

DISCOVERY
and
EXCAVATION
in
SCOTLAND

1979

Published by
THE SCOTTISH GROUP
Council for British Archaeology

DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION
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EDWINA V. W. PROUDFOOT, Editor
ANGELA M. PARKER, Assistant Editor

An Annual Summary of Scottish Archaeological
Discoveries, Excavations, Surveys and Publications.

Published by
THE SCOTTISH GROUP
COUNCIL FOR BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY

Contributions and correspondence should be
addressed to Mrs. E. V. W. Proudfoot, Hon. Editor,
Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, The Univer-
sity, St. Andrews, Fife.

NOTES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

1. Contributions should be brief statements of work undertaken.
2. Each entry should be on a separate page, typed, double spaced.
3. Two copies of each entry are required.
4. The Editors reserve the right to shorten entries.
5. All correspondence concerning contributions after publication should be addressed to the contributor.
6. Contributions must be submitted by October 31, but may be forwarded at any time before that date.
7. Entries should be sent to The Editor, *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, The University, St. Andrews, Fife.

Please use the following format:-

REGION

DISTRICT

SITE NAME (parish)

Contributor
SDD (AM) if
applicable

Type of site/find

NGR (Letters and 6 figures) Brief report.

Name of Contributor

Address

EDITORIAL

There are some changes in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* again this year. The REGIONS and DISTRICTS proved too large, and by request, we have re-instated the PARISH, as a useful, smaller unit, still readily understood. The PARISH appears in brackets after the site name. It has only been possible to do this because of the willing help of the Ordnance Survey (Archaeology Branch) in Edinburgh. Each year they have checked grid references for us, but this year Mr. J. L. Davidson and Miss E. M. Scott have had the unenviable task of finding parishes for almost all of our 285 entries. We would like to thank them for their help, and we hope that we have now ironed out the difficulties and trust the task will be easier in future.

The REGION has been printed at the top of each page, and this should make it easier to use *Discovery and Excavation*. For technical reasons the map which accompanies entry No. 16 had to be printed as the centre page, but we trust this will be only a minor disadvantage. We are grateful to Professor Jones for a financial contribution towards the cost of printing. We also extend our thanks to the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments and to the Scottish Development Department (Ancient Monuments) for their financial contribution to publishing their entry, and to Anne O'Connor and David Clarke for organising the Bibliography.

Because the Editor was trying to be brief an unfortunate error crept into the first paragraph of last year's Editorial, and apologies are due to Stuart Maxwell and Jack Scott, who, while undertaking other duties, were Editors before Margaret Stewart took over.

Many entries were received late again this year, although many contributors did do as suggested and sent them in during the year, whenever they were ready. The October 31st deadline, as has been noted in several earlier Editorials, must be held to, in order to meet the publication deadline of the last Saturday in January, the SG/CBA Annual General Meeting, our major distribution date.

Contributors notes and a revised format are given on page ii. The important thing is to send every entry, however short, on a separate sheet of paper, in duplicate. This allows the OS and NMR access to the contribution in full, while the edited version is used to prepare the current issue.

EDWINA V.A. PROUDFOOT Editors
ANGELA M. PARKER

BORDERS REGION

BERWICKSHIRE DISTRICT

1 GREENKNOWE TOWER (Gordon p)

C J Tabraham
SDD (AM)

Courtyard Buildings

NT 639428 Re-excavation within the courtyard revealed the disturbed footings of a stables to the NE of the tower. Final excavation to the N showed extensive damage to other buildings by stone-robbing in the late nineteenth century. Artefacts include a hardhead of Mary, countersunk in 1572.

2 FASTCASTLE (Coldingham p)

Edin Arch Field Soc, per
E Robertson

NT 861710 Excavations are still being concentrated within the confines of the inner lower courtyard (*Disc and Exc Scot, 1975, 16, 1976, 122, 1977, 9, 1978, 1*). At a depth of approximately 4m, excavations revealed a recess which extends approximately 1.32m into the rock face. A substantial amount of organic material was recovered. Included in this were objects of leather, timber, cloth, a small gold pin (approx 3.5cms in length), and pot sherds. Five coins were found, four stratified.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT

3 SMAILHOLM TOWER (Smailholm p)

L Good
SDD (AM)

Kitchen Range

NT 638346. Excavation of a building within the barmkin in advance of masonry consolidation showed it to be the kitchen range, added in the later 16th century. The building was bi-chambered, each chamber possessing a fine fireplace incorporating reused stone, most likely from Kelso Abbey.

4 JEDBURGH, Cannongate-Queen St (Jedburgh p)

N McGavin
SDD (AM)

Undated deposit

NT 651206 A watching brief was carried out on engineering test shafts on a site on the corner of Cannongate and Queen Street. The shafts were sterile or disturbed in the modern period except for one at the back of the High Street plots. Here 3m of undated deposits included a substantial robber trench parallel to the High Street.

TWEEDALE DISTRICT

5 CANDYBURN (Skirling p)

A Lane
SDD (AM)

Enclosure

NT 071411 Excavations were undertaken on the enclosure site on Candyburn Farm (*R C A H M S, Peebleshire, No.423*) in advance of gravel extraction. The surface indications of the enclosure proved to be an irregular rubble bank 2-3m wide but apparently substantially robbed out in some areas. Ploughing had damaged the interior but a scatter of features indicated some activity, in part at least predating the enclosure itself. These included three discontinuous fence or palisade gullies, a crescentic ditch and an irregular scatter of postholes. At the west end of the site a platform had been cut into the gravel and a shallow gully delineating a flattened circle may indicate a house site. No diagnostic finds were recovered.

6 DRUMELZIER FORD (Drumelzier p)

A G Mein

Cairns, possible

NT 124328 In the field N of the sheep stell which cuts the settlement (Inventory No 219) there are 3 possible cairns, the largest having traces of a cist. A fourth, 150m to the NW and which has been ploughed to an oval shape, may also contain a cist. Ploughing is taking place up to and over the western edge of this settlement while the nearby cairn (No 14) has been disturbed, stone "Z" with its reported cups and rings, having been overturned.

7 LOUR (Dawyck p)

Medieval or later buildings, remains

NT 181358 More traces of buildings and tofts than are shown on Figs 243 and 244 in the Inventory description of this site (No 517) extend E of the stream, up to and possibly E of the field wall beside the Lour Cottage road.

8 HUNTLOW (Manor p)

Unenclosed cremation cemetery - possible

NT 190349 About 250 to 300m SSE of Dead Wife's Grave on the S side of Thiefs Road overlooking Manor Water, 6+ small cists.

9 CROOKSTON (Peebles p)

Ditched Enclosure

NT 245369 Visible as a crop mark from the forestry track on the S flank of Cademuir Hill, this rectangular enclosure, approximately 20m square over the single uninterrupted enclosing ditch lies just S of the Kings Muir to Kirton Manor road. Examination after harvest but before ploughing disclosed no sign of internal structures, nor any pottery. Colour transparency deposited with NMR.

CENTRAL REGION

FALKIRK DISTRICT

10 SEABEGS, Bonnybridge (Falkirk p)

L Keppie
SDD (AM)

Antonine Wall, sections

NS 822797 to 824798 In March 1979 excavation established the alignment of the Wall and accompanying ditch in advance of redevelopment. Both lay c 10m S of the OS line. The remains had been much disturbed by factory and foundry buildings and by the dumping of industrial waste.

FALKIRK Burgh and Parish

11 CAMELON

V Maxfield
SDD (AM)

Roman fort

NS 862807 Excavation in advance of sewage works produced further evidence of both the Flavian and Antonine defences of the site. The inner and central ditches of the triple-ditched enclosure identified in 1900/1901 by Christison and Buchanan were located and sectioned. The inner ditch (which must link up with that located in 1977 further to the west) was U-shaped, 5.4m wide and 1.4m deep; the central ditch, which lay some 10m to the south, was V-shaped, 7.5m wide and 2.3m deep. This latter ditch was overlain by the second century annexe rampart which was constructed of a greyish-white clay and had survived to a maximum height of 1.1m, where it had sunk into the unconsolidated ditch fill. The rampart was in excess of 3m wide (its southern edge, which lay outside the Flavian ditch, had been eroded away by modern industrial activity). Where it was encountered in

CENTRAL/DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY

1977 this rampart belonged to the second Antonine phase on the site. A roadway 5m wide ran parallel to this rampart some 14m to the north and on the same alignment; north of the road lay a timber building of post-hole construction, at least 5.4m long (or wide).

12 HOWGATE - COCKBURN ST

L Keppie, J Murray
SDD (AM)

Antonine Wall and ditch

NS 885798 In October 1979 search was made for remains of the Antonine Wall and accompanying ditch in the Howgate at Cockburn St where redevelopment is imminent. No trace was found of either on the line as shown by OS maps. The Wall may therefore have lain further S at this point.

13 WOOER ST - HIGH ST

J Worsworth
SDD (AM)

Pits

NS 888799 A trench 14m by 2.5m was cut behind the existing buildings and some 30m from the Tolbooth. No trace of structures was found. A series of interconnecting pits, containing late 17th ~ early 18th century pottery and glass were found.

14 KINNEIL (Bo'ness & Carriden p)

L Keppie, J Walker

Roman Fortlet

NS 977803 Following discoveries of pottery over many years, excavation in 1978 revealed the outlines of a fortlet attached to the Antonine Wall, measuring c 17m EW by 21m NS. Trial trenching in 1979 revealed further constructional details. The fortlet was defended by an earthen rampart revetted by turf cheeks. A single ditch was located.

STIRLING DISTRICT

15 TAPPOCH BROCH (Dunipace p)

N Aitchison

Vitrified Stone

NS 833849 Small lump of vitrified stone from inner concentric bank on north side of broch.

Daub

NS 833849 Small piece of daub found between inner and outer concentric banks on north side of broch.

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY REGION

16 AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE

B Jones

SOLWAY SURVEY: Dumfries and Galloway 1977 to 1979

Over the last three years aerial survey funded partly by the Mouswald Trust and partly from private sources has given a Scottish dimension to the survey previously conducted on the south side of the Solway. The overall results are presented in the accompanying distribution map, fig 1, centre page.

Reconnaissance set out to cover the lower-lying grade two and three soils of the Annan and Nith Valleys, including the south slope of Criffell, (as well as limited coastal reconnaissance in the Galloway area). The great majority of the sites are native farmsteads located on the fertile edge of Lochar Moss and in the Annan Valley. There was also a group of sites linked in some cases by trackway systems on the south side of Criffell. Two sites are of particular interest:

DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY

1 A nine-acre Roman temporary camp at Annanfoot at the tidal limit gives the first indication of Roman naval transshipment to the north side of the Solway. Its possible relevance to Tacitus, *Agricola*, Ch. 24 should not be overlooked, particularly as there are hints of another marching camp observed near Ruthwell.

2 In the post-Roman period an isolated graveyard site at Hoddom has produced indications of an associated circular settlement alongside the river. This has clear parallels with the sixth-seventh century religious settlement observable at Ninkirk, near Penrith. A similar elliptical enclosure is also observable under suitable conditions at Ruthwell, thus setting the occurrence of the cross and cross fragments in their overall context.

The principal discovery, however, remains a mass of new information relating to the 70 farm sites located within the area. They show a marked absence of associated field-systems and are often bivallate, emphasising the importance of defence. These morphological characteristics are analysed in *Invasion and Response* and *Archaeology of the North*, edited by Dr N J Higham, 1979. A detailed discussion of the sites will occur in the *Dumfries and Galloway Transactions*. Copies of the material both in colour and black and white, are in the process of being deposited at the Dumfries Museum.

ANNANDALE AND ESKDALE DISTRICT

17 WOODY CASTLE (Lochmaben p)

A Truckell

Leadpack, seal

NY 074838 Lead pack, seal; found with metal detector: Dumfries Museum 79-101.

18 KIRKCONNEL, Springkell (Kirkpatrick Fleming p)

Medieval village

NY 252755 Three pieces of medieval pottery, spindle whorl and slag, found during ploughing, Spring 1979. Dumfries Museum 79-82.

19 DALTON p

Axe

NY 115740 Large neolithic polished stone axe, Group C1

20 LOCKERBIE STATION (Dryfesdale p)

Coin hoard

NY 137817 Two Edward I Sterlings, Canterbury Mint, part of hoard of 13 found near Lockerbie Goods Yard, 1977. Dumfries Museum 79-190.

NITHSDALE DISTRICT

21 R LOCHAR (Dryfesdale p)

Antler, worked

NY 079671 Piece of worked red deer antler, found in dredged silt on bank of Lochar, at its mouth. Probably medieval and from Stanhope moated site nearby. Dumfries Museum 75.166.

22 SWEETHEART ABBEY (New Abbey p)

A Truckell
SDD (AM)

Glass, painted

NX 965663 Six fragments of painted glass were found in joint of window-sill on W gable of Nave during SDD (AM) repair work, 1979. Dumfries Museum 79-52.

DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY

23 BROOMLANDS, Dumfries (Troqueer p) A Truckell

Coin

NX 965749 Charles 1 half merk found with metal detector by Mr E Smith in his garden, 6 Broomlands Drive. Dumfries Museum 79-147.

24 MORTON CASTLE (Morton p) A Truckell

SDD (AM)

Floor Tile

NX 891992 Medieval floor tile found during SDD (AM) excavation. Dumfries Museum 79-53.

25 BANKHEAD OF KEIR (Keir p) A Truckell

Beehive Quern

NX 872918 Beehive quern found on Bankhead of Keir Farm by Mr. Hawley, the farmer.

STEWARTRY DISTRICT

26 DUNDRENNAN ABBEY (Rerrick p) A Truckell

SDD (AM)

Jug Handle, medieval

NX 750475 13th Century jug handle, found by SDD (AM). Dumfries Museum 79-51.

27 MOTTE OF URR (Urr p) A Truckell

Sherds, medieval

NX 816648 Three pieces of 13th century pottery, surface finds, per Miss A Topen, University of Glasgow. Dumfries Museum 78-167/8.

28 KENMURE CASTLE (Kells p) A Truckell

Coin

NX 635763 Charles 1 merk, found near Kenmure Castle, with metal detector. Dumfries Museum 79-212.

29 MOTE OF MARK, Dalbeattie (Colvend & Southwick p) D Longley

Hillfort

NX 845540 The site is a low granite rock overlooking Rough Firth, the estuary of the Urr, on the north Solway coast. The hill, which comprises a central hollow between two raised peaks, is defended by a stone and timber rampart (vitrified) enclosing c one third of an acre.

Excavations in 1913 (*Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, 48, 1913, 125-68) revealed extensive evidence of Dark Age metalworking. The present excavations continued the work on the site instigated by Dr L R Laing in 1973 (*Disc and Exc Scot* 1973, 32-4).

Work in 1979 concentrated on a) the postulated breach or gateway in the southern rampart, not completely excavated in 1973, and b) a section of the northern rampart and the adjacent interior.

The southern 'breach' area was found to have been a backfilled trench originally excavated in 1913 but not recorded on the excavation plans. Extensive damage to the rear of the southern rampart was further attributed to the early excavation. The northern area provided additional evidence for the construction of the rampart and the relationship of the internal occupation to the sequence of defences. The suggested 1973 sequence may be modified provisionally as follows.

- Phase 1 Unenclosed?
- Phase 2 Low wall of beach cobbles. Metalworking.
- Phase 3 Rampart four metres wide. Quarried granite revetment at front with slight quarried granite revetment at rear; core of large beach boulders; some longitudinal timbering. Metalworking.
- Phase 4 Firing of rampart causing localised vitrification.
- Phase 5 Deliberate demolition of rampart.
- Phase 6 Some continued occupation seems possible but without positive evidence of continued metalworking.

Internal structural evidence includes stone settings and hearths (phase 2) and a roughly cobbled floor (phase 3). Finds include clay mould fragments - some for decorated items, crucibles, iron ore, slag, 'E' ware, Germanic glass, glass beads, jet and numerous small flints extending the range of similar material excavated in 1913 and 1973. A clay dump and two sifted sand dumps excavated in 1913 and re-excavated in 1973 and 1979 seem likely to be connected with the manufacture of the moulds.

The phases of enclosed metalworking (2 and 3) may be assigned and provisional 6th - early 7th century AD date. Samples for radiocarbon assay were obtained.

30 SLEWCAIRN (Colvend and Southwick p)

L Masters

Unchambered Long Cairn

NX 924614 (*Disc and Exc Scot 1973, 31; 1974, 43-44; 1975, 27-28; 1976, 39; 1977, 20; 1978, 5*). Work continued with the final investigation of the N. and central pits of the mortuary structure, the examination of further areas of the pre-cairn soil, and the detailed sectioning of parts of the cairn wall and facade. No major finds were made other than a large number of minute sherds of pottery decorated with cord impressions. These were found in what appears to be a large hollow immediately outside the cairn wall on the W side; the cairn wall appears to be absent close by.

WIGTOWN DISTRICT

31 STRANRAER CASTLE (Stranraer p)

C Tabraham, J Lewis
SDD(AM)

Cellars, drain, etc.

NX 061608 Excavation within the two cellars took place in advance of restoration of the structure. The fill was found to be of modern deposition but it overlay two finely-cobbled floor-surfaces. An open drain in the west cellar suggests that it was used for accommodating livestock.

In the course of the excavation, it was demonstrated that the west cellar had not contained a kitchen fireplace and work is to continue to prove the existence of original mural stairs in the west wall of the Castle.

During consolidation work remains of two blocked-up mural passages and a prison-pit behind the main hall fireplace have come to light.

32 CASTLE OF PARK (Old Luce p)

C Tabraham
SDD (AM)

Stair, ash pit

NX 188571 During consolidation and presentation work by SDD the existence of a hitherto blocked-up mural stair from the first floor hall to the south cellar was demonstrated.

Within the kitchen fireplace, an ash-pit was discovered measuring 1.60m by 250mm.

DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY/FIFE

33 RISPAIN CAMP (Whithorn p)

R Haggarty
SDD (AM)

Iron-age Enclosure

NX 429399 Three Cl4 dates of the late Iron Age have been obtained from charcoal recovered from the 1978 excavation (*Disc and Exc Scot* 1978). Work continued on the interior uncovering approximately half of a c 14 m diameter structure which may have been partly plank built. 300 sq m around the entrance was excavated and a section cut across the ditch near the east corner. A metalled road leading from two large stone-packed post-holes set in a stone-filled slot across the entrance seems to run towards the centre of the enclosure. The site is as yet aceramic, finds being limited to carbonised seeds, some animal bone, much cremated human bone and charcoal.

34 CRUGGLETON CASTLE (Sorbie p)

C Tabraham
SDD (AM)

Motte

NX 484427 Excavation upon the motte revealed a complex of timber and stone built structures. Four major phases have so far been highlighted.

- a. One-storey timber hall (length in excess of 16m) - undated, possibly 11th century.
- b. Multi-storey timber tower (4m square) - undated but possibly dismantled late 13th century.
- c. Stone curtain-wall and courtyard buildings - late 13th century (razed in 14th century).
- d. Tower-house and outbuildings - 16th century (ruined in early 17th century).

Dearth of artefacts makes dating difficult but excavations to continue.

