidence was found for the later ploughing.

In addition to the anticipated large, ring groove house the suspected second, smaller house was found NE of it. A third house of less regular shape was also located and excavated to the NW of the large house. The feature on the aerial photographs suspected of being a souterrain was also located and excavated and proved to be a souterrain, but rather different from the form evinced by the crop mark. A rectilinear enclosure, incomplete on the aerial photographs, was located and completed on the ground, and shown to be contemporary with and part of the Iron Age settlement.

The date of the settlement will necessarily be established through radiocarbon dates, but the preliminary indications from the artefacts found during excavation (pottery and saddle quern fragments), if related to the region N of the Tay rather than S of the Forth, point to a date in the second half of the first millennium BC. Stray sherds of (Early) Bronze Age pottery in secondary contexts may encourage the speculation that another part of the settlement E of the 1987 excavation belongs to an earlier period.

All three of the houses excavated had substantial portions of their earthen floors intact below the medieval ploughing. In the two smaller houses, which were about 6m in diameter, hearths formed of settings of stone and clay were found in the NE quadrants of the floors. There was no evidence of replacement of the initial structure by rebuilds in either of the two smaller houses. However, the large house, which was roughly 15m in diameter, had been completely rebuilt several times. A surprising feature of its construction technique was the large scale and considerable depth of the foundation trenches for the outer wall in at least two of its phases. Correspondingly, there was a dearth of large postholes in the central area of the house. The reconstruction from the evidence of these phases would place the main structural timbers of this very large house around the perimeter in a foundation trench some 75cm deep. Similarly, the two smaller houses lacked evidence of substantial postholes which might be interpreted as having housed

FIFE/GRAMPIAN

the main roof support system; in their case, too, the roofs would seem to have been supported simply on the wall heads with a minimum of internal supplementary support.

The souterrain proved to be a good deal more complex and extensive than the crop mark had suggested. The trench for the souterrain was a complex feature which showed that the structure had been built, used and replaced in a series of phases at least five in number. At all times the souterrain could have been only semi-subterranean, since it was never (with one special exception) cut deeply into the subsoil, an exceptionally free draining sand. In most of its phases the souterrain consisted of a very narrow and very long (up to 15m) ditch-like feature, in which no trace of the essential retaining sides or floor remained. In what was probably its last phase, the souterrain was only about 5m in length. In this particular phase the souterrain consisted of the typical angled, passage-like chamber, but in the further part of the passage an oval pit with vertical sides and a flat base had been sunk a further half a metre or so into the sand subsoil. The preliminary conclusion is that all the stages of the souterrain were deliberately back-filled. The precise relationship of the souterrain to the large house at present remains unclear, although it would appear that the two were structurally associated, the souterrain entrance lying just within the wall of the house.

The S side (which could not be detected on the aerial photograph) of the rectilinear enclosure N of the group of houses was traced on the ground. Iron Age pottery was found in the fill, but nothing later. It was also observed that the line of the fence along the S side of the enclosure veered to avoid the souterrain and curved in parallel with its line. The evidence is therefore that the enclosure was another feature related to the settlement of houses, though its purpose remains completely obscure.

Since the project is aimed at relating the settlement history to the land-use of the area over a long time span, it is important to note that a deep deposit of peat underlain by Late Glacial waterlaid clay was located adjacent to the neighbouring South Straiton Farm, only about 400m from the settlement under investigation.

Sponsor: Scottish Field School in Archaeology.

GRAMPIAN

ABERDEEN CITY DISTRICT

ABERDEEN BURGH & PARISH

J A Stones

30-46 Upperkirkgate

Medieval, Post-Medieval Occupation

NJ 941 064 A total area of 1,500 sq m was examined, encompassing a large backland site up to 10m from the street frontage, which was itself inaccessible because of listed building constraints. The site lay c 6m W of the site excavated in 1977-78 at 42 St Paul Street (J C Murray *Excavations in the Medieval Burgh of Aberdeen*, 1982, 46-84). Much of the late medieval/early post-medieval deposits had been scarped during 19th century development, but sufficient remained to allow some appreciation of the area to be made. It seems probable that this site was not developed so early or so intensively as 42 St Paul Street, suggesting that settlement developed gradually downhill from the Broad Street-Castle Street centre of the burgh. A clay foundation running NS probably represented a 13th-14th century boundary. No other early

boundaries were recorded but were probably on the lines of modern property divisions and have long since disappeared. The bottoms of a number of earthen posts may represent a medieval building near the frontage, but all other evidence of it had been obliterated. A number of medieval pits, of which three were very straight-sided and regular in shape, may have originally been storage pits. A post in the corner of one may suggest that this one at least had a superstructure as inferred from a similar example at 42 St Paul Street. A post-medieval (17th century) pit had been lined with thin strips of timber. Medieval finds included a bone knife handle and a fragment of decorated wood perhaps from a casket.

Sponsor: SDD : HBM

64-72 Don Street

Wells, Buildings, Furnaces

NJ 940 086 What should have been a promising frontage site E of the main road to the N from Old Aberdeen and just outside one of the ports or gates to the close of St Machar's Cathedral proved to have been seriously disturbed by horticulture in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Only features cut into the natural sand remained. Two 18th century stone lined wells were discovered, one associated with buildings of that date along the Don Street frontage, and one towards the rear of the site. In addition, the bases of two brick-built peat-fired furnaces and a fire pit, probably 18th century in date, were found near the Don Street frontage. All traces of superstructure had disappeared. A single shallow ditch ran approximately WE across part of the site and may have been a boundary ditch of 16th-17th century date.

Sponsor: SDD : HBM

81 High Street

Post Medieval Occupation

NJ 939 083 A frontage site, which had been a garden for many years, on the W side of High Street, c 70m S of the supposed original site of the Mercat Cross was subject to a limited exploratory excavation. The area nearest the frontage had been disturbed by a modern deep sewer trench, but evidence of a cobbled yard dating to the 17th century was recovered. There was no sign that this area had been developed prior to that date.

Sponsor: SDD : HBM

19-25 Hadden Street

J A Stones, J Cross

Carmelite Friary Precinct, Human Remains

NJ 941 061 A few days' excavation after demolition of dangerous buildings allowed a small undisturbed courtyard to be explored. This lay c 40m NE of the site excavated in 1981 at 12 Martin's Lane, at which some remains of the Carmelite Friary buildings, including perhaps part of the Church, were found. Below the courtyard surface were layers of post-medieval and medieval garden soil. Within the soil layers were fragmentary human remains, amounting to portions of one adult and three children. This area would seem to have been within the precincts of the Friary and near the cemetery, which may have lain to the E rather than N of the Church.

Sponsor: SDD : HBM

York Place

Disturbed Burials

NJ 954 061 Excavation to install a new drain in a yard operated by Mobil Oil uncovered dis-articulated human remains. Portions of a minimum of 3 individuals were recovered in a beach sand layer some 0.50m below the tarmac surface of the yard. In 1647 Aberdeen suffered severely from plague and a

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contemporary reference suggests burial in the sands, while tradition holds that near this spot was one of the main burial areas. These remains were probably disturbed during earlier building work nearby, possibly in 1891, when sewer construction is said to have uncovered a large number of skeletons.
Sponsor: Aberdeen Art Gallery & Museums

**BON ACCORD CENTRE : 45-75 Gallowgate, 3 St Paul
Street, 52-64 Loch Street**

D H Evans

SURVEY & EXCAVATION

Industrial & Domestic Occupation, Organic Remains, Pottery,
Coins, Clay Pipes

NJ 940 065 Total redevelopment of the area between Gallowgate and Loch Street necessitated large scale excavation. This offered the opportunity not only to examine a much larger area of the Chapel Court site (sampled in 1985), but also to record listed standing buildings, and to test the survival of settlement and loch deposits throughout the 4 acre (1.6ha) development.

A 19th century episcopal church and an evangelical union chapel were surveyed and recorded prior to demolition. Frontage buildings of c 1770 were recorded photographically. Thereafter, watching briefs were undertaken on machine clearance throughout the area, but the main work was concentrated on an open area excavation of some 412 sq m centred on Chapel Court. A long and complex sequence was recovered.

In the early Middle Ages the edge of the loch extended up to 24m W of its recorded 19th century position. No evidence was found of any activity on the site before c 1250, when some open-cast quarrying for sands and gravels seems to have been taking place at the southern end of the Gallowgate frontage. In the later 13th century, the now disused workings were infilled and the site levelled with massive deposits of midden material, up to 0.4m deep. Substantial *organic remains were incorporated within this material (including animal hair, textiles, wooden barrel tops and other objects, 11 shoe soles and several hundred fragments of cobblers waste)*. Associated pottery included an Aardenburg type face-on-front jug, a Scarborough ware condiment or sweet meat dish, a rider's head and a horse's head from a Scarborough ware knight jug, and large quantities of plain or simply decorated Scarborough ware. During the following century, two deep cesspits were cut through this midden. These, together with a gully and a number of smaller pits to the W, point to some sort of occupation in this block, but it is not yet possible to say whether this is domestic or industrial. The latest material in the cesspits includes the base of a Siegburg stoneware mug.

In the later 14th century a tannery or skin yard was erected on the site. The southern half of the excavated area was extensively cobbled, and some half-a-dozen industrial hearths were built on this surface. Two of these were sunk into the cobbling, as fire pits, whilst the rest were laid level with the surface, and surrounded by raised clay superstructures. All appear to have been wood fired, and were associated with a resin-using process, such as the water proofing of moulded leather vessels. This part of the site was clearly an open yard, as there were no remains of post holes cut into the cobbling, or of clay or stone walls set on top of it. The northern half of the site was dominated by a row of four deep, steep-sided, rectangular pits. These were clearly intended for the soaking of hides or skins, but it is not yet clear which particular stage of the process these represent. The tannery appears to have gone out of use by c 1400, and was deliberately dismantled. Complete pottery vessels were abandoned in beds of charcoal in some of the hearths, whilst the clay superstructure of some of the others was torn down and used

to infill the 'tanning' pits. Elsewhere, large sheets of bark were abandoned. Finds associated with the end of this phase include two ceramic industrial vessels (one of which was divided into three compartments), a complete Low Countries greyware pitcher of c 1375-1400, a complete local jug, part of a stone mortar, a broken fragment of a decorated sandstone window moulding, half of a decorated Rouen ware jug, and some residual fragments of a York Seal jug.

During the 15th and 16th centuries the area was split into three tenements, and the first yard boundaries were established. This presumably marks the beginning of domestic occupation on the frontages. In the yards, this is mainly reflected in the accumulation of surfaces on top of the earlier cobbling of the 'tannery'. These are associated with Langerwehe and Raeren stonewares. Later 16th or early 17th century activity is represented by the excavation of a well, a large cesspit, and several smaller extraction hollows for building materials. The fill of the cesspit incorporated several shoes and a fragment of Venetian glass. In the area to the W, the loch was being infilled. This reflects a 1603 decision by the Council that 'the said locht salbe maid dry'.

In the mid 17th century a range of stone buildings was extended back into the yard, on the northernmost tenement. It comprised two buildings (A/1 and A/2), 22m long and 4.50m wide internally, with granite walls bonded with clay. Both buildings had entrances in their S walls, opening onto a common yard. The more easterly building (A/1) may have been two-storied, whilst the neatly cobbled floor of A/2, criss-crossed by small drains, suggests that it may have been associated with keeping livestock. Contemporary with these buildings were new yard surfaces to the S, and the fragmentary remains of a shed or outbuilding (B/3). On the Gallowgate frontage, a pend separated the northernmost building from its neighbour (B/1) to the S. Buildings B/1 and A/2 were both served by deep unlined cesspits, fed by stone-lined culverts. Associated finds included coins of Charles II and William III, and late 17th century Dutch clay pipes.

In 1721 the yards (but not the frontages) of the three tenements were purchased for the site of an Episcopal Chapel. The deeds state that three ruinous or decayed buildings were then cleared away. Their occupants at that date included a blacksmith, a cobbler and another workman. Buildings A/1 and A/2 were evidently two of the three structures which were demolished, as material incorporated in their destruction levels includes early 18th century clay pipes, and masses of mortar and broken roofing slates. The demolition debris was spread over the yards, resulting in a substantial rise in ground level. Subsequently, the rear at least of the northernmost frontage building was rebuilt (A/3). Similar refurbishment probably took place on the building to the S (B/1).

Later in the 18th century the floor levels at the rear of A/3 were raised, and a scullery or wash-house was created in the back of the building. Between 1757 and 1782 the street frontage was rebuilt (A/4, B/3 and C/1), the entry into the yards was moved, and more permanent boundary walls were erected. The deep cellars of the new buildings removed all the post-1300 remains on the frontages. Thereafter, much of the former yards became an entrance court into the chapel. In 1843 a manse was erected on the northernmost tenement, to be shortly followed by the building of an Evangelical Union Chapel on the southernmost. These effectively removed any later medieval and post-medieval remains in these areas. Finally, a new Episcopal Church was erected in 1866, fronting onto Loch Street, which had been recently created by the culverting and infilling of the last vestiges of the town loch.

Sponsors: Aberdeen Art Gallery & Museums, SDD : HBM

GRAMPIAN

CORRIGENDUM

1986, p13, Ref 18 Castle Street, Aberdeen. For kiln read *kiln furniture*.

BANFF & BUCHAN DISTRICT

FYVIE CASTLE (Fyvie parish)

I Shepherd

Castle

NJ 764 392 Photographs and notes of observations made during the internal renovations and the stripping of the harling from the S front are in the Grampian Regional Council SMR.

Sponsors: Grampian Regional Council, National Trust for Scotland

BANK WOOD (Old Deer parish)

Round Cairn

NJ 929 475 On the crest of the hill a subdued but distinct cairn c 5m in diameter and c 0.8m high.

Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council

HOWFORD FARM (Strichen parish)

Cinerary Urn

NJ 953 547 Found eroding out of bank after winter, a cinerary urn, buried base uppermost and containing a carefully organised cremation deposit, in which the skull bones had been placed first, followed by other large bone fragments, and finally charcoal pieces. The pit had also been packed with pyre debris. The urn fragments have gone to the Anthropological Museum, University of Aberdeen. Cf *Discovery Excav Scot 1984, 13 and Proc Soc Antiq Scot, 104 (1971-2), 289-90*.

Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council

OLD RATTRAY (Crimond parish)

H K Murray, J C Murray

DESERTED MEDIEVAL BURGH & CASTLE

NK 088 579 Extension of excavation on the castle mound revealed large secondary building, possibly dating from mid 14th century. The mound section related the mound build up and perimeter bank and wall remains to a deep defensive ditch at the mound base.

Open plan excavation of an area 20m by 40m took place in the burgh zone, near 1986 pottery kiln and over the area of 1986 magnetometer survey. This revealed 14th-15th century industrial complex covering two adjacent properties, one with extensive metal working, predominantly iron, the other with the pottery kiln and a series of smaller kilns, work floors and drainage systems.

Sponsor: SDD : HBM

PHILORTH HOME FARM (Fraserburgh parish)

A Foxon

Flint Chisel

NK 006 641 Found in 1961 in a field on the farm after ploughing. In private hands.

Sponsor: Glasgow Art Gallery & Museum

GORDON DISTRICT

GARIOCH FIELD SURVEY OF MEDIEVAL RURAL SETTLEMENT

P Yeoman

Rig & Furrow

SMITHY WOOD (Fintray parish)

NJ 849 168 Poorly preserved within woodland and under field clearance, 6m average rig width. (*Discovery Excav Scot 1979, 12*)

FORDALE HOUSE (Bourtie parish)

NJ 813 263 c 5 hectares of 100m long rigs, 6m average width. Main W part recently afforested. (*Discovery Excav Scot 1979, 12*)

WARDHOUSE (Kennethmont parish)

NJ 571 304 Well preserved medieval/post-medieval fermtoun covering c 16 acres of what is now permanent pasture. Parallel blocks of rigs, mainly NS radiate out from a central area of house sites with attached pens and enclosures, 120m by 60m. Rigs c 100m long, 8.8m wide, do not encroach on an area of prehistoric settlement to SE. Here two or three round houses are visible with associated field system.

FALLOW HILL (Kennethmont parish)

NJ 574 292 c 5 acres of low rigs running down N facing slope.

MOATED SITES**CASTLE OF WARDHOUSE** (Insch parish)

NJ 593 289 Low, sub-rectangular platform 60m NS by 40m, atop a natural knoll 150m SW of Mains Farm. Enclosed at top by extant shallow ditch and counterscarp bank. Aerial photographs show an outer series of earth works, possibly connected to the top by a drainage gully, and forming a lower ward to the NE. The site is deteriorating due to plough damage. Surrounding dykes have been formed with stone taken from the summit. The earliest reference to the castle is in the 1220s.

LESLIE CASTLE (Leslie parish)

NJ 599 248 16th-17th century tower house built on a low platform 70m EW by 40m, enclosed by a ditch 15m wide, interrupted by a causeway to the S. The earth works almost certainly predate the existing castle. Recent levelling and landscaping apparent.

RIVERBANK WOOD [a] (Chapel of Garioch parish)

NJ 723 262 Possible moated site on N bank of River Urie. 400m NW of Pitcable Castle (15th-16th century). Platform naturally defended except to N and W where a bank and ditch enclosed an area of 70m NS by 60m. Recent ploughing has removed all but the bank on W side which survives to a height of 1.2m with a possible ditch 10m wide. Not a Roman Camp as popularly believed.

RIVERBANK WOOD [b] (Chapel of Garioch parish)

NJ 724 263 Second earth work immediately NE of [a]. Ditch on W and S 2.8m wide by 1m deep with a slight inner bank, enclosing an area 80m EW. Site cut off to N by road and housing. Date and form uncertain, but probably medieval.

MOTTES**AUCHLEVEN, Castle Hillock** (Premnay parish)

NJ 622 242 Low truncated motte with level summit 11m by 7m, providing only enough space for a watchtower.

DRUMMINOR, Castlehill (Auchindoir and Kearn parish)

GRAMPIAN

NJ 515 287 200m N of medieval parish Church (site) and 15th century castle. Natural moraine 4.5m high with a fairly level summit 34m NS by 23m. Bailey possibly formed from S tail of the mound, 30m NS. Surrounded by Water of Bogie and bog on all but S side. Traces of a low N summit lip bank were visible. The base on this side is being severely eroded by the river. Exposed section revealed charcoal layer 0.50m below surface. Probably built in 13th century as chief stronghold of the Forbes.
Sponsor: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland

LITTLE LONG HILL (Huntly parish) I Shepherd

Shieling Hut

NJ 464 371 A small turf-walled hut, 4m square, with walls 0.5m wide and 0.3m high.

Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council

CHAPELPARK (Forgue parish)

Stone Cup or Lamp

NJ 590 450 Found in a stone pile after harrowing in 1950, a neatly finished sandstone cup, 96mm by 94mm externally and 45mm tall. The handle, which is broken, is 45mm in diameter and has an hour glass perforation, 9mm in diameter. Retained at farm.

Stone Axe

NJ 591 452 Found in a shed on the farm, an elongated oval axe in a coarse-grained stone, 200mm long, 69mm across the blade, 49mm across the butt and 38mm thick. Retained at farm.

Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council

NEWTONGARRY HILL (Drumblade parish) K Ray, R Feilden, I Shepherd

Long Barrow

NJ 575 401 On a level hilltop a turf covered trapezoidal mound aligned NESW to maximise the potential of a small natural scarp on the S side. It is 51.5m long, 22m wide at the NE end and 14.5m wide at the SW. It rises fairly regularly to a height of c 1.8m at the NE and commands extensive views over the surrounding land.

Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council

KINCARDINE & DEESIDE DISTRICT

KNOCK CASTLE (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn parish) P Yeoman

Excavation of Basement

NO 352 951 Collapsed stonework was removed to a depth of 1m over the complete basement area of the Tower House (a Guardianship Monument) in advance of HBM consolidation work. The original mortar floor level was revealed at this depth, having been sealed by the collapsed ground floor vault. Apart from broken roof slates in the rubble there were no finds.

The castle is known to have been built by the Gordons c 1600.

Sponsor: SDD : HBM

THE SCHOOLHOUSE (Logie Coldstone parish) I Shepherd

Polished Stone Axe

NJ 434 043 Ploughed up, a highly finished sub-trapezoidal axe of dark greenstone with pink/gold flecks. Length 92mm, maximum width 48mm, width across blade 44mm, width across butt 20mm, thickness 16mm. Retained by finder. Drawing in GRC SMR.

Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council

DALLADIES, Capo Quarry (Fettercairn p)

Corn Drying Kiln

NO 628 676 Revealed in gravel quarrying. The bowl was 2.5m by 1.5m by 0.5m deep and the flue was 2.9m long, sloping up to the E. The fill of the bowl consisted of 20cm of a pinky-brown matrix with lumps of humified charcoal (?turf) throughout, overlying 2cm of charcoal sitting on a sandstone slab. Cf *Discovery Excav Scot 1984, 10*.

Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council

MALCOLM'S MOUNT (Fetteresso parish)

Enlarged Food Vessel Urn

NO 859 861 Found in the E facing slope of the mound, two-thirds of an enlarged food vessel urn with three cordons and applied herringbone decoration. Presented to North East Scotland Museums Service.

Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council

MEADOW FARM (Logie Coldstone parish)

I Shepherd, J C Murray

Saddle Quern

NJ 446 065 The saddle quern from Meadow Farm (*Discovery Excav Scot 1983, 10*) has been taken in to Aberdeen Art Gallery and Museum.

Sponsors: Grampian Regional Council, Aberdeen District Council

MORAY DISTRICT**WESTBANK OF ROSEISLE (Duffus parish)**

Short Cist

NJ 144 673 A substantial, well built cist was discovered in ploughing 8m W of the round cairn on the summit of the Tappoch of Roseisle. The massive capstone (1.88m by 1.10m by 0.17m) and the four cist slabs were of the local sandstone. The cist measured 1.10m by 0.70m by 0.55m internally and was aligned EW. It contained the well preserved skeleton of an exceptionally tall male, aged over 45 at death, lying on its right side, pointing W and facing S. The floor of the cist consisted of a layer of specially selected red, white and green quartzite pebbles. A small burnt flint core lay at the shoulder and a flint spall at the waist. A patch of fibrous matter lay on the upper arm.

Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council

BURN OF REDTAINGY (Birnzie parish)

Longhouse

NJ 194 502 14m E of an old croft house and on the same axis are the footings of a complex longhouse c 15m long and 2.5m wide.

Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council

ELGIN BURGH & PARISH**HIGH STREET, Tower Hotel**

D W Hall

Watching Brief

NJ 2155 6281 A watching brief was carried out during demolition of the Tower Hotel prior to redevelopment. Natural sand was revealed across the whole site and no archaeological material located.

36 Lossie Wynd

Medieval Sherds

NJ 2168 6297 A trial trench was dug in advance of the proposed Caltrust

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shopping development. Natural sand was revealed under 0.61m of garden soil. A few sherds of local medieval pottery were found in the garden soil but no definite archaeological horizons revealed.

111-113 High Street

Trial Trench

NJ 2162 6290 Trial trenching was carried out in advance of the proposed Caltrust shopping development. The area examined lay at least 1.75m lower than adjacent properties and seemed to have been artificially levelled at some point in the past. Natural sand was revealed in the area examined and no archaeological material located.

South College House

Cathedral Precinct

NJ 2224 6297 Trial trenching in advance of ground stabilisation by the local council took place in October 1987. The area threatened lies within the cathedral precinct adjacent to the Pansport and precinct wall. Seven machine trenches were dug in the area. Between 0.60m and 2.5m of garden soil were revealed overlying natural clay. No archaeological evidence was found.

Sponsors: SUAT, SDD : HBM

SPYNIE PALACE (Spynie parish)

J H Lewis

Medieval Castle

Nj 230 658 The first major season of excavation was concentrated mainly in the northern sector of the palace enclosure. Little evidence of occupation survived in the main part of the N range (banqueting hall), whereas several constructional and functional changes were apparent in the adjacent area of the Watergate. Although not fully excavated and difficult to interpret, most of these phases were probably associated with service offices.

A diversity of structures beyond the N wall included drains, floor surfaces, a defensive pit outside the Watergate and, adjacent to it, a pavement possibly leading to the Harbour.

Sponsor: SDD : HBM

HIGHLAND REGION

BADENOCH & STRATHSPEY DISTRICT

MELGARVE (Laggan parish)

G R Curtis, R L Smith

Masonry Bridge

NN 463 961 On the Wade Road of 1731 which crosses the Corriyairack Pass, a low arched bridge (span 5.64m) over the Coachan Riabhack at Melgarve (Drummin) had deteriorated in recent years. The upstream half of the bridge (arch, voussoirs, spandrel and parapet) had collapsed. In 1986 this half of the arch was rebuilt in reinforced concrete and embedded stones, the original voussoirs were reinstated, the parapet was rebuilt, and the SE approach wall was taken down and rebuilt course by course. Most of the original masonwork was re-pointed. (Note: A previous concrete repair by another party was left in situ)

Sponsors: The Association for the Protection of Rural Scotland, The Countryside Commission for Scotland, the Manifold Trust, anonymous donor.

Masonry Bridge

NN 468 960 On a diversion of the Wade Road of 1731 which crosses the Corriyairack Pass, an arched bridge (span 6.79m) over the Allt Feith a Mhorraine near Melgarve (Drummin) had deteriorated. There were gaps in the parapets, a hole in the arch and, most recently, erosion of the right hand upstream training wall. In 1984 the arch and parapets were repaired, the right hand abutment was grouted, and the training wall was strengthened with concrete and stone-filled gabions. Most of the original masonry was repointed. Sponsors: The Association for the Protection of Rural Scotland, The Countryside Commission for Scotland.

CAITHNESS DISTRICT

MAINS OF MURKLE (Olrig parish)

N Fojut

Long Cist Burials, c 14 Date

ND 166 694 On a gently sloping terrace above Murkle Bay, ploughing of a previously fallow area revealed a large number (30+) of human burials. Those with discernible detail were in poorly built long slab cists with gravel/shingle/shell bases (no basal slabs). At least one grave seemed to have had a small upright slab at the head end. Cap slabs were only inches below the turf.

As this is only the most recent of a series of burials discovered in the area, a single 'skeleton' was removed from the most clearly visible cist and analysed prior to dating. The bones came from more than one individual. The date is 640 ± 60bp (GU 2135).

Sponsor: SDD : HBM

INVERNESS DISTRICT

GUISACHAN (Kiltarlity & Convinth parish)

J Duncan, G Harden

Standing Stone

NH 286 253 In the parkland some 75m SW of the ruins of Guisachan House is what appears to be a standing stone. The boulder is 1.7m wide at the base, 0.8m thick and 1.3m high, with a rounded 'pointed' top. There are 4 cup marks towards the base of the stone, in the centre of its NE face.

FASNAKYLE (Kiltarlity & Convinth parish)

Hut Circle, Clearance Heaps

NH 313 285 In a small area of uncultivated ground on the gravel terrace above the flood plain of the River Glass is a hut circle and associated clearance heaps and a field dyke. The hut circle measures 13m NS by 15m WE from the centre of the wall spreads. The wall is about 0.6m high and is spread to some 2m, with an expanded entrance c 2m to the E.

INVERNESS, Castle Street-High Street (Inverness & Bona parish)

G Harden

Watching Brief : Pottery, Midden Material

NH 6671 4522 A watching brief was carried out during redevelopment of a site on the SE corner of Castle Street and High Street at the centre of the medieval burgh. The area had been largely destroyed by Victorian cellaring except to the E, where some 2m of archaeological deposits were recorded in the section formed by the cellar walls. A few pieces of pottery from the upper layers were of late 13th early 14th century date. The layers of sand and gravel interspersed with layers of burning, burnt clay and midden material were reminiscent of the deposits revealed in excavations of the adjacent

HIGHLAND

property (*Discovery Excav Scot*, 1979, 16).

Sponsor: Inverness District Council

FARRALINE (Dores parish)

A Lawson, G Harden

Kerbed Enclosure

NH 5692 2255 At the S end of a steep sided promontory, overlooking low ground and Loch Mhor in Stratherrick, is a kerbed enclosure. It consists of a ring of boulders, varying in height from 0.8m to 0.15m, and in length from 0.25m to 2m, forming a contiguous circle with internal diameter of 14m. For a distance of 9m in the E arc the boulders have fallen down the steep, eroded slope. The enclosed area is featureless.

ESSICH HOUSE (Inverness & Bona parish)

G Harden

Incised Slab

NH 647 395 (NMRS NH 63 NW 28) It should be noted that the incised slab reported in 1968 (*Discovery Excav Scot* 1968) has been removed from Essich House and is now in private hands.

ARDOCHY WOODS (Kilmorack parish)

R Noble, G Harden

Burial Cairn

NH 458 433 The cairn is situated near the top of a gentle E facing slope in Ardochy Woods. It survives as a low mound, some 1.5m high, surrounded by an incomplete kerb of boulders some 6m in diameter. In the centre of the cairn is an overgrown hole, perhaps caused by the collapse of a lintel stone or by an early attempt at excavation.

CULLIGRAN (Kilmorack parish)

F Spencer-Nairn, G Harden

Dun

NH 344 388 Situated on the top of a wooded, steeply-sided knoll is a dun that commands good views of the River Farrar as it issues from the gorge at Culligran. It is approximately circular on plan, the stone walls enclosing an area some 10m in diameter, with a probable entrance about 1.5m wide in the ESE arc. The walls stand to a height of about 0.5m and are spread to c 1m in the E and c 4m in the W. What appears to be a small cell has been added to the external N side of the wall and measures c 2.5m by 2m, within walls c 0.8m wide. This feature is presumed to be a modern addition.

The S, E and N scarps of the knoll are particularly steep. The W slope has been artificially steepened in two 'steps', some 5m wide and 3m or more high, to provide additional defences. However, there is little, if any, evidence of these having been 'crowned' with additional stone walls or ramparts.

LOCHLAIT (Inverness & Bona parish)

G Sutherland, G Harden

Field Walking Collection : Flints

NH 552 356 A quantity of flint flakes and retouched pieces were found some years ago when this area was ploughed for afforestation. The retouched pieces include a fine sickle flint, a bifacially-retouched, small, lozenge-shaped arrowhead and a petit-tranchet-derivative. The pieces all appear to be of 'Buchan' flint, being yellow, orange and red in colour, rather than the locally available poorer quality grey and white chert like material.

Retained by the finder.

CEAP MAOL (Dores parish)

G Gill, G Harden

Hut Circle & Field System

NH 5727 2498 In an area of heather moorland soon to be afforested is a hut circle, some 11m in diameter between the tops of the collapsed stone walls.

HIGHLAND

The wall spread is about 2m wide and 1m high. There is no obvious entrance. Situated at the centre of the hut circle is a stone grouse butt, one of a line of butts that cross the moor from ESE-WNW. The hut circle is situated within an area of clearance heaps and stone field dykes.

NH 5715 2470 To the SSW of this area, on the SW flank of the hill is an area of rough grassland that is densely packed with clearance cairns. Many of the cairns are at least 2m in diameter and over 1m in height. No associated hut circle was noted in the 100m square area.

ERROGIE (Dores parish)

G Harden

Hut Circle & Field System

NH 5609 2318 In rough grazing on the edge of an area to be afforested is a hut circle and field system. The hut circle measures 10m across the collapsed, low walls which spread to little more than 1m. The entrance, which measures about 1.5m across, overlooks a field system to the SE that consists of stone dykes and a few clearance heaps in an area some 150m square.

NAIRN DISTRICT

EASTER GALCANTRAY (Croy & Dalcross parish)

G D B Jones, I Keillar

Ditch, Post Holes, c 14 Date

NH 810 483 (*Discovery Excav Scot 1986, 18*) A third season's work by Manchester and Newcastle Universities uncovered the curved SW corner of the ditch. Massive post holes indicate the probability of a corner tower while the cobbling and revetting is of good quality. A carbon 14 sample from the first season (1985) gives a date of 80-130 AD. Further samples from this year's post holes are under examination. Work on the site is planned for 1988 and 1989.

ROSS & CROMARTY DISTRICT

CNOC CROIT NA MAOILE (Urray parish)

D W Ross

SURVEY

Hut Circle, Walling, Clearance Cairns

NH 4965 4868 Near the summit of Torr a' Bhealaidh are the remains of a hut circle. It has an internal diameter of 8.0m and partially robbed walling up to 1.7m wide. The entrance lay on the SE. Surrounding it are lengths of contemporary stone walling and several clearance cairns.

Hut Circle, Enclosure, Field System

NH 4916 4895 On a S facing terrace below Cnoc Croit na Maoile is a large hut circle, a small enclosure and an extensive field system. The hut circle measures 14.0m in diameter within walling up to 1.5m wide, although much of the eastern half is obscured by peat. 10m to the SW is a small circular stone walled enclosure. It has a rubble 'wall' 1.0m wide enclosing an area of 2.5m. The field system covering an area of about 6ha, consists of well defined clearance cairns, some arranged in lines, others joined by stone banks.

Circular Pits

NH 4867 4869 Cut into the crest of a low ridge are four small circular pits with a maximum diameter of 3m. The best preserved lies adjacent to a small dyke quarry, and the upcast from the pit forms an encircling 'wall'. It appears to have been excavated in its interior and eastern side. This site has

HIGHLAND

similarities to the small enclosure at 'B'.

Other sites included clearance cairns, a platform and clearance cairns, stone cairn, trackways, probable shieling, small rectangular enclosure, oval platform, croft foundations and a kaleyard. All of these were already recorded on NMRS (OS) record cards.

SKYE & LOCHALSH DISTRICT

SURVEY

GLENMORE, GLEANN BEAG, GLEN ELG

Shielings, Bothy, Enclosure

A group of shielings lie on terraces close to Allt a Bhrùie.

NG 829 177 Trapezoidal shieling with rounded corners. Internal dimensions 7.0m long by 2.0m and 1.6m wide at W end. Entrance on N. Very large stones flank entrance and at corners. Walling up to 1.0m high.

NG 830 177 Trapezoidal shieling with rounded wall corners. It measures 5.5m by 2.0m and 1.3m wide at W end, within tumbled walling up to 1.4m high.

NG 832 176 Two more well preserved shielings of similar dimensions.

NG 831 174 Rectangular shieling foundations measuring internally 5.5m by 2.0m. Entrance on N.

NG 828 178 At the foot of a crag are the remains of a rectangular bothy measuring 8.3m by 1.5m internally.

NG 830 191 The remains of a small bothy measuring 5.0m by 2.5m overall.

NG 830 193 A sub-oval enclosure with wall foundations obscured by bracken but measuring approximately 9.5m by 4.0m.

NG 826 193 Levelled into the slope is a small sub-rectangular enclosure. It measures 4.0m by 2.5m internally and the low turf and stone walling has rounded corners.

SUTHERLAND DISTRICT

THE ORD (Lairg parish)

Hut Circle 'Y'

NC 576 056 Situated on a terrace, a small hut circle lies within a larger hut circle. The former measures internally 6.0m EW by 7.3m NS within a rubble wall 1.3m wide. The entrance lies on the S. The larger hut circle measures 15.0m in diameter over a denuded spread rubble wall up to 3.0m wide. Its entrance has been utilised by the smaller hut circle.

Hut Circle

NC 580 051 A well preserved oval hut circle with a turf covered rubble wall up to 3.0m wide and 1.1m high, enclosing an area of 10.2m EW by 11.8m NS, with a slightly 'clubbed' entrance on the S.

'W' 20m to SE of 'V' are the denuded remains of a small oval hut circle measuring overall 10.5m NW-SE by 8.5m transversely with an indistinct wall up to 2.3m wide. The entrance probably lay on the SE.

'X' 20m to S of 'W', another denuded small hut circle measuring internally 5.8m EW by 7.0m NS within denuded walling up to 1.8m wide. A later clearance

cairn overlies the inner edge of the wall on the N.
 Sponsor: Highland Regional Council

INVERSHIN FOREST

Shielings

NH 585 958 & NH 583 958 Two groups of small rectangular shielings. The first group consists of four turf and boulder wall foundations measuring from 2m by 3m up to 2.5m and 4.0m overall. The second pair are of similar size and construction.

Hut Circles (2), Field System

NH 599 966

- a) On a dry terrace is a hut circle with peat covered walls up to 2.0m wide, enclosing an area 8.5m in diameter. Several outer facing stones protrude through the turf by the entrance on the S.
- b) A small hut circle with an internal diameter of 6.5m within peat covered walling 1.5m wide. Several large boulders lie on the N and E part of the wall and the entrance is on the SE.

Mainly to the N of hut circle (b) are several peat covered field clearance cairns.

Bloomery

NH 580 963 On a low terrace is a heather covered mound of iron slag 7m in diameter and 0.5m high.

Hut Circle

NH 585 968 On the upper edge of a field system is a house platform. It measures 9.5m NS by 8.5m with top and bottom revettments 1.0m high. The entrance probably lay on the NW.

Enclosure

NH 583 972 40m W of hut circle 'C' are the footings of a small enclosure 3.0m square overall. Possibly a funerary enclosure.

Sponsor: SDD : HBM

SKERRAY-MAS NA BUAILE (Tongue parish)

Fort, Promontory

NC 672 634 A 2ha promontory has been fortified with a strong wall 80m long and up to 4m wide and 1.5m high with inner and outer facing stones visible. A cliff section reveals an earthen core and the entrance lies near the walls' S end. Part of the interior has been disturbed but no structures are visible. A modern dyke lies at the foot of slope below the wall.

ACHORMLARIE (Creich parish)

Enclosure and Longhouse

NH 691 944 3 compartment house 19m long with offset porches. Dykes adjoin house on S and E. 20m to W is a circular enclosure 6m internal diameter within earth and stone bank 3m wide and 0.6m high on N. Entrance on ESE.

Hut Circle

NH 701 947

An oval house platform on sloping ground. It measures 11m NW-SE by 7m with back and front stoney revettments 1.2m high. The entrance is on the change of slope on SE.

HIGHLAND/LOTHIAN

CARN LIATH (Golspie parish)

P Love

Broch

NC 870 013 Further excavation took place, in parallel with masonry consolidation. A semi-circular stake defined feature was found around the Bronze Age cist discovered last year (*Discovery Excav Scot 1986*). This was apparently originally a complete circle, but had been truncated during scarping of the mound prior to the construction of the Iron Age outer wall. The new wall discovered on the outer slope of the broch mound last year was followed round to the N, and was found to be of two-phase construction. The entrance passage of the broch was cleared to the original paved level, and the guard cell and outer 'dog kennel' at the entrance were cleared of their modern fill prior to consolidation for display.

Sponsor: SDD : HBM

LOTHIAN REGION

CITY OF EDINBURGH DISTRICT

ADVOCATES' CLOSE (Edinburgh parish)

N Holmes

Rubbish Deposit

NT 257 736 Material was cleared from below the wooden floor of a ground-floor room on the W side of the close. Deposits, of a maximum depth of 0.67m, between the floor and the natural rock surface contained 19th century pottery, glass and other items.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh District Council

HUNTLY HOUSE MUSEUM (Edinburgh parish)

Medieval Pit

NT 264 738 A small area of the courtyard to the rear of Huntly House was excavated prior to the replanting of a flower bed, to investigate rumours of the presence of a well shaft. No trace was found of such a feature, but beneath a rough paving of post-medieval date was part of a large, irregularly shaped pit, which extended beyond the excavated area to the W and NW. The deepest part comprised a rectangular shaft, cut through natural rock to a depth of 1.68m. The pit had apparently been filled in deliberately after a short life span, with no detectable deposits surviving in the bottom, and its purpose is therefore unknown. The back filled material contained c 400 pot sherds, considered to date from around the 13th Century.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh District Council

EAST LOTHIAN DISTRICT

NORTH BERWICK BURGH & PARISH

83-87 High Street

D P Bowler

Medieval Industrial Structures

NT 551 852 A small trial trench close to the street frontage revealed two circular clay tanks, c 0.5m across, built of unfired clay, set into the ground, surrounded with coal and ash. They may have been vats or storage containers for some part of the brewing industry.

Sponsor: SDD : HBM

KINGSIDE HILL (Whittingehame parish)

G J Barclay, O Owen

Stone Circle

NT 626 650 This scheduled monument had been accidentally buried under field clearance at the end of 1986. With the financial assistance of the owner SDD : HBM arranged for the removal of the large modern clearance cairn with the assistance of a machine, under supervision. The stone circle is made up of very small stones and therefore considerable difficulties were met in removing the modern material. The circle was cleared, preserving more or less the original contour of the ground. Two of the c 30 stones were touched by the machine and slightly moved. It was decided that some recent turf growth should be removed from around the lowest stones, to make them more easily visible, to avoid future accidental damage, and as a result two new stones were found. A full report, with an annotated plan, has been deposited in the National Monuments Record.
 Sponsor: SDD : HBM

**DUNBAR BURGH & PARISH
 FRIARSCROFT**

D W Hall

Trinitarian Friary

NT 677 788 Trial excavations in advance of a proposed housing development took place in July 1987. Trenches were cut in the open field adjacent to the standing tower of the Church of the Trinitarian Friary. Part of the friary graveyard was located and a possible western limit to it was defined.
 Sponsors: SUAT, SDD : HBM

MIDLOTHIAN DISTRICT

ELGINHAUGH (Dalkeith parish)

W S Hanson

Roman Fort and Prehistoric Settlement

NT 321 673 Large scale area excavation in 1986 in advance of development uncovered the whole interior of a 3 acre first century Roman Fort including headquarters building, commanding officer's house, two granaries and 12 accommodation blocks, all built of timber. One large stone building and a number of ovens were located in the back of the turf rampart. All four timber gates, but only 3 corner towers and 5 interval towers, were also uncovered. Most of the buildings showed only one period of construction, though the gateways had been rebuilt. The ditches outside the fort, which were waterlogged in places, were sampled on 3 sides. Organic remains were recovered from these and from 3 wells within the fort.