FIFE REGION

KIRKCALDY DISTRICT

35 INVERTIEL FARM (Kinghorn p)

J Kenworthy

Cup-and-ring marked stone

NT 265899 Found by Mr S Sellar among stone clearance from field, along road verge. A slab of yellow sandstone, slightly wedge-shaped in plan, 240mm long by 150 mm max width, subrectangular in section, up to 77mm thick. One edge shows a break (not recent). On the less flat of the main surfaces is a single well-defined circular cup-and-ring mark, 59mm in overall diameter. A ring 4mm wide, 2 mm deep surrounds a cup 36mm diam and 18mm deep. On loan to St. Andrews University Archaeological Museum.

NE FIFE DISTRICT

36 ORMISTON FARM (Abdie p)

J Sherriff

Hut-circle

NO 23771707 Situated on an easterly facing, slightly raised spur of a NW to SE aligned ridge at a height of 168m OD, this site was badly disturbed by the plough. Excavation of part of the site revealed that the wall of the hut consisted of a rubble core supported by low, outer and inner retaining walls of large igneous boulders. The hut was 12m in external diameter with the wall averaging 1.5m in thickness. The entrance, situated in the SE, was 0.75m wide and the outer half of the 2m long passage was paved. No internal features were noted but over 50 sherds of coarse pottery representing possibly two vessels were recovered from inside the hut and from beneath tumble outside the entrance. Outside the E side of the hut a perforated, baked clay object, possibly a loom-weight was found.

Joined on to the south side of the structure, immediately west of the entrance, was a 30m stretch of ruined dry-stone walling aligned in a NW to SE direction. Another length of walling, also aligned NW to SE possibly joined on to the SW of the hut but details of this feature were masked by an overlying area of ridge and furrow cultivation. This area measured 30m NE to SW by 40m transversely across four rigs.

37

Possible hut-circle

NO 23981696 The remains of a possible hut-circle are represented by a severely denuded ring of boulders about 8.8m in diameter.

38

Rig and furrow

NO 2316, NO 2317, NO 2416 Twelve patches of rig and furrow were noted within three kilometre squares.

39 MELVILLE GATES (Collessie p)

E Proudfoot

Crop mark

NO 302126 A cropmark of a large, apparently circular feature could be seen to the S of, and partly underlying, the A91, W of Windmill Cottage. Possibly natural.

40 LUTHRIE BANK (Creich p)

J Close-Brooks

Stone Axe

NO 3319 A small stone axe was shown to staff at the N.M.A.S. 70mm long; cutting edge damaged by battering. In the possession of the finder, K Fowler, 61 Magdalen Dr, Portobello, Edinburgh.

41 FERRYMUIR (Cupar p)

E Proudfoot

Cairn, possible

NO 361137 A large mound, tree-covered and surrounded by a stone wall may be one of the cairns formerly known on Cupar Muir.

42 HILL OF TARVIT (Cupar p)

Rig and furrow

NO 376121 W of the plantation on Hill of Tarvit and E of the homestead there is a small area of rig and furrow, running approximately EW; abutting this are faint traces of a rectangular structure.

43 WORMIT (Forgan p)

M McLaren, E Proudfoot

Millstone

NO 392260 Part of millstone, 56ins by 28.5ins by 9.75ins thick is lying on the beach at Wormit, below the high water line. Broken at the perforation.

44 WILKIESTON FARM (Cameron p)

E Proudfoot

Pit

NO 445121 A circular shaft, c 5ft in diameter and c 8ft deep, appeared in a ploughed field on Wilkieston Farm. Traces of rotten wood were noted. Probably a coal pit, of which there are many in the area.

45 MORTON FARM (Leuchars p)

Arrowhead

FIFE

NO 458252 (area) A very finely made barbed and tanged arrowhead of yellow flint was found about 1976 by A Finlay, farmer, in the field next to Vicarsford, 28mm by 15mm, Made into pendant necklace; in possession of finder's wife, Shanwell Farm. Photograph with reporter.

46 BURNSIDE HOLLOW (Ferry Port on Craig p)

Stone Adze/Axe

NO 456275 A polished axe or adze of epidiorite; 124mm by 80.5mm. Found 3ft below ground in 1951. Donated to Ceres Folk Museum.

47 TAYPORT, Dalgleish Street (Ferry Port on Craig p)

E Parker

Cross

NO 457291 A repoussé cross, almost equal armed, has been set into the wall on the S side of Dalgleish Street. From a demolished house in Tay Street. Put in present position by Mr. Storrier, Sr, of Tayport.

48 LUCKY SCALP (Ferry Port on Craig p)

E Proudfoot

Folly

NO 480287 The tower, built on a reef N or Tentsmuir in the mid-19th century was considered unsafe and was pulled down in 1979 by order of the District Council.

49 PIPELAND FARM (St Andrews and St Leonards p)

Lynchet

NO 506153 A lynchet, formerly the boundary between Pipelands and Balbeildie was removed by NE Fife District Council. Prior to the removal the lynchet was surveyed, and one trench was excavated through the highest part. The lynchet was found to have been originally a free-standing wall of coursed stones, set on a levelled platform of small stones in a foundation trench. The few finds were unstratified, and the date of construction remains unknown. Pollen was absent from the samples examined. There was no opportunity to watch the removal of the lynchet.

50 PIPELAND (St. Andrews and St Leonards p)

J Kenworthy

Perforated pebble

NO 507152 Surface find. A flattened ovoid pebble of igneous stone, maximum dimensions 90mm by 57mm by 38mm thick, with central hourglass perforation of minimum diameter c 10mm. Flakes have been removed (by use?) from both ends on one face. On temporary loan to St Andrews University Archaeological Museum by finder, Mr. Moroney, West Port Gems, St. Andrews.

51 ST ANDREWS; 32 KIRYMONT ROAD (St Andrews and St Leonards p)

E Proudfoot

Stone Axe

NO 512157 A polished stone axe, the butt broken, of fine yellow-grey stone, weathered nearly black, was found when gardening some years ago. 92mm long 28mm wide. To be thin sectioned. With finder, D Dorward, 7 Drumcarrow Crescent, Strathkinness.

50 ST ANDREWS CATHEDRAL, (St Andrews and St Leonards p)

Structural remains

NO 51511668 A short stretch of cobble edge and a large flat sandstone slab, possibly an earlier path, have been exposed in the present path between the cathedral wall and the cliff, W of St Mary on the Rock.

53 ST MONANS (St Monans p)

C Martin

Salt Workings

NO 533018 Erosion along the shore below the stone windmill tower associated with salt workings (*Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, 98, 291) has revealed in section coal ash deposits, brick and stone-lined flues, and the remains of the wooden pipe which drew sea water to the pans. On the foreshore, extending to Low Water Mark, rock-cut channels, sluice slots, a pipe tunnel and an evaporating tank have been identified. These remains are probably of mid to late 18th century date: they seem to be the workings which, together with the windmill, are recorded in the OSA.

NO 535019 A boggy depression, the upcast from which forms a mound on the east, probably represents an earlier salt working. It lies immediately above a short rock-cut channel in the foreshore, and erosion has revealed a single stone-lined flue associated with it. Ash deposits are also present.

These features were first noted by members of the East Neuk Preservation Society, and a full survey is to be carried out.

54 BELL CRAIG (Dunino p)

A Parker, E Proudfoot

Cross

NO 540108 An E Christian Cross, c 2m high has been reported, cut into the rock face. The upper part of the cross has weathered off, but the remainder is in good condition. Locally the cross is thought to be of recent date, because it is not widely known. The cross resembles Stone 25 in the St Andrews Cathedral Museum, a simple incised cross, with hollows at the intersections of the arms and a nimbus connecting the arms. Photographs and drawing with the Fife Archaeological Index.

55 PITTENWEEM (Pittenweem p)

C Martin

Wynd, midden

NO 549025 Continuing excavation below the 17th century rubbish deposit revealed a stone-built wynd associated with other structures. The wynd became redundant c 1640 when it was demolished and utilised as a tip. Pottery beneath the wynd paving suggests that it had been built in the early 16th century. A lower deposit containing medieval sherds was excavated to a total depth of 3.5m at which level 12th century pottery was encountered. Some imports were noted.

56 BOAT HAVEN (St Andrews and St Leonards P)

O Silver, E Proudfoot

Ditch or pit, sherds

NO 579150 Several sherds, possibly Roman, have been found, weathered out of a ditch or pit, exposed in a water hole behind the former lifeboat house.

57 CRAIL, 5 Rumford (Crail p)

E Proudfoot

Drains, Well, etc.

NO 613076 Excavations in the garden of 5 Rumford revealed covered, lined-and-floored drains, earlier drains, a sealed-off well and various modern features. There was a considerable depth of soil and pottery, glass and animal bone were found in this. A large pit also contained some fish bones, as did the drains. No structures of early date were located. Two cottages were built on part of the site in the 18th century. This area was formerly the Market Place, before it was moved to its present site.

GRAMPIAN REGION

BANFF AND BUCHAN DISTRICT

Aerial Reconnaissance

Aberdeen Archaeological Surveys

- 58 NJ 725519 Meikle Hinton (Turriff p) Hall, 2 enclosures
59 NJ 719519 Tillyfar (Turriff p) Enclosure
60 NJ 950484 Mains of Bruxie (Old Deer p) Enclosure

CITY OF ABERDEEN DISTRICT

ABERDEEN city and parish

- 61 24-28 HUNTLY STREET

C Murray

Well

NJ 935060 Uncovered by redevelopment, the well was 1.20m in diameter approx 17m deep and constructed of Seaton red brick. It contained some of the pump mechanism *in situ* and was associated with houses built between 1821 and 1830.

- 62 WINDMILL BRAE

H Murray, I Shepherd

Well

NJ 939060 Brick-lined, 1.1m in diameter and 5.3m depth of lining. (6.1m depth from street surface). Water still in well.

- 63 REAR OF 101 HIGH STREET

Well and grave slab

NJ 938084 A well was uncovered during the construction of the Geography Department Extension, Aberdeen University. It had an internal diameter of 1.0-1.5m and a surviving depth of 1.5m. The upper 2-3 courses were built of red brick; the lower courses were drystone. A broken grave slab was found in the well, dating to 1660.

- 64 42 LOCH STREET

H Murray
SDD(AM)

Medieval cultivation, coins

NJ 940065 Trial trenches showed this area to be backland dumping and cultivation during the medieval period. Two silver pennies of Edward I were found on the site by workmen.

- 65 45-47 GALLOWGATE

Medieval frontage

NJ 941065 Excavation in a pend opening on to Gallowgate yielded a succession of 12 structural phases from 13th to 16th century in date. A period of dumping in the 13th century was followed, as Gallowgate developed, by the construction of a building with a grooved sill-beam on a stone foundation. This had been destroyed by a stone-filled ditch, which was replaced by a wattle lined drain, both near to the boundary which was continued throughout the 14th century by a series of wattle fences. Later in the 14th century, two sill beam structures and a wattle building were successively constructed on the site, all respecting this boundary. In the 15th and 16th centuries a pend was established on the boundary, with three superimposed paths, the uppermost of well set cobbles.

- 66 No.3 BONDED WAREHOUSE, VIRGINIA STREET

J Stones
SDD(AM)

Midden, posts

NJ 944062 A midden area ranged from 15th century to post-medieval. In one

GRAMPIAN

of the lowest levels were some sherds of green-glazed Siegburg stoneware. Below the midden, three posts may have been remnants of a north-south boundary.

67 21-37 VIRGINIA STREET

J Stones
SDD(AM)

Posts, pottery

NJ 945063 Most of this area had been cut down to natural gravel during 19th-century development. At the east end, four posts (11 by 14cm) and sand levels containing 14th-century pottery were found.

68 42 VIRGINIA STREET

Foundations, posts

NJ 946062 A metalled surface sealed a possible stone foundation and three posts, one of which was wedged into place by another shaped timber.

69 ST PAUL ST, CALLOWGATE, LITTLEJOHN ST

H Murray

Medieval site

Observation of GPO trenches revealed medieval occupation along Gallowgate and at the E end of St Paul St. The W end of St Paul St was garden earth and can be interpreted as backlands. There was no evidence of an early lane. The E limit of the medieval town was, to some extent, confirmed by the abrupt edge of medieval deposits halfway down Littlejohn St.

70 COVE BAY (Nigg p)

I Shepherd

Arrowhead

NJ 950011 Barbed and tanged arrowhead in pale honey-coloured flint, 51mm long, 24mm across barbs and 8mm max. thickness, found in garden of 14 Fittick Place, Cove Bay by Mr. G. Roberts. With finder.

GORDON DISTRICT

Aerial Reconnaissance

Aberdeen Archaeological Surveys

71 NJ 472138 Wester Sinnahard (Towie p) 3 possible souterrains
72 NJ 497263 Barflat (Rhynie p) Enclosure
73 NJ 834391 Braes of Gight (Methlick p) Rig and furrow

74 MILL FARM QUARRY (Kemnay p)

C & H Murray

? Storage pit

NJ 737177 This feature was observed in section on the quarry face. Clay-bonded stone walls formed a compartment 0.58m wide at the base and 1.20m high. The roof appeared to have been corbelled and had collapsed into the interior. The stone walls were extensively burnt. A thin organic layer at the base contained animal droppings.

75 LEUCHAR MOSS (Echt p)

I Shepherd

Rig and Furrow

NJ 782046 Limited area of low narrow rigs.

76 FORDALEHOUSE (Bourtie p)

Rig and Furrow

NJ 813263 c 5 hectares of well preserved rig and furrow on N facing slope.

77 SMITHY WOOD (Fintray p)

GRAMPIAN

Rig and furrow

NJ 849168. C 10 hectares of excellently preserved rig and furrow, up to 1.3 m high, running for maximum of 300 m N-S over summit of hill.

78 SANDS OF FORVIE (Slains p)

I Ralston
SDD(AM)

Cairn

NK 012266 A third season at this site (see *Disc and Exc in Scot, 1977, 1978*) consisted of the emptying of kerb cairn A and the planning of the annular ditch into which the kerb-stones have been set. Finds from the cairn are restricted to small quantities of cremated bone, flint and a little pottery. Further metre-square samples, W of the cairn, indicate that this is underlain by a half-metre thick midden deposit, which contains both a stone structure and a putative floor level. Evidence of a ditch, cut into natural, and underlying the midden, has also been recovered.

79 STOT HILL (Lumphanan p)

Aberdeen Archaeological Surveys

Enclosures

NJ 593031 Large stone-walled enclosure with possible outer wall.

NJ 595032 Embanked enclosure.

80 NETHER THANESTON (Fettercairn p)

NO 636746 Ring ditch

81 BALMAKEWAN (Marykirk p)

NO 661664 2 enclosures

82 BALBRIDIE COTTAGE (Banchory Ternan p)

NO 736968 ? Ring ditch

83 THE ORD, BALROWNIE (Durriss p)

Field System

NO 749911 At least 2 hut circles and many stone clearance heaps and banks in rank heather.

84 STRACHAN PARISH

I Shepherd

Depopulated Settlement

NO 625836 Nine enclosures and rig and furrow on N bank of Water of Dye.

85 NETHERMILLS FARM (Banchory Ternan p)

J Kenworthy
SDD (AM)

Mesolithic occupation site

NO 758961 Further excavation (*Disc and Exc Scot, 1978, 10*) revealed further details of finds distribution on the site, but showed that a possible occupation hollow 0.15m survived the plough, to a depth of only c 0.15m. A pit, probably of Mesolithic date, produced flints, but gave no clue as to its character. The Narrow Blade industry includes rods, quadrilaterals and some scalene triangles.

NO 759963 The flint scatter round the peat deposit was further examined, and shown to be denser than expected. Preliminary results show the peat sequence to run from early post-glacial time to the Atlantic period, but it appears that the flints lie in the mineralised top of this peat.

MORAY DISTRICT

86 REIDHAVEN SQUARE, KEITH (Keith p)

I Shepherd

Promontory fort

NJ 488687 A fourth season of excavations (see *Disc and Exc Scot 1976-8*) took place at this promontory site in August and September. Further trenches (IX, X) designed to locate the putative palisade line on the gentler S slope of the site, proved negative in that regard, but X indicated that the main timber-laced defence continues NE of the sector where it is superficially marked. Continued work at the rear of the timber-laced rampart suggests the lack of a well-built dry-stone wall, but confirms the presence of longitudinal beams interleaved with the wall-face in the manner of Burghead. An extension of area I towards the defences in the SW apex of the site provided clear indications that the pre-medieval dry-stone structures in Area I pre-date the Dark Age defence. A number of sizeable pits underlying the grey-sandy-earth, were located in areas I, II and II/III. Small finds from the site consisted primarily of pottery (approximately 300 sherds) but also included fragments of a jet and a shale bracelet.

Occupation/Ritual Site

NJ 175707 Excavation of the remaining deposits in the entrance passages (*Pro Soc Antiq Scot 65 (1930-1), 177-216*) took place in response to damage from treasure hunters. In the 10m long W entrance (Trench I), the deposits survived as a wedge of material, from 1m to 3m in width and from 1m to 0.3m in thickness, consisting of a series of hard trampled sand, clay and ash floors overlain by several layers consisting of varying proportions of clay and sand. Associated with the floors were several lines of stake holes, possibly forming partitions, platforms and racks; over 150 sherds of Flat Rim Ware and other pottery styles, a human lower mandible, some animal bone, marine mollusca and charcoal were found. The basal layer contained two pieces of bronze ring money and a fragment of a bronze bracelet. A post hole and a patch of cobbling were found just inside this entrance. The upper layers of soil were almost entirely devoid of any cultural or midden material and were not compacted like occupation floors. Some fish bone was recovered by wet sieving.

The sequence in the c 12m by c 2.5m E entrance (Trench II) comprised a basal layer of occupation material which included charcoal spreads, marine mollusca, animal bone, several human lower mandibles and cranial fragments as well as the shaft of a bronze pin. This layer was overlain by a c 0.15m thick band of clayey material which lay under further sand and midden lenses. Overlying these occupation traces was a substantial layer of re-deposited glacial till which had been mounded-up in a ramp up to 1.3m in height towards the exterior of the cave, apparently in an attempt to raise the level of the entrance passageway. The upper layers which abutted this ramp of till were generally featureless and contained virtually no artifacts or structural features.

The archaeological deposits in both entrances overlay sand and clay laminae up to 1.3m in thickness which represent a long process of ponding within the cave. Prior to this waterlogging, the cave had been floored with the shingle of a raised beach which, at its interface with the clay, was seen to contain bird bones and small fragments of charcoal, indicating possible early occupation on the beach outside the cave.

Approximately 200kg of the upper layer of the shingle in the W entrance were removed for detailed examination.

The remnants of Miss Benton's balk of floor deposit (Trench III) running

GRAMPIAN/HIGHLAND

NS across the W side of the cave was also examined and found to consist of heavily compacted layers of clay and gravel in which three principal divisions could be distinguished. A number of bronze coins which had been disturbed by treasure hunters were found unstratified in this area.

The Pictish symbols incised on the walls of the cave were recorded and moulded in latex. Several previously unrecorded symbols were recognised at the cave mouth, including a mirror, a large crescent and V-rod, a 'flower' and a triple oval. In addition, a large Russian cross was found just beneath the two pentacles in the E entrance.