Beneath the intervallum roadway of the fort on the E side were a number of shallow pits containing traces of burning and late Bronze or early Iron Age pottery, while from beneath the rampart on the W side numerous mesolithic flints were recovered.

In 1987 excavation in advance of development was conducted in selected areas within the annexe to the W of the fort examined last year. Occupation had been concentrated alongside the road which ran through the annexe from the W gate of the fort. Three major resurfacings indicated that traffic had been quite heavy. Four main phases of activity were revealed. The earliest involved a number of oven or furnace features, probably associated with grain processing. These ovens seem to have gone out of use and were replaced by timber strip-buildings fronting onto the road. Thereafter the roadside area seems to have been given over to cooking ovens before being cut off from the rest of the annexe by two ditches which created a funnel leading from the outer ditches of the fort to the annexe gateway. This arrangement may have been related to the movement of animals.

LOTHIAN

Occupation of the site in the early Bronze Age was also indicated. Sealed well beneath the roadway was a pebble surface adjacent to a shallow pit containing both all over corded and rusticated beaker.

A fully illustrated interim report is available from the excavator.

Sponsor: SDD : HBM

DEADMAN LIES (Borthwick parish)

R M Carmichael, J R Ward

Fort, Possible

NT 329 604 A survey has begun of the area occupied by 3 mounds, 2 of which are described by the RCAHMS, Inventory of Midlothian and West Lothian, No 5, as the supposed remains of a fort. Excavations in progress near the W mound have located a ditch and an alignment of small stones. The significance of these features is at present unclear.

Sponsor: Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society

SOUTRA HOSPITAL (Fala & Soutra parish)

G J Ewart, B Moffat

Medieval Monastic Hospital

NT 452 584 Soutra is the site selected for the Soutra Hospital Archaeoethnopharmacological Research Project (SHARP), involving over 200 researchers co-operating in the investigation of the physical remains of medieval medical treatments, with interpretation in the light of contemporary manuals and accounts.

Followed from resistivity survey of the hill top plateau in 1986 a trial excavation of 10 key trenches was mounted to investigate the extent and ground plan of the complex of buildings. The earliest structures noted on the site were 2 boundary walls, 1m thick, each with a drain or ditch 2m wide alongside.

There are, at least, 2 contiguous, large, rectangular, walled enclosures. These occupy the hill top to the E of medieval Dere Street. The southmost one contains the hospital Church and the standing 17th century Aisle. The northern boundary wall was cut to form a new access, with 'slot' for door post, threshold and interior passage way; there was secondary vaulting over the earlier drain.

Sampling programmes for 'infirmary waste' have been set up, screening them for blood and other organic residues, leaded contamination and exotic plant material. All are showing up.

Exotic pottery has been recovered in small quantities and residues on it are being analysed related to analysis of fabrics and thin sections. Trade in medical preparations should be highlighted. SHARP is medicine-centred. The work is described in two publications, SHARP PRACTICE nos 1 and 2, available from B Moffat.

Sponsors: Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, British Pharmacological Society, Robert Kiln Charitable Trust, Garden History Society, National Museums of Scotland, SDD : HBM.

WEST LOTHIAN DISTRICT

LINLITHGOW PALACE (Linlithgow parish)

J Cannell

NT 002 773 Excavation of a 15th century cellar took place in advance of refurbishment. Shortly after construction, a mortar floor was laid in the cellar, followed by the insertion of two parallel NS lines of wooden posts, of

uncertain function, along the length of the room. At about the same time a low stone platform was built against the W and N walls. The posts and floor were superseded towards the end of the 17th century by a thick layer of redeposited midden on which was laid a stone flagged and cobbled floor.

Sponsor: SDD : HBM

NIDDRY CASTLE (Kirkliston parish)

J K Reid

Well, Barmkin Wall and Tower, Foundation Trench, Tiles, Glass, Coins

NT 095 743 Excavation of the scheduled site has been in progress from February 1987, in advance of the reconstruction and restoration of the 15th century L plan tower house.

The first major season of excavation concentrated on the E half of the site and the W half of the tower interior. The interior was excavated to a depth of 2m, to a rock surface. In the SW corner the well was discovered, a rock cut feature 1.8m in diameter, which has been excavated to a depth of 3m, to date.

The trench on the E half of the site, trench 4, was cut as a 2m wide trench parallel with the E wall of the tower, 2m from it and running 33m from the N face of the N curtain of 'barmkin' wall. A branch, also 2m wide ran across it from the E wall of the tower, 5m S of the NE corner.

Excavation in this area has unearthed two very important and previously unknown construction phases, both of which were obscured by later building and dumping on the site.

The earliest feature was a flat bottomed rock cut trench 0.42m wide by 0.3m deep and 3.62m long. This ran due E from a point 2m S of the NE corner of the tower, from the E wall. The flat bottom suggests that this was cut as a foundation trench for a timber building.

The second discovery was a tower 4.5m wide, at the NE corner of the curtain or 'barmkin' wall. This joined the E barmkin wall which was 1.4m wide and ran parallel to the E wall of the tower, 6m from it. The gaps in the corner tower wall suggest that this might have been the postern or side gate.

A well laid cobble floor, adjoining the S side of the S barmkin wall, stretching 8m to the S, was also discovered.

Of the wide range of objects recovered, most reflected the occupation of the site during the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries. Artefacts included a mass of green glazed pottery sherds, many broken fragments of window glass, iron objects including horse shoes, nails and scrap, moulded and glazed heraldic floor tiles, coins, including Nuremberg Jetton of brass, a bronze penny of George III and a silver groat of James VI and I, pale glass wine glass stems and quantities of fragments of bottle glass and much bone and shell.

Sponsors: COWL, Ltd., MSC

ORKNEY ISLANDS AREA

MAINLAND

BRECKNESS (Stromness parish)

B Smith, D Lorimer

Human Remains

HY 224 092 Further coastal erosion exposed bones and skeletons in the cliff section from the late medieval chapel site. They lay c 0.50m below the turf

ORKNEY

line and were noted to lie EW. The skeletons were buried closely on top of each other and their graves were dug into the masonry and intra-mural passage of the eroded broch.

The bones were assigned to three, probably male, adult skeletons, one between 40 and 50 years of age and 5ft 7ins in height, one in his early 20s and 5ft 9ins in height (among other non-metrical variations, a metopic suture was noted in this skull), and 1 between 33 and 45, height unascertainable. The two oldest skeletons showed osteoporosis and osteophytic lipping with one possible disc lesion. A juvenile tibia and 5th sacral segment were also found.

KIRKWALL (Kirkwall & St Ola parish) R Lamb, B Smith, D Lorimer
Medieval Waterfront, Iron Age Settlement, Human Remains
HY 449 108 Roadworks in the Broad Street area of Kirkwall in the autumn of 1986 involved the cutting of deep machine trenches in the area where the medieval waterfront was thought to lie. Observation of these trenches enabled the line of this waterfront to be defined along the length of Broad Street. Immediately W of the Cathedral, the original shallow water shore line has been converted into deep water wharfage, presumably in order to accommodate the cog type ships of the later middle ages. At the waterfront of the Laverock, the ecclesiastical centre of the medieval town, there was revealed a substantial settlement site of the later Iron Age, probably extending into the historical Pictish period. The discovery of this hitherto unsuspected Iron Age settlement raises important questions concerning the early origins of the town.

Human bones found beneath the pavement in front of the Cathedral during the road works were all from lower extremities and all broken. They came from a minimum number of 4 adult skeletons of which 2 were probably male, 1 female and 1 sex unknown. Only the stature of 1 male could be estimated at 5ft 7ins in height. There was possible trauma in the femur of the unknown sex. These bones were probably disturbed during the 1865 widening of Broad Street, which cut into graves west of the Cathedral.

Sponsor: SDD : HBM

BROCH OF BORWICK (Sandwick parish) D Lynn, B Bell
Pottery & Worked Bone
HY 227 167 The midden, previously noted (*Discovery Excav Scot* 1983, 19) at a distance of 9m NE of the broch tower, produced six further fragments of middle Iron Age pottery, including two rim sherds. A bone fragment (possibly a sheep ulna) also found had been shaped to a point and polished. Its length is 133mm.

Further erosion of the S face of the broch tower had taken place, together with the exposure of further indeterminate structural remains to the SE of the broch. A full report has been deposited in Tankerness House Museum, Kirkwall, with the finds. The following accession numbers were given - pottery fragments (all) THM 1987.127, bone point THM 1987.128.

Sponsor: NOSAS

BU OF CAIRSTON (Stromness parish) D Lynn, B Bell
Broch & Settlement, Pottery
HY 272 096 A previously unknown broch was discovered in the NS cliff section in September 1985. This should not be confused with the early broch of the same name described in Hedges and Bell (*Antiquity* 1980, no 54 87-94) and Hedges (*Bu Gurness & the brochs of Orkney* 1987, BAR 163-165), which lies c 400m to the SW. The newly discovered broch lies c 50m N of the structure known as the Bu of Cairston (*RCAHMS Inventory* 1946, vol 2, 322 no 918),

and underlies the modern barn on the site.

Visits to the site since then have revealed several exposures, and the following structural resolution is suggested. An apparently solid based broch was built almost directly onto natural, with an extensive surrounding settlement visible to the N. Two distinctive sets of orthostatic arrangements were visible in the inner court (one of which has been removed since its discovery), together with a paved outer zone of the court. A thin layer of occupational deposits overlies the paving, and in turn is overlain by rubble infill, tentatively suggesting only a short-lived occupation. Demolition of the broch in antiquity is suggested by an unrelated sequence of walling overlying much of the central court, though its significance is unclear at present. Much of the southward continuation of the section has been damaged by a modern drainage feature and a track cut into the cliff.

Several stratified finds have been deposited in Tankerness House Museum, Kirkwall, along with fuller reports dated September 1985, October 1986, and October 1987. Finds, with the appropriate accession numbers following in brackets, have included nine body and rim sherds of middle Iron Age pottery mainly from the vicinity of the paving mentioned above (THM 1985.73, 1985.74, 1987.129-1987.135), a fractured hammerstone/grinder (THM 1985.77), and various unworked faunal remains (THM 1985.75, 1985.76 and 1987.136).

In addition, unstratified finds have been made this year by Colin Richards (Glasgow University) and deposited at Tankerness House Museum (THM 1987.82-1987.84).

Further research into the chronology of the whole site of the Bu of Cairston is intended, including the historical periods of activity and using documentary sources, as it is felt that its significance has yet to be fully appreciated.

Sponsor: NOSAS

BARNHOUSE (Stenness parish)
Neolithic Settlement

C Richards

HY 306 124 A second season of excavation revealed ten stone constructed houses situated on the NE tip of the Stenness promontory overlooking the Loch of Harray. The settlement complex covers an area approximately 60m by 80m. The structural preservation is variable across the site with houses constructed adjacent to the loch being protected by the formation of a positive lynchet, as opposed to badly eroded examples lying further into the cultivated area.

Three main phases of construction have been discovered. First, the erection of a large oval building, approximately 14m by 11m, having a side entrance and external casing wall. The internal arrangement consisted of six rectangular recesses set into the inner wall and a hearth situated to the right of the entrance. A cist, with cover slab, was located in a central position directly in line with the entrance.

Second, at least five smaller houses were constructed around the large structure, all of which conform to the traditional design of a single outer wall, two opposed internal recesses and end dresser.

The final phase is represented by a house erected on existing occupation deposits, having a single outer wall built on a clay foundation. Internal stone furniture is constructed through the later technique of upright stone slabs.

Throughout the entire settlement a complex series of ditches and drains have been uncovered. Large quantities of Grooved Ware pottery, worked flint and stone artifacts have been recovered. A final season of excavation will be undertaken in 1988.

ORKNEY/SHETLAND

Sponsor: SDD : HBM

SANDAY POOL (Cross & Burness parish)

J R Hunter

Neolithic, Iron Age, Pictish-Norse Structures : Grooved Ware

HY 619 379 Continued excavation of this coastally eroded mound took place between May and July 1987. In the S part of the site work was concerned with the investigation of the earliest Neolithic tip deposits where particular emphasis was placed on botanical sampling and on the conservation of the well-stratified Grooved Ware pottery. This pottery also provided the basis for a thermoluminescence dating programme undertaken in conjunction with SURRC.

In the northern part of the site excavation revealed part of a cellular late Iron Age structure revetted into the earlier Neolithic tip deposits. The interior was of approximately 6m in diameter and contained a number of stone arrangements and fittings. The structure appears to have become redundant by the time of the Pictish/Norse interface period. Subsequent building on the site was represented by a rectangular post-supported Norse form which may have acted as a barn.

Sponsor: SDD : HBM

TOFTS NESS (Lady parish)

S J Dockrill

Prehistoric Settlement Mound Excavation : Survey

HY 757 464 Excavation of a settlement mound in advance of agricultural improvements has identified two main phases of occupation dating from the Neolithic to the early Bronze Age and the late Bronze Age to the early Iron Age. Excavation concentrated upon a round house structure dating to the late Bronze Age.

In the surrounding landscape prehistoric land management is suggested by data obtained by magnetic survey together with excavation and soil auger profiles. Survey (conventional and geophysical) has also located a number of other major sites containing settlement characteristics to the W of the scheduled landscape.

Sponsor: SDD : HBM

S H E T L A N D I S L A N D S A R E A

VEMENTRY (Sandsting parish)

N Fojut

Prehistoric House

HU 290 616 Very ruinous oval drystone structure, possibly prehistoric house of characteristic Shetland form.

Burnt Mound

HU 304 606 Small 'double' mound of burnt stones in typically damp location. Approximately 5m maximum diameter.

Sponsor: SDD : HBM

KEBISTER, DALES VOE (Cingwall parish)

O Owen, C Lowe

Settlement Site, Coffins, Chapel, Ard Points, Survey, Burnt Mounds

HU 457 455 A fifth and final season was undertaken. It has now been proved beyond reasonable doubt that the armorial stone found in 1986 was commissioned by Henry Phankouth, Archdeacon of Shetland 1501-29. The substantial rectangular stone building from which it came must be the 'manse of the archdeaconry' which Jerome Cheyne, the archdeacon in 1561, complained that had been allowed to 'fall down'. This substantiates the archaeological

interpretation of the structure as a little used high status residence which fell into disrepair at an early date. Excavation in 1987 showed that the central room of the abandoned building was rescued shortly afterwards to house a rectangular corn drying kiln with a central bowl and a flue leading into it from the S. At the same time some secondary occupation occurred in the E room. This kiln was subsequently adapted, probably in the 18th century, by which time the ruins of the original building were uninhabitable.

The remains of the 2 wooden boxes set in trenches cut into natural clay was excavated within and below the level of the 16th century structure. The best preserved had planked sides, and a base and lid of pine. Although no bone survived, these are almost certainly coffins, and c 14 determinations are expected to indicate an early Christian date. Scant traces of a small rectangular structure aligned E to W, and located adjacent to the coffins, have been interpreted as a chapel site.

Excavation of the prehistoric site was completed. A 4.60m length of walling containing a well-constructed semi-circular alcove is all that remains of a further stone structure. It pre-dates the oval house of stone and turf excavated on area II in 1985. Substantial drains infilled with collapsed building masonry which included a large slab which may originally have been a door jamb, yielded a large quantity of stone artefacts including worked quartz implements, but no pottery. Analogy with the assemblage from the Scord of Brouster suggests a Neolithic date for this phase.

Ard marks were revealed across most of the site, overlying this phase. They criss-crossed each other diagonally, but the predominant trend was NW to SE. No field edges were discerned, but a collection of fine stone ard points was found distributed among the levelled stonework below. There the plough had broken on hitting underlying stone debris. This is believed to be the first discovery of ard points in direct association with ard marks.

An intensive systematic survey of the hillside above the site was undertaken in order to place the excavated site in its full local and environmental context. It revealed other areas of archaeological interest, notably a cluster of at least 6 burnt mounds about 290m EE of the excavation, one large burnt mound with a central depression which may contain a cooking site about 75m to the SE, another mound with protruding orthostats which is likely to represent a further prehistoric house site at 120m to the SW, and intricate field systems, including sub-peat dykes, over a wide area. Detailed soil survey identified a cultivated field soil which extended 300m or so up the hillside, buried beneath up to 0.60m of peat. A vegetation survey was undertaken to complement the topographical and soil surveys, and a number of pollen cores and surface pollen samples were collected to allow for fuller environmental reconstruction.

All field work at Kebister has now been completed, and full publication is scheduled for 1990. Meanwhile, interim reports from 1985, 1986 and 1987 are available from CEU.

Sponsor: HBM : CEU, Shetland Amenity Trust

UNST

HELLIERS WATER (Unst parish)

H Exton

Prehistoric Domestic Site

HP 608 052 Sub-oval dwelling and enclosure, major axis 10.5m and minor axis 9.75m approximately, with a total of fifteen upright stones in place, in three groups suggesting internal partitions. The tallest of these uprights is approximately 75cm in height and the average height is about 45cm. The structure is orientated in an east-northeasterly direction, with a possible entrance facing towards the SE.

SHETLAND/STRATHCLYDE

PAPA STOUR (Walls & Sandness parish)

B E Crawford

Norse House Site

HU 176 605 A fifth and final season's work on the above site involved first, the partial demolition of the 'Görl' (19th century croft house which lay across the site (*Discovery Excav Scot 1983*) and then the excavation of the area underneath the walls of the demolished house in order to link up with previous excavations outside and inside it. More fragments of the wooden floor were found (*Discovery Excav Scot 1979*) which had given a 14^C date of 960 ± 55 in 1984 (GU-1775). Excavation of the large central hearth was not completed, but areas on E, S and N sides of the Norse house were excavated to underlying sand deposits. Although these overlie what appears to be bedrock they may not be natural, as originally thought, for preliminary evidence from the pollen analysis indicates that thorough mixing has taken place.

Sponsors: Shetland Amenity Trust, St Andrews University, Russell Trust, Carnegie Trust for Universities of Scotland.

STRATHCLYDE REGION

ARGYLL & BUTE DISTRICT

DUNSTAFFNAGE CASTLE (Kilmore & Kilbride parish)

J H Lewis

Medieval Castle

NM 882 344 Excavation has partially revealed three openings, all subsequently blocked, piercing the inner face of the 13th century circular N tower, the S aperture perhaps being the tower's original entrance. Up to 2m of deposits still remain to be excavated.

Sponsor: SDD : HBM

ARDIFUR 3 (Kilmartin parish)

M van Hoek

Cup and Ring Marked Outcrop

NR 790 970 Large outcrop immediately NE of derelict wall (mentioned by Ronald Morris (*Discovery Excav Scot 1977, 46*) has at least 15 single cups, one cup and one ring, two cups with partial ring and one large (13cm) and shallow disc cup with a small cup in its centre.

About 10m further NE is an outcrop block with at least eight single cups. Some 20m SW from the wall are two high outcrops with two cups each. About 100m SW from the farm house is an outcrop ridge with at least four cups.

ARDIFUR 1 (Kilmartin parish)

Cup and Ring Marked Outcrop

NR 790 971 This outcrop, described by Ronald Morris (*Discovery Excav Scot 1977, 46*) proved to have four extra cup and one rings and eleven more cup marks.

ARDENTRAIVE FARM (Inverchaolain parish)

E B Rennie

Round House Foundation & Recessed Platforms

NS 025 755 (centre) On the hillside N of Ardentraive Farm a circular stone foundation, internally 12m diameter, stands on a natural terrace surrounded by a group of 30 recessed platforms and stances.

The circular foundation is probably of a cavity walled round house as the walls are about 2m thick and appear to be double. There is an entrance 1m wide to the S and opposing it to the N the possibility of a second one.

Among the recessed platforms are 2 which are on nearly flat ground and are not therefore 'recessed'. These are classified as 'stances'. The platforms and stances are graded in size from 5.5m to 9.1m in diameter (7 of 5.5m, 7 of 6.4m, 11 of 7.3m, 4 of 8.2m and 1 of 9.1m). They all lie between the 30m contour and the 20m contour and they spread across the hill for just over 1km and up the hill for 250m.

LEPHINCHAPEL, Loch Fyneside (Kilmodan parish)

Round House Foundations

NR 960 896 (centre) On the E side of Loch Fyne about 6.5km NE of Otter Ferry there is a group of recessed platforms and agricultural terraces, reported in 1974, (*Discovery Excav Scot 1974, 16*).

Two round stone foundations have now been recognised amongst the platforms. The apparent house foundations are on the same contour as the lowest of the platforms, i.e., 20m and within 20m distance of one of them.

The ruined structures are both about 12m in diameter internally. The walls are very denuded and impossible to measure. They are recognised by outer kerbing by a spread of visible stones and of turf covered stones curving around a circular mounded area.

DUNLOSKIN (Dunoon and Kilmun parish)

Recessed Platform

NS 162 791 Platform 28 of the Dunloskin-Ardnadam Group was partially excavated. No evidence of charcoal burning was found. Evidence was uncovered that the platform had been built as the foundation of a round timber framed structure 7m in diameter.

No stones were visible in this platform before excavation but after de-turfing the platform was found to be of turf revetted at its base with heavy boulders. Between the boulders and the turf bank, the outer ring of post holes was contained in a turf filled trench. These post holes were nearly 0.5m in depth and formed of stone. The inner ring of sockets had a diameter of 3.5m. No artefacts were found but charcoal was collected which may give a date to the structure.

Platform 28 is in the same group of Recessed Platforms as No 24 (*Discovery Excav Scot 1986, 26*) and as No. 9 (*Discovery Excav Scot 1985, 37*).

ARDTARAIG, Loch Striven (Inverchaolain parish)

Recessed Platform Group

NS 057 835 (centre) At the head of Loch Striven, on the hill to the W there is a group of 23 recessed platforms and 1 stance. They range in diameter size from 5.5m to 9.1m (3 at 5.5m, 6 at 6.4m, 12 at 7.3m, 1 at 8.2m, and 2 at 9.1m.)

The two largest are at the extremities of the group. One of these is a 'stance', i.e., it is not recessed as it is on a terrace. It is at the highest altitude of this group, viz., 130m. The lowest is at 30m. The platforms stretch across the hill for 750m and up hill for about 300m.

INVERNOADEN, North End of Loch Eck (Strachur parish)

Dun

NS 121 976 The Lauder Memorial about 1km N of the N end of Loch Eck is built within the walls of a Dun. A double stone revetment encircles the top of the hillock which is about 20m high and encloses an oval area 20m by 24m. The enclosing wall is at its greatest width 7m. There is a possible entrance to

STRATHCLYDE

the N. The Dun commands a wide view covering all of the low lying alluvial land at the head of the Loch.

GUALACHULAIN, Loch Etive (Ardchattan & Muckairn parish)

Recessed Platform

NN 105 449 Platform 9 of this group of 30 platforms was partially excavated. The platform was found to have been built at an unknown date to support a round timber framed structure 10m in diameter. The floor was level with the surface of the massive boulders forming the front lip. The outer ring of post holes was set between the boulders, many over 1m in depth. The inner ring of sockets was 5m in diameter and had a central socket.

75cm above the original floor the surface had been re-used for charcoal burning. Between the two levels soil had accumulated and consolidated to resemble the natural soil of the hillside. On one half of the platform this accumulated soil was swept away by a rush of hill wash but eventually the level of the platform was restored for charcoal burning. No artefacts were found.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological Society

CARRADALE, Achnasavil (Saddell & Skipness parish)

G Siggins

Hearths, Iron Working, Organic Material

NR 792 386 Four hearths eventually appeared at Site B and evidence of iron making, though no viable smelter yet identified. Erosion over winter 1986-87 and since, has revealed a scatter of charcoal continuing northwards from the hearths and round a newly formed promontory where a pile of large stones was exposed on a broad terrace of iron stained gravel which overlies clay beds containing an abundance of well-preserved vegetation - leaves, twigs, nuts, etc., 2m-3m below present ground level. A similar pile of stones was lifted by JCB during drainage operations two fields away to the N this summer. At present these piles of stones, though suggesting a collapsed structure can only be described as 'interesting'.

Pit 5, recently located, differs from the others. It seems disturbed; there are concentrations of charcoal and stones at one side and pink-red burned clay in the centre. A forked branch passes through the pit (cf Pit B3).

BARNASLOAD (Kilmartin parish)

Prof & Mrs A McIntyre, Mrs Kahane

Possible Tower Foundations

NR 827 986 On a narrow rock ridge in a recently cleared plantation to the W of the Kilmartin valley, shallow foundations of an apparently square 10.5m structure straddling the ridge. Walls c 1m wide, of local stone, with much tumble down E side.

Prominent situation, with wide views, particularly to N and S, from which Carnasserie and Kilmartin Castles are visible.

Sponsor: Nat Hist & Antiq Soc of Mid Argyll

LOCH GLASHAN (Lochgair parish)

Col P Fane Gladwin

Iron Bloomery Site

NR 920 932 This site was reported by the Forestry Commission in the Spring of 1987 when the water of Loch Glashan was at a very low level. It is now once again submerged. It is situated approximately 400m N of the NE corner of the dam. The hearth area was clearly visible and was surrounded by a wide scatter of slag, from which samples were obtained. Before construction of the dam the site would have been on a W facing slope with an open exposure. It will be further investigated when opportunity offers. (Slag samples held by Mr

Henderson, FC, Lochgilphead).
Sponsor: Forestry Commission

MINARD, BRAINPORT POINT

(Cumlodden & Lochfyneside parish)
Former Ferry Buildings

Col P Fane Gladwin

NR 977 951 All work in the spring of 1987 was concentrated on the largest structure, believed to be the dwelling of the last ferryman. This is now revealed as an early type of long house, with low rounded end gables and a central partition. Floor levels and wall dimensions were recorded and the hearth area located. Finds included cobalt and pre-cobalt blue china fragments, and portions of both iron and pottery cooking pots. Investigation continues.

Sponsor: Nat Hist & Antiq Soc of Mid Argyll

CORRIGENDUM

1986, p28 Ref MINARD. For Kilmichael Glassary read *Cumlodden & Lochfyneside*, as above.

MINARD, BRAINPORT BAY

(Cumlodden & Lochfyneside parish)
Stone Workings

Col P Fane Gladwin

NR 976 952 These workings were discovered in July 1987 near the centre of Brainport Bay 55m from mean high tide level and 35m NW of the solar alignment. They form part of the same schist outcrop on which 14 cup marks (previously reported) have been carved. The workings are approximately 350m across the bay from the larger quern quarry reported in 1968. The technique used in cutting out the stones is well displayed. Beach boulders had been spread over the workings, which were covered in soil up to 32cm in depth. Tool markings are well weathered even at the lowest level.

Sponsor: Nat Hist & Antiq Soc of Mid Argyll

BUTE**KILMICHAEL FARM** (N Bute parish)

D Marshall

Cup Marked Stones

NS 012 698 Cups carved on 2 earth fast, flat topped, schist stones about 80m apart and about 800m up the hill from Cairn Ba'an Cairn which has cup marks within the chamber and on portal stone. Stone 1 - 9.9m by 0.6m, 9 cups and 7 smaller cups. Stone 2 - 0.85m by 0.50m, 6 cups, 11 smaller cups.

BARMORE WOOD (Rothesay parish)

E B Rennie

Recessed Platform

NS 073 614 Platform 2 of the 37 platforms in Barmore Wood was partially excavated. No evidence of charcoal burning was found. Evidence was uncovered that the stone fronted platform had been built as the foundation for a round timber framed structure, 9m in diameter. Post holes of a doorway and of a porch were found, one at the NE, the other at the SW where the floor level of the platform equalled the level of the slight flattening of the hill slope. An internal partition is indicated by 5 post holes approximately 4m from the platform edge. No central post hole was found. A curve of socket holes round the perimeter indicated another partition, of withies and clay. 4 post holes found in the 3m of the stone facing suggest another wall.

MECKNOCK FARM (N Bute parish)

E Johnston

STRATHCLYDE

Burnt Mound

NS 043 591 Roughly oval 10m EW, 7m NS. There is a small steep sided glen, flat at the bottom with a stream at S side. The deposit of burnt stones and ash begins on the flat ground above the steep slope and stops at the foot of the slope.

Sponsor: Buteshire Natural History Society

ST BLANE'S CHURCH (near) (Kingarth parish)

H McFadzean

Pollen Analysis

NS 099 534 Further to the entry in *Discovery Excav Scot 1984*, 22, pollen analysis of soil from cavities in artifacts found in scree overlooking St Blane's Church indicates that knapping occurred in the late Boreal Period and confirms the mesolithic status of the implements.

INCHMARNOCK CHAPEL SITE (N Bute parish)

D Marshall

Stones Carved with Crosses

NS 023 596 As the island is not now farmed the stones have been taken to the Bute Museum. They range in type from part of a 'marigold' cross to one with a Runic inscription now in the Royal Museum of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Sponsor: Buteshire Natural History Society.

MULL, GLENGORM (Kilninian & Kilmore parish)

R Martlew & C Ruggles

Standing Stones, Flints, Pit, Cremated Bone, Clay Pipe

NM 434 571 The site was excavated as part of a four week survey of the stone alignments of northern Mull. The northernmost of the three stones appears to have been re-erected near its original position, while the southernmost stone has been dragged NE, to be wedged upright in a cleft in the bedrock. The original alignment did not repeat the trend of other sites in the area. Further conclusions await processing of the survey data.

A clay pipe bowl was found near the northernmost stone. It bears an embossed head and the inscription 'George V'. Other finds were pebbles of chalk, quartz and flint, some of these last apparently having been almost vitrified by intense heat. A small pit containing charcoal was found near the centre stone, and cremated bone was found to the SW of the northernmost stone on the last afternoon of the excavation. An 8m core was taken from a nearby bog for pollen analysis. Data collected by field walking around all the standing stone alignments in the area will be used to analyse the locations of these sites.

Sponsors: Earthwatch & the Center for Field Research, Boston, USA.

COLONSAY (Colonsay & Oronsay parish)

S J Mithen, T Reynolds

SURVEY

Between April 2nd and April 16th, 1987, a small team from the Department of Archaeology, Cambridge, field walked all available ploughed land and the dune areas of Kiloran and Balnahard Bays on Colonsay. A low density of worked flint was found on most of the ploughed land and a detailed report concerning this is in preparation. The following defines the location of definable tool types and a Neolithic axe.

MACHRINS

NR 357 928 Facetted ground stone axe, metamorphosed laterite, 9.4cm by 5.2cm, weight 184.3gms.

NR 361 928 Scraper

NR 365 934 Gunflint

DUNTEALTAIG

NR 387 935 Single platform core, multiple burin.

NR 388 934 Scraper

LOWER KILCHATTEN

NR 366 952 Notch, double burin, scraper.

KILOREN

NR 402 972 Retouched flake

BALNAHARD

NR 415 995 Retouched flake, two notches, double notch.

Sponsors: Prehistoric Society, St John's & St Catherine's Colleges, Cambridge.

CLYDEBANK DISTRICT

DUNTIGLENNAN ROAD (Old Kilpatrick parish)

J H McBrien

Well

NS 491 728 A previously unrecorded well was discovered by contractors working for Clydebank District Council, and the Planning Department brought this to the attention of the Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust.

The well is c 0.75m in diameter, and is some 7m deep. It has a stone lining made of blocks of yellow calciferous sandstone 15cm-40cm in length. What may have been capping stones had collapsed into the shaft, so nothing has been recovered from the well to date. It was not possible to excavate the perimeter of the shaft to examine the cut for the shaft.

Sponsor: SUAT

CLYDESDALE DISTRICT

LANARK Burgh & Parish

18 Bloomgate

E Archer

Medieval Tiles

NS 881 437 An investigation of a building site at 18 Bloomgate, Lanark, during building operations revealed the presence of some medieval glazed tiles. The tiles appeared to cover an area of approximately 2 sq m. The tiles were at the western end of the building site and were 11m from the street frontage. Unfortunately the tiles were in poor condition due to the pressure of stone work which had rested on some of them and the fact that they had been subjected to burning. However it was possible to detect a thick brown glaze on the edge of some of them. It was possible to make out some of the decoration on certain tiles, a double headed eagle, a circular pattern and a design made of white squares. The investigation was hampered by the fact that a construction trench had been cut through part of the area. Some of the tiles were under an area to the rear of the site, which it was impossible to investigate safely. The only feature which possibly related to the tiles was a hearth, however there were no tiles lying adjacent to the hearth itself, so there is no conclusive proof. It is difficult to suggest what the tiled floor formed part of, but the most likely link is with the Franciscan Friary founded in the mid 14th century and whose site is not far away from the area where the tiling was discovered. The heavy burning evident on the tiles could relate to a severe fire in the area caused by several kilns going on fire in 1720.

HALLBAR TOWER (Carluke parish)

Enclosure Wall, Pottery, Animal Bones, Jet Bracelet

NS 839 471 Work is still in progress on the N side of the enclosure wall. Further work has revealed the remains of an internal wall, though this has

STRATHCLYDE

been virtually robbed away leaving only a foundation trench. Only a few stones of it remain and these are adjacent to the enclosure wall itself. This links in with another foundation trench discovered since last year's report. Nothing further has been found in the first cutting. Obviously these represent two phases of the site and it is hoped to resolve their respective chronologies.

The most interesting finds are those made in the orange clay layer referred to in last year's report. These consisted of some late Medieval pottery, a few assorted animal bones and curiously enough a piece of a jet bracelet. The bracelet is very similar to a piece found in a prehistoric context at the excavations at Langside.

CASTLEDYKES (Carstairs parish)

Roman Finds

NS 928 442 A ploughed area S of the fort was surveyed and during the course of this survey a wide variety of finds were made. The coins found included a denarius of Hadrian AD 119-22 (this coin shows the Emperor Hadrian making a distribution of money to a citizen), an AE3 of Julian II AD 360-63 showing a shield inscribed *Vot/X/Mult/XX*, and an unidentifiable As. Some interesting metalwork turned up including a ballista bolt, a heavy iron pin, a sickle and a heel guard. The pottery was fairly varied and included a piece of hypocaust tile, plenty of coarse ware, some Samian including the base of a bowl and some amphora fragments. There were also indications of a stone wall in one part of the site. In the adjacent field two bronze brooches were located and these were found to be enamelled.

BIGGAR COMMON (Libberton parish)

E Archer, M Brown

Prehistoric Structures & Artifacts

NT 009 385 A survey has just been started on this area which has been planted out for forestry. Near the entrance to the site a number of discoveries have been made on a hill to the left. Of these the most significant are pieces of Neolithic grey burnished pottery including pieces of a carinated bowl. This type of pottery is similar to material from the N of Ireland. There were also pieces of a cruder Neolithic pottery discovered in the same area. In addition flint and quartzite tools were found, amongst these were several willow leaf arrowheads. On the crest of the hill a cremation was found, but no pottery was found along with the cremation.

Further away from this site more pieces of the burnished Neolithic pottery were picked up. These discoveries were made about 75m away from several cairns. One of these cairns had been badly damaged by the plough and the remains of an early Bronze Age food vessel were recovered from this part of the site.

In another area the remains of a Neolithic pot were found together with a pestle, but as yet this area has not been thoroughly investigated. Also in the same general area a late Neolithic axe was discovered.

LANG WHANG (Carnwath parish)

E Archer, P Taylor

Prehistoric Structures and Artifacts

NT 018 501 An investigation of a forestry area adjacent to the Lang Whang has revealed a large amount of lithic material of the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age. The majority of the material has been recovered from the southern part of the site in a raised area overlooking the Medwin. The majority of artifacts appear to have been made out of the local grey quartzite but there is a substantial amount made out of various types of flint and Arran pitchstone. The artifacts include six barbed and tanned arrowheads, a number of scrapers, borers, flakes, core material, wasters and microliths. Apart from

the stone implements a fragment of a cannel coal armlet was found as well as a loom weight made out of the same material. Though the majority of finds were made on the S side of the road, some material was found on the N side of the Lang Whang.

Half a dozen cairns were found over the whole site, but no associated material was found with any of the cairns. A hearth was found and in association with it some Neolithic flints were discovered. A house site of the Prehistoric period was found, but fortunately it had not been damaged by ploughing.

At the NE end of the site some 17th century pottery was found together with a mid 17th century clay pipe, imported from Holland.

GLENOCHAR (Crawford parish)

T Ward

Bastle House

NS 946 139 This house is now completely excavated (*Discovery Excav Scot* 1983, 26 and 1987, 32). An area of cobbling has been exposed outside the entrance and shows several features such as walls, a drainage system and areas of burning. An extensive survey of the site has been undertaken by the RCAHM and this shows up numerous buildings beneath the turf, some of which are probably houses. Another season of excavation is planned to investigate the site further.

Sponsors: Biggar Museum Trust, Lanark & District Archaeology Society, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

PADDY'S RICKLE BRIDGE (Crawford parish)

L J F Keppie

Roman Road

NS 980 160 The presumed line of the Roman road through Clydesdale was examined prior to the provision of new access from the A74 to Little Clyde Farm. A sequence of metalled and cobbled surfaces was revealed. The line of the Roman road was not securely identified, but seemed likely to lie NE of the current OS line. Its line was followed, it seems, by a well-built cobbled roadway, of possibly 18th century date, which went out of use in favour of a separate road laid lower down the hillside. Numerous quarry pits for the later road interrupted the course of its predecessor. From a drainage fully flanking this later road came a much worn shilling of George II. This later roadway is the chief casualty of the new development.

Sponsor: SDD : HBM

CASTLEDYKES (Carstairs parish)

L J F Keppie, J J Walker

Roman Camp Gateway

NS 924 446 An access road to a new British Coal Depot will cut through the defences of the Camp at its N gateway, already identified from aerial reconnaissance and seen to be of the Stracathro type. The butt end of the *clavicula* lay in its path, but the 'oblique traverse' lay clear of the development. Across the gate passage was an independent length of ditch 1.5m wide and 0.25m deep. It was 15.5m long, and served to mask the broad gap in the camp defences. Other shallow channels which had been dug out while the camp defences were still visible, seemed likely to belong to a Roman field system. Two stakeholes set into the butt end of the *clavicula* may be evidence of fencing at that time. There were no finds of Roman date to confirm the likely dating of the camp in the later 1st century AD.

Sponsor: SDD : HBM

CRAWFORDJOHN MILL (Crawfordjohn parish)

I Marshall, R C Callender

Cairn

NS 900 245 On the SW slopes of Black Hill are the remains of a probable

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cairn. It is grass covered, circular, 8.3m NS by 7.9m EW and 0.3m high, with a stony interior.

On the NW side earthfast boulders indicate a probable kerb and some slight traces of a possible ditch.

Sponsor: Strathclyde Field Survey Group

CLOBURN QUARRY (Pettinain parish)

M Kemp

Platform Cairn

NS 947 415 A second season of excavation was undertaken at a cairn on Cairngryffe Hill, discovered in 1986 during work on the Blackhouse Burn project. Below the flat cairn, a low circular turf bank enclosed a shallow scoop. This scoop, from the fill of which most of the artefacts were recovered, contained a deposit of felsite chips mixed with cremated bone and charcoal lenses. Within the fill a hollow covered with pebbles contained a beaker and accompanying cremation. Other finds included a stone axe, V bored jet button and jet disc beads, a wide range of Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery and some flint tools. At the centre of the scoop was an oval hollow containing flat stones and two axial post holes. It was not possible in the time available, to remove all of the surviving bank but limited investigation revealed a cremation pit and post hole sealed by it.

Sponsor: SDD : HBM

CUMBERNAULD & KILSYTH DISTRICT

CUMBERNAULD DISTRICT

WESTERWOOD (Cumbernauld parish)

L J F Keppie

Antonine Wall, Military Way & Civil Settlement

NS 759 773 The construction of a golf course complex north of Cumbernauld has resulted in the landscaping of wide areas around Westerwood Roman Fort. A corridor comprising the upcast mound, Antonine Wall and Military Way will be left untouched. In December 1986 its N and S limits were determined by excavation. In April 1987 a sample area immediately W of the fort and S of the Military Way was selected for detailed inspection. Some spreads of cobbling and a sequence of stone lined pits may be linked to an agricultural establishment in the period 1450-1600. However, for the most part, ploughing in late medieval and more modern times had removed earlier features. A U shaped ditch whose fill yielded Roman material ran NS across the site. Other shallow channels could be remnants of a Roman field system. A possible roadway was detected leading S from the fort's S gate. The line of the Antonine Wall and Military Way was also checked in advance of intended pipelaying. The stone base proved to be excellently preserved, at a depth of 0.23m. It was 4.3m wide. The Military Way had been totally removed at this point. Because of the fine state of the Wall base, the pipeline was eventually laid further W, close to a stream bed. The stone base (here somewhat disturbed), the ditch and upcast were again observed in section.

Sponsors: SDD : HBM, Hunterian Museum

CUMNOCK & DOON VALLEY DISTRICT

ROMAN ROAD SURVEY (Muirkirk parish)

F Newall, W Lonie

(Supplementing & Correcting *Discovery Excav Scot*, 1972, 23)

NS 653 324 From forestry fencing, the Roman road, a much dissected,

slipped mound on a 10m wide terrace traverses the flanks of Bibblon Hill, with slight deflections farther to S at NS 658 320 and NS 663 317, to reach the flat between the Polbeith and Polkebock burn headwaters. Then it crosses through a 10m wide cutting to reach vestigial bridge piers on the Polkebock burn, curving from NS 667 312 to NS 668 312. At the bridge approach the total road mound is 15.7m wide, the metal 12.3m wide, and the bridge possibly 6m wide. Some 200m beyond the Polkebock it faces in moorland but is aligned on the 8m wide cambered road running from NS 676 304 to the recorded vestiges of bridge piers over the Harwood Burn, NS 677 299.