While the quantity of organic material recovered was comparatively small, there appears to be sufficient animal bone for a basic sequence of C-14 determinations.

Aerial Reconnaissance

Aberdeen Archaeological Surveys

89 NJ 002556 Berryley (Edinkillie p) Enclosure

90 NJ 004576 Newton of Dalvey (Dyke & Moy p) ?Hall

91 GLEN BROWN (Kirkmichael p)

I Shepherd

Worked flints

NJ 1220 c 20 surface finds, including 2 leaf, 1 lozenge and several barbed and tanged arrowheads. With Mr & Mrs Anderson, 2 Mayfield Gardens, Aberdeen.

92 LOSSIEMOUTH HOUSE (Drainie p)

Well and pump

NJ 235705 A cast iron pump set in a partially back-filled stone-lined well 1.3m in diameter in the grounds of a house built c 1750.

93 INNESMILL (Urquhart p)

Polished Stone Axe

NJ 2863 The blade half of a very fine grained highly polished stone axe, 54mm long, 56mm across the blade and 15mm maximum thickness, with 5mm wide sides, ground very straight. Also a leaf shaped arrowhead in red flint. With Miss I Brown, Dipple, Fochabers.

HIGHLAND REGION

CAITHNESS DISTRICT

94 CAMSTER (Wick p)

L Masters
SDD(AM)

Chambered Long Cairn

ND 260442 The removal of cairn material in the SW half of the long cairn allowed investigation of further areas of the pre-cairn land surface. The pattern remains much the same as that previously reported, with more finds of mainly undecorated neolithic pottery and worked and unworked flints. Positive indications of pre-cairn land use still remain elusive. A full programme of soil analysis was carried out, both on the pre-cairn land surface and on the soils surrounding the site.

A detailed investigation of the collapsed long cairn wall and kerb on the SE side suggests that the kerb gradually increased in height and formed a single revetment around most of the SW half of the cairn. At the point of junction on the SE side, the wall is very poorly built and appears to decrease in height before stopping completely some 22m from the SW end of

the cairn. To date, no trace of a double revetment has been found on the NW side for a distance of 28m from the SW end.

Two finds of interest from the basal layer of the cairn are a saddle quern made on a granite boulder 360mm by 310mm by 160mm, and a smaller granite boulder with small ground surface on one face.

95 FRESWICK LINKS (Carrisbay p) C Morris, C Batey, D Rackham
SDD(AM)

Midden Survey

ND 376676 A short survey was undertaken to gauge the extent of destruction of this site, to walk eroded areas to collect artefactual material, and to take environmental samples of midden deposits prior to excavation in 1980. Artefactual material collected included much grass-marked pottery and some steatite; the biological material is exceedingly rich, but auguring indicated that, although the middens are extensive, much has been eroded.

96 ND378677 Continued erosion is taking place along the bay, with burnt stones and midden material visible in cliff-faces along an extensive area.

97 FRESWICK CASTLE (Carrisbay p)

ND 378672 Rescue work was undertaken in advance of renovation in the cellars and outbuildings of the castle. A southerly extension of the site on Freswick Links was uncovered, characterised by a dense concentration of Freswick pottery in a midden layer and possibly early structures under the castle.

INVERNESS DISTRICT

98 MUIRTOWN, INVERNESS (Inverness & Bona p) R Gourlay
SDD(AM)

Shell Midden

NH 652457 At the base of a much-altered former cliff line, adjacent to the Muirtown Locks on the Caledonian Canal, an extensive shell midden in excess of 100m long. Comprising mainly remains of oyster and whelk, the fairly shallow deposit, c 1m, lies directly on fine, water-worn gravel and is sealed by a 5.5cm thick layer of dark, almost black soil with a large admixture of blackened stones. The shell levels show clear lenses, some of which have been burned. A brief sampling excavation was carried out, to gather material for radiocarbon determination. Although much of the site is now covered by a housing development, the midden itself will only be marginally affected.

INVERNESS BURGH (Inverness & Bona p)

99 13-21 CASTLE STREET J Wordsworth
SDD(AM)

Structural remains, roads, fences

NH 667451 Some 2m of medieval deposit were examined in advance of redevelopment. The material dated from the early 13th century to the middle 15th century and consisted of four properties closely matching contemporary property lines. In two phases, one dating to the late 14th century and the other to the early 15th century all of these properties were destroyed by fire. The fires preserved building materials including wooden sill beams and fragmentary wattle fences. Large quantities of burnt daub were found together with a burnt barrel. Prior to the second burning one property was used for metal working, perhaps lead. Iron working was taking place in the early 13th century. A series of cobbled roads, presumed to be earlier Castle Streets were found dating from the late 13th century; the

HIGHLAND

earliest buildings extended W beneath them. Pottery showed Inverness to belong to the East Coast tradition, with fragments of York and Scarborough ware. A scatter of mesolithic flints associated with a charcoal spread was found across the site, densest to the N (*Disc and Exc Scot*, 1978, 67).

100 GLEN TRUIM (Kingussie & Insh p) G Curtis
SDD(AM)

Old Roads

NN 692953 Between the A9 and the railway line at Glen Truim road junction one trench in 1978 exposed the Military Road of 1763 and the later Coach Road.

101 GRANISH (Duthil & Rothiemurchus p)

Old Roads

NH 900153 Two trenches in 1978 across the supposed site of the Wade Road revealed gravel carriageways 3.7m wide, one of them on a post-Wade embankment 1.5m high.

102 AVIEMORE (Duthil & Rothiemurchus p)

Old Roads

NH 892113 Cross-sections of the road construction were measured at 7 trenches cut across the Wade Road and the 19th century coach road at Lag na Caillich in Aviemore, ahead of A9 Trunk Road reconstruction.

ROSS & CROMARTY DISTRICT

103 EASTER ROSS C Wickham-Jones, A Foxon, N Sharples

Late Bronze Age Gold Hoard

Following the discovery by a farmer of gold objects, including a cup ended dress fastener and a bracelet, archaeological examination of the area recovered 7 more pieces. Unfortunately, as the field had been ploughed these were not in a primary context but lay in the ploughsoil on top of the bedrock. The hoard contains 3 cup ended dress fasteners, 5 expanded terminal bracelets and 1 corrugated strip or binding. Grid reference and exact site on application to NMAS.

SKYE & LOCHALSH DISTRICT

104 CLAIGAN (Duirinish p) J Davies, G Calder

Broch, possible

NG 238541 A dilapidated circular stony structure, c 9m in diameter, overgrown and much robbed, on a knoll above a sheep fank, may be a broch.

105 KILMALUAG (Kilmuir p) J Davies, F Bunce

Earth House

NG 416732 An earth house has been noted on the hillside below the rocky summit of Carn Urugag. The passage oriented ENE for c 3m, curves NE for another metre and terminates in a circular chamber, c 0.5m in diameter. The entrance is c 0.65m wide; an exposed roofing stone is c 8cm thick; The chamber is ruined but the passage is practically intact.

106 FLODIGARRY HOTEL (Kilmuir p) R Martlew

Broch, possible

NG 463719 Preliminary excavation in two quadrants revealed a circular, double-walled, dry-stone built structure 16m in diameter. The best pre-

served section of walling is c 1m high, with an outer wall 2m thick, gallery 75cm wide and inner wall 2m thick. Finds from the topsoil include sherds of plain, coarse pottery, a broken fragment of rotary quern from outside the structure, and a silver faced button inscribed "ISLE OF SKY (sic) VOLUNTEERS".

107 STRATH parish

J Davies

Cist, possible

NG 617204 A rectangular setting of upright stones, c 2.5m by 1.65m, oriented NE to SW may be the remains of a cist. About 3m SW is a large flat stone c 2m by 1.3m, possibly the capstone, set in the ruins of a dyke.

SUTHERLAND DISTRICT

108 HILTON OF EMBO (Dornoch p)

K Antonio, P Ashmore, R Gourlay
SDD(AM)

Short Cist

NH 797909 In September 1979 a short cist found in the forestry nursery at Hilton of Embo was excavated. The cist measured 0.96m NW to SE by 0.72m internally. Inside was a crouched inhumation, an All Over Corded beaker, 5 barbed and ranged arrowheads, a bracer of Atkinson's Class B1, a flint strike-a-light and an iron ore nodule. The cist had a massive capstone, but no base stone. It was not luted. The skeleton was in exceedingly fragile condition. The finds are at present in the Scottish Ancient Monuments laboratory.

LOTHIAN REGION

CITY OF EDINBURGH DISTRICT

109 CRAMOND ROMAN FORT (Cramond p) Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society
per R Callander and C Hoy

Occupation material

NT 189766 A 15cm band of burnt daub 2m long was noted in a pit-like depression in the foundation trench for a new house, approximately 140m S of the S gate of the fort. An irregular stone spread on which Roman bootstuds were found was to the NW.

110 NT 194767 A destruction level of burnt wattle and daub was revealed in trial trenches SE of the fort. Iron nails and Roman sherds were found. Medieval and Post-medieval drains were found above the Roman material.

111 CRAMOND FORT (Cramond p) Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society
per C Hoy

Medieval structures

NT 190769-191769 Trenches dug by contractor to provide services within the area of the fort and in the vicinity of Cramond Tower have revealed clay and mortar bonded wall foundations over cobbling.

112 Road

NT 192768 A section through the NS road (*Disc & Exc Scot 1978, 15 No 78*) has shown four constructional phases and a resurfacing in heavier cobble. Overlying this was a 40ft wide surface spread which contained Roman and Medieval material. Approximately 20ft wide in the first and second phases with a shallow drainage channel on the west side only. Widened, in the third phase, to approximately 30ft with a ditch 50cms wide and 50cms deep also on the west side. In the latest phases the ditch was back-filled and replaced with a stone-built gutter.

LOTHIAN

113 Road

NT 197764 Trench cut across Cramond Road South during roadworks revealed road bottoming of field and beach boulders, clay bonded and laid on natural 90cm below present road surface.

114 SOUTH GYLE (Edinburgh p)

N Holmes

Short cists; mound, possible

NT 190718 Ground clearance for the construction of a factory car park led to the discovery of two stone-built cists. Cist I, measuring 0.85 by 0.45m, had been destroyed by the earth-mover except for the flagstone base and part of one upright flagstone. Fragments of bone were scattered over a wide area. Cist II remained intact except for the capstone, and measured 1.03 by 0.66m internally by 0.62m deep. The interior had been disturbed and no contents were recovered. Faint traces of a possible turf-built mound survived in the close vicinity of Cist II.

115 COWGATE - ST GRAY'S CLOSE (Edinburgh p)

Wall, sherds

NT 261736 Trial-trenching by machine was carried out across the site of the building which housed the Scottish Mint from the late 16th century until its abolition. (For earlier finds on the site see *Disc and Exc Scot 1978, 16*). A section of mortared wall running E to W probably belonged to the mint building, which was demolished in the 1870's, but no other structural remains were located. Further sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery were recovered, but in small quantities, and it was concluded that the landscaping work proposed for the site did not constitute a threat to archaeological deposits.

116 LEITH, E Cromwell St - Coburg St (Edinburgh p)

Mortared rubble

NT 267765 Trial-trenching by machine was carried out on a cleared site on the east side of the junction. In this area stood the chapel and hospital of St Nicholas (pre-1560) and later part of Monk's citadel (built 1656). Three trenches located no archaeological deposits, but in the SW corner of the site mortared rubble was encountered at a depth of 4 to 5m. The limitations of the machine prevented further investigation.

117 ARTHUR'S SEAT (Edinburgh p)

P Harrington

Flint Knife

NT 275729 A fine leaf-shaped flint knife, found lying on exposed gravel 7m N of trig point.

EAST LOTHIAN DISTRICT

118 BROXMOOUTH (Dunbar p)

Dunbar Archaeological Committee
per P Hill

Hillfort

NT 700774 A fifteen month long excavation season on the crop-mark hillfort at Broxmooth ended in November 1978. Two large areas of positive stratification survived and these have allowed the construction of a nine period sequence for the hill top. The majority of the finds, environmental remains and domestic and defensive structures can be securely related within this sequence, which will shortly be dated by C 14 age determinations. The site appears to have been occupied from the later Bronze Age to the second century AD.

119 Cemetery

J Comrie

NT 700774 A small cemetery of cist and pit burials was discovered outwith the outer ditch on the north side of Broxmooth hillfort. There were ten inhumations in nine graves, all of them crouched in a loosely flexed position. The cists were irregularly constructed and were generally polygonal

rather than rectangular in shape. Samples from six skeletons have produced C 14 age determinations ranging from 2255 ± 70 bp (GU-1138) to 2020 ± 65 bp (GU-1143). Two skeletons from the hill top have produced dates within the same range and these burials and the cemetery thus represent a population which may be securely placed within the Iron Age and which is closely associated with the hillfort.

MIDLOTHIAN DISTRICT

120 BEESLACK, Penicuik (Glencorse p)

C Wickham-Jones, D Clarke

Short cist

NT 243615 A short, slab built, clay luted cist (1 by 0.65m) was uncovered by contractors levelling the grounds of Beeslack House. Excavation revealed evidence of a previous robbing; a circular hole had been cut down through the clay floor and only a few fragments of bone and some teeth remained inside. Pieces of a large broken slab adjacent to this may represent the displaced capstone. These covered more bone fragments and teeth, a flint implement and a modern steel soup ladle and presumably form the spoil from the robbery.

ORKNEY ISLANDS AREA

Orkney Archaeological Record

R Lamb

An archaeological record has been set up in Orkney, based at 48 Junction Road, Kirkwall, where the information can be consulted. A duplicate is at NMR, Edinburgh.

121 LOCH OF TANKERNESS (St Andrews & Deerness p)

Burnt mound, associated settlement

HY 522093 Burnt mound on loch margin; prehistoric house, in the form of erect slabs forming an oval plan, in the water adjoining it.

122 THE BROUGH (St Andrews & Deerness p)

Promontory fort

HY 545100 Previously recorded as "graves", this is a small promontory fort.

123 WARD OF HOUSEBY (Stonsay p)

Chambered cairn and settlement

HY 670211 This probably Maeshowe-type cairn is beset with remains of slab-structures, and midden and walling visible in eroded section confirms the presence of a settlement which probably is secondary to the cairn.

124 SANDAY (Cross & Burness p)

Chambered cairn

HY 650458 On a headland of a low rocky coast and part destroyed by erosion, a large mound, probably a Maeshowe-type chambered cairn at least 26m in diameter, with a section of entrance-passage visible.

125 HOLMS OF IRE (Cross & Burness p)

Chapel

HY 650458 Previously noted without a dedication, but there is very strong local tradition that this was St Colm.

126 LADYPARISH

ORKNEY ISLANDS AREA

Settlement

HY 710412 An extensive prehistoric settlement on the coastal links, with midden and structures visible in eroded section.

127 START ISLAND (Lady p)

Chapel

HY 784437 A broad platform-like mound is probably the site of the unlocated Chapel of Start.

128 STRONSAY, SANDAY, N RONALDSAY

Treb dykes

Trebs are massive linear earthworks sometimes with ditches; they are 4m to 6m wide and commonly reduced to 0.4m to 0.6m high, but examples exist up to 1.8m. They run for long distances and do not relate to the Norse and later landscape pattern; where oral tradition survives, they are objects of superstition. Trebs appear to be relics of a much older and different landscape, probably early prehistoric. Although some were noted by Dr Hugh Marwick during his place-name surveys before the last war, all have been ignored by subsequent archaeological surveys. Fourteen examples of Treb dykes have so far been noted in these islands.

BIRSAY (Birsay & Harray p)

C Morris

Coastal survey

Further erosion has taken place, and archaeological features in addition to those recorded in 1977 (*Disc and Exc Scot 1977, 26*) are noted:

129 HY 24292840 Two walls of a building, together with rubble collapse within, are clearly visible, and probably represent a building located by Dr. F.T. Wainwright.

130 HY 24282840 Large slabs and an associated midden lying on glacial scree to the west of the building recorded above.

131 HY 24262838 Structural remains were unearthed to the side of the steps to the beach when the former DoE hut was dismantled.

132 HY 24322831 Rabbit-burrowing to the north side of the slipway has exposed stones and other features.

133 HY 24342828 A spread of horizontal slabs, probably building debris, is exposed in the sand-cliff face. To the south-east of the slabs is a further large dump of rubble.

134 HY 24352825 A line of shells in a midden layer is exposed.

135 HY 24382820 A line of stones, presumably a wall of a building, to the south-east of the site of BUCKQUOY excavated by Dr. Anna Ritchie.

136 HY 24692803 Horizontal slabs, triangular-shaped drain, human bone and building debris below later plantekruse, much eroded, and exposed by exceptional storm conditions.

BROUGH OF BIRSAY (Birsay & Harray p)

137 Building remains

C Morris
SDD(AM)

HY 237285 Three areas were opened to the south of the Guardianship area on the cliff edge. On the 'Peerie Brough', Area V was opened over surface indications of a building. Superimposed remains of at least two buildings were uncovered, with large stone walls. Area VI and Trial Trench D, to the E were over areas without surface indications, but features were visible in eroding cliff-edges. Area VI located the remains of several small buildings, and excavation began on one, approximately 7m by 4m. The trial trench also produced wall-remains, steatite artefacts and a blue glass bead. Erosion in all areas is relatively rapid; fuller report *Northern Studies* 1979 and Durham and Newcastle Universities *Archaeological Reports*, 1979.

138

C Morris, N Pearson
SDD(AM)Building remains

HY 239285 In 1978 excavation continued within the Guardianship area on Site E as opened in 1976 and 1977. Building E was dismantled archaeologically, and earlier phases below partially excavated. The 'annexes' to the east were also dismantled: an Eleventh Century Anglo-Saxon coin was found in one wall. A thick rubble deposit below the walls produced metal artefacts, steatite fragments, vitrified fuel ash, a spindle whorl and much mammal bone. The post-holes and slots below, cut into the natural clay, will be excavated in 1980.

139

C Morris, N Pearson
SDD(AM), Durham U Exc CtteBuilding, drain etc.

HY 244281 Excavation continued to the W of the building uncovered in 1978. A small drain running NS, and the circular stone-lined end of a building similar to that excavated nearby at Buckquoy by Dr A Ritchie were found. Slots for a partition and a hearth were also found, but the major part of the building has already been destroyed. Few finds were made. A further 19m to the W was examined: no archaeological remains were evident.

140 BEACHVIEW (Birsay & Harray p)

C Morris, N Emery
SDD(AM), Durham U Exc CtteStructural remains, midden

HY 247275 Excavation followed initial examination because of building proposals. The wall previously discovered perhaps had 5 phases of construction, and may have served as the revetment against a thick bank of sand deposits. In front of it, midden deposits were encountered which appeared to be filling an extensive depression. The wall post-dated the rectangular end of a structure with an internal stone bench, which had in part been covered by a mass of rubble and more organic layers. To the north, remains of part of a further structure, curving in shape were encountered. The relationship of the two structures remains to be clarified in further excavation, which will also examine further the midden deposits. Winter flooding also necessitated examination of the burn-side at this site, and remains of a very large stone structure of several phases, were recorded some 30m NE of the Studio site, and probably earlier in date than the structures excavated there.

A curving structure located in 1978 contained a slab-lined hearth with large quantities of carbonised seeds: it was later than, and bonded into, a rectangular building. This building was filled with rubble and large midden-like deposits with quantities of fishbone, shell and other biological material: a C14 determination gives a date of 940 ± 55 bp (GU-1191). Freswick-type pottery, a bone comb and steatite sherds were found below, together with a slab-lined hearth. The walls of the building stand 7 courses high, and extend at least 14.5m to the W. A second small building,

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to the E, was also uncovered, and indications of earlier occupation and structural deposits below the buildings (*Disc and Exc Scot 1977, 26*).

141 BEACHVIEW BURNSIDE (Birsay & Harray p) C Morris, N Pearson
Midden, Norse Artefacts, biological remains SDD(AM), Durham U Exc Crte

HY 247276 Excavation took place in two areas, one above the structures located in 1978. In both areas, extensive midden deposits were located and examined. Late Norse artefacts and much biological material was collected. Remains of several structural features were noted, but not excavated, below. Fuller reports on these excavations will appear in *Northern Studies* and the *Archaeological Reports for 1979*, published by the Universities of Durham & Newcastle.

142

C Morris

Walls, midden

HY 243283 Two cuttings were made on features newly exposed by storms, as a preliminary investigation and assessment. Walls similar to those on adjacent boat-nousts overlay a layer of wind-swept sand above remains of probable structures in and above a midden layer on the glacial scree. Extensive environmental sampling indicate an early prehistoric context for the midden, which is clearly extensive. Extensive damage occurred during the hurricane of September 16th-17th, 1978 and a large area of superimposed deposits was laid bare.

143 Building, oven etc.

HY 246281 Excavation book place on the site of wall lines recorded earlier. (*Disc and Exc Scot 1977, 26* (feature (4))). An area excavation of some 117 sqm to the side of the road and extending to the cliff edge revealed a complete figure-of-eight shaped building. A mass of rubble lay inside the building below a clay layer which produced a glass bead, probably Viking. No rubble lay outside the building, but a possible drain, and a curving wall parallel to the eastern wall of the building were found. Internally, on a partially-sunken floor, were features such as an oven and a hearth, overlying hollows with many seeds carbonised. A part of a gaming-board was recovered, but few other artefacts.

144

C Morris, N Emery, N Pearson

Midden, graves, structure

HY 247280 Excavation in 1978 of a badly-eroded midden area recorded in 1977 (feature (3)). Superimposed midden dumps and flagged areas were excavated, with some finds that suggest a Viking date. Also remains of part of a grave (with a knife) were salvaged. This is clearly the edge of an extensive area of occupation, and further deposits were indicated in faces exposed by the hurricane. An area adjacent to the last was totally excavated in 1979. Further midden deposits, including a burial with metal objects and a comb of Viking date in a cist, overlay earlier deposits associated with a circular stone structure overlying a mound of sand over a cist grave (without gravegoods). Features were also found adjacent to the cist-grave previously excavated (*Disc and Exc Scot 1977, 26*, feature (1)).

145 ORPHIR (Orphir p)

C Morris, C Batey

Passage

HY 334045 In a field to the NE of the Earl's Bu' a well-constructed slab-constructed passage extended underground towards the Bu' for at least 9m.

146 SKAILL (Sandwick p)

Structural remains

HY 230187 A large area to the S of Skara Brae and the recently-excavated site (*Disc and Exc Scot*, 1977, 24) is being severely eroded by storms close to where a Viking grave was excavated in 1887-8. Photographic survey recorded major building-remains, and a resistivity survey over some 850 sqm suggests these extend back from the crest of the mound. There appear to be earlier deposits below.

147 STROMNESS (Stromness p)

Broch

HY 237082 Immediately to the S of Warebeth Cemetery, an extensive area of large building remains is exposed in the cliffs, apparently the remains of a broch.

148 HORRAQUOY (Deerness p)

Buildings etc.

HY 590054 Aerial photography picked up a site, apparently with superimposed buildings, on the cliff edge.

149 HOWE OF HOWE (Stromness p)

J Hedges, B Bell, N Neil
SDD(AM) NOSASFort, Broch, Pictish settlement

HY 276109 The mound had been dug into in the later 19th century; an indication of the complexity of the site is that these excavators failed to establish the type of monument they were digging. The site consists of an Iron Age ring fort overlain by a broch. After a period of abandonment of the site a Pictish settlement was established around the south side of the broch.

Investigation of the rampart of the pre-broch fort has so far revealed a 1m thick faced rubble wall, capped with clay. The whole rampart, which shows signs of several rebuilds was, in its final form, a massive structure 3.5m wide and surviving to a height of 2m. The broch survives to a height of approximately 5m; its wall is 5.5m thick and contains a particularly well made intra-mural staircase. The entrance is on the SE. There are indications that the broch tower stands among buildings which are probably of the same period.

The 1979 season has been devoted to intensive investigation of the Pictish settlement. Initially the Pictish occupation made use of broch-age structures but then expanded beyond these to the W. A variety of house types is present, some of the architecture being of very fine quality indeed.

A curious rectangular structure on top of the mound may well prove to belong to the Norse period.

Notable finds from the site include a stone gaming board, a penannular bronze brooch and several other items of personal adornment and an intaglio. The Pictish pottery shows a variety of fabric but is mainly undecorated. A large number of finds were made in the nineteenth century but only a few survived and were presented to the NMS (*Proc Soc Antiq Scot* 1888-9; 238); a Norse glass linen smoother found about the same time is in Stromness Museum (*Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, 62 (1972-8) 121-2).

150 LAVACROON (Orphir p)

C Batey

Mound, surface finds

HY 332045 Fieldwalking at this site, a ploughed mound adjacent to the

ORKNEY

Earl's Bu, produced finds ranging from the Prehistoric Period to the Norse Period.

151 EARL'S BU (Orphir p)

Tunnel, drain

HY 334045 Further work was carried out on the tunnel or drain feature recorded in 1978. A small trench to the west and overlying the tunnel produced rich midden deposits only a few centimetres below the present ground surface and sealing the tunnel at a depth of approximately 50cms. This produced a small bronze gilded annular brooch and possible short knife blade. A trench to the east of the Guardianship Area revealed two features possibly associated with the Bu, one being a drain and the other possibly a wall.

152 NAVERSOUGH, Bu (Stromness p)

J Hedges, B Smith
SDD(AM) NOSAS

Broch and earth house

HY 26970933 An intensive six week salvage excavation took place in 1978 on a low mound near Stromness; the threat was immediate agricultural destruction. What originally was thought to be a cairn, on initial excavation was seen to be a broch structure. Work began in the centre of the broch with four machine trenches radiating outwards from it. Despite the hurried nature of the excavation and the lack of fines two settlement phases were determined. The broch and associated buildings can be divided into three major phases.

Phase 1 Pre broch occupation consisting of flagstone rubble and ploughing on a low knoll of boulder clay.

Phase 2 Building of the broch, with a circular internal area c 9.10m in diameter. The interior of the broch consisted of a central hearth, surrounded by a service area, and outer perimeter of rooms. Divisions between the rooms consisted of socketed upright flagged partitions. A low division of flagstones in sockets separated the rooms from the service area. To the east of the hearth, was a vestibule with a flagged cupboard and open cooking tank. The other rooms were well defined; those to the N were flagged and had a drain between them, while those to the S were floored by a mixture of mud and midden. All deposits were removed except the stone furnishings: in the centre, covered by the hearth and service area, there were post holes.

The broch wall was preserved to a height of 1.5m, being solid based with an inner facing, a central faced core, and outer facing, giving an overall width of c 5.2m.

The entrance to the broch was in the ESE. The entrance passage was c 3.7m long with a flagged floor. Collapse, blocking and modification in Phase 3 had obscured the original extent and shape of the passage, although its overall width was c 1m. Midway, on both sides there were set-in orthostats; time did not permit a proper investigation, but these did not seem to have guard cells connected with them.

Middens contemporary with the broch were identified to the E and W; to the E also there was a double faced wall parallel to the broch wall and to the W the midden was overlain by seemingly random flagging.

Phase 2b The broch was subsequently abandoned and some collapse and build up of silt and rubble occurred.

Phase 3a The building of a subterranean structure into the outside of the broch wall on the east side next to the entrance passage took place. The entrance to the broch was restored and blocked off. The earth house was built within a large oval hole 4.6 by 3.8m, and lined with an inner face of stones. Seven pillars (1.06m high) were erected around the wall to support a stone roof and the floor was also flagged. The entrance to the building

was to the south where it joined the modified broch entrance: two small buildings were possibly constructed in this phase to the E and N of the broch, consisting of a wall with only an inner facing suggesting that the lowest part of the buildings were subterranean.

Phase 3 Collapse of the upper parts of the broch occurred filling the interior entrance and earth house with rubble. In the latter, two human skeletons were found. (Ref. RCAHMS, 1946, *Orkney*, No.927).

KIRKWALL (Kirkwall - St. Ola p)

N McGavin, J Wordsworth
SDD (AM)

Post medieval deposits

153 HY 447107 Gunn's Close. Hand excavation and machine trenching revealed a sequence of sea-walls and rubbish deposits from the 13th century onwards.

154 HY 448109 Tankerness House Museum. A sequence of floors from 17th to 19th century overlay 13th to 14th century tipped material revetting a stone structure and sealing an earlier jetty and platform of red freestone.

155 HY 448110 Modern disturbance

156 HY 449111 15th to 16th century sea-wall with associated midden - dump; wood and leather preserved.

157 HY 449112 Mountroulie Lane. 16th century beach with 2.5m of post medieval deposits; organic material preserved.

158 HOLLAND (Kirkwall and St Ola p)

N Neil, J Hedges
SDD(AM) NOSAS

Burial Mound

HY 477112 Site 'C', described by the Ordnance Survey as a 'Burnt Mound', is one of up to nine such ploughed small mounds and enclosures in an area of c 1.64ha, scheduled by the Ministry of Works in 1961, lying in the derelict farm of Holland, St. Ola, about 3km NE of Kirkwall. Ploughing in June 1978 had exposed a cist in the centre of the mound; two cists, one primary, one secondary were identified. The barrow had a basal diameter of 7.75m and a maximum surviving height of 0.6m: it overlay a buried topsoil up to 0.2m thick. The primary cist, whose massive base slab rested on a bed of ash, had boulders heaped around it which were overlain in turn by 'Burnt Mound' material, yellow clay and a thin layer of re-deposited subsoil. The cist contained a much disturbed cremation, largely recovered by wet sieving. The secondary cist was cut through the boulder mound, destroying the W side of the primary cist. This cist was insubstantial with uprights to the N and S only, built on a clay base. Some capping survived. This cist contained an inhumation, tightly crouched and lying on its side, orientated EW with the head to the W and facing S: only the right side of the skeleton survived *in situ*. No stratified artefacts and very few pottery sherds were recovered but the barrow is presumably of Bronze Age date; radiocarbon dating is awaited (Ref RCAHMS 1946, *Orkney*, No.475).

159 ST MARGARET'S HOPE (S Ronaldsay p)

J Hedges, B Smith
SDD(AM) NOSAS

Foundation

ND 44509348 Excavation on the supposed site of the pre-reformation, St Margarets' Chapel, was in advance of housing development. Work revealed partial foundation of a wall 2.2m long, by 1m wide and faced on one side. At its N end the wall curved towards the west. Successive flagged and clay floors within the arc of this wall overlay an earlier wall to the west. Finds included wall plaster, bottle glass, a thimble and German stoneware, showing the later wall to be post-medieval.

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From this excavation there is no confirmatory evidence to suggest that the earlier wall was part of the medieval chapel.

To the NE of the above, an L-shaped boundary wall c 1m wide by 9m long was also found (Ref RCAHM 1946, *Orkney, No. 845*).

SHETLAND ISLANDS AREA

160 SCALLOWAY CASTLE (Tingwall p)

W Lindsay
SDD (AM)

Latrine trenches

HU 404392 Excavation in advance of redevelopment revealed evidence of latrine trenches and buildings associated with the 17th century occupation of the castle.

161 UNST parish

G Bigelow
SDD (AM)

Late Norse Settlement

HP 619022 Excavations of the longhouse and associated yard (reported in *Disc and Exc Scot 1978, 18*) were expanded this year. Further clearing of the landward side of the longhouse revealed two small rooms flanking a cross-passage defined by aligned doorways in the western exterior wall, the interior longhouse wall and the eastern wall. The eastern wall of the dwelling was also excavated and partially dismantled, demonstrating that the structure's northeastern corner has been largely destroyed by erosion. The building's fourth doorway, in the N gable, was also cleared along with a paved area outside.

An additional 40 square metres in the yard were excavated to subsoil to clarify minor structural features found last year, to further outline depositional patterning of midden refuse and to increase the faunal and artefactual samples.

The site's architecture and artefact assemblages resemble those of Norse Phases VI-VIII at Jarleshof. In addition C14 dates from the yard fall within the 13th and 14th centuries and support a Late Norse date for the occupation.

162 PAPA STOUR (Walls and Sandness p)

B Crawford

Late Norse house site

HU 176605 Excavation of the "building of substance" and associated structures at The Biggings continued, revealing an area of pine flooring with possible evidence of upright benching or a bench feature. The site continues to produce coarse black pottery, as well as a few glazed pieces, plenty of soapstone fragments and artefacts, and also more textile.

163 SCORD OF BROUSTER (Walls and Sandness p)

A Whittle

Prehistoric Settlement, Cairn, Lynchets

HU 257516 The third and final season of research excavations completed the investigation of the three stone houses on the site, showed that a possible fourth was in fact a small kerb-cairn and extended examination of the surrounding field system, including lynchets behind stone banks and walls. Survey north of the site traced more extensive pre-peat boundaries.

Houses 1 and 2 (see 1977, 1978) have substantial pre-house deposits, those of House 2 producing much animal bone (including cattle and deer) and charcoal. House 3 lacks these; subcircular, c 4m diameter, it has a well-built interior but little occupation material, though this includes carbonized barley and other plant remains. An irregular pen, 4 by 3m internally, lies

adjacent to it. The kerb-cairn, close to House 1, has a double kerb and low internal stone cairn covering possible traces of a central cremation. The kerb lies on a thin peat layer.

Lynchets were examined behind field boundaries and up against House 1. Extensive boundaries north of the site lie in a rough grid and include stretches running into the deep bog close to the settlement. Further pollen and dating samples were collected. Birm-966 and -967 show clearance and cultivation well established before 2000 bc.

164 MAVIS GRIND (Northmavine p)

S Cracknell, B Smith
SDD(AM) NoSAS

Settlements

HU 338686 Two settlement sites, one down by the voe and one on a plateau above Mavis Grind, were surveyed and sampled in November 1978. This was followed by complete excavation of the one remaining house on the hillside in summer 1979.

The house had overall dimensions of 13 by 9m and was oval in shape. The thickness of the wall varied from 3m in the SW to 9.8m in the SE. Two building phases were defined. In the first phase the building had a roughly circular interior - although maintaining an oval exterior - with an entrance to the E. At some later stage the floor space was divided by seven radial partitions and at the same time a new entrance was built in the NE.

Large quantities of steatite tempered pottery and utilised beach pebbles were found but very few of the rough flagstone implements so common in Shetland. C14 dates are not yet available but the house probably belongs to the late Bronze or Iron Age periods.

STRATHCLYDE REGION

ARGYLL & BUTE DISTRICT

165 IONA (Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon p)

J Barber
SDD (AM)

Ditches, drains, postholes, mesolithic flints etc.

NM 285245 Within the Monastic Enclosure a triangular area was excavated, bounded on the S side by the N wall of Relig Odhran, on the W by the Street of the Dead and on the E by the W wall of Tyndal's field. A vallum ditch was found, running EW along the S side of this area, with a terminal which partly underlay the Street of the Dead. The ditch averaged 3.5m deep and its lower c 2m was peat-filled. Large quantities of wood, leather and bone were found in this stratified peat deposit. N of the vallum two further ditches were found, both much smaller than the vallum and the southernmost one cut by it. Further N two concentric arcs of large postholes were found. These form part of a structure c 20m in diameter. The N apex of the site was occupied by a succession of stone-lined drains. Mesolithic flints and charcoal spreads were found within the raised beach deposits.

166 LUNGA SURVEY (Craignish p)

A Welfare
SDD (AM)

Cairn

NM 800076 The excavation of the sub-rectangular "cairn" at the foot of Dun Caisteal nan Coin Dubh was completed and a full report upon the site is now in preparation.

167 KINTRAW (Kilmartin p)

T Cowie
SDD (AM)

Standing stone

STRATHCLYDE

NM 830049 The standing stone between the 2 cairns investigated by Simpson (*Proc Soc Antiq Scot 1966-7, 54*) fell to the ground in the course of the winter of 1979. Prior to re-erection, the stone-hole was excavated, but the toppling of the stone had left it only partially intact. The stone had been set in an oval socket, c 1.30 by 1.00 by 0.95m, packed with boulders but otherwise bare of deliberate deposits. (Report forthcoming, *Glasgow Arch J.*).

168 DUNOLLIE CASTLE (Kilmore & Kilbride p)

L Alcock

Ramparts, occupation material etc.

NM 852314 Limited excavations were carried out on earthworks N and E of the masonry castle, as part of a programme of research on Early History fortifications, by the Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow. Four main periods were recognized. A - on the N, an undefended occupation with moulds, crucibles and a hearth. B - on N and E, a dry-stone rampart revetted with massive slabs. C - after a lengthy abandonment, a dry-stone revetted bank with rubble core and rear turf stack; external ditch on N, natural slopes on E. This is the earthwork visible N of the masonry castle. D - landscape gardening on the E.

Stratification of key finds had been disturbed by tree-roots, but a chronology may be suggested. A - dated to 7th century AD by Dunadd-type moulds; historical references in 685, 698, 701 AD. B - fortification built by Selbach in 714 AD (A Class E Buiston beaker, crucibles, and composite combs, may belong to Phase A or B). C - 13th century AD on the basis of a shortcross silver penny of King John of England, minted 1205 - C 1218, and possibly pottery; perhaps built by Duncan, son of Dugald of Lorn. D - later than mid-17th century on coin evidence, most probably 19th century.

169 TORRAN BAY (Kilmartin p)

Nat Hist & Antiq Soc of Mid Argyll
per J Carmichael

Cup and Ring Marks

NM 879046 Approximately 200m SW of Dun Toiseach on steep W-facing slope an outcrop of weathered bedrock with an area about 1.5m sq containing: 4 cups, very weathered; 5 cup-and-rings with single rings, 3 very distinct, 2 weathered; 1 cup in a lozenge, cup clear, lozenge problematical, could be poor circle.

170 TAYNUILT (Glenorchy & Inishail p)

C Tabraham
SDD (AM)

Furnace

NN 009318 Excavation continued within the casting-shop (*Disc and Exc Scot 1978*) proving that the metallised surface was product of the mid-19th century. An earlier casting-floor lay 450mm beneath.

171 STRACHUR (Strachur p)

Cowal Archaeological Society
per E Rennie

Bloomery

NN 093009 An iron-smelting bloomery is at present being excavated.