SETTLEMENTS (New Cumnock parish)

NS 665 142 A boat shaped enclosure 2.5m wide within 2.5m thick walls, the E 13m long, the W 17m long, overlapping the open S end. To W is a turf mound 4m by 2.5m, and a turf walled sub-rectangle 7m by 5.5m, the walls being 1m-2m thick.

NS 663 143 A similar group, the boat shaped enclosure being 6m long with no overlap of walls at the entrance. The mound is 6m by 5m, and the rectangular build 4m by 2m with slight walling.

CUNNINGHAME DISTRICT

PORTENCROSS CASTLE (West Kilbride parish)

E M Patterson

Survey of Construction Materials

NS 175 489 Since McGibbon and Ross (vol.3) in 1889 described this 14th century Tower House as 'entirely neglected', remedial measures have been taken by the various owners. The castle stands on a raised beach shelf of dull purple-brown, pebbly sandstone of Lower Old Red Sandstone age. Within 1 km to both N and S, red-brown Upper Old Red Sandstone outcrops along the shore, and freestone from both these formations was used in the construction of the random rubble walls. In contrast, the quoins are largely of a striking white freestone which does not occur locally, and its possible source prompted an examination.

In N Ayrshire white sandstone occurs at high stratigraphical levels in the Upper Old Red Sandstone. Comparable white freestone can be found on the coast on Great Cumbrae Island, 6km away by sea and also 10km SE in the Ardrossan-Stevenston area. A coastal source is possible rather than an inland one for ease of conveyance of heavy blocks of stone which, if dressed to shape at the quarry, would have weighed up to 300kg each.

The white quoins persist from ground level for 25 courses, ca 8m from ground level above which they are succeeded by blocks of Upper Old Red Sandstone, together with occasional pieces of white sandstone which are smaller in size and less well squared than those at lower levels.

The castle is L shaped and the main part rises about 9m to a corbelled parapet walk and the ruin of an attic gable. The corbels of the wing are some 3m higher. The walls of both main and wing portions are built principally of pieces of lower old red sandstone, varying widely in size, up to a height of c 0.7m, and also contain occasional pieces of upper old red sandstone and black whinstone. Low down to the SE wall an isolated white sandstone block occurs. At a height of c 0.7m a course of whin boulders can be seen, and is possibly related to the base of the vault of the main hall. Above that level, the walls become markedly less homogeneous and about a fifth of the volume consists of small undressed pieces of white sandstone, the bulk being of either lower or upper old red sandstone.

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These rather obvious differences in the utilisation of the white sandstone suggest that, for whatever reason, the supply of large blocks became restricted when the tower had risen to a height of about 8m. Remaining oddments in the stonemason's yard were then used to fashion a proportion of the corbels, or as walling rubble.

AULDHILL, Portencross (W Kilbride parish)

G Ewart

Mottle & Bailey Castle, Stone Rampart, Hearths, Pottery

NS 178 491 Excavations at this site hitherto identified as an Iron Age vitrified fort have shown that in its present form it is a medieval castle of motte and bailey type. Substantial remains of a rectangular stone structure were uncovered on the motte. It is 17m long and 12m wide and the walls are lime mortared.

It supersedes a timber phase of construction and 12th-13th century pottery is associated with both phases. The motte is separated from the bailey by 2 rock cut ditches of medieval date, with the surface between them leading to a ramped access on to the motte summit.

There are also remains of a stone rampart, vitrified in several places, encircling the whole site and which is earlier in date than the motte phase. Also traces of occupation (hearths, metalised surfaces and crude paving, of uncertain date have been discovered in the bailey.

Sponsors: National Museums of Scotland, South of Scotland Electricity Board, The Hunter Archaeological Trust, SDD : HBM.

KILWINNING Burgh & Parish

J H McBrien

Late Medieval Backlands, Pottery

NS 302 432 Rescue excavation was carried out over a four week period close to the Tironensian Abbey. Due to recent development access to the immediate street frontage was impossible, and two areas totalling 90 sq m were excavated.

A fairly uniform deposit (20cm-30cm deep) of cultivated soil containing pottery from the late medieval period and later was uncovered. Two modern structures were identified, and two features of 15th-17th century date were revealed.

Total excavation was impossible due to lack of time, but the absence of cellarage bodes well for further work in the town.

Sponsors: SUAT, SDD : HBM

DUMBARTON DISTRICT

BELLSMYRE (Dunbarton parish)

A Foxon

46 St Andrew Crescent

Stone Adzehead

NS 407 762 Found April 1987 whilst digging in the back garden. Topsoil had been brought in, so the provenance given is the point of discovery and not necessarily also that of deposition. In private hands.

EASTWOOD DISTRICT

PAIDMYRE GARDENS (Mearns parish)

T C Welsh

Site of Castle

NS 537 553 The probable site of Newton Mearns Castle, c 1300 to mid 15th century, is identified in a plan of Townhead of Newton in 1741 (Register House

Plan 44843), as Hill, and enclosed area within Castlehill park. The site is now built over.

GREENBANK (Mearns parish)

Old Road

NS 562 570 The inclined terrace of the Old Mearns Road, prior to late 18th century re-alignment, is preserved in a small wood here. The continued course of this road is confirmed in a plan of Greenbank in 1763 as a double line of trees from NS 561 569 to NS 557 566.

THE ORRY (Eaglesham parish)

Mill Remains - Survey

NS 571 518 A survey of various phases of the mill in conjunction with historical research. The cotton mill was first completed in 1794, burned down in 1817, rebuilt on an enlarged site in 1823, and subsequently modified several times before final destruction by fire in 1876. Some remains on the north bank are evidently pre-1817 but further investigation is required. The dam at NS 569 517 with lade and cistern (*Discovery Excav Scot 1975, 44*) were not part of the latter mill as previously supposed.

NETHERLEE (Cathcart parish)

Old Mill Pond

NS 580 588 The pond for Netherlee paper mill, 1782-1832, shown on Ordnance Survey six inch sheet XVII (1864) as Old Dam, and later built over, is still evident as an oval terrace.

STONEBYRES WOOD (Eaglesham parish)

A Foxon

Stone Macehead

NS 595 492 Found September 1987 on the ground surface within the wood, an ovoid macehead, perforation incomplete, surface partially damaged. Glasgow Art Gallery & Museum A8736.

CITY OF GLASGOW DISTRICT**11 Talbot Place, Scotstounhill** (Renfrew parish)

Imitation of Latin Inscription

NS 528 684 Dressed stone in garden, said to have been brought from Hadrian's Wall, incised with imitations, on one side, of a Latin dedication and an eagle, and on the other of a Roman milestone. Probably executed within the last fifty years. In private hands.

TEMPLE OF BOCLAIR (New Kilpatrick parish)

Well & Foundations

NS 572 727 Brick and cobble lined well with remains of framework for a pump. Report of stone foundations all found within the garden to the rear of this house.

Ingram St - High St, MacIntosh Court

M Thomson, P MacIntyre

Cellar, Pottery

NS 597 651 Excavations at the junction of Ingram Street with High Street close to the site of a recently demolished tenement were carried out over a period of four weeks by SUAT as part of their investigation into the growth of the medieval burgh.

A sandstone walled cellar or basement with steps leading down to it and a

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stone flagged floor was excavated. 19th century pattern transferred earthenware was found underneath part of this floor. The cellar had been deliberately filled with rubble, ironwork and some pottery of mainly 19th century date.

There was no evidence of medieval or post-medieval occupation.

High Street

P MacIntyre

Foundations

NS 598 651 A coursed, mortared, worked sandstone foundation was noted in the western edge of a service trench cut during September 1987 in the western pavement of High Street. The foundation, aligned NE-SW was 3.81m long and for 2.83m of this length had survived to two and three courses. The other 1.43m of the foundation had been badly damaged. The foundation would have been on the street line before modern road widening.

College Lane/Nicholas Street

P MacIntyre, M Thomson

Industrial Rubbish Pits, Post-Medieval Pottery, Foundations

NS 598 652 Excavations on this High Street backlands site were undertaken by SUAT between May and September 1987. Industrial rubbish pits cut into the natural soil and containing medieval and post-medieval earthenware, ash and slag had been truncated by ploughing. The worm sorted plough soil existed to a depth of 0.48m and was sealed by a layer of redeposited soil. A sandstone foundation was cut by a 19th century concrete linear strip foundation. Depth of deposit diminished towards the W with no evidence of pits or ploughing. A mortared, sandstone walled cellar, with an internal partition wall of hand-made bricks was partially revealed at the western limit of the excavation. Concrete and tarmac interior and exterior surfaces were evidence of modern industrial/commercial use of the site.

Castle Street-Cathedral Street Junction

M Clarke, M Thomson

Foundation Raft

NS 600 655 During development work on the road junction at the corner of Castle Street and Cathedral Street in December 1986 a foundation raft was noted. As exposed the raft was L shaped and fronted Cathedral Street with the long arm running northwards from the western end of the Cathedral Street frontage. The raft was constructed of (sand?) stone and was mortared. The soil profile above the raft was very disturbed. This raft may be associated with the Barony Free Church.

Cathedral Square, Bishop's Castle

Tower, Wall, Drain, Medieval & Later Pottery

NS 6015 6559 Between December 1986 and March 1987 SUAT undertook the first phase of a three phase excavation programme on the site of the Bishop's Castle, Glasgow. The site had previously been investigated and identified in 1983 by D Fox for Glasgow District Council Museums.

In the SW portion of the site the remains of the corner tower and curtain wall built for Archbishop James Beaton (1508-22) were excavated. Surviving to a maximum of four courses the walls were built of well-dressed ashlar among the roughly shaped building stone, including one with a mason's mark in the form of a stylised fish. Rubble infill had occasionally been used in the walls. The tower and curtain wall were apparently of one build.

The N wall of the tower was cut by a 19th century egg-shaped brick sewer running SW and lying nearly parallel to and cutting a wall which had a mortared rubble core and was faced with sandstone blocks set on edge. A small kerb lay along the undamaged face of this wall.

E of the tower was a linear rubble feature poorly constructed and surviving to one course. E of this feature was a silted-up drain built of sandstone slabs and containing post-medieval green glazed earthenware and organic material. Two drains of similar construction were found in the NE portion of the site.

13th/14th century green glazed earthenware found on the site included sherds decorated with applied linear strips and stamps. Post-medieval green glazed earthenware was also recovered and later features yielded considerable quantities of 19th century pottery.

Cathedral of St Mungo, New Burial Ground

M Thomson, M Clark

Survey

NS 602 656 The SUAT has completed a survey of the topography and memorial stones of the New Burial Ground of the Cathedral of St Mungo.

Results of this survey will be published in the future.

Sponsors: MSC, SUAT, SDA.

HAMILTON DISTRICT

CADZOW (Hamilton parish)

E Archer

Earthwork

NS 734 534 Work has continued on the earthwork. Most of the putative stakeholes disappeared after scraping except for one near the edge of the western edge of the trench. It is possible that this could be a post hole and could be part of a palisade. The orange brown subsoil was stripped away in this part of the trench to reveal a pink hard packed clay. This clay could have been imported to build the earth work.

In the NE part of the trench some walling was revealed. This was not cemented but earth bonded. The exact nature of the purpose of the wall is as yet unknown. Also nothing is known about the date of the earth work as no datable artifacts have been found.

Sponsor: Lanark & District Archaeological Society

INVERCLYDE DISTRICT

STRATHGRYFFE FARM (formerly Blacksholme) (Kilmacolm parish)

F Newall

Double Ditched Enclosure

NS 339 702 In the SE corner of the field N of the farmhouse is a circular enclosure some 28.4m NS by 25.6m EW, with low peripheral mound 4.6m wide. This is enclosed by a ditch 5.5m to 7.4m wide, separated by a low ridge 2.7m to 5.5m wide from an outer ditch, not readily seen to be continuous, and likewise 2.7m to 5.5m wide.

Mrs McGarva of Strathgryffe Farm reported that in cutting a drain tangentially across the inner ditch the drainer had come upon a series of logs crossing the ditch at right angles. A length of drain trench was left open for inspection. In this some 5 logs, 8cm to 10cm in diameter lay 0.6m apart, parallel across the ditch at right angles to it. Between them were scattered fragments of smaller branches, some at least at right angles to the larger, the remains of either a fallen stockade, or of a bridge. These lie at the NE arc of the inner ditch. While four of the logs lay within the top few inches of the black peaty ditch filling, the fifth lay on clay subsoil, which could be seen rising in the drain section despite the apparent continuity of the ditch. Hence there may be a low sunken entrance causeway at this point.

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Mrs L R Crawford, formerly of Blacksholme stated that c 1951 when the field was ploughed several stone slabs were encountered within this area. These were left in situ.

CRAIGMARLOCH WOOD (Kilmacolm parish)

H McIntyre

Group of Cairns

NS 343 723 Off the NW end of Craigmarloch Wood are several groups of boulders, six being oval, compactly built overgrown mounds. The most readily seen, in thick bracken, is neatly kerbed and some 3.2m by 4.6m

KILMARNOCK & LOUDON DISTRICT

DUNDONALD CASTLE (Dundonald parish)

G Ewart

Multi-Phase Castle Site

NS 364 345 The second major excavation at Dundonald Castle was carried out over twelve weeks from May to July, concentrating on the summit of the castle hill, E of the late 14th century tower built by Robert II.

Extensive new evidence was found from both the original native fortification and the later re-occupation of the site after the mid 12th century. The recent work has confirmed that timber buildings associated with the vitrified rampart discovered last year, were also destroyed by fire and there is now some evidence to suggest that the first Norman castle saw the construction of a motte towards the W of the site. However the most dramatic aspect of this season's excavation was the discovery of a massive stone gatehouse at the E of the site, apparently consisting of two drum towers which were slighted during the 14th century prior to their final levelling in advance of the 15th century barmkin construction.

Sponsor: SDD : HBM

KYLE & CARRICK DISTRICT

AYR BURGH & PARISH

55 High Street

D McVey

Medieval Gullies, Stakeholes, Postholes

NS 337 219 Excavation in advance of demolition was carried out between October and December 1986 in the backlands of 55 High Street. Various features, including medieval gullies, stakeholes and postholes were cut into natural sand deposits. Overlying this were thick deposits of garden soil which produced over 600 sherds of medieval pottery.

99-101 High Street

Medieval Pottery

NS 337 219 A small exploratory trench, situated well back from the street frontage was excavated during two weeks in April 1987 in advance of a major shopping development.

A small amount of medieval pottery was recovered from garden soil immediately overlying natural deposits. This in turn was sealed by a 0.3m layer of undisturbed wind deposited sand. Modern wall foundations were destructive to any features just below surface level.

187-195 High Street

Property Division

NS 338 217 Limited excavation in advance of a major shopping development

took place in February 1987. Cut features into the natural subsoil were infilled and sealed over by a 0.22m thick layer of fine wind blown sand.

Successive layers of garden soil were cut into by a stakehole alignment possibly representing a burgage property division.

Sponsors: MSC, SUAT.

RENFREW DISTRICT**PAISLEY BURGH & PARISH****Oakshaw Street**

M Thomson, M Clarke

Undated Features

NS 481 641 Excavations close to the site of the Barn Yard Port to investigate the settlement and growth of the burgh were carried out in the northern section of the car park, formerly the playground of Paisley Grammar School. Removal of the tarmac surface of both car park and playground revealed extensive levelling material, probably ground preparation for the playground, and consisting of clay, brick and sandstone. This levelling material lay directly on top of the lodgement till into which six enigmatic features had been cut. These features were filled with levelling material or backfill. There was no evidence to indicate function although the most NE feature had a three stone post setting on its edge.

All finds were of 19th and 20th century to date.

Sponsors: MSC, SUAT, SRC.

LATE ENTRIES**CLYDEBANK DISTRICT****MOUNT PLEASANT, Old Kilpatrick** (Old Kilpatrick parish) L J F Keppie, N Curtis
Antonine Wall & Ditch

NS 470 731 & NS 463 334 In July 1987 a gas pipeline crossed the presumed line of the Roman frontier at two points E of Old Kilpatrick Fort. At NS 470 731, beside the gas governor, the ground had been much disturbed, and no archaeological layers were observed. At NS 463 334, beside the A82 boulevard, the results were similarly negative, probably because the ground had already been cut away to secure a level terrace for the A82. There were no small finds.

CUMBERNAULD DISTRICT**WESTERWOOD** (Cumbernauld parish)

L J F Keppie

Roman Fort, Bathhouse

NS 760 773 In November 1987, the laying of an electricity cable badly disturbed the square stonework forming one face of a NS partition wall of the internal bathhouse, W of the fort's N gate. Heavy burning visible on some of the stones, and in section, suggested that the stonework had flanked a hypocaust basement. Some facing stones were removed for examination, and the rest backfilled. The stone base of the Antonine Wall was observed, on the expected alignment, but only its S half had survived. Part of one hypocaust brick was recovered.

Sponsor: SDD : HBM

TAYSIDE

T A Y S I D E R E G I O N

DUNDEE (Dundee parish)

MEADOWSIDE ST PAULS

D P Bowler

Trial Excavation - Victorian Rubble

NO 401 300 A machine trench in a Church car park at the corner of Nethergate and Marketgait revealed buried topsoil 1.3m below the ground level, sealed by Victorian rubble dumps. The site lies between Nethergate and the buried Tay foreshore. Foreshore deposits and structures may be present under Victorian dumpings.

Sponsor: SDD : HBM

PERTH & KINROSS DISTRICT

PERTH Burgh & Parish

High Street

A G Reid

Pottery, Shell, Animal Bone

NO 11 23 Pottery sherds, shell and animal bone from the watching brief carried out by PHSE staff during alterations to Malcolm Campbell Grocers at 76 High Street in 1976 have been donated to Perth Museum, Acc No 1986.285-288.

Blackfriars Street

Human Bone

NO 1173 2383 Scattered and fragmentary human bone was recovered from a water main trench running from Carpenter Street to Atholl Street along the NW side of Blackfriars Street. This lies on the edge of the Kinnoull Street excavation by SUAT of 1983-84 which uncovered part of the graveyard of the Blackfriars House in Perth. It is likely that these fragments represent a continuation of that graveyard to the N. The bone was donated to Perth Museum, Acc No 1987.354 (PEX 73).

Kirk Close, South Methven Street, Canal Street II

Medieval Excavation Archives

NO 117 236, NO1154 2365, NO 118 234 Material from the above excavations has been transferred to Perth Museum and accessioned as listed.

Kirk Close (PED 79) Acc Nos 1987.42-1987.67 (*Discovery Excav Scot 1979, 41*).

South Methven Street (PEH 79) Acc Nos 1987.68-1987.83.

Canal Street II (PEG 81) Acc Nos 1987.186-1987.210 (*Discovery Excav Scot 1981, 47*).

Sponsor: SDD : HBM

SCONE (Scone parish)

Spindle Whorl

NO 143 259 A slate spindle whorl was found in a garden in Bonhard Road, Scone. The whorl is decorated on one side with two bands of two parallel incisions of right angles to each other. The whorl was donated to Perth Museum, Acc No 1986.282.

DUPPLIN ESTATE (Aberdalgie parish)

17th Century Metalwork

NO 056 194 A chain mail shirt of probable recent construction but using two brass hinge-pin plates at the neck of possible 17th century date has been

donated to Perth Museum. The plates are decorated with incised interlace and zoomorphic design.

The donor's father is believed to have obtained the shirt from the Dupplin area early this century or late last. Acc No 1987.221.

FORD OF PITCUR FARM (Kettins parish)

Carved Stone Ball

NO 241 361 A carved stone ball found about fifty years ago while digging a drain at the above farm has been donated to Perth Museum. The ball has three raised knobs, each defined by an incised groove. The knobs are polished, but undecorated. Acc No 1987.300.

SHERRIFFTOWN FARM (Scone parish)

Saddle Quern

NO 096 278 The saddle quern reported in 1964 (*Discovery Excav Scot 1964, 38*) has been bequeathed to Perth Museum by Mrs D M Lye along with assorted files on local, in particular Roman sites. The quern is accessioned 1987.301.

BALEAVE FARM (Kinross parish)

Collared Urn & Cremation

NO 0988 0080 The urn was spotted weathering out of an exposed bank on a moraine mound. It was sitting upright in what could have been a rough protective stone fill below and around it, but had no obvious cover. The finder emptied the pot on site by upturning it, but on examination of the area revealed no trace of artefacts other than fragments of cremated bone. The urn is of a coarse orange-buff fabric with a pronounced collar, neck and tapering body. There are irregular light cross incisions on the collar. It stands 22.8cm in height, with a rim diameter of 15.7cm and a base diameter of 11.2cm. In form it is similar to, but smaller and cruder than, the urn found at Easter Gellybank nearby and reported in *Proc Soc Antiq Scot Vol 21, 1886*. The urn was donated to Perth Museum. Acc No K.1986.284.