172 ACHALLADER (Glenorchy & Inishail p)

A Kahane

Platform Sites

NN 350454 Above railway footbridge at Crannach, in scrubby woodland, 2 terraced-in platforms c 5m diameter.

173 PORT CHARLOTTE (Kilchoman p)

P Harrington, S Pierpoint

Chambered Cairn

NR 247575 The third and final season of work (*Disc and Exc Scot 1976, 12*;

1978, 20) concentrated on the examination of the double-walling uncovered in 1978 on both sides of the cairn, and the occupation level below the cairn, which has been dated to 3260 ± 100bc. Three areas of the cairn were examined, on the E, S and NW sides. The walling at the rear of the cairn appears to have been curtailed possibly by modern ploughing and field clearance. A quadrant of the occupation level was excavated; over a thousand flint flakes and several scrapers were uncovered along with carbonised hazel-nut shells and wood, from which it is hoped to obtain two further C14 dates.

174 SANAIMORE, ISLAY (Kilchoman p)

RCAHMS

Sand-dune site

NR 241710 During fieldwork undertaken in 1978, a small stone structure with iron slag lying on the surface was observed in an area of sand-dunes E of Sanaigmore Bay; it had already been damaged by wind erosion. Excavation revealed a stone-revetted artificial mound of sand, 7.2m in diameter and 0.6m high, with what was probably a stone-built flue inserted into its summit. Pottery of Iron Age type recovered from both surface and the interior of the mound indicates the general date of the structure.

175 ARDNAVE, ISLAY (Kilchoman p)

RCAHMS

Settlement site

NR 289745 Following observation that severe erosion was continuing within the sand-hills to the S of Ardnave Point, a small excavation was undertaken to locate any structure associated with the hearth found in 1977 (*Disc and Exc Scot 1977, 52*). This was unsuccessful, but about 20m SE of the site of the hearth a small house, apparently of Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age, was discovered; oval on plan, it measured about 4m by 3m with an entrance at the E end and a central hearth. Overlying a layer of blown sand which filled the house, there was a midden-deposit containing quantities of decorated pottery, animal bones and shells.

176 CUL A' BHAILE, JURA (Jura p)

RCAHMS

Enclosure and house

NR 549726 The excavation was continued (*Disc and Exc Scot 1977, 52*).

177 KEILLS (N Knapdale p)

T Cowie

SDD(AM)

Cross

NR 691805 The free-standing high cross has been moved into the chapel for protection. Prior to replacement of the cross with a replica, the stone-hole and its immediate area were investigated. The cross had stood in a sub-circular hole c 0.7 by 0.67m, cut partly into the subsoil and partly into the bedrock to a depth of 0.5m. Surrounding the stone was an oval drystone plinth c 2.2m in diameter (*Proc Soc Antiq Scot, 74, 1939-40 PL XL*), and beyond this the footings of an iron railed enclosure. The form of the base of the cross itself suggests that it was originally inserted in a base-stone, and the location investigated may thus not be original.

178 BRAIDS (Killean & Kilchenzie p)

Kintyre Antiq & Nat Hist Soc

Cupmarked stone

NR 718446 Uncovered by recent ditching in field S of Braids Farm. Over 20 cups.

179 RONACHAN (Kilcalmonell p)

Univ of Glasgow, Dept of Adult Educ
per L Masters, E Peltenburg

STRATHCLYDE

Dun

NR 740547 From mole disturbance on interior of dun, bones, mica schist polisher (or lid?) and translucent green glass dumb-bell bead.

180 DALTOT (N Knapdale p)

Nat Hist & Antiq Soc of Mid Argyll
per A Kahane, B Hunter, Mr & Mrs MacEwan

Corn Drying Kiln

NR 751842 On the right bank of Allt Clach an t-Sasunnaich just above the shoreline the well preserved remains of an inverted cone corn drying kiln, bowl 2.35 by 1.93m on top and 1.3 by 1.3m at floor level. The stone lined flue is 2.35m long, faces SW and runs up from close to the present course of the burn.

181 ARDNACROSS (Kintyre)

Mr & Mrs J Scott

Chambered cairn

NR 768259 Excavation was continued of the structure built in the deep natural c EW gully fronting the N edge of the forecourt of the chambered cairn. A further stretch of the S wall was located, consisting, as previously, of massive blocks and slabs backed against the natural rock of the gully, with evidence of at least one rebuilding phase. Efforts to prove the position of the E cross wall failed. It appears to have been destroyed during construction of a much flimsier building of wattle and daub which had suffered burning and collapse. Two pierced stone discs are probably to be assigned to this phase, but no dating evidence for either structure was obtained.

182 ARDNACROSS (Campbeltown p)

Mrs Hood, Mrs Daniels, Mrs Miller

Enclosure

NR 768260 Saucer shaped enclosure. Walls are of boulders, but some natural rock has been utilised. No obvious internal features. Part of N walling has been removed and rubble dumped there.

183 BALLOCHGAIK (Campbeltown p)

Kintyre Antiq & Nat Hist Soc

Enclosure

NR 775271 Enclosure beside farm gate and stone wall. Turf dyke-runs NE from W edge. A few boulders lying inside its turf and stone wall.

184 KILDONAN (Campbeltown p)

E Peltenburg, F Hood

Galleried Dun

NR 780277 Sounding below Period II Hearth 2 (*Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, 73, 190, Fig 3) in order to recover assays for C14 dating yielded quantities of charcoal, part of an iron knife, a mica schist disc, two socketed stones (mortars) and a paved area attributable to Fairhurst's Period I.

185 CRINAN (N Knapdale p)

A Welfare

Cup markings

NE 783940 This small stone, measuring 0.81m by 0.26m by 0.3m in height, is now incorporated in the fifth course, at the south-west corner of a slate-roofed, roadside byre, some 100m SE of Crinan Harbour. Fashioned from a block of metamorphosed sandstone, it bears upon its southern face five plain cups, two of which are contiguous. These vary between 0.5m to 0.07m in diameter, and achieve a maximum depth of 0.01m.

186 DUNMORE, by Tarbert (S Knapdale p)

E Rennie

Platforms

NR 794621 4 round platforms - 7m diameter - cut into hill above, but within 100m of Dun.

187 CNOCAN UAMHACH (S Knapdale p) Nat Hist & Antiq Soc of Mid Argyll
per Miss Campbell of Kilberry, C Fergusson
Megalithic Chamber with Remains of Cairn

NR 797647 In Forestry Commission land on ground sloping down gently NE below Cnocan Uamhach (cave-y crag) an exposed megalithic chamber lying approx NE to SW composed of 2 slabs on edge 2.3 and 2m long, maximum height 89cm above outer ground level, 51cm apart at centre-base. Each has a smaller slab lying parallel to its outer face, that on SE is mainly buried, that on NW is 1.3m long. Two smaller upright stones on the SW extent the probable length of chamber to 3m. An earthfast transverse slab 40cm by 20cm almost blocks the probably entrance, NE. In front of the entrance lies a probable displaced capstone, 1.4 by 1.85m maximum, on the surface of which a ring 65cm radius has been scribed round a small central dot, a failed attempt to carve a small millstone - the edge of the stone has shattered. 17m to the SW of NE edge of the capstone a slab 1.93m long lies on edge exposed by ditch. Cairn material is traceable around and behind the chamber to a probable maximum of 7.3m SW from the capstone and the greatest lateral spread is c 5.5m across the centre of the chamber.

At 1.75 to 2m from the entrance end of the NW sideslab is a cross wall of small stones, inserted to form a lambing pen; at its base a line of earthfast stones can be seen.

188 SLOCKAVULLIN (Kilmartin p) Nat Hist & Antiq Soc of Mid Argyll
per A Kahane, J Leese

Carved Cross

NR 825981 Built into wall of altered house as left door jamb schistone slab 1.52m by 42cm bearing faint outline of wheel-head cross with shaft, no apparent decoration. Outer diameter of wheel 41cm; internal diameter 19.5cm; width of arms 9cm.

This slab was removed about 10 years ago from its (horizontal) position as lintel of fireplace in W gable of a ruinous building at E of the group at Creagantairbh Mor, NM 848014.

189 TEMPLE WOOD (Kilmartin p)

J Scott
SDD(AM)

Stone circles

NR 826978 The undisturbed satellite cairn discovered in 1978 in the NE quadrant, just outside the main circle, proved to have a continuous peristalith of upright slabs, c 3m in diameter, with a central slab-built cist, c 1 by 0.6m in size, with a pebbled floor, the axis c NE to SW. There were no visible traces of burial, but the cist contained towards its S corner a prostrate Beaker, perhaps of Clarke's N2 or N3 type, three finely made barbed and tanged flint arrowheads and a flint scraper. The cairn covering the burial had later been incorporated into the outer bank of the circle, part of the peristalith then being destroyed.

Remains were found to the NE of a presumably earlier circle apparently deliberately dismantled in prehistoric times, elliptical rather than round, the longer NE to SW axis c 10.5m, the shorter 10m long, or 12 by 12.5 megalithic yards. One standing stone remains visible; the stump of another was found *in situ*. All sockets had been backfilled, and a layer of heavy cobbling spread over most of the area.

190 TOM BUIDHE, Otter Ferry (Kilfinan p) Cowal Archaeological Society
per E Rennie

STRATHCLYDE

Dun and Cup marked Stone

NR 937840 The summit of a flat topped hill is enclosed by a collapsed stone wall spread to 3.5m on the N side. The area enclosed is oval and measured 40m on the NS axis and 24m on the EW side. Outside the Dun, on the S side is a boulder with 8 cups.

191 MINARD (Kilmichael Glassary p) Nat Hist & Antiq Soc of Mid Argyll
per Col P Fame Gladwin

Cup and Ring Marks

NR 969954 On an outcrop of hard grey schist 90m S of Barr Farm and 650m NW of the Brainport Bay Structures. A group of 5 cup marks, 2 with rings; 1 cup 7cm diameter, surrounded by 3 rings, outer diameter 41cm; from this cup a broad sinuous groove leads to a larger cup of 8cm diameter with 1 ring of 20cm diameter; 3 other cups without rings. The Brainport Cairn is just visible from this site.

192 COWAL, COLINTRATIVE (Kilmodan p) J Kendrick
SDD (AM)

Hut platform

NS 013788 A small platform cut into steep hillside above Loch Ruel was excavated. It was part of a group of about 9 platforms, approximately 7m in diameter. The front bank was revealed with large stones and the rear of the platform was cut into the slope. Several post-holes on the platform indicate structure, although indeterminate. There were no finds.

193 TOWARD CASTLE (Dunoon & Kilmure p) Clan Lamont Soc
per H Millar

Hall-house, well

NS 118678 The remainder of the hall-house hall and solar floors were excavated to original levels (*Disc and Exc Scot, 1974 & 5*); a large and varied quantity of artefacts were recovered, largely dating from the siege of 1646. Most of the metal objects are with Glasgow University for assessment; the remainder at Castle Cary. The floors have been re-covered with earth to prevent erosion and to facilitate grass sowing. During clearance of tree stumps from the courtyard, the site of a well was revealed; this awaits further exploration.

194 ARDNADAM CHAPEL (Dunoon and Kilmun p) Cowal Archaeological Soc
per E Rennie

Settlement and Cairn

NS 163791 The 'pear-shaped' platform (*Disc and Exc Scot 1978*) has now been found to be part of a larger stone structure and postulated to be a destroyed cairn. Partially below this lies an oval structure 14m by 8m with an internal partition. Below this is a partially exposed circular floor (c 4.5m diameter) possibly enclosed by a collapsed stone wall spreading to 3.5m.

BEARSDEN & MILNGAVIE DISTRICT

195 BEARSDEN (New Kilpatrick p) D Breeze
SDD (AM)

Roman fort

NS 545721 The excavation of the bath-house in advance of consolidation continued. The furnace chambers outside the *sudatorium* and the *caldarium* were discovered. North of the bath-house a stone building was located, but not excavated; it may have been the latrine. In the centre of the fort eight post-holes forming part of a building, presumably the headquarters, were uncovered. No demolition material was associated with the building, which was replaced, perhaps before completion, by a cobbled surface. No trace of the south ramparts of the fort survived.

CUMBERNAULD AND KILSYTH DISTRICT

196 KILSYTH BURGH

Cumbernauld & Kilsyth DC
per H Millar

Farm-house, medieval artefacts

NS 718777 New development prompted the investigation of building foundations behind the SE corner of High St & Market St. This uncovered the remains of a late 16th century farmhouse incorporated into the burgh and subsequently re-used as a dyeing establishment for weavers. Coins, bottles and other artefacts recovered have been lodged in Colzium House Museum; the site is retained as a garden for OAPs.

197 WESTFIELD

Well-water tank

NS 720735 A large hole suddenly opened up in the banking of a new road through this housing-factory development. Excavation revealed an 18th century brick structure, circular, domed, measuring 3.5m in diameter, by 4m deep to a brick-paved bottom, apparently a well or water tank, probably carrying an overhead wind pump. Site now backfilled.

198 COLZIUM CASTLE

Tower remains

NS 729788 A cottage abutting on the NW corner of the W wall of the hall-house was due for extension to the S, so the ground concerned was explored. Indications revealed the former existence of a tower here, under the foundations of a 19th century greenhouse and a yet earlier cottage c 1800. Artefacts were two sherds of green-glaze ware; Colzium Museum.

199 WESTERWOOD FARM

Staddle-stones

NS 762774 A field immediately E of the new Youth Centre on the Antonine Wall has yielded 23 pairs of staddle-stones in good condition. Two remain at Westerwood, two have been given to the garden at Colzium House, the remainder to the farming museum projected for Palacerigg Countryside Park.

200 CUMBERNAULD VILLAGE

Well

NS 767762 Site excavation for housing took the top off a domestic well. When cleared, this was 1m in diameter, by 3.5m deep with whinstone walling. Artefacts included a Nelson Trafalgar medal and a quantity of sherds, some subsequently built up to form 4 stoneware whisky jars, added to the Village museum collection. The site is now sealed under the new housing.

201 TOLL PARK (Cumbernauld p)

L Keppie, J Walker

Antonine Wall and stone platform

NS 770777 In April 1979 a search was made for an interval fortlet on a hillock where just over a century ago the antiquarian John Buchan noticed the remains of a 'Roman watch-tower'. Excavation revealed an elongated stone platform, 12m EW by 1.8m NS, abutting on the S kerb of the Wall.

CUNNINGHAME DISTRICT

202 KILPATRICK

J Barber
SDD (AM)

Cairn, Hut platform and field fences

NR 906261 Excavation continued on the hut platform, the cairn to the SW and the large hilltop cairn to the NE, (*Disc and Exc Scot*, 1978 No.150). The full circle of 9 post holes of a free standing hut with central hearth were revealed on the hut platform which had a revetment wall behind it, at the foot of the hill slope. The hilltop cairn produced three cists all apparently primary but without grave goods. Investigation of the pre-peat field fences continued and a large area of the hillside was excavated revealing cultivation plots, ard-mark spreads, etc.

STRATHCLYDE

203 INCHMARNOCK (N Bute p) D, R & K Middleton
per D Marshall
Axes, flints, sherds etc.
NS 022595 Found on Midpark Farm lands, and by the shore. Neolithic polished
axe, chipped. Neolithic polished axe fragment, basalt. 7 Flint flakes,
4 with signs of working. Pitchstone (Arran), fragment. Lignite counter.
Armet, part. Rimsherd, with remains of handle, Iron Age, haematite washed
ware. Rim sherd with handle, cup, fine soft buff ware with green glaze. All
at Midpark Farm.

204 LITTLE KILMORTY (N Bute p) Buteshire Nat Hist Soc
per D Marshall
Cairn, Bronze Age
NS 045598 Further excavation (*Disc & Exc Scot 1977, 1978*) showed 5 large
kerb stones which, with the edge of the cairn material, defined one third
of the perimeter of a cairn 10m in diameter. The kerb was packed with
stones on the outside. The cairn was set against a ridge of raised beach
material. The site has been back filled.

EAST KILBRIDE DISTRICT

205 CATHKIN MUIR T Welsh
Cairn possible

NS 619583 250m E of club-house on edge of crags, on an eminence, recent
woodland clearance has revealed a small mound, 22m diameter, over 1m high,
obscured by undergrowth. Uprooted tree stumps expose several embedded
stones in the perimeter of the SE, and one on NW.

206 Road remains

NS 6257 Remains of an earlier road surface underlie the course of the Old
Glasgow Road on Cathkin Muir, which was replaced by a turnpike via Turnlaw
in 1791. In the wood, E of Cathkin Reservoir, the remains are 3-4m wide,
with the later road encroaching as a hollow way on the E side. It continues
W of a hedge, but is visible E of the track, inside a bend at NS 625575. It
is also evident outside the present track on the zig-zag descent of Cathkin
Braes, NS 618586.

207 HARELAW

Longhouse

NS 620485 50m E of the site of Harelaw Cairn, and SE of cairn (*Disc & Exc
Scot 1975*), the foundation of a longhouse, 34 by 11m, with adjacent remains,
possibly a midden.

EASTWOOD DISTRICT

208 RAFRIE CRAIGS (Mearns p)

Settlement

NS 506534 On the summit ridge, along the southernmost crag, within the fort
(*Disc & Exc Scot 1975*), a longhouse, three smaller rectangular buildings,
huts and other remains on a linear plan. The longhouse is rounded at SW end,
28m long, 6.5 to 7.5m wide, over incomplete remains of a 1m wall. In line
with longhouse, to NE, there are uncertain outlines, a slight cross-wall, and
a hut 5m square. Further traces of a rampart 3 to 4m broad were noted around
NS 508534.

209 BARRANCE HILL (Mearns p)

Enclosures

NS 511532 The rectangular enclosure (*Disc & Exc Scot 1975*) measures 48 by
33m, with a distinct rounded SE corner, and traces of rounded SW and NW
corners. The entrance extends to the W side, 2.5m wide, where the remains
are faint. There are traces of a wall 3m broad on the S side.

210 PILMUIR (Mearns p)

Longhouse

NS 513534 On the raised edge of a terrace S of Capelrig Burn, 100m SW of golf-course, remains of a longhouse 17 by 9.5m.

211 BURNHOUSE (Mearns p)

Possible unenclosed platform settlement

NS 553548 The annular bank (*Dise & Exc Scot 1974*) is formed by the upcast from a round house platform, about 9m across. A second platform to E, with a less substantial bank round, is on two levels. There are adjacent traces on the crown of the ridge.

212 GARRET LAW (Eaglesham p)

Cairn

NS 555507 The cairn occupies a prominent small hill, SE of the junction of the Dunwan Dam service road and the B764. It is 18.5m in diameter, 1.5m high, with a distinct outline. A sinuous robber trench extends 11m into the cairn from the SE, 2 to 3m wide, with spoil piled against the outside of the cairn, and a boundary bank 2m wide extends some distance downhill to SE.

213 WEST REVOCH (Eaglesham p)

Cairn, remains

NS 557505 The cairn on the hilltop between West Revoch Farm and High Dam (Ainslie Farm Plan 50, 1789 - Eglinton Muniments), is 21m in diameter, but the outline is extended 9m S by spoil, or material from an earlier cairn. It has been quarried to ground level on SE, but is still substantial on other aspects, to over 1m high.