KIRKTON HILL (Forgandenny parish)

Stone Axe

NO 1017 2097 A broken sandstone axe was found in ground disturbed by the *aerial mast on this hill*. The axe is badly chipped on the butt and the blade is lost. It is in the possession of the finder.

INNERHADDEEN (Fortingall parish)

A G Reid, T Cowie

Probable Bronze Axe Hoard

NN 67 57 A decorated flat axe was found in May 1987. Excavation of the find spot revealed a further three axes, two of which were also decorated. The context of this presumed hoard is not entirely clear, as the axes lay in ground disturbed by sand gravel extraction. The axes are currently the subject of a Treasure Trove enquiry.
Sponsors: RMS, PMAG.

DUNKELD (Dunkeld & Dowally parish)

G L Reid

High Street - Cross

Clay Pipes

NO 026 426 During relaying of road surface an ashpit was exposed containing 15 clay tobacco pipe bowls and bowl fragments and 62 clay pipe stem pieces. No stratification was evident in the reduced surface sections. Deposited with Perth Museum & Art Gallery.

TAYSIDE

ELCHO CASTLE (Rhynd parish)

J Cannell

NO 164 211. The rounded SE corner tower, consisting of a domed oven and adjoining fireplace at ground floor level, and surmounted by two small apartments, is one of the few surviving fragments of barmkin wall at Elcho. The brief excavation, in advance of consolidation, uncovered the original floor level of burnt clay and flagstone outside the oven, some 0.8m below the existing ground level. The oven itself was 2.1m in diameter by 1.5m high, with its threshold set 0.7m above the original ground level. All the excavated deposits were of recent origin, probably associated with the construction of the adjoining custodian's cottage earlier this century.

Sponsor: SDD : HBM

CALVINE, Near Clunes Lodge (Blair Atholl parish)

G R Curtis, R L Smith

Masonry Bridge

NN 780 677 On the Wade Road of 1728-30 an arched bridge (span 3.20m) over the Allt nan Cuinneag near Clunes Lodge had deteriorated many years ago. The upstream foundation, vousoirs and spandrel had collapsed, the upper courses of the downstream spandrel had become loose, and some of the roadway and infill had disappeared. In 1987 all these parts were reconstructed and 3.7m of the adjacent retaining wall on the right hand upstream side was rebuilt, all to the original profiles.

CALVINE, The Eye of the Window Bridge (Blair Atholl parish)

Masonry Bridge

NN 790 667 On the Wade Road of 1728-30, a high arched bridge (span 6.20m) over the Allt a Chrombaidh had deteriorated over the years. The upper courses on both sides of the bridge were loose, and there was a bulge in the right hand upstream abutment wall. In 1985 the upper courses generally and the abutment wall for a height of 3m were dismantled and rebuilt course by course. Most of the original masonry was re-pointed. Note: As there was no evidence of parapets, none were included in the rebuilding.

Sponsors: The Association for the Protection of Rural Scotland, Perth & Kinross District Council, Ernest Cooke Trust, Glenfiddich Distillery.

INCHAFFRAY ABBEY (Madderty parish)

G Ewart

Augustinian Abbey

NN 953 225 In advance of proposed private house construction, a total of six trenches were excavated over four weeks in April in order to establish the general limits of the main abbey buildings and to clear the site of the new building of archaeological remains. The latter saw the excavation of the SW corner of the claustral ranges which were found to be almost completely robbed out, although there was evidence of substantial rebuilding during the 15th and 16th centuries.

Excavation to the N of the site revealed parts of the abbey church as well as evidence of a crude but extensive industrial platform, probably for iron working, lying to the N and W of the main abbey buildings.

Sponsor: SDD : HBM

TOMBUE COTTAGE (Kenmore parish)

M van Hoek

Cupmarked Rocks

NN 791 451 Rock A has three cups. Rock B is 70m W of A and has four cups. Rock C is 15m SW of B and has 11 cups. Outcrop D is 30m W of C and has 14 cups.

CARN DUEH (Moulin parish)

J Rideout

Settlement

NN 976 605 The settlement (OS Record Card NN 96 SE 27), threatened by forestry, was surveyed during April 1987. Vegetation and soil surveys were undertaken at the same time. In a ten week excavation season, between May and July 1987, four trenches were opened to investigate seven of the fourteen houses in the settlement. House 1 (OS House C) was sub-circular with two concentric stone walls which merged to form a broad, single wall near the paved doorway. A central cooking area was found but no internal post ring. Houses 2 and 3 (OS Houses H and G) were only partly excavated. Both had circular single stone walls but an outer stone wall on the E side of House 2 overlaid part of House 3. Both had central hearth areas. Houses 4 and 5 (OS House E) were almost identical, with House 5 apparently later than House 4. House 5 was circular with a light timber outer wall which had a stone element near the paved doorway. The stone element projected to form the door passage then turned around the house to form an enclosure roughly concentric with it. Internally the house had a narrow, shallow 'ring ditch', a post ring, and a roughly central, stone lined cooking pit filled with potboilers. Between the cooking pit and the post ring was another shallow 'ring ditch'. Both 'ring ditches' were filled with burnt and charcoal stained soil which also spread over part of the house floor. To the E of the doorway, in the 'chamber' defined by the stone element of the house wall and the enclosure wall, was a dump of used pot boilers. House 4 was similar to House 5 but lacked the stone element of the house wall, the inner 'ring ditch', and the layer of burnt material. Two cooking pits were found, one like that in House 5. The fourth trench was opened over parts of Houses 6 and 7 (OS Houses K and J). House 6 was double stone walled and House 7, single stone walled. House 7 had a central cooking area. Material for radiocarbon and/or thermoluminescence dating was recovered from six of the seven houses. Among the few artefacts recovered were a small blue glass bead, a bronze pin, iron objects, some sherds of pottery and two saddle querns.

Sponsor: SDD : HBM - CEU

ANGUS DISTRICT

LENDRICK LODGE (Airlie parish)

G J Barclay

Standing Stone

NO 350 504 It was reported to SDD : HBM in August 1987 that the standing stone at Lendrick Lodge had fallen. Arrangements were made to excavate the stone hole and re-erect the stone in early September. The stone was situated immediately below the crest of a low ridge. It had fallen to the NNE (slightly uphill), revealing a partly soil filled and eroded socket.

The stone hole measured 1.2m in diameter and 0.4m to 0.5m deep. There was no stone packing in the hole and no burnt bone or artefacts were recovered. The stone measured 2.35m long and c 1.83m in circumference. The base was flat. Earlier records of the stone put the height of its tip above ground level at between 1.5m (Jervise A, *Proc Soc Antiq Scot* 2, 1863, 247) and 1.8m (OS field report 1958). It seems certain that the stone had fallen because the proportion of the stone set below ground had been reduced by the erosion of soil by ploughing around the stone.

The stone was re-erected by the author and the farmer, Mr Patullo, who provided plant. The stone is now set c 0.55m into the ground in a socket packed with concrete, stones and gravel. While every effort was made to re-erect the stone on its original orientation (it has a very pronounced offset tip), it is likely that its orientation has been changed slightly.

TAYSIDE

Sponsor: SDD : HBM

MARCUS & FINAVON (Tannadice & Cathlaw parish)

E Halpin

Two Roman Temporary Camps, Cropmarks

NO 508 577 (centre) Two trenches cut through the distinct cropmark known as Marcus 63 acre camp, revealed a well preserved, V shaped ditch some 2m deep. A third cutting investigated the *titulum* gate feature which has also survived well.

A single cutting was placed across the Finavon Camp cropmark, but in this case the survival was poor, due to gravel extraction in the area in the 1970's.

The other cropmarks consisted of the southern portion of a small rectangular enclosure, a sinuous linear feature and a series of pits. All of these were situated to the S of the A94 road, and had also suffered from gravel extraction. It is likely that the excavated pits are a modern phenomenon.

Sponsor: SDD : HBM - CEU

MENMUIR CHURCH (Menmuir parish)

N K Atkinson, W G Watson

Class III Sculptured Stone Fragment

NO 534 643 On a visit to Menmuir Church, on 22 May 1986 to view the other 5 sculptured stones, we found a small stone in the Session Room, which bore worn interlace on one face. The other face has been broken off.

The stone, of local Old Red Sandstone, measures 0.27m high, 0.20m wide and 0.08m thick and we placed it with the other christian stones upstairs in the church. On notifying the Session Clerk, Mr G L C Lumsden, he informed us that it had been there for a long time and had been found in the graveyard.

The stone is likely to be part of a cross slab of a similar late 9th-10th century date of the other three cross slabs at Menmuir.

BRECHIN CATHEDRAL (Brechin parish)

Class III Sculptured Stone Fragment

NO 5963 6010 In Brechin Cathedral, on 7 April 1986 we found a fragment of a sculptured stone, apparently the bottom right corner of a squared Class III monument. It is of the pinkish-grey old red sandstone found locally and measures 0.57m high, 0.42m wide and 0.09m thick. The stone has obviously been cut for re-use on two sides and the reverse lacks any carvings, again possibly having been removed. The carved face shows in relief the lower two thirds of a human figure wearing a long garment with the two feet apparently face on. The right hand side and bottom of the stone bear the familiar frame of many Class III stones. The stone appears unfinished, and may have been discarded. A fault running across the figure could have been the reason for the abandonment. The stone was in the cathedral on the arrival of Rev P M Gordon in 1965, and according to tradition the stone was among those 'gathered in' from the cathedral graveyard in 1964.

Sponsor: Angus District Museums

LATE ENTRY

PERTH & KINROSS DISTRICT

NORTH MAINS, Strathallan (Blackford parish)

G J Barclay

Fort

NO 928 158 It was suggested at the time of the excavation of the nearby North Mains barrow, henge and ring ditches that this cropmark enclosure might

be a contemporary settlement. Two areas were excavated to examine this hypothesis. The site appears on aerial photographs as an enclosure measuring about 50m across within double ditches. The greater part of the enclosed area lies on a plateau above the Machany Water but the defences include part of the low ground on the bank of the Water. An entrance was clearly visible through both ditches in the SW.

Two trenches were laid out, one to examine part of the entrance (area 1), the other to examine a sample of the interior (area 2).

Area 1 was opened over the N half of the entrance, to allow investigation of the two ditch butts and to reveal any gate structure. In the event only the inner ditch butt could be sectioned in the time available. It was 4m broad and 2.2m deep with very steep sides. A single substantial posthole lay on the very edge of the ditch on the inner side. Surface investigation and limited excavation on the outer ditch showed that further postholes lay in comparable positions around the inner and outer edges of the outer ditch.

Area 2 revealed a scatter of postholes probably forming the supporting structure for the roof of a round house and, at the edge of the trench, an arc of the wall groove of a further house. The groove was a very slight feature. One of the posts had been burnt *in situ*. It is hoped that it can be radiocarbon dated. No artefacts were recovered.

Sponsor: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

WESTERN ISLES AREA

WESTERN ISLES ISLANDS AREA

NORTH UIST

EILEAN DUMHNUILL A SPIONNAIDH (N Uist parish)

I Armit

Neolithic Island Settlement

NF 746 753 Following a trial trench in 1986 (*Discovery Excav Scot 1986, 45*) which revealed quantities of early Neolithic pottery further work was carried out on this island settlement in Loch Olabhat, North Uist.

The site is a small islet linked to the shore of the loch by a substantial stone built causeway. Excavation this year concentrated on the interior of the site and the surrounding midden deposits. After the excavation of the two rectilinear post-medieval structures which mark the latest phase of activity on the site, the first traces of early Neolithic occupation were revealed. There is no phase of Iron Age activity in the form of broch or dun occupation as was implied in previous classifications of the site.

The latest phases of Neolithic occupation consist of stretches of walling around a large central paved hearth. Post holes and pits are preserved sporadically in areas covered by the post-medieval buildings but form no obvious pattern. This phase on the site appears to have been dominated by a central stone structure with peripheral slighter constructions.

Excavation of the surrounding midden deposits shows that the sequence in the interior below the levels already excavated will be lengthy. These deposits are extremely rich in early neolithic pottery, including Unstan Ware, Hebridean Wares and plain jars, and also yielded much flint and chert, worked pumice, charcoal and a large saddle quern.

WESTERN ISLES

The most important feature of the site is the nature of the organic preservation at the base of the midden deposits towards water level. In these waterlogged deposits preservation increases dramatically and large quantities of wet wood, bone and other organic remains are preserved. The importance of this material, interstratified with decorated Neolithic pottery and in all probability continuous with occupation material in the interior, means that a larger scale operation is planned for next year, including the possibility of exploratory work underwater to examine the lowest levels and the construction of the island.

Sponsors: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, The Russell Trust, Munro Fund.

LEWIS

CNIP (Uig parish)

D W Harding, I Armit

Souterrain & Probable Wheelhouse

NB 098 366 This sand dune erosion site was first noted in 1986 when the particularly severe winter gales of that year exposed a substantial midden, including later prehistoric pottery and traces of a sand revetted structure. Preliminary exploratory work was reported in 1986 *Discovery Excav Scot 1986*, 47). The need for further work became apparent when Comhairle nan Eilean announced plans to carry out extensive trenching to accommodate new sewage pipes, and the building of a sea wall along Cnip beach. The effect of these plans would be to cut deeply into the eroded section, destroying the structure recorded there, and the destruction of stratified deposits and structures behind the eroding dunes.

This year's work was on a small scale involving only three people for less than a week. A trench was laid out 10m by 6m in an area immediately behind the high dunes containing the previously noted sand-revetted structure. Excavation quickly revealed midden across the entire trench under windblown sand, in places only a few cm below the surface. This midden, as well as being very rich in shell and bone, included quantities of later prehistoric pottery decorated with applied cordons, and in forms common to the early Iron Age of the area. Revetted into this midden was a structure closely similar in plan to souterrains or earth houses reported from early excavations in the Western Isles, i.e., a long curving passage built of sand revetted drystone masonry. The structure is infilled with windblown sand and contains characteristic later prehistoric pottery in these upper levels. Several rebates in the walling hint at a structural complexity unrecorded on other sites of this particularly poorly known type.

The most promising structure on the site is a substantial and well preserved drystone roundhouse sealed beneath midden containing cordoned pottery. Only one part of the arc of this structure was within the area of the trench and this revealed several courses of drystone walling, corbelling towards the top. Voids in the rubble infill made visible two stone built 'aumbries' or 'boles' in the wall. The area exposed was not enough to confirm the existence of radial piers but the location, visible structure and apparent date of the structure would all seem to point to the conclusion that is a wheelhouse or related structure.

Together with the sand revetted structure revealed in 1986 these two structures show that this is a site of great potential. It is to be hoped that funds will be available for excavation before its destruction next year.

BERIE (Uig parish)

Broch & Secondary Structures

NB 103 351 The third and fourth seasons of excavation were carried out at the Berie broch during Easter and Autumn 1987, the main objective being the completion of work on the latest secondary structure.

This secondary structure is a substantial drystone and slab-built construction partially revetted into pre-existing deposits within the broch interior (*Discovery Excav Scot 1985 and 1986* for previous work on the structure). It is cellular in plan, consisting of a large circular chamber re-using the broch entrance, and a peripheral curving cell, leading from the main chamber, which has been subject to alteration. The structure has a central hearth, slightly constructed interior divisions and paving of its main entrance and of the entrance to the peripheral cell. Two 'shelves' built into the wall across the hearth from the main entrance form a striking though enigmatic parallel with the similar features at Dun Cuier.

The dating of the structure is problematic in the absence of a well defined artefactual sequence for the area in this period. Pottery is undecorated and dominated by large jars with flaring rims. The association of this pottery with composite combs, bronze tweezers, crucibles and a substantial assemblage of bone pins, points to a date in the Pictish or pre-Norse period.

Work on earlier 'broch period' deposits has been confined to the gallery where excavations have commenced at the first floor level. The pottery assemblage here is characteristically Iron Age and wholly distinct from that of the secondary structure.

It is now clear that, below scarcement level, the broch and its primary deposits are entirely waterlogged. Under the first floor gallery capstones lies approximately 1m of water over a further 1m of deposits. The scope for organic preservation is thus very great if problems of recovery can be overcome. Preliminary pumping suggests that the water level inside the broch can be reduced substantially using a pump lowered into the gallery. With local co-operation it is intended to lower the water level in the first instance by drainage of the immediate area and then in controlled stages by pumping as excavation proceeds.

BERNERA BRIDGE (Uig parish)

M R Ponting, G R Curtis

Standing Stone

NB 164 342 As part of an ongoing excavation and restoration project this misplaced megalith was re-erected in its original socket hole (*Discovery Excav Scot 1985, 64*) and supported by its original packing stones set in concrete. Within the area bounded by the standing stones an outcrop of bedrock had been severely damaged by blasting. The fragments (up to 1 tonne) were reinstated to recreate the appearance of the prehistoric landscape.

Sponsors: Comte de la Lanne Mirrlees, HBM.

BARRAGLOM (Uig parish)

Cupmarks

NB 167 343 On the shore 40m and 50m NNW of Dun Barraglom (*RCAHMS Inventory: Outer Hebrides, Skye & the Small Isles 1928, No 77*), on sloping rock faces just below high water mark, are two groups of cupmarks. The S group has 37 cups up to 9cm diameter and 2cm deep. The N group has 35 cups up to 9.5cm diameter and 2.5cm deep, also a shallow cupped feature closely resembling a Pictish mirror symbol 27cm long. Local knowledge indicates that a group of cupmarks (of unknown size) existed some 250m further W and was destroyed by construction of the N abutment of Bernera Bridge in 1953.

WESTERN ISLES

CALLANISH VII, CNOC DUBH (Uig parish)

Stone Setting

NB 232 302 An estate road has been constructed through a low sub-circular stone structure 10m diameter causing loss of some 50% of the enclosed area. Features thus exposed were recorded and the remainder of the site surveyed.

GALSON (Barvas parish)

M R Ponting

C 14 Date

NB 437 594 Radiocarbon determination of 1710 \pm 70 bp (GU 2115) was obtained from the male skeleton (*Discovery Excav Scot* 1985, 64).

Sponsor: SDD : HBM

BARVAS SANDS (Barvas parish)

T G Cowie

Structure, Middens, Inhumations

NB 348 518 Further work was carried out on the site discovered in 1986 near the N edge of Barvas Sands (*Discovery Excav Scot* 1986, . 52-3). Excavation revealed the remains of an eroded structure, with evidence of several phases of occupation and rebuilding, associated with midden deposits producing domestic Beaker pottery, worked quartz and bone. Following erosion of both the structure and the middens in antiquity, the site had apparently been used as a burial ground. Three unaccompanied crouched inhumations were discovered, one, like that excavated in 1986, had been placed in a pit scooped into the windblown sand and eroded midden surface, one lay in a very shallow scoop on the line of the wall of the earlier domestic structure, and the third had been deposited, apparently in a decomposed condition, within that structure.

Sponsor: Dept of Archaeology, Royal Museum of Scotland.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL
MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND
(INCLUDING THE NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD OF SCOTLAND)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROGRAMME

1. Ground Survey

A List of Archaeological Sites and Monuments for East Rhins (Wigtown District, Strathclyde) was issued. Lists for Shapinsay, St Andrews and Deerness (Orkney Islands) and Midlothian District (Lothian) are in preparation.

Because of shortage of resources little fieldwork was undertaken for the OS revision programme.

Survey work got under way in NE Perth in preparation for the first of a new series of archaeological inventories. Considerable numbers of unrecorded monuments were located, including a hitherto unrecognised class of subrectangular building, probably of early medieval date.

At the request of HBM (SDD) a survey was made of the spectacular group of rock-carvings recently found at Ballochmyle (Cumnock and Doon Valley District, Strathclyde).

2. Aerial Survey

As a result of problems relating to the Civil Aviation Authority's interpretation of 'aerial work', no flying took place during the winter and spring. Although negotiations with the C.A.A. were ultimately brought to a satisfactory conclusion, weather conditions then deteriorated and remained adverse to cropmark reconnaissance throughout the summer flying season. The extreme volatility of the weather also made it difficult to operate over upland targets, with the result that only 13 sorties were flown, with targets located amounting to little more than 10% of the annual average for summer flying.

SYSTEMATIC TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY PROGRAMME

The introduction and text of volume 6 of the Inventory of Argyll (Prehistoric Mid-Argyll and Cowal) are now in proof and all illustrations have been prepared. Fieldwork continues for the final volume (Medieval and Later Mid-Argyll and Cowal).

ARCHITECTURAL PROGRAMME

1. Threatened Buildings and Industrial Survey

During the period October 1986-September 1987 145 notifications to demolish listed buildings (excluding those in category C) and 36 notifications to demolish unlisted buildings in Conservation Areas were received. During the same period 30 applications are known to have been granted Listed Building Consent. Many other buildings were reported to be at risk through progressive decay, vandalism and other agencies. Notification was also received of numerous proposals to alter or restore listed buildings. The total number of non-industrial surveys initiated was 213 (including some covering groups of buildings), the more important of which were as follows:

Borders Region
Borthwickshiels House
Byreclench, shooting-lodge
'Sparrow Castle', Cockburnspath
Old Hippodrome, Hawick
Bowmont Street/Crawford Street, Kelso
Roxy Cinema, Horsemarket, Kelso
Morebattle Parish School
Newark Castle
Selkirk West Church
Stow Parish School

Central

Alloa Public Baths
13-15 Mar Street, Alloa
St Kessock's Church, Callander
Callendar House, earthworks
Doune Castle, earthworks
Aultwharrie House, Dunblane
St Modan's Church, Falkirk
Gartartan Castle, Gartmore
Annfield House, Stirling
Baptist Church, Murray Place, Stirling
Station Hotel, Stirling

Dumfries and Galloway

1 Port Street, Annan
3-9 Port Street, Annan
Buittle Castle
Cairnsmore House
123-127 High Street, Dumfries
Hoddom School, Ecclefechan
Kirkpatrick Fleming Poorhouse
Chapel, St Ninian's School, Moffat
South Barnkirk Farm, Newton Stewart
104 George Street, Wigtown

Fife

'The Shell House', Ceres
Academy Building, Castlehill, Cupar
Cupar Sheriff Court
Lodge St Kenneth, Kennoway
Flats, Kincardine-on-Forth
29 North Street, St Andrews
49 South Street, St Andrews
Village water pumps, Strathkinness

Grampian

Aberdeen Sheriff Courthouse
George Street/Loch Street, Harriet
Street, Aberdeen
Grandhome House, Aberdeen
Wester Belleheiglash Farmhouse,
Ballindalloch
Banff Sheriff Courthouse
Gardener's Cottage, Caskieben
Cullen House
Darnaway Castle, Great Hall roof

Fyvie Castle
Drummuir Mains
78 High Street, Elgin (rear building)
84 High Street, Elgin
Elgin Sheriff Courthouse
Tower Hotel, High Street, Elgin

Highland

Ardersier Church
Kincardine Free Church
Logie Easter Church
Petty Church
Ackergill Tower, Wick

Lothian

153 Main Street, East Calder
(carved stone)
Painted fragment, Dirlerton Castle
Dunbar Parish Church
Fireplaces, Advocates Close,
Edinburgh
Gateposts, 4 Belford Road,
Edinburgh
73-9 Broughton Street, Edinburgh
Brunstane House, Edinburgh
Comely Green Place, Edinburgh
Denham Green House, Clark Road,
Edinburgh
Dublin Street Baptist Church,
Edinburgh
68 East Trinity Road, Edinburgh
(coach-house)
Gayfield Place, Edinburgh
30 George Street, Edinburgh
39 George Street, Edinburgh
130 George Street, Edinburgh
Glenfinlas Street, Edinburgh
Lady Glenorchy Church, Greenside
Place, Edinburgh
109-119 Grove Street, Edinburgh
44-46 High Street, Edinburgh
(rear buildings)
Wall painting, Tweeddale
Court, High Street, Edinburgh
27 Howe Street, Edinburgh
Fragments, 9 James Court,
Edinburgh
Maybury Roadhouse, Edinburgh
181 Morrison Street, Edinburgh
Lintel, Royal Mile Mansions,
North Bridge, Edinburgh
George Heriot's Hospital School,
Old Assembly Close, Edinburgh
38 Riversdale Road, Edinburgh
8b Tower Street, Edinburgh
11 Wester Coates Gardens,
Edinburgh
Buccleuch and Greyfriars Free

Church, West Crosscauseway,
Edinburgh
Wester Hailes, Edinburgh
'Portcullis' bus stops, Edinburgh
Medical Centre, Gorebridge
St Paul's Church, Gorebridge
Melville Castle (interiors)
Melville Stables
31-33 High Street, Musselburgh
Beeslack House, Penicuik
Pittendreich House (Chinese wallpaper)
Sculptural fragments, Prestonkirk
Parish Church
Tyninghame Stables and Romanesque
fragments

Shetland

Albert Buildings, Lerwick
Street views, Lerwick
Sumburgh Airport

Strathclyde

South Bridge Street, Airdrie
23-5 Wellwynd, Airdrie
177-9 High Street, Ayr
187-195 High Street, Ayr
2-6 Hope Street, 51 High Street, Ayr
South Lodge, Ayr
High Street, Biggar (street views)
The Cross and Town Hall, Carnwath
Main Street, Carnwath (street views)
Old Collegiate Church, Carnwath
State Hospital, Carstairs
Nissen Huts, Castle Toward
5-9 St Germain Street, Catrine
Jackson Street Estate, Coatbridge
Muiryhall Street/Dunbeth Road,
Coatbridge
Corehouse
Corra Castle
Earl of Angus Monument, Douglas
St Bride's Chapel, Douglas
Sun Inn, Douglas
Ballochyle, Dunoon
Broughallan, Dunoon
Coillesan, Dunoon
Faside House
Anderston Cross CDA, Glasgow
1330 Argyle Street, Glasgow
Blawarthill Estate, Glasgow
Bluevale School, Glasgow
2-4 Blythswood Square, Glasgow
205-229 Bothwell Street, Glasgow
Cochrane Street/Ingram Street, Glasgow
Coll Street Estate, Glasgow
15-35 Eldon Street, Glasgow
Gartloch Farm, Glasgow
Gartloch Hospital, Glasgow

City Information Bureau, George
Square, Glasgow
20-4 Hillhead Street, Glasgow
125-133 Holm Street, Glasgow
145 Holm Street, Glasgow
15-41 Hope Street, Glasgow
149 Ingram Street (County
Buildings), Glasgow
191 Ingram Street (Lanarkshire
House), Glasgow
Kennishead Estate, Glasgow
60-8 Kent Road, Glasgow
Kirkton Avenue Estate, Glasgow
Govan Town Hall, Langlands Road,
Glasgow
Lincoln Avenue Estate, Glasgow
7-23 Mitchell Street, Glasgow
350 Paisley Road, Glasgow
Dining-room chimneypiece, Pollok
House, Glasgow
Pollokshaws Estate (supplementary),
Glasgow
Clyde Trust Building, Robertson
Street, Glasgow
177-179 St Vincent Street, Glasgow
188-190 St Vincent Street, Glasgow
200 St Vincent Street, Glasgow
(supplementary)
206-220 St Vincent Street, Glasgow
100-108 West George Street, Glasgow
Church, Wilton Street/Yarrow
Gardens, Glasgow
4-16 York Street, 116-124
Broomielaw, Glasgow
Glendorch Bastle
Glengeith Bastle
Glenochaf Bastle
Redtowers, Helensburgh
Cross-shaft, Kilbarchan
Portland Street/West George Street,
Kilmarnock
St Andrew's Church, Kilmarnock
55 Main Street, Kilsyth
Lamington Tower
Old Parish Church, Lanark
Lanark (street views)
Old Telephone Exchange, Milngavie
Minishant Church
105 Hamilton Road, Motherwell
Market cross, Newbigging
Church of Scotland, New Lanark
Lady Flora's Institute, Newmilns
Coats Memorial Church, Paisley
Daljarrock Hotel, Pinwherry
Auldhill, Portincross
Swimming Pool, Prestwick
Shieldhill, Quothquan
Housing, Ravenstruther

Snar Bastle
Auchmannoch House, Sorn
Schaw Church, Stair,
Westerton Garden Suburb

Tayside

Banff House, Alyth
Ballumbie Castle
Hill Church Manse, Blairgowrie
Dallfield CDA, Dundee
Hilltown, Dundee (various subjects)
McCheyne Memorial Church, Dundee
Magdalen Green Bandstand, Dundee
Maxwelltown CDA, Dundee

18-20 Murraygate, Dundee
56-63 Murraygate, Dundee
St Peter's Church, Dundee
Sheriff Courthouse, Dundee
9 Whitehall Crescent, Dundee
Baldinnies Steading, Dunning
1-2 Little Causeway, Forfar
Inchaffray Abbey
The Steading, Comrie Farm,
Keltneyburn
Middle Church, Perth
Sculptural fragments, Perth Museum
Steppie Cottage, Rait

In addition, 180 surveys of industrial sites and monuments were initiated, the most important of which were as follows:

Borders

Waterwheel Pit, Wilder Bank Mill,
Galashiels

Central

Castlecary Fireclay Works, Castlecary
Ethanol II Tower, Grangemouth
Tannery, Alloa Road, Tullibody
Kerse Corn Mill (former), Stirling
Waterwheel, Meiklewood, Stirling

Central/Fife

Kincardine Bridge

Dumfries and Galloway

Annan Station
Byresburn Railway Viaduct, Langholm
Carronbridge Sawmill, Thornhill
Dalswinton Mill, Kirkmahoe
Dunrod Mill, Balig Hill
Glen Tarras Railway Viaduct
Grennan Mill, Dalry
Waterwheel, Kirkdale Sawmill
Group of 3 Watermills (grain), Millhill,
Kirkgunzeon
Hollows Mill, Canonbie
Meikle Barfil, Lochrutton
Newbank Woollen Mill, Springholm
Nithsdale Mills, Dumfries
Potterland Mill, near Palnackie
Wamphray Mill

Fife

Lodge St Kenneth, Kennoway
Flats, Kincardine-on-Forth
29 North Street, St Andrews
49 South Street, St Andrews
Parkhill Mill, Newburgh

Grampian

Bleachfield Mills, Huntly
Bleachfield, Milton of Deskford
Hand Crane, Distillery, Forbes
Lintmill of Boyne, Boyndie
Mill of Berryhillock, Deskford
Mill of Durn, Fordyce
Nether Mills, Fordyce
Keith Railway Station
Popine Mills, Aberlour
Railway Viaduct, Balnacraig,
Lumphanan
Sugar Refinery, 72 Regent's Quay,
Aberdeen

Highland

Blacksmiths, Balnagown, Kildary.
Easter Ross
Blacksmiths & Workshop,
Invergordon
Balnakeil Mill, Durness
Banavie Lock, Smithy and Sawpit,
Caledonian Canal
Drying Kiln, by Loch Laro, Creich
Dunbeath Mill, Dunbeath
Golspie Mill, Golspie
Hand Crane, Sculptors' Yard,
Dingwall
Horizontal Mill, Achriesgill Bay
Horizontal Mill, by Loch Eriboll,
Durness
Horizontal Mill, Loch Roe,
Lochinver
Horizontal Watermill, Clachtoll,
Assynt
Horse Engine and Threshing
Machine, Dalcharn
Horse-powered Threshing Machine,
Balmeanoch, AIness
Horse-powered Threshing Machine,
Strathy

Hydro-electric Power Station,
Ardverikie Estate, Laggan
Kiln, Rosehall
Kyle of Lochalsh Railway Station
and Shed
Mill, Abriachan
Munlochy Mill, Munlochy, Black Isle
Quern Stone Quarry, Loch Roe,
Lochinver
Suspension Footbridge, Tain
Threshing Machine, Blughasary,
Strathkanaird
Threshing Machine, Kirkton,
Cromarty, Black Isle
Threshing Machine Drive, Balnakeil,
Durness
Threshing Machine, Farr
Waterwheel and Threshing Machine
Drive, Loanroidge, Easter Ross
Weir, Ulbster
Watermill, by Loch Eriboll, Durness
Watermill, Strathkanaird

Lothian

Hand Crane, Blackness Castle
Belhaven Brewery, Dunbar
Cousland Smithy, Cousland
Craigmillar Brewery, Duddingston Road,
Edinburgh
Garland & Roger Ltd, Baltic Street,
Edinburgh
1-5 Constitution Street, Edinburgh
Kingsknowe Railway Station
Knowes Mill, East Linton
Pump House, Prestonfield, Edinburgh
Sanderson Works, South Queensferry
Seafield Maltings, Salamander Street,
Leith
Springfield Mill, Polton
Tanfield Gasworks, Edinburgh
Threshing Machine, Livingston Mill
Threshing Machine/Pot Barley Mill,
Nether Monynut
Waterwheel, Poldrate Mill, Haddington

Orkney

Boiler House, Oil Tanks & Fittings,
Lyness, Hoy
Drying Kiln, Crockness, Hoy
Drying Kiln, Hoy
Gun Training Room, Rinnigill, Lyness,
Hoy
Horse Engine, Hall of Setter, Hoy
Portable Stone-crusher and Grader, The
Witter Quarry, Hurliness, Hoy
Rysa Mill, Lyness, Hoy
Steam Crane, Oil Depot, Lyness, Hoy
Threshing Machine, Orgil, Hoy

Threshing Machine, Rackwick, Hoy
Water-powered Threshing Machine,
Quoys, Hoy

Shetland

Drying Kiln, Barkland, Fair Isle
Drying Kiln, Kermaly, Fair Isle
Drying Kiln, South Shirva, Fair Isle
Drying Kiln, Springfield, Fair Isle
Drying Kiln, Taft, Fair Isle
Drying Kiln, Upper Brews, Fair Isle
Drying Kiln, Utra, Fair Isle
Drying Kiln, Gungstie, Isle of Noss
Hand Crane, Gardie House, Bressay
Hand Crane, Lighthouse Pier, Fair
Isle
Hand Crane, North Haven, Fair Isle
Hand Winch, Gungstie, Isle of Noss
Hand Winches, South Harbour,
Fair Isle
Hay's Dock, North Ness, Lerwick
Horizontal Watermill, Isle of Noss
Horizontal Watermills, Fair Isle
Oil Kettles, Fair Isle
Radar Station, Fair Isle
Semaphore Arm, Brecks of Leogh,
Fair Isle
Threshing Machine, Fair Isle

Strathclyde

Alexandra Parade Railway Station
Arrochar & Tarbet Railway Station
Avonbank Bleachworks, Millheugh,
Larkhall
Barnhill Railway Station
Bishopton Railway Station
Bogston Railway Station
Bollards, Mavisbank Quay, Glasgow
Brick Collection, Bearsden and
Milngavie
Bridgend Woollen Mills, Dalry
Caledonia Works, West Langlands
Street, Kilmarnock
Caledonian Iron Works (formerly
Penman's Boiler Works), Glasgow
Cast-iron Footbridge, Hafton
House, Sandbank
Coatdyke Railway Station
Crookston Railway Station,
Glasgow
Duke Street Railway Station
Eglington Works, Cook Street,
Glasgow
Engine and Pattern Shops, Scott
Lithgows, Port Glasgow
Fairlie (High) Railway Station
Grain Mill, Carnassarie,
Kilmartin

Hand Crane, Robertson's Wharf,
Sandbank
Hollins Viyella Weaving Mills,
Boden Street, Dalmarnock, Glasgow
John Hastie of Greenock, Kiblain
Works, Greenock
Irvinebank Powerloom Factory, Newmilns
Kilfinan Farm Threshing Mill, Kilfinan
Kirkhill Railway Station
Lace Factory, Newmilns
Langbank Railway Station
Langside Railway Station
Maryhill Locks, Forth Clyde Canal,
Glasgow
Cadger's Brig, Biggar
Clydesholm Bridge
Hyndford Bridge
Maxwell Park Railway Station
Motherwell Mill, Motherwell
North Speir's Wharf, Port Dundas,
Glasgow
Old Station House, Kilmarnock
Paisley St James Railway Station
Pollokshaws East Railway Station
Pollokshaws West Railway Station
Pollokshields West Railway Station
Road Bridge, Bonhill
St Rollox Works, Springburn Road,

Glasgow
Saucel Mill, Paisley
Shaw's Watermill, Greenock
Ship Model Experimentation Tank,
Waterside Farm, near Sorn
Taynuilt Smithy, Taynuilt
Tunnel Pump House, Mavisbank Quay,
Glasgow
Westburn Refinery, 150 Lynedoch
Street, Greenock
Yoker Railway Station

Tayside

Blackcraig Limekiln, Crowhill Farm
Blacksmiths, Ballinluig
Blair Atholl Mill, Blair Atholl
Clunes Bridge (Wade Bridge), Calvine
Deanston Mill, Deanston, Kilmadock
Caledon Shipyard, Stannergate,
Dundee
Hand Crane, Dundee Harbour
Queen Victoria Works, Brook Street,
Dundee
Seafield Works, Dundee
SCWS Warehouse, 136 Seagate, Dundee
Transit Shed, Dundee Harbour
Perth North Goods Station

2. Specific Projects

Work on the Buildings of St Kilda has reached galley-proof stage.

Work is proceeding on a photographic survey of City of Glasgow District (Strathclyde).

Catalogues are in course of preparation for material collected by the Scottish Industrial Archaeology Survey 1978-85, as also for material gathered during the compilation of the volume Monuments of Industry (1986).

Work has begun on a survey of Tolbooths and Town Houses 1560-1830.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

The series of eight regional Guides, Exploring Scotland's Heritage, was completed by the publication of The Highlands by Joanna Close-Brooks, Grampian by Ian Shepherd and Fife and Tayside by J N G Ritchie and Bruce Walker.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD OF SCOTLAND

During the period October 1986-September 1987 the number of visitors to the archive totalled 2,870 and there were 5,725 written and telephone enquiries. 402 items were issued on loan from the photographic library and 18,116 photocopies were supplied. Receipts from the sale of photographs and from reproduction fees amounted to £7,368.02.

Liaison arrangements with local SMRs were strengthened. Work continued on the compilation of the Scottish section of a revised OS Map of Ancient Britain. The

computerised information and retrieval system provided for NMRS has not proved fully effective and steps are being taken to replace it with a more flexible system.

Map Revision

Work included the provision of the following information to the OS:

- (a) Large Scale Maps 116 Antiquity Models issued.
- (b) Small Scale Maps 15 Pathfinder maps (1:25,000) revised.
2 Landranger maps (1:50,000) prepared for OS fieldwork.
3 Landranger maps updated following OS fieldwork and Antiquity Models issued, including the addition of 41 sites, the deletion of 20 sites and the reclassification of 78 sites.
Tourist information on ancient monuments supplied for 3 maps.

Accessions

These comprised 11,411 photographs, 1,454 prints and drawings, 191 reports and MSS and 517 books and periodicals.

The principal accessions were as follows:

REPORTS, MANUSCRIPTS ETC

Prehistoric and Roman

1. Report describing the excavations of a Roman fort at Barochan Hill, Renfrew District, Strathclyde Region, by L J F Keppie, 1986. (Dr L J F Keppie).
2. Interim report of an Archaeological Survey of the Isle of Eigg, Lochaber District, Strathclyde Region, by R Rusbrooke, P Williams, V Williams and P and S Wade-Martins, 1986. (Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, per Miss A S Henshall).
3. Field report describing various sites at Glen of Scotsburn, Ross and Cromarty District, Highland Region, by D W Ross, 1986. (Mr J B Stevenson).
4. Correspondence, notes and photographs, relating to excavations at Clickhimin, Mainland, Shetland, by J Hamilton, 1950s. (Mr G Soffe).
5. Report describing a recent survey of the Ring of Brodgar, Mainland, Orkney, by Miss R Johnson and Miss P Harris, 1986. (Miss R Johnson and Miss P Harris).
6. Report describing an excavation on the line of the Antonine Wall at Mainhead (Westerwood), Cumbernauld District, Strathclyde Region, 1986, by L J F Keppie. (Dr L J F Keppie).
7. Various papers describing astronomically significant sites throughout Scotland, 1980s. (Mr D Scott).
8. Interim report on a trial excavation at the fort on Eildon Hill, Roxburgh District, Borders Region, by Dr O Owen, 1986. (Historic Buildings and Monuments, SCD, per Dr O Owen, CEU).

9. Reports describing excavations and a geophysical survey at Tofts Ness, Sanday, Orkney, by S J Dockrill, 1986. (Mr S J Dockrill).
10. Interim report on the excavations at Stone Circles nos. I and XI on Machrie Moor, Arran, Cunninghame District, Strathclyde Region, by Mrs A Haggarty, 1986. (Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD, per Mrs A Haggarty).
11. Report describing the 1986 excavations on Rhum, Lochaber District, Highland Region, by Miss C Wickham-Jones and D Pollock. (Miss C Wickham-Jones).
12. Papers, negatives and photographs relating to the research and excavations carried out on sites throughout Scotland by Dr Horace Fairhurst, 1938-84. (Mrs H Fairhurst per Mr D B Taylor).
13. Undated report on sites along the Antonine Wall, Strathkelvin District, Strathclyde Region, and Falkirk District, Central Region, by L Leneman. (Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD, per Dr D Breeze).
14. Leaflet prepared for the Open Day in August 1987, describing the excavation of Elginhaugh Roman fort, Midlothian District, Lothian Region, 1986-87. (Dr W Hanson per Mr J B Stevenson).
15. Notebooks, reports, correspondence, drawings and photographs of the excavations at Castle Rock promontory fort, Auchmithie, Angus District, Tayside Region, by the Arbroath Antiquary Club, 1967-74. (Mrs I M Hurley per Dr I B M Ralston).
16. Report on the excavations on the line of the Antonine Wall at Old Kilpatrick, Clydebank District, and the Roman fort at Westwood, Cumbernauld and Kilsyth District, Strathclyde Region, by L J F Keppie, 1987. (Dr L J F Keppie).
17. Unedited version of Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 1986. (Mrs E V W Proudfoot).