214

NS 559504 Below the cairn, to SE, is a scooped oval with upcast bank surrounding, overall 35 by 22m, and an irregular oval cairn 10 by 7m.

215 CROSSLEES (Eaglesham p)

Cairn, remains

NS 564529 Ainslie's Farm Plan 16 (Eglinton Muniments, 1789) shows that the small cairn site shown on OS maps to be SW of the road was originally a large cairn, through which the road was cut in 1825, recovering a cremation urn, apparently in a cist. A sector of the cairn remains, 23 by 8m. The cist cover slab is incorporated in the wall near the centre of the cairn, and measured 109cms square and 30cms thick when dug out for examination in 1973. The remains SW of the road were removed about 1928.

216 PICKETLAW (Eaglesham p)

Homestead dun

NS 568509 On a steep-sided eminence 8m high, with crags on S side, within an arc of marshy ground, an enclosure 25m long, is contained by the remains of a wall 3m broad, and an outwork evident as a slight terrace and scarp. Inside is an oval hut 4 by 5m.

217 Cairn, remains

NS 572511 On S side of a quarried knoll, E of footpath, the low profile outline of a cairn 15m in diameter.

218 ENOCH LINN (Eaglesham p)

Mill, remains

NS 579498 A dam at the head of the falls, latterly used as a bridge, is 5m broad, 1.8m high. Perpendicular, at the NE end, a channel 17m long,

STRATHCLYDE

1.5m wide, is supported by a bank 3m broad, along the edge of the ravine. The resulting head is 4.5m. On the W bank, a foundation 5m square.

219 MUNZIE GLEN (Eaglesham p)

Promontory site

NS 584485 On a promontory at the head of the ravine, separated from the valley side by a broad ditch, a foundation 15 by 11m, with side walls 2m thick, and embanked end walls 4m thick.

220 MAINS (Eaglesham p)

Cairn

NS 587521 The cairn (Ainslie Farm Plan 24, 1789 - Eglinton Muniments), occupies a small eminence inside the confluence of Polnoon Water and White Cart Water. It measured 15m diameter, 1.25m high, and is apparently intact, though its profile has been smoothed by ploughing.

221 MUNZIE (Eaglesham p)

Farmstead, huts, etc.

NS 594479 On the N side of a small knoll, 90m W of the confluence of Threepland Burn, a longhouse with kiln in the E end; an enclosure upslope, structures, a D-shaped enclosure. On the adjacent ridge two oval huts, two round huts and several other huts.

NS 600474 On higher ground, five round huts beside a gully.

LANARK DISTRICT

222 LESMAHAGOW PRIORY (Lesmahagow p)

LanarkDC
per A Gordon, J Wordsworth

NS 814398 In advance of the redevelopment of Church Square, Lesmahagow, the Lanark District Council gave permission for the examination of the area.

Excavation revealed the foundations of the W, SE cloister-garth walls - the E wall of which appears to have had secondary work added to it; the foundations of the W Range, constructed of rag stone, extending in length c 21.4 by 8.3m in width. Traces of an ashlar-built Lavatorium fed by lead water pipes appeared to have been built into the E wall of this building. Secondary work had extended the building to include a possible kitchen area.

The S Range comprised one building only, possibly the Refectory, c 20 by 8.3m over walls 1.1m wide. The walls of this building were of well-dressed facing stones with a rubble core. The S side included two primary bonded buttresses. Secondary alteration had included the insertion of a barrel-vaulted cellar, with the addition of two further buttresses, unbonded on the S side. The E end of the building also seemed to have undergone alteration.

Of the E Range some 26m were recovered, but only a maximum of 2.6m in width could be excavated owing to the presence of existing buildings. This Range would seem to have comprised the Dormitory Range. At the S end, and forming the SW corner the lower four courses of well-dressed ashlar blocks forming the two corner buttresses, standing on rubble foundations, were recovered. A secondary 4m length of walling, also of ashlar blocks had been added, and with an intentional gap within its length, formed what was considered the foundations of the Reredorter and Drain.

With the survival of the buildings restricted to cellarge, or foundations

STRATHCLYDE

it has not been possible to date the phases of building by architectural style, except at the SW corner of the E Range and the primary buttresses of the S Range which suggest a date in the late 12th century.

Much late Medieval Pottery has been recovered, but largely in post-monastic contexts. However a sequence of some 30 coins from the reign of King John - a silver cross penny to a Bawbee of William and Mary confirmed the documented occupation both regular and secular, of the priory.

The site is to be preserved as an amenity and the foundations are presently being consolidated.

223 CRAIGHEAD (Lesmahagow p)

T Affleck

Medieval farmhouse

NS 818404 Further excavation in 1978 revealed a second room with a clay-ash floor and evidence of burning. Finds included fragments of fine glass, green and brown glazed pottery of the 16th and 17th centuries, cannal coal and a very early clay pipe bowl.

The narrow strip between the W wall and the cliff was found to be paved and there was evidence of a doorway in this W wall.

Complete clearance of the first room showed that half the room had been roughly paved. In the other half, the natural sandstone had been levelled and two drainage channels had been cut into it.

A corner of another conjectural building was found only 1m from the main building. Unfortunately it was impossible to excavate this. The evidence indicates that the main building was a late medieval steading, occupied from the 15th to the 17th century.

LANARK BURGH & PARISH

224 48-56 BROOMGATE

N McGavin
SDD (AM)

Pits, lazy beds

NS 880435 Backland: 15th century agricultural levels with pits and trenches overlay earlier medieval lazy-beds.

225 THE OLD SCHOOLHOUSE

Pits

NS 681436 Frontage: a pit with pottery of the first half of the 13th century was cut away by 18th century pits.

226 62-82 WELLGATE

Modern disturbance

NS 882435 Four test shafts revealed modern disturbances.

227 CASTLEGATE

J Wordsworth
SDD (AM)

Road, structural remains

NS 881436 Excavation following the destruction of Vere House, an 18th century building incorporating part of a 17th century tower house structure, revealed a cobbled road 2m wide at right angles to Castle Street, abutted by four stone structures. These were all of a late/post medieval date. A few sherds of 15th century pottery were found beneath these buildings.

228 R NETHAN (Lesmahagow p)

Lesmahagow Civic Trust

STRATHCLYDE

Coin

per R McLeish

NS 815409 Long Cross Penny of Edward I (1278-1307) minted in Canterbury found in bed of the river Nethan, 400m downstream from Craighhead Mill. In possession of finder.

229 GILKERSCLEUGH MAINS (Crawfordjohn p)

E Archer

Polished axe

NS 898236 A white polished axe was found during work at Gilkerscleugh Mains Farm. Axe in the possession of Mr. Hodge at the farm.

230 CASTLEDYKES (Carstairs p)

Pottery, flints

NS 928442 Several fragments of Roman pottery including a couple of pieces of Samian ware were found during field walking. Three flints - one of which appears to be a Neolithic scraper, were also found. In the possession of reporter.

231 GREENHILL FARM (Wiston p)

House

NS 936338 Excavation took place on the site of Greenhill, Wiston. Two rooms and the foundations of the staircase were examined.

The excavation of the western room revealed occupation going back to the late 16th century in the form of post holes and a drainage ditch. This building was replaced by a stone structure in the 17th century. Various items of the 17th century were recovered, including a turner of Charles I, a Bodle of William III, some pottery, a few fragments of glass and several metal buttons. The western room was half paved with cobbles. This development appears to have taken place in the 19th century from the pottery evidence. Also dating to the 19th century was a gold ring found near the site of a sink.

In the foundations of the staircase, the neck of a stamped late 17th century wine bottle was found.

Relatively little evidence was forthcoming from the easternmost room which had been thoroughly re-floored in the 19th century. Thus earlier levels had been destroyed. The only point of interest was a channel dug half way along the room possibly for a screen.

The house has now been reconstructed at Biggar.

232 ROBERTON (Wiston & Robertson p)

R Haggarty
SDD(AM)

Motte

NS 940270 Excavation revealed a man-made mound of gravels and clay-stitching surmounted by remains of timber structures. Date of construction of mound no earlier than late-thirteenth century

233 BOGHALL (Biggar p)

E Archer

Castle

NT 040369 Work on the courtyard area of the Castle revealed several sherds of late medieval period and a silver shilling of Charles I issued by the Tower Mint in London. Another shilling of the same period was also found on the site of the house, demolished in 1670. More pottery, glass, metal-work and bone has been found in the same area. The most interesting finds of this type were a piece of 17th century saltglaze from Germany, window lead, some pieces of seventeenth century wine bottles and a fragment of a

STRATHCLYDE/TAYSIDE

bronze cup. Recently a piece of carved stone work was recovered which probably came from a window in the 17th century house.

234 EASTON FARM (Dunsyre p)

Lanark & Dist Arch Soc
E Archer

Food Vessel, fragment

NT 085493 Portion of rim of a decorated food vessel found in field walking near Easton Farm. Find in possession of reporter.

RENFREW DISTRICT

235 BAROCHAN (Houston p)

F Newall, W Lonie

Sherd, Samian ware

NS 413690 From SE corner of Roman Fort, fragment of Samian decorated bowl.

STRATHKELVIN DISTRICT

236 BALMULDY (Cadder p)

L Keppie, M Baillie

Roman bridge

NS.581718 Cores were taken from a timber beam recovered from the Kelvin in 1942 and thought to belong to a bridge which carried the Antonine Wall across the river. It was hoped that the cores would provide a basis for a dendrochronology of the west of Scotland in the early centuries AD. However inspection of the cores indicated that the tree from which the timber beam had been fashioned was felled about 1360 AD.

237 BARHILL, TWECHAR (Kirkintilloch p)

L Keppie
SDD(AM)

Roman fort

NS 708759 In June 1979 a three week excavation at this Antonine Wall fort exposed the S half of the Headquarters building, already examined by Macdonald & Park in 1902-5 (see their *Roman Forts on the Bar Hill* 1906). There were three rooms in the rear range; the central compartment, into the floor of which was sunk a stone-lined strongbox, can easily be identified as the regimental chapel. The walls of the building were of dressed yellow sandstone, set on a clay and cobble foundation; up to four courses of stonework survived. Part of the cross-hall was exposed to reveal a flooring of grey sandstone slabs; no trace could be found of the wall noted by Macdonald as dividing the cross-hall into two rooms. Passing below the building was the line of an earlier ditch into which roadways to the W and E and some of the walls had subsided. The ditch, thought by Macdonald to belong to a fortlet of Flavian (first century AD) date, was sectioned at 3 points, and found to be filled with turf and brushwood; no datable evidence was recovered.

TAYSIDE REGION

ANGUS DISTRICT

238 GLENTAIRIE (Cortachy & Clova p)

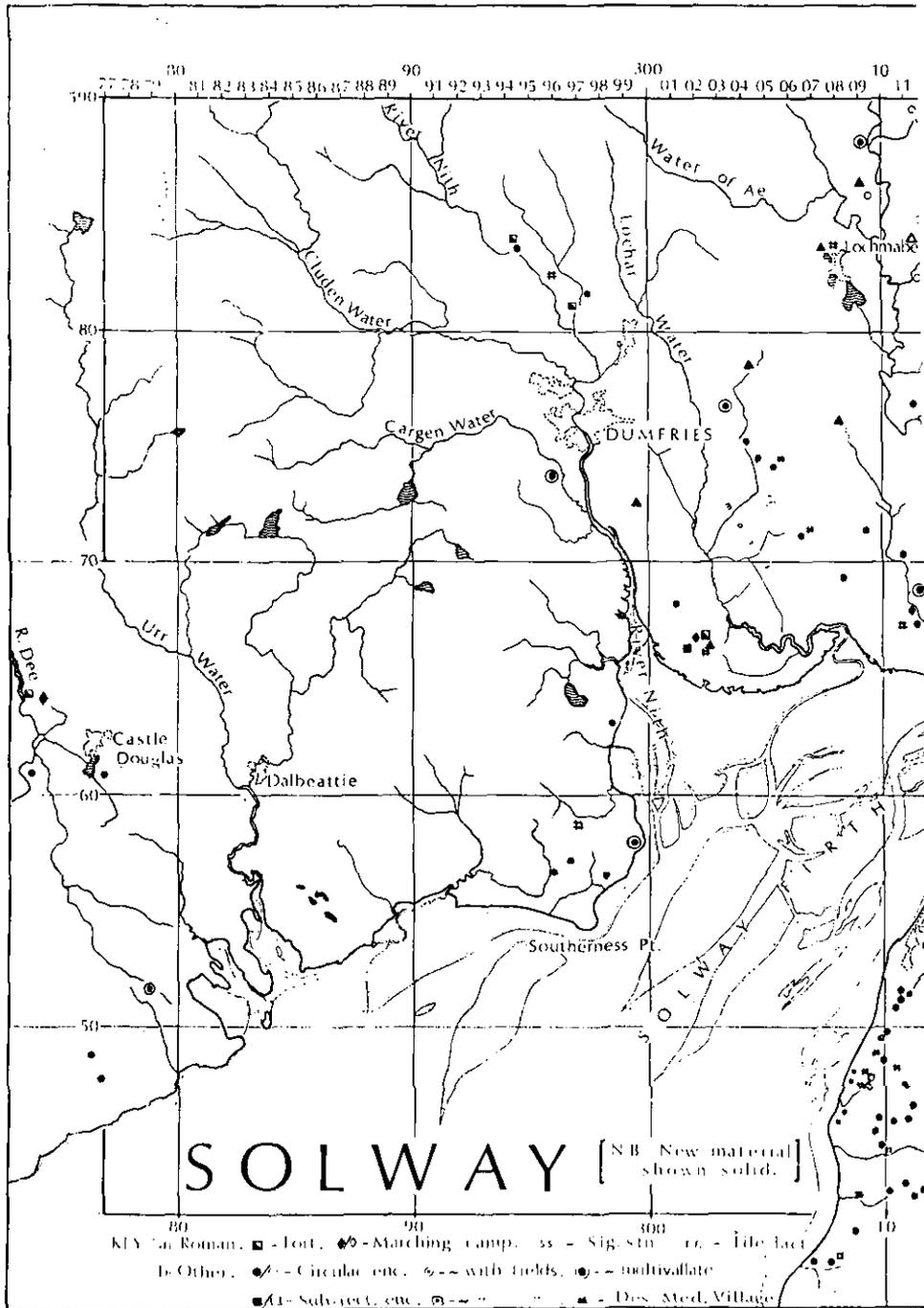
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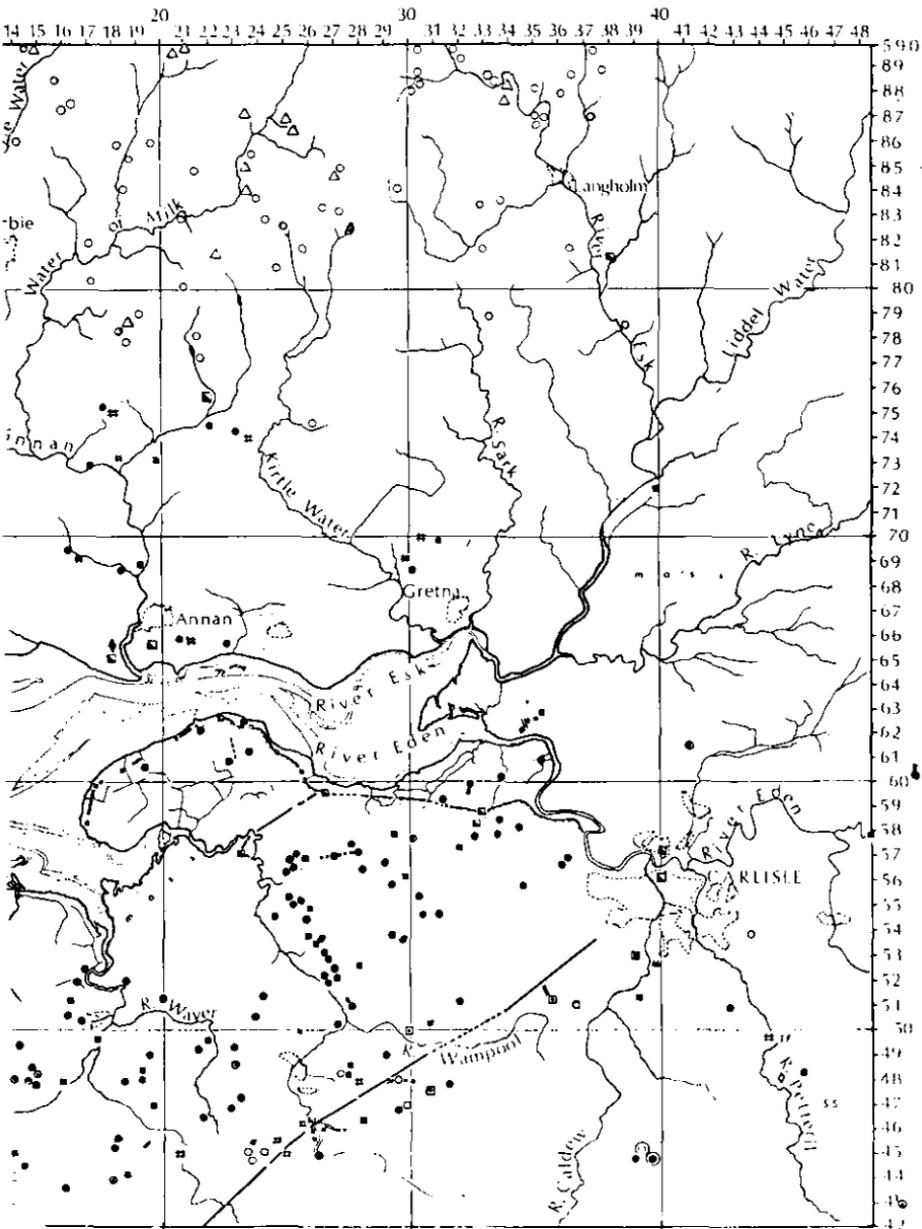
Enclosure

NO 328675 A grass covered enclosure, 50m long by 20m wide, with walls 0.5m high; it has an entrance passage with a small rectangular enclosure beside it; N of Glenprosen Village, between Glentairie and the Burn of Inchmill.

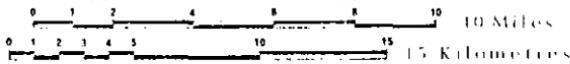
239 BRAC TULLO FARM (Kirkden p)

L Thoms





- Section of road.
- Hill-tort
- Field system.



TAYSIDE

Axe

NO 521469, approximately. Neolithic stone axe 183mm long. Found during ploughing. Donated to Dundee Museum.

FORFAR (Forfar p)

240 CASTLE STREET

M Spearman
SDD (AM)

Latrine pits, timber structures

NO 455507 A trial trench 5 by 6.5m was excavated at the rear of the property prior to redevelopment. 19th century latrine slots were overlain by 0.6m of garden soil build up. Associated with the garden were small pits, a post-medieval property wall and drain. The garden soil sealed a medieval drain, and the north-west corner of a light timber structure, defined by sand spreads and robbed out walls was excavated.

241 CASTLE HILL

Motte

NO 456506 The collapse of a revetment wall on the north face of the Castle Hill provided the opportunity to clear a 5.5m by 1.6m section at the summit of the hill. Below 0.2m of garden soil was 0.15m of stratified deposits. This rested on sand and gravels which composed the rest of the section. Three possible post holes appeared in section. No pottery or other datable finds were recovered.

242 DOUGLASMUIR (Inverkeilor p)

J Kendrick
SDD (AM)

Ring ditch structures, palisaded enclosure

NO 617481 The excavation of two out of a possible six ring ditch houses was carried out as an initial season of excavation. Each house consisted of a penannular, segmented ring ditch with internal post-holes, about 10m diameter, about 10m apart. Fill of the features contained a number of saddle querns and several polished stone tools. The houses are thought to be of a late Bronze Age type.

Part of a rectangular stockade was also excavated. It consisted of large post holes, about 70cm, set about 1.2m apart. It yielded no finds.

CITY OF DUNDEE DISTRICT

243 KINGSWAY WEST (Dundee p)

L Thoms

Axe

NO 376237, approximately. Neolithic polished stone axe 110mm long. Found during soil moving operations.

PERTH & KINROSS DISTRICT

244 PERTH, 21-2 MILL ST (Perth p)

N McGavin
SDD (AM)

Oven

NO 11652375 Excavation has started at the rear of Messrs Boots, on the line of the northern defences of the town. Finds so far include an oven, probably of medieval date, partly robbed during the 17th-18th century.

245 KIRK CLOSE

L Blanchard, M Spearman
SDD (AM)

Wattle structures, oven, environmental remains

NO 117236 Several 14th century wattle structures found on sill beams with

sand floors, associated midden areas, gravel path and pit with well preserved collapsed wattle cover are being excavated on a backland site close to the High Street. A 15th century stone-lined oven inside an L-shaped sill beam structure was also recovered. Finds include medieval textile, leather (shoes, jerkin etc), wooden bowls (one staved, three turned) two coins, quantities of bone and pottery.

246 45 CANAL STREET

Pits, structural remains

NO 118234 A sequence of features - pits, a shallow gully, a beam slot - dating from 13th/14th/15th centuries had been overlaid by a 16th century stone house with an external gravelled yard and stone lined drain. Finds included local and imported medieval pottery, animal bone, coin of James III etc.

247 97 HIGH STREET (watching brief)

Midden, timbers

NO 118236 The site had been demolished and piled for redevelopment. The frontage building was cellared to a distance of 12m back from the street. To the rear of this, black organic midden extended to a depth of at least 0.8m. Piling indicated that in fact the archaeological deposits were much deeper. A spread of sand and gravel appeared in the south section. Oak and birch timbers were recovered along with quantities of medieval pottery.

248 SPEY GATE CAR PARK (watching brief)

Pottery, medieval, post-medieval

NO 119234 A trench 4m by 6m, had been dug abutting the rear of the Sherriff Court buildings. Archaeological deposits appeared in section to a depth of 2.6m. The layers of gravel, brown loam, sand and black compact silt produced a variety of medieval and post medieval pottery.

249 CALVINE TO DRUMOCHTER SUMMIT (Blair Atholl p)

R Curtis
SDD(AM)Old roads

NN 631759 Three trenches in 1978 were cut across the A9 trunk road during reconstruction to expose the 18th, 19th and 20th century carriageways. (See *Disc & Exc Scot*, 1977, 29).

250 LOCHTAY. (Kenmore p)

N Dixon

Crannog Survey

NN 773452 to NN 582343 During May 1979 seventeen crannogs were surveyed in Loch Tay by a team from Edinburgh University Dept of Archaeology and Edinburgh University Sub-Aqua Club. Five of the crannogs are exposed all year, four just break the surface during the summer and the remaining eight are always underwater. Timbers were noted on eight examples; in two cases substantial structural timbers were visible, and a sample of organic material for pollen analysis was taken from one crannog. In one case remains of a causeway are clearly identifiable.

251 RANNOCH FOREST, Talladh-Bheilhe (Fortingall p)

J Kenworthy
SDD (AM)Field Survey

Survey of c 9km sq in advance of afforestation. Evidence recovered was mainly for pre-recent settlement and shielings, with a few possibly earlier features. Major sites include:

TAYSIDE

Shieling groups: NN 542596, 556604, 558599, 557598, 597589, 581590, 583589, 554584, 555584, 557584, 563584.

Settlements: NN 561580, 563680, 564581

Field systems (rig-and-furrow): NN 549585, 551589

Iron bloomeries, possible: NN556583, 555585

Full report with SDD and NMR.

252 BOCHASTLE - DALGINROSS (Callander & Comrie p) F Newall, W Lonie

Roman Road Surveys

NN 623089 Area N of Bochastle a cambered mound emerges from woodlands; traceable to Druum Mor, Cnoc Mor and Drum Meodhoim.
NN-677143 Area. Tracks visible in bank section, Ruthill Water near ford.
NN 693159 Traces of tracks E of Auchinner ford.
NN 645115 Area. ENE of Cnoc Mor, round ended turf and rubble walled house, square pen, oval turf hut, two other huts, one round, one round-ended with annexe.
NN 650112 Area. Oval huts.
NN 652122 Boulder walled enclosure. Second enclosure 200m to E.
NN 679142 Boulder and turf hut with round and straight ends.
NN 727180 Agricultural enclosures, turf house on summit of Meall na Gaisge.
NN 703167 18th century village of 4 stone houses, corn bin, kiln and other structures.
NN 699165 Turf house, kiln, rectangular structure and enclosures.
NN 696163 Long rectangular enclosure, round ended, turf house.
Details and measurements in full survey, with NMR.

253 DUNDURN (Comrie p) L Alcock

Hill fort

NN 708232 Ten radiocarbon dates are now available for the Early Historic occupation of this site. A table of dates may be obtained from the Department of Archaeology, the University, Glasgow G12 8QQ, by sending a s.a.e. Copies (limited number) of an interim report on the excavations of 1976-77 are available: s.a.e. not less than 30 by 22cm.

254 DRUMNAKILL (Comrie p) J Sherriff

Stone setting

NN 738243 The stone setting described by Gow (*Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, 22, 1887-8, 23), has been destroyed in the process of land improvement. The large boulders were dragged to the field boundary some 50m to the NE where the impressive cup-marked stone with approximately 15-20 cup-marks can still be viewed.

255 MILQUANZIE HILL FORT (Fowlis Wester)

Flint Flake

NN 894249 Unworked struck flake of mottled honey-coloured flint 56mm by 28mm by 11mm. With reporter.

256 STRAGEATH (Muthil p) C Lythe, S Frere
SDD (AM)

Roman fort

NN 898179 (*Disc and Exc Scot 1973-1978*) In September the Scottish Field School of Archaeology excavation was held at Strageath, the seventh season at this site. Two trenches were dug, one on either side of the *principia* but neither extended to the *invervallum* road or rampart. A small trench was dug in the *praetentura* to discover the extent of the early Flavian granary

found last year.

The position of the *praetorium* was N of the *principia* in the Flavian and Antonine II periods, but south of it in Antonine I (unless in that period it turns out that there were two *praetoria*; in that case the one to the N of the *principia* was set back behind a building on the *via principalis*). No granary was found in the central range of the Flavian fort, but there is probably still room for one to S of our south trench. In Antonine I a possible granary lies parallel with the *via principalis* on the N side of the *principia*. In Antonine II at least one granary lay S of the *principia*, separated from it by a building of unknown purpose.

Full report of the 1979 season with Miss C Lythe and NMR.

NORTH MAINS, Strathallan, (Blackford p)

G Barclay
SDD (AM)

257 Neolithic Round Barrow

NN 926162 The excavation of the barrow was completed (*Disc and Exc Scot*, 1978). Traces of agricultural activity were noted on the old land surface which sealed a scatter of small pits. The mound covered a roughly circular timber enclosure c 7m in diameter in which a flint arrowhead was found. A complex arrangement of timber internal divisions was found to extend from the base to the top of the mound. Three sections were taken through the quarry ditch. Two additional secondary burials, accompanied by food-vessels, were excavated.

258 Henge

NN 928163 A ditch, c 8 to 11m wide and 3m deep, and external bank much reduced by ploughing enclosed an area c 35m in diameter containing two rings of pits. The outer was roughly circular, c 25m in diameter, and consisted of 24 pits which had held massive posts. The inner was egg shaped and consisted of 18 pits which showed little evidence of having held posts. Dispersed both within and outside the enclosure were 31 cremation deposits and inhumations both in dug graves and cists. Three were accompanied by food-vessels, three by urns and one by a beaker/food-vessel hybrid but 13 oriented long graves appear to represent a later (? Christian) cemetery. Further pits were found outside the enclosure including what may be interpreted as a revetment of the bank at the W entrance.

259 Ring-Ditches

NN 931163 Two ring-ditches and a scatter of shallow pits were investigated. In the first ring-ditch, which was 5m in diameter, only one feature, a shallow stone filled pit, was found. In the second, which was 2.5m in diameter and lay 14m to the S of the first, a shallow pit containing a cremation deposit was the only feature located.

260 KAY CRAIG (Auchterarder p)

J Sherriff

Enclosure

NN 97441275 The structure on Kay Craig occupies the summit of a rocky knoll on the precipitous W side of the Pairney Burn at a height of 112m OD. The site consists of a roughly circular enclosure 10m in diameter set on the highest part of the knoll with another wall set at a slightly lower level. This outer wall is well-defined on the S and W, disturbed on the N; there is no wall on the steep E side. The wall of the inner enclosure is 1m thick and survives to a height of 0.3m whilst the outer is 2-2.5m thick and like the inner is of dry-stone build. This wall has been incorporated into natural rock outcrops and in places survives to a height of seven courses or 0.8m.

261 CASTLE CRAIG FORT (Auchterarder p)

Pits, Ramparts

NN 975126 Quarrying operations have so far destroyed the eastern extremities of the two low-lying, outermost ramparts and have disturbed a group of pits.

TAYSIDE

NN 97541262 A section across the outer rampart revealed that it was built almost entirely of flat igneous slabs, common to the area. The rampart was severely robbed but it is possible to state that it was originally about 2.5m thick with a retaining wall at the front, and probably at the rear also. The surviving height of the rampart is 0.5m; beneath the rampart is up to 0.25m of accumulated layers of soil containing small quantities of charcoal and cremated bone.

NN 97581266 Revealed in the quarry-edge was a rock-cut pit 0.7m wide and 0.6m deep. The contents of this feature were small quantities of charcoal and cremated bone contained in a matrix of loose, black earth. A small section of jet armet was also found, approximately one sixth of an armet originally about 58mm in internal diameter. The pit was disturbed but part of a shattered capstone was found *in situ*. Excavation revealed the presence of a further nine pits each covered by a flat slab but none as large as the first. Some were rock-cut but most were merely cut into the thin layer of till which overlies the bedrock. Most of the pits yielded extremely small quantities of charcoal and cremated bone and two small sherds of pottery of indeterminate type were also recovered. The pits were grouped together in an area of about 10m sq at a height of about 128m OD.

262 ENOCHDHU (Moulin p)

L Thoms

Enclosure, circular

NO 054638 (*Disc and Exc Scot 1976; 51 and 1977, 30 and 1978, 32*). A fourth and final season of excavation took place. The full extent of the 'construction' trenches and a central post-hole were revealed. More carbonised wood and sherds of coarse pottery were recovered. All finds are in Dundee Museum.

263 CULTEUCHAR FARM (Forgandenny p)

J Sherriff

Rig and furrow

NO 0816 Rig and furrow S and SE of that reported on Drumfinn Hill (*Disc & Exc Scot 1978, No. 175*).

264 DUNBARNEY parish

Rig and furrow

NO 116171, NO 118172, NO 120170, NO 122171. Rig and furrow has been noted in these areas.

265 PERTH (Kinnoull p)

Rig and furrow

NO 128238 and NO 130238 Areas of rig and furrow were noted.

266 NEW SCONE (Scone p)

Mrs D Lye

Cross Slab.

NO 138263 Part of a free-standing cross-slab of fine-grained yellowish-grey sandstone, 0.49m by 0.4m by up to 0.1m in thickness has been donated to Perth Museum, after lying in gardens in New Scone and Perth for the past hundred years. There is some modern reworking. Face A is decorated with a double-square hollow type cross, cf Romilly Allen, no 98A, and the shaft is flanked by panels, with key-ornament, cf Romilly Allen, no 995. Face B is decorated with a long cross with round hollow angles, also flanked by panels of key ornament. The bottom of the stone is incomplete. The stone is without exact parallel, but is similar to stones of 9th to 10th century date from Invergowrie and St Andrews. Full report by Dr J N G Ritchie and Mr I Fisher from Mrs Lye.

267 CAPUTH parish

J Sherriff

Ridge and furrow

NO 161386 Rig and furrow has been noted in this area.

268 KILSPINDIE parish

J Sherriff

Rectangular enclosure

NO 17252592 A rectangular enclosure on the S facing slope of a hill consists of a low turf wall on the EW and S with the N side formed by the hill itself. An internal wall 11m from the E side subdivides the enclosure which measures 25m EW by 18m. The walls are 1m thick and about 30cm high.

269 Rig and furrow

NO 173262 and NO 174264 Areas of rig and furrow were noted.

270 Cairn

NO 18442645 On high ground, 213m OD are the remains of a small cairn 9m in diameter and 0.3m high. The mound consists of a mass of small water-worn stones; no kerb is visible.

271 PARKS OF ALDIE (Fossaway p)

A Parker, E Proudfoot

Deserted medieval village

NT 048981 E of the minor road leading to Aldie Castle, in the fields N of Parks of Aldie house there are extensive remains of the tofts, tracks and rig-and-furrow of a deserted medieval village and its fields.

WESTERN ISLES AREALEWIS

272 DALMORE (Barvas p)

G Ponting

Beaker sherds, etc.

NB 214451 Shells, bone fragments and pottery fragments have weathered out of sand dune surface, c 5m by 10m, immediately behind beach. During construction of new sea defences adjacent, buried animal bones and 3 quern stones (approximately 0.5m by 0.5m) were found. Since this disturbance, further sherds have weathered out, including 24 decorated pieces, of Beaker type.

273 CALLANISH, Leobag (Uig p)

T Cowie

SDD(AM)

Field system, wood deposit

NB 218326 Excavations were carried out in advance of peat cutting to clarify the nature of a possible artificial wood deposit and field walls reported on the low peninsula S of Callanish. The wood deposit was shown to be natural, but survey and excavation elucidated the form and extent of the sub-peat field system. The work complements full palaeoenvironmental study of peat columns extracted from the site previously.

274 LOCH MOR BARBAS (Barvas p)

G & M Ponting

Structural remains

NB 348505 Damaged walls composed of rough boulders lie below normal level of freshwater loch, over area c 100m by 100m. Two hearths 1m by 1m defined by thin slabs on edge. Brief rescue excavation of one "chamber", while loch level low revealed flooring of paved slabs, 10 hammerstones, pottery fragments of Iron Age type and ash; persuaded crofters not to

WESTERN ISLES

bulldoze the site. Midden eroding on Loch shore nearby contains shells, bones and pottery fragments.

275 BARVAS MACHAIR (Barvas p)

B Ponting

Coin

NB 348506 French copper coin, 20mm diameter, bears inscription of Louis XIII and date 1637. Found on surface disturbed by sewage trench, adjacent to midden. With finder.

276 BARVAS MACHAIR (Barvas p)

T Cowie

SDD(AM)

Prehistoric and Viking Middens etc.

NB 351516 Centre. Excavations were undertaken in advance of erosion on 2 sites on the Barvas Machair. *Barvas I* consisted of a severely eroded knoll containing the remains of a turf-and-stone built structure in terminal condition and therefore of indeterminate size and form, but producing 'Bronze Age' pottery, antler, bone and shell, worked stone, etc. *Barvas II* appeared to be a residual shelf of midden deposit on the basis of surface inspection: trial excavation however revealed coherent stratified midden deposits and structural features, producing a rich organic assemblage consistently associated with pottery containing diagnostic Hebridean Viking forms.

N UIST

277 HOUGHARRY 4

I Shepherd, I Ralston, C Maclean

SDD(AM)

Viking period site

NF 697705 An augur hole c 10m inland from the substantial features exposed on the slight promontory produced no definite traces of middens or structures.

BENBECULA

278 SITHEANBHUIRGH (S Uist p)

Cist site, possible

NF 765497 The prominent mound close to the shore at the S end of Borve machair, with possible cist slabs in its crown (RCAHMS, *Outer Isles, 1928, 104 etc.*) was augured and found to consist of clean sand to a depth of 1.8m.

SOUTH UIST

279 HORNISH (S Uist p)

IA structure and midden

NF 758472 Auguring established that midden material extends for 21m inland from the machair edge but does not reach the prominent knoll 31m to the E.

280 GORTAN (S Uist p)

Beaker midden

NF 804143 Auguring of the machair shelf containing this site (*Disc & Exc Scot 1978, 35*) established that the focus of the midden lies immediately W and N of the exposures.

A number of excavations and surveys conducted in Scotland have not been reported. Those known to the Editors are listed below.

Excavations

Dryburn Bridge, settlement
Westness Viking Cemetery
The Hirsell, E Christian site
The Udal

Surveys

Porsinain
Cowal
Aviemore
Black Isle
Dunfries

ooo00ooo

CORRIGENDA

Discovery and Excavation 1978

- p2 no 6 S face of Campsie Fells are in STRATHCLYDE REGION, STRATHKELVIN district.
p7 no 32 NGR should read NO 515166 not 515616
p13 no 68 'Creagan an Tuire' should read 'Creagan an Tuirc'.
no 69 NM 3967888 should read 396788
p15 no 76 Tantalalan should read Tantalallon
p20 no 105 'Bell-shaped' should read 'Heel-shaped'.
p31 no 164 This site is in GRAMPIAN Region not TAYSIDE Region
p32 no 172 Praententura should read Praetentura
p46 CAITHNESS should read SUTHERLAND

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

Inventories

Volume 3 (Mull, Tiree, Coll and Northern Argyll) of the Inventory of Argyll is now in page proof and volume 4 (Iona) is approaching completion. Work continues on the preparation of volume 5 (Islay, Jura and Colonsay) and a start has been made with fieldwork for the ensuing volume, which will cover Mid Argyll and Knapdale.

Three excavations were carried out and are detailed under the appropriate Regional heading:

STRATHCLYDE, ARGYLL & BUTE,	Ardnave
"	"
"	"
	Sanaigmore
	Cul a' Bhaile

Non-Inventory Survey

1. Aerial Survey

Weather conditions were even worse than in 1978 and there was a poor crop-response, except in eastern coastal areas south of Stonehaven. Nevertheless, useful discoveries were made in Fife and Lothian, particularly of pit-alignments associated with hill-forts and settlements. In Fife the known distribution of square barrows was extended by the discovery of new examples. In all, about 300 sites were recorded.

A catalogue of sites recorded in 1977 was published in December 1978 and preparation of the catalogue of 1978 material is well advanced. Prints of sites recorded in recent seasons may be inspected in the National Monuments Record of Scotland.

2. Society of Antiquaries of Scotland Archaeological Surveyors

Lists of Archaeological Sites and Monuments were published for Nairn District, Easter Ross, and North-east Inverness (Highland Region), as also for Stirling District (Central Region). A list for the Black Isle (Highland Region) is in the press and work is in progress on the preparation of lists for Berwick District (Borders Region) and Eskdale (Dumfries and Galloway Region).

This project is sponsored by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, supervised by the Commission and financed mainly by the Scottish Development Department.

3. Building Surveys

During the period September 1978-September 1979 105 notifications of application to demolish listed buildings were received and 34 such 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 similar agencies. Notification was also received of numerous proposals to alter or restore listed buildings.

The total number of statutory and non-statutory surveys initiated was 268 and among the more important subjects undertaken were: St Ninian's Wynd Church, Glasgow; St John's Church, Montrose; Hill of Blair Church, Blairgowrie; Cramalt Tower; Dundarg Castle; Eyemouth Fort; Morton Castle; Stranraer Castle; Tranent Tower; Ballochmyle House; Bargany House; Blair Adam House; Carmichael House; Carriden House; Valleyfield House gardens; 357 High Street, Edinburgh; 70-100 Bothwell Street,

Glasgow; Queen's Park Terrace, Eglinton Street, Glasgow; Glenboig Brickworks; Portobello Power Station, Edinburgh; Union Canal, Sighthill, Edinburgh.

National Monuments Record of Scotland

During the period October 1978-September 1979 the number of visitors totalled 2345 and 1349 items were issued on loan from the photographic library. Receipts from the sale of photographs and from reproduction fees amounted to £2502.

Accessions comprised 9152 photographs, 163 prints and drawings, 13 reports and MSS and 396 books and periodicals. The principal accessions were as follows:

REPORTS, MANUSCRIPTS ETC.

Prehistoric and Roman

1. Correspondence and notes on runes at Dun Taimh, Bracadale, Skye, 1978. (Mr R Moon per Dr J Close-Brooks).
2. Photocopy of the report on the flints from the excavations at Shore Brae, Aberdeen, 1974. (Mr J Kenworthy).
3. Report on the excavations of platforms at Bowmore Wood, Loch Ford, Bute, 1977. (Miss D N Marshall).
4. Photocopy of the report on excavations at the defended homestead, Camelon, Stirlingshire, 1961. (Mrs E V W Proudfoot).
5. Photocopy of a dissertation on Archaeology and Planning by Campbell Provan, 1978. (University of Strathclyde).
6. Ordnance Survey map of Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire, with annotations for his study of Stone circles, by F R Coles, 1899. (Mr A MacLaren).
7. Report of a field survey in Forsinard and Hallidale, Sutherland, 1979. (Mr R J Mercer).
8. Report on the Preforestry Archaeological Survey in North Kintyre and South Knapdale, Argyll, Easter 1979. (Mr N Fojut).

Medieval and Later

9. Report of excavations at Whithorn Priory, Wigtownshire, 1972 and 1975, with associated drawings and photographs. (Mr C J Tabraham).
10. Notebooks of excavations at Skipness Castle, Argyll, 1966, and Magdook Castle, Stirlingshire, 1958. (Mr J G Dunbar).
11. Field notes, sketches, maps etc. relating to surveys of shielings in North Kintyre, Argyll, by Professor W G Collingwood, Lady O'Mally and Mr A Graham, c. 1920-8. (Mr A Graham).

See also Nos. 7 and 8.

PRINTS AND DRAWINGS

Prehistoric and Roman

12. Drawings of the Antient Sculptured Monuments still remaining in Scotland by James Skene, 1832, including Pictish stones at Meigle, Perthshire; Rhynie, Aberdeenshire; Dupplin, Perthshire; and Aberlemno, Angus, and the stone circle at Machrie Moor, Arran, Bute. (Society of

Antiquaries of Scotland).

13. Plans, with photographs, of the excavations of the Roman road and fort annexe at Ardoch, Perthshire, 1970. (Dr D J Breeze).
14. Drawings of the excavation of a cairn at Glenvoiden, Argyll. (Miss D N Marshall).
15. Plans and maps of field surveys carried out on Arran, Bute, 1977, Loubchroy, Caithness, 1978, and Hallidale, Sutherland, 1979. (Mr R J Mercer).
16. Plans, finds, drawings, slides and negatives of the excavations of the Roman fortlets at Barburgh Mill, Dumfriesshire, and Watling Lodge, Stirlingshire, 1972-4. (Dr D J Breeze).
17. Final plans and pottery drawings of the excavation at the Broch, Dun Carloway, Lewis, 1972. (Mr C J Tabraham).
18. Dyeline copies of a plan and sections, and Museum Report Sheet of a test excavation of a shell refuse site at Canal Street, Muirtown, Inverness, 1979. (Mr R Gourlay).
19. Drawings, with photographs and notebooks, of a Long Cist Cemetery at Parkburn, Lasswade, Midlothian. (Miss A Henshall).

Medieval and Later

20. Collection of drawings including a survey of Coldingham Priory, Berwickshire, and details of pews etc. by William Gray, 1854-5. (Gray and Paterson, Berwick, per Berwickshire Naturalists' Club).
21. Measured survey of Clerkington, East Lothian, by E R Goodfellow & Sons, c. 1960. (Mrs M Tindall).
22. Photocopies of site plans of the Clyde Iron Works, Glasgow. (British Steel Corporation per Mr Robson).
23. Copies of a measured survey of 3 Saxe Coburg Place, Edinburgh, 1973. (Mr I G Scott).
24. Photocopies of a feasibility study of Glenternie House, Peebleshire, 1978. (T M Gray & Associates).
25. Dyeline copy of an original Dean of Guild plan for 11 South Street, Boness, by Matt Steele, 1907. (Mr William A Cadell).
26. Feuing plan for a projected village at Rattray, Perthshire, 1834. (Purchased).
27. Elevation of General Register House, Edinburgh, showing a redesigned front area wall and steps, attributed to John Lunn, Builder, Edinburgh, 1840s. (Purchased).
28. Plan of a corn-drying kiln at Eilean Ighe, Arisaig, Inverness-shire, 1978. (Mr H A M Van Hoek).
29. Pencil sketch of Brochel Castle, Isle of Raasay, Inverness-shire, 1821. (Mrs Howard Colvin).
30. Ink and wash drawings of Smailholm Tower, Roxburghshire, and Dysart Tower, Fife, 1830, by Robert Gibb. Early 19th-century monochrome wash drawings of Burleigh Castle, Kinross-shire, by Robert Price, and the Union Suspension Bridge, Berwickshire, and a watercolour drawing of Grantown on Spey, Moray, c. 1840. (Purchased).
31. Three coloured lithographs of Elgin Cathedral, Moray, by William Clark, 1826. (Custodian's Office, Elgin, per Ancient Monuments, SDD).

32. Pencil sketch of Duntrune Castle, Argyll, paper dated 1810, by William Daniell. Coloured engravings of Thurso, Caithness, 1820; Ayr, Ayrshire, 1816; Boyne Castle, Banffshire, 1821; by William Daniell. (Purchased).
33. Watercolour view of Galashiels, Selkirkshire, 1845, published as the frontispiece to R Hall's The History of Galashiels, 1898. (Purchased).
34. Watercolour of the Meat Market (The Shambles), Edinburgh, attributed to James Skene of Rubislaw. (Purchased).
35. Folio of pen and wash drawings of Old Buildings by James Drummond RSA, 1840-60, including views of Merchiston Castle, Edinburgh; Elphinstone Tower, East Lothian; and Scottish market crosses. (Society of Antiquaries of Scotland).
36. Dyeline copies of plans of the excavations at Dunollie, Argyll. (Professor L Alcock).
37. Photograph of a watercolour of Holyrood Port, Edinburgh, by Paul Sandby, 1749. (Christie, Manson and Woods Ltd).
38. Copies of a measured survey of Methven Castle, Perthshire, and proposals to convert it to flats or office accommodation, 1979. (Mr James F Stephen).
39. Measured drawings of the Royal High School, Edinburgh, 1928-9. (Mr Charles Munro).
40. Two drawings for a castellated gateway and lodge to Rosseind Castle, Burntisland, Fife, 1849. (Messrs J J Rhodes and W R Thomas).
41. Collection of drawings, including plans for alterations and additions to Drum Castle, Aberdeenshire, by David and John Bryce, 1876-93, a survey of Crailing House, Roxburghshire, by Ian G Lindsay, 1956, and a late 19th-century plan of the first floor of Caroline Park House, Edinburgh. (Mr Schomberg Scott).
42. Dyeline copies of a measured survey and survey notes of Trinity College Church, Lynedoch Street, Glasgow, 1978. (Ross, Doak and Whitelaw).
43. Dyeline copies of plans for additions to Sandford House, St Fort, Fife, by T Lindsay Gray, 1936; one plan bearing a label addressed to M H Baillie Scott. (School of Architecture, Duncan Jordanstone School of Art, per Mr Lawrence Wodehouse).
44. Drawings of the excavation of 'St Columba's Shrine' at the Benedictine Abbey, Iona, Argyll, 1976. (Mr Mark Redknapp).
45. Dyeline copies of a measured survey of Nicolson Street and West Richmond Street, Edinburgh, by Percy Johnson Marshall Associates, 1974, before reconstruction and redevelopment by the Crown Estates. (Edinburgh District Architects Department).
46. Design for the addition of wings to Springkell House, Dumfriesshire, attributed to Alexander Johnston, 1818-29. (Purchased).
47. Plans of lighthouses, including North Ronaldsay Lighthouse, Orkney, c. 1850, plan and section of the site of Point of Ayre Lighthouse, Isle of Man, by Robert Stevenson, 1815, and details of Inchkeith Lighthouse, Fife, by D A Stevenson, 1888. (Purchased).
48. Plan of townships at Burg, Kilninian, Mull, Argyll. (Professor L Alcock).
49. An undated plan for fitting up Bermuda Cathedral, by H O Tarbolton.

(Purchased).

50. Aquatint of Castle Street, Aberdeen, by Hugh Irvine, 1812.
(Purchased).
51. Two watercolours of Geanies House, Ross and Cromarty, by C C Petley, 1806. (Purchased).
52. Coloured engravings of Castle Sinclair, Caithness, 1820, and the Cathedral and Palace, Kirkwall, Orkney, 1821, by William Daniell.
(Purchased).
53. Photographs of two floor plans of Aberdalgie Manse, Perthshire, by William Burn, c. 1829. (Purchased).
54. Microfilms of the complete collection of Adam drawings in the Soane Museum, London. (Purchased).

The following items were copied while on temporary deposit

55. Plan and perspective elevation of Briglands, Kinross-shire, designed by Sir Robert Lorimer, 1903, drawn by V D Horsburgh. (Dr P D Savage).
56. Watercolour of Saltoun Hall, East Lothian, by () Littlejohn, 1808. (Major and Mrs J E Buchanan).
57. Portfolio of plans for the erection of the Guard House, Edinburgh Castle, Edinburgh, by R Dawson Scott, 1887. (Ancient Monuments, SDD).
58. Drawings for Templeton's Factory (Doge's Palace), Templeton Street, Glasgow, by William Leiper, 1888. (British Carpets Ltd.).
59. Plans for alterations and additions to Lennoxlove, East Lothian, by William Burn, 1823, and Sydney Mitchell and Wilson, 1914, and a measured survey of the mansion house by John Farquharson, Haddington, 1903. (Duke of Hamilton).
60. A copy dated 1759 of the garden design for Newliston, West Lothian, by William Adam, c. 1725. (Mrs J S Finlay).
61. Plans for buildings on the Heriot Trust feus in Edinburgh, including Montgomery Street, by John Chesser, 1867, Hampton Terrace by William M Gorrie and Alexander MacGregor, 1862-4, and a design for the large conservatory at the Royal Winter Gardens (Coates Nursery), by John Chesser, 1871-3. (Heriot Trust).
62. A mid 18th-century plan and elevation for the gateway and lodges at Paxton House, Berwickshire, and plans for Turtletown House, Berwickshire, by John Lessels, 1853. (Mr J Home Robertson).
63. Drawings for John Watson's School, Edinburgh, by William Burn, 1823-5, a feuing plan for the Dean Estate, by James Gillespie Graham, 1819, and feuing plans for ground belonging to John Watson's School by David Bryce, 1860, and Thomas Leadbetter, 1885. (Property Services Agency and SRO).
64. Plans for rearrangement of seating in the New North (Tolbooth) Church, St Giles' Church, Edinburgh, by Thomas Brown, 1841. (Dean of Guild, Edinburgh).
65. Unexecuted plans for the restoration of Holyrood Chapel, Edinburgh, to house the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and for additions to Glasgow Cathedral, by James Gillespie Graham and A W N Pugin, 1837. (Ancient Monuments, SDD).
66. Survey plans of Dunvegan Castle, Skye, Inverness-shire, by K & E Mackenzie, 1920; plans for repair to the castle after a fire, by Colin

Simpson, 1938; and plans for buildings in Dunvegan village, including the Inn, by Alexander Ross, 1868; an undated survey of St Kilda, Inverness-shire, by John Mathieson. (The MacLeod of MacLeod per Scottish Record Office).

67. Plans of buildings erected in Edinburgh by the Walker Trust, including elevations for Melville Street and Walker Street, by Robert Brown, 1820, and site-plans and front elevations of individual houses in Melville Street, Manor Place and Walker Street, by Robert Brown and John Lessels, 1814-53. (Walker Trust, Edinburgh).

68. Drawings for alterations to Ballochmyle House, Ayrshire, 1886, and a survey of the house as extant in 1880 by Wardrop and Reid; a perspective of Haddo House, Aberdeenshire, by Wardrop and Reid, 1880s, showing proposals for a porch and dormers. (Department of Manuscripts, University of Edinburgh).

69. Designs for the addition of pavilions to Lour House, Angus, by Reginald Fairlie, 1928. (Miss E P Carnegie).

70. Sketch designs for Corroul Lodge, Inverness-shire, including the garden terraces and steps, by Sir John Stirling Maxwell, 1894. (Strathclyde Regional Archives).

71. Drawings and one lithograph perspective for St Leonard's-in-the-Fields Church, Perth, by J J Stevenson, 1884. (The Kirk Session).

72. Plans for buildings in central Edinburgh by David MacGibbon and Thomas Ross, including Lady Glenorchy's Church, 1912, and the Theatre Royal, 1865. (Dean of Guild, Edinburgh).

73. A collection of drawings, including designs for additions to Craigiehall House, West Lothian, by Thomas Brown, 1818, William Burn, 1828, and David Bryce, 1852, and designs for Craigiehall Temple, 1750s. Late 17th- or early 18th-century plans attributed to Sir William Bruce, and a plan for Moffat Tolbooth, Dumfriesshire, 1695. (The Earl of Rosebery).

74. Gouache view of Broomhouse Paper Mill, Berwickshire, by A Carse, 1792. (Mr Hurst).

75. View of Arbroath Abbey, Angus, by David Roberts, 1840s. (Agnews, London).

76. Floor plans for proposed rebuilding of Arisaig House, Inverness-shire, after a fire, by Ian B M Hamilton and Orphoot, Whiting and Lindsay, 1936. (Mr A McLellan per SDD).

77. Plans for alterations to Chatelherault, Lanarkshire, 1909 and 1947. (Hamilton Estates Office per SDD).

PHOTOGRAPHS

Prehistoric and Roman

78. Two colour slides of a new discovery of cup-and-ring markings on Turin Hill, Angus, 1978. (Professor L Alcock).

79. Slides of various sites on Mull, Argyll, 1979. (Mrs U V G Betts).

80. Photographs and negatives of cists at Buckstone Road, Edinburgh, 1972. (Lothian Border Police, Miller Homes, and Dr J Close-Brooks).

81. Negatives of the excavation of a Prehistoric Settlement at Glendaruel, Argyll. (Miss D N Marshall).

82. Photograph of a food vessel from Kilcoy, Ross and Cromarty, 1971. (Bowes Museum).

83. Colour photographs of aerial views of various sites in Nairnshire and Inverness-shire, 1976. (Fairey Surveys).
84. Negatives of the excavation of the Stone Circle at Croft Moraig, Aberfeldy, Perthshire, by Professor S Piggott and Mr M Murray, 1971. (Ancient Monuments, SDD),
85. Book of photographs and newscuttings of archaeological subjects and conferences c. 1950-60. (Mrs J H Hendrie).
86. Photographs of cists at The Hopes, Cockburnspath, Berwickshire, 1962, by Mr R B K Stevenson, and Culduthel Mains, Knocknagael, Inverness-shire, 1970, by Mr R Milne. (Per Dr J Close-Brooks).
87. Four slides of cup-and-ring marks at High Banks, 1972, and Torrs, 1978, Kirkcudbrightshire. (Mr R W B Morris).
88. Negatives of sites on Lewis, 1978. (Miss M Harman).
89. Sets of slides of Hadrian's Wall and the Antonine Wall, and the Iron Age Experiment, Butser, 1978. (Purchased).

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90. Four small folios of early 20th-century photographs of views of Annan, Dumfriesshire; Cullen, Banffshire; Fort William, Inverness-shire; and Nairn, Nairnshire. (Mr C E McWilliam).
91. Late 19th-century photographs of Elgin Cathedral, Moray. (Ancient Monuments, SDD).
92. Contemporary photographs of buildings designed by Sir Robert Lorimer, including Rowallan, Ayrshire, 1903-6; Ardkinglas, Argyll, 1906-8; and Hill of Tarvit, Fife, 1905-8. (Mr Stuart Matthew per Dr P D Savage).
93. Two aerial views of Kinpurnie Castle, Angus. (Sir James Cayzer).
94. Negatives and photographs of Scottish buildings. (Mr R S Morton).
95. Glass negatives of Scottish abbeys and churches, c. 1913. (Professor Gordon Donaldson).
96. Collection of postcards of Scottish War Memorials. (Mr Edward Meldrum).
97. Photographs of Oxenfoord Castle, Tynninghame House and Yester, East Lothian, by John Johnson, ARIBA, 1970s. (Mr Johnson per Fettes Row Association).
98. Late 19th- and 20th-century lantern slides of Scottish architecture and town planning, including a collection used by Sir Frank Mears. (Edinburgh Central Library).
99. Collection of lantern slides of views of Scottish architecture, and plans by Hippolyte Blanc for his restoration of St Cuthbert's Church, Edinburgh, 1893-5. (Extra-Mural Department, University of Edinburgh).
100. Photographs of Balmoral Castle and Estate buildings, Aberdeenshire, 1860-1900. Calotype specimens of views of Edinburgh, including Donaldson's Hospital and Trinity College Church, Leith Wynd, attributed to Ross and Thomson, Edinburgh, 1849. (Purchased).

The following items were copied while on temporary deposit

101. Album of photographs of Banchory House, Kincardineshire, dating from the mid 1860s. (National Library of Scotland).
102. Early 20th-century photographs of buildings designed by Sir Robert Lorimer, taken for the Lorimer Office. (Dr P D Savage).

103. Four photographs of Edinburgh subjects, by George Washington Wilson.
(Mr H Dixon).

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ORDNANCE SURVEY, ARCHAEOLOGY BRANCH

Limited fieldwork was carried out as the archaeology surveyors were detached on normal survey duties during much of the year. Revision and survey of antiquities progressed in the Regions of Borders