Medieval and Later

18. 1986 reports on the survey and excavations of the chapel and Early Christian settlement at *Brough of Birsay, and Birsay 'Small Sites', Orkney, and the multi-period site at Freswick Links, Caithness District, Highland Region*. (VESAR project per Mr C D Morris and Dr C Batey).
19. Interim reports on excavations at Barhobble, Wigtown District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, by W F Cormack, 1984-86. (Mr I M Smith).
20. M. Litt. dissertation for the University of St Andrews on Anstruther Easter, Wester, and Cellardyke: A Case Study of Architectural Development in the East Neuk of Fife, c. 1850-1900, by David J Adshead. (Mr D J Adshead).
21. Photocopy of a report on Biel House, East Lothian District, Lothian Region, by Sir Robert Lorimer, 24 December 1920, concerning the potential removal of tapestries and pictures from a decorative scheme in the Needlework room and Library, designed by Lorimer c. 1886. (National Gallery of Scotland).
22. Part 2 (Drawings), of a dissertation on The Edinburgh 1867 Improvement Act, by Peter Blythe, 1978, including a catalogue of buildings constructed in connection with the work of the Trust, and held in Dean of Guild Court Records, Edinburgh. (Mr P Blythe).

23. Fragmentary personal papers relating to the working life and training of David Harvey, architect, 325 Lanark Road, Edinburgh, 1920s and 1930s. (Purchased).

24. Reports of the survey and excavations of the chapel and Early Christian Settlement at Brough of Birsay, 1974-82, and Birsay 'Small Sites', Orkney, (1976-80), and the multi-period site at Freswick Links, Caithness District, Highland Region, 1979-85. (VESAR project per Mr C D Morris and Dr C Batey).

25. Reports, notebooks, specialist reports, context sheets, drawings, negatives, photographs and colour slides, relating to the excavations at Scalloway Castle, Shetland, 1979-80, and sites in Kirkwall, Orkney, 1978. (SUAT per Mr P Holdsworth).

26. Photocopies of record sheets of grave monuments in Borthwick Wa'as graveyard, Robertson, Roxburgh District, Borders Region, 1987. (Mrs K W Stewart).

27. M.Litt. dissertation for the University of St Andrews on Kellie Castle: some observations on its restoration and architectural development, by Harriet C Richardson, 1986. (Miss H C Richardson).

28. Ph.D. thesis for the University of Glasgow on The Early Historic Landscape of Strathearn: The Archaeology of a Pictish Kingdom, by S Driscoll, 1987. (Dr S Driscoll).

29. Documentary material relating to the Viyella Mills, Dalmarnock, Glasgow, City of Glasgow District, Strathclyde Region, and Books of Samples of Viyella Cloth. (Coats Viyella).

The following items were copied while on temporary deposit

30. Colour sample cards for the decoration of Barnbarroch House, Wigtown District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, 1807. (Stenhouse Conservation Centre).

31. Volumes 1 and 2 of a Book of Visits compiled by Walter Severn commemorating his visits to houses in Scotland, 1895-1902. (Dr and Mrs C D G Severn).

PRINTS AND DRAWINGS

Prehistoric and Roman

32. Plan of a drainage cutting through the Antonine Wall at Seabegs Wood, Falkirk District, Central Region, by F Bettess, 1984. (Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD, per Dr D J Breeze).

33. Sections through site of standing stone at Bruach an Druimein, Pottaloch, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by P J Ashmore and P Hill, 1974. (Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD, per Mr P J Ashmore).

34. Drawings of various sites in Orkney, by R G Lamb, 1985-86. (Dr R G Lamb).

35. Drawings prepared for publication in Bu, Gurness and the Brochs of Orkney, 1987, by J W Hedges. (Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD, per Dr N Fojut).

36. Dyeline copies of drawings of various brochs throughout Scotland. (Dr E W MacKie).

37. Dyeline copy of a plan of the survey of The Hill o' Many Stanes, Mid Clyth, Caithness District, Highland Region, by P J Ashmore and N Livingstone, 1978. (Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD, per Mr P J Ashmore).

38. Framed map of the 'Principal Roman Camps, Forts, Walls etc, between the River Tyne in England and Tay in Scotland', engraved by J Cary, published by J Stockdale, 1805. (Purchased).

Medieval and Later

39. Dyeline copies of a measured survey of the interior panelling in Polton Summerhouse, Midlothian District, Lothian Region, 1986. (Stewart Tod and Partners).

40. Feuing plan of the estate of Hillhead, Midlothian District, Lothian Region, by James Mylne, 1821, laid out for villas, and a feuing sketch by William Crawford, 1829, showing feuars' names inserted at a later date. (Purchased).

41. Framed watercolour perspective of a 'House at Old Sauchie', Clackmannan District, Central Region, by Thomas Etherington Cooke, 1868. (Purchased).

42. Photographs of a drawing of a general view of Dumbarton, Dumbarton District, and a watercolour of Rothesay Castle, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, both by Thomas Hearne, 1780s. (Christies).

43. Photograph of a design for the entrance front of Wedderburn Castle, Berwick District, Borders Region, c. 1770, attributed by Professor A J Rowan to James Nisbet, possibly after Robert Adam. The original drawing was photographed at Paxton House, but is now lost. (Professor A J Rowan).

44. Mid 19th-century printed plans and specification for improving Labourers' cottages in Scotland, by William Fowler and J C Walker, and a printed plan of a design for a Labourer's cottage by Richardson and Ross, and built for the Royal Horticultural Society. (Mr H M Colvin).

45. Dyeline copies of a measured survey of the Gate House to Castle Craig, Montrose, Angus District, Tayside Region, by George Robb, Architect and Design Services, 1986. (Per Mr D M Walker, Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD).

46. Watercolour of a design for a Marine Pavilion at Ardkinglas, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by James Playfair, 1790. (Purchased).

47. Drawings prepared for publication of the tile-settings at Newbattle Abbey, Midlothian District, Lothian Region, by T Borthwick, 1953. (Historic Buildings and Monuments SDD, per Mr T Borthwick).

48. Colour slides of drawings for a new house and offices for O Tyndall Bruce at Falkland, North East Fife. Fife Region, by William Burn, 1838. (Purchased).

49. Colour photographs of watercolours in an album of subjects in Aberdeenshire, which have family connections with the amateur painter Alexander Kinloch Forbes, 1837-38, including views of Craigievar Castle, Kincardine and Deeside District, Fintray House, Thainston House and Fullarton Farm, Gordon District, Grampian Region, the last showing one of the bridges on the Aberdeenshire canal. (Mrs Sylvia Horne).

50. Drawings of designs for Ardkinglas, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, including plans of the house built by Sir Archibald Campbell before 1800.

an unexecuted design for the late 18th-century house, an unexecuted design in the Tudor style by William Burn, 1831, and a castellated design by A M Binning, 1832. (Purchased).

51. Plan of the earthworks at Dryhope Tower, and plan of the settlements of Old Redhead and Old Tinnis, Ettrick and Lauderdale District, Borders Region, 1987. (Dr P Dixon).

52. Plan for 'Building Property on the Abbey Hill, Regent Road, Edinburgh, belonging to Mr John Nicholson', City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, by John Chalmers, 1819. (Purchased).

53. Two sheets of designs for wrought-iron gates at Monkton House, East Lothian District, Lothian Region, 1963. (Miss E Strong).

54. 18th-century drawing of an elevation of a 5-bay house with central ionic pedimented feature. (Purchased).

55. Plans and elevation of a small late 18th-century farmhouse. (Mr Cooper-Hay).

56. Dyeline copies of a measured survey, made prior to reconstruction as a house, of the Stables, Tynninghame House, East Lothian District, Lothian Region, 1987. (Simpson and Brown).

57. Photo-lithograph of exterior and interior perspectives and ground plans of St James the Less Church, Inverleith Row, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, designed by Sir R Rowand Anderson, 1888. (Purchased).

58. Contemporary copies of drawings for the remodelling and additions to Flichity House, Inverness District, Highland Region, by Ross and Macbeth. 1906. (Mr E Meldrum).

59. Watercolour perspective of a design for a church by Patrick Wilson, dated 1853 (Purchased).

60. Pen and ink sketch of the Dovecot, Craigiehall House, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, by George A Fothergill, 1913. (Purchased).

The following items were copied while on temporary deposit

61. Negative of an early 18th-century drawing of plans for a Town house on the top floors of a tenement by Blackfriars Wynd, High Street, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region. (Mr H G Slade).

62. Two framed watercolour perspectives of designs for the addition of wings to Gosford House, East Lothian District, Lothian Region, attributed to Sir Robert Smirke, c. 1820. (The Earl of Wemyss and March).

63. Late 18th-century drawings for an addition to Galashiels (Old Gala) House, Galashiels, Ettrick and Lauderdale District, Borders Region. (Scott of Gala per SRO).

64. Colour transparencies of watercolour perspectives of the library, Newhailes House, East Lothian District, Lothian Street, by Walter Severn, c. 1895. (Dr and Mrs C D G Severn).

65. Late 19th-century photograph of a perspective of a design for St Mary's

Episcopal Cathedral, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, by John Lessels, 1873. (Mr D M Walker).

66. Drawings of churches, schools and ancillary buildings associated with the Roman Catholic Diocese of Glasgow, including a sketch perspective of a design for St Mary's College, Blairs, Aberdeen, City of Aberdeen District, Grampian Region, by R Curran, 1898, a design for St Peter's College, Cardross, Dumbarton District, by Pugin and Pugin, 1889, a proposed Roman Catholic church for Motherwell District, by W and R Ingram, 1874, and St Catherine Labouré, North Balornock, Glasgow, City of Glasgow District, by Reginald Fairlie, 1930s, Strathclyde Region. (Archdiocese of Glasgow).

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68. Measured surveys of Waverley House, 82 Colinton Road, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, Stirling Tolbooth, Stirling District, Central Region, and the Stables at Calder House, West Lothian District, Lothian Region, 1987. (Department of Architecture, University of Edinburgh).

69. Watercolour of Banff Free Church (now Trinity and Alvah Church), Banff, Banff and Buchan District, Grampian Region, by James Raeburn (1834). (Rev. Harold Steven per Mrs E Beaton).

70. Views of Dunfermline, Dunfermline District, Fife Region, and Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, from an album of proof sheets by Lizars, engravers, c. 1808. (Miss E Strong).

71. Nineteenth-century oil painting of Buckhaven, Kirkcaldy District, Fife Region. (Mr D J Black).

72. Framed watercolour perspective of Maybole Castle, Kyle and Carrick District, Strathclyde, 1860s. (Mr B McGarrigle).

73. Late 18th-century oil painting of Melville Castle, Midlothian District, Lothian Region. (Mr D J Black).

74. Collection of drawings including designs for the Parish Manse (now Claremont House), Alloa, 1901, and Cowdenpark, Alloa, 1849, Clackmannan District, Central Region, by John Melvin. (Mr Adam Swan).

75. Drawings of a design for Kinlochmoidart House, Lochaber District, Highland Region, by William Leiper, 1883, and a 'Plan of the Lands of Kinlochmoidart' watermarked 1799. (Mrs Stewart).

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78. Photographs of an unidentified site on Rhum, Lochaber District, Highland Region, taken by W P B Stonehouse, 1978. (Miss C Wickham-Jones).

79. Colour photographs of hut-circles and field system at Glen of Scotsburn, Ross and Cromarty District, Highland Region, by Mrs J Durham, 1986. (Mrs J Durham).
80. Photographs of the excavation at Loch Glashan crannog, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, 1960. (Mr J G Scott).
81. Colour photographs of a mound at Port nam Fliuchan, Colonsay, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by M Cooper, 1980s. (Mr M Cooper).
82. Glass slides of various sites throughout Scotland, 1960s. (Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD, per Dr D J Breeze).
83. Negatives, photographs, colour slides and excavation report, of Lendrick Lodge standing stone, Angus District, Tayside Region, 1987. (Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD, per Mr G J Barclay).
84. Negatives, photographs and report of the excavations of Skateraw short cist, and Dryburn Bridge long cist, East Lothian District, Lothian Region, by Dr J Close-Brooks, 1972. (Dr J Close-Brooks).

85. Photocopies of contact sheets of photographs of a survey of the Hill o' Many Stanes, Mid Clyth, Caithness District, Highland Region, 1986. (Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD, per Mr P J Ashmore).

86. Colour photographs of rock carvings at Eggerness, Garlieston, Wigtown District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, 1987. (Mrs W Ronan).

87. Photographs of worked timber from a drain at Drumcoltran Farm, Stewartry District, Dumfries and Galloway Region. (Mr R Mowat).

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88. Photographs of various sites throughout Orkney, by R G Lamb, 1986. (Dr R G Lamb).

89. Photographs and drawings of projects by Sir William Arrol and Co, Engineers, Glasgow, found during demolition of their works in Dalmarnock, Glasgow, including the Inchinnan Airship Hangar, Renfrew District, Strathclyde Region, 1916, and details of Hammer-head cranes. (Sir William Arrol and Co).

90. Late 19th-century photograph of St Ninian's Chapel, Isle of Whithorn, Wigtown District, Dumfries and Galloway Region. (Purchased).

91. Postcards of Teviot Bridge, 1897, and Roxburgh Street, Kelso, 1906, and Roxburgh Castle, 1897, Roxburgh District, Borders Region. (Purchased).

92. Colour negatives and prints of George Heriot's School, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, 1986. (Dr D Howard).

93. Photographs of the dining room and needlework room, Biel House, East Lothian District, Lothian Region, 1911. (Mrs A H Gurney).

94. Photographs of Glasserton House and Garden, Wigtown District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, c. 1901. (National Monuments Record, England).

95. Three photographs of Mavisbank House, Midlothian District, Lothian Region, 1860s. (Mr Philip Mercer).

96. Two albums of photographs of country houses in Scotland before, and in course of demolition, from the Charles Brand collection, 1950s and 1960s. (Dundee Art Galleries and Museums).
97. Photograph of the West Bay, Rothesay, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by Valentine of Dundee, 1878. (Carnegie Library, Ayr).
98. Photographs of the Empire Exhibition, Glasgow, City of Glasgow District, Strathclyde Region, 1938, and a view of An Clachan, Carloway, Lewis, Western Isles, 1920s. (Mrs S Andrew).
99. Photographs and report of the excavation of tombstones at St Bridget's Chapel, Dalgety Bay, Dunfermline District, Fife Region, 1987. (Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD, per Miss Fiona Stewart).
100. Photographs and slides of buildings throughout Scotland, taken by George Hay and Schomberg Scott, 1930s and 1940s. (Mrs G Hay).
101. Two late 19th-century photographs of unidentified shooting lodges. (Tain Museum per Mrs R MacKenzie).
102. Album of photographs illustrating the contract work of George Wimpey and Co Ltd, in Scotland, including high-rise flats at Pilton, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, 1956, Royston, Glasgow, City of Glasgow District, Strathclyde Region, 1959, and Kirkcaldy, Kirkcaldy District, Fife Region, 1958, the last including perspectives by Fred A Wemyss. (Clydesdale District Museum).
103. Postcards of Ayton Castle, Berwick District, Borders Region, 1920s, Newbyth House, East Lothian District, Lothian Region, c. 1908, and Dun Eaglais, Stirling District, Central Region, 1930s. (Purchased).
104. Late 19th-century photograph of Guthrie Castle, Angus District, Tayside Region. (Purchased).
105. Photograph of a painting of a view of Floors Castle, Roxburgh District, Borders Region, circle of William Turner of Oxford. (Christies and Edmiston's).
106. Photographs of two wells and an over structure of indeterminate date, found in Fort William, Lochaber District, Highland Region. (Highland Regional Council per Mr R Gourlay).
107. Late 19th-century glass slides of Scottish subjects including examples from George Washington Wilson's series *The Architecture of Scotland*, and views of the church and manse of Kinlochbervic, Sutherland District, Keiss Castle, Caithness District, Highland Region, and Wemyss Castle, Kirkcaldy District, Fife Region. (Mr H M Colvin).
108. Photograph of a general view of Elie, North-East Fife District, Fife Region, 1890s. (Mr Cooper-Hay).
109. Colour photographs of grave monuments in Borthwick Wa'as graveyard, Robertson, Roxburgh District, Borders Region, 1987. (Purchased).
110. Eight glass slides of late 19th-century photographs taken by George Washington Wilson and D Whyte including views of the Duke of Sutherland's Monument, Dunrobin Castle, and Dornoch Hotel, Sutherland District, Highland Region, King's College and Old Aberdeen, City of Aberdeen District, Grampian

Region, and the 'Ha', Gretna Green, Annandale and Eskdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region. (Purchased).

111. Negatives of buildings in Aberdeen, City of Aberdeen District, Grampian Region, taken between 1947 and 1963. (Mr E Meldrum).

112. Late 19th-century glass negatives and photographs of subjects in Wester Ross including crofting settlements, and the Fife Arms Hotel, Braemar, Kincardine and Deeside District, Grampian Region. (Mr Morrison, Jnr).

113. Photographs of the exterior and interior of Tynninghame House, East Lothian District, Lothian Region, 1987. (Simpson and Brown).

114. Album of photographs of Edenwood House, Cupar, and views of St Andrews, North-East Fife, Fife Region, 1890s. (Purchased).

115. Collection of woodcut vignettes by an anonymous artist including views of Craigmack Castle, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, Dalquharran Castle and Culzean Castle, Kyle and Carrick District, Strathclyde Region, c. 1820. (Purchased).

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116. Ten glass plates of subjects in Strathaven and District, East Kilbride District, Strathclyde Region, c. 1900. (Mrs S Andrew).

117. Album of photographs of the interior of Beechwood, Lochee, Dundee, City of Dundee District, 1879, built by the Cox family, and an exterior view of Maulesden House, Angus District, 1879, Tayside Region. (Scottish National Portrait Gallery).

118. Photographs of the exterior and interior of Ballechin House, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, pasted into an annotated copy of The Alleged Haunting of B-House published c. 1905. (Per Mr A Stevens).

119. Photographs of Galston and District, Kilmarnock and Loudon District, Strathclyde Region, taken by Valentine and Sons, including the village of Loudonkirk, c. 1900. (Carnegie Library, Ayr).

120. Seven slides of Ayr, Kyle and Carrick District, Strathclyde Region, 1870s. (Per Carnegie Library, Ayr).

121. Photographs of the exterior and interior of Taymouth Castle, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, taken by F G D Crippen, photographer in Glasgow, when the castle was in use as an hotel, c. 1934. (Miss Jennifer Young).

122. Photographs and postcards including views of Glendoune House, Girvan, c. 1907, and thatched cottages, Kingscrofts Road, Prestwick, 1920s, before and during demolition, Kyle and Carrick District, Strathclyde Region. (Carnegie Library, Ayr). (Purchased).

123. Early 20th-century album of photographs of the exterior and interior of 6 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region. (Miss S Fox Pitt).

124. Postcard of the pulpit, Dunbar Parish Church, East Lothian District, Lothian Region, 1930s. (Mrs Boyd per Mr T Turnbull).

125. Album of photographs and sketches of subjects in Clackmannan District,

Central Region, taken and collected by Mrs A I R Drummond in preparation for her Ph.D. thesis, 1930s. (Mrs A I R Drummond).

126. Postcards of Lennel House, Berwick District, Borders Region, c. 1918, West Shandon House, Dumbarton District, Strathclyde Region, 1930s, Pitmedden House, Aberdeen, City of Aberdeen District, Grampian Region, c. 1910, Callart House, Lochaber District, Highland Region, c. 1912, Crawfordton House, Nithsdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, c. 1903. (Mr Charles Hind per Mr P M Reid).

127. Five postcards of buildings in the Troon area, Kyle and Carrick District, Strathclyde Region, including the Dovecot, Fullarton House, demolished c. 1920, Loans Cottages and the Sawpit, Fullarton estate, c. 1910. (Mr Walter N Clearie).

128. Five early 20th-century photographs of the interior of Dinciddwg, Dumbarton District, Strathclyde Region. (Mr Campbell per Historic Buildings and Monuments).

129. Photographs contained in two albums of family photographs which include views of Thurston House, East Lothian District, Lothian Region, c. 1912, Tobermory and thatched cottages, Mull, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, c. 1914. (Mr Adrian Palmer per Miss D Mays).

130. Photograph of Roslin Chapel and Mavisbank House, Midlothian District, Lothian Region, probably taken by John Thomson, Curator of Roslin Chapel, 1860s, and views of Scottish towns and villages, including Aberfoyle, Stirling District, Central Region, 1880s, and Fort Augustus, and Inverness, Inverness District, Highland Region, 1880s. (Mr R Clark).

131. Photograph of the interior of the Weaving Shed, William Hollands and Sons Viyella Mills, Dalmarnock, Glasgow, City of Glasgow District, Strathclyde Region, 1950s. (Coats Viyella).

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This section has been compiled by Anne O'Connor and D V Clarke

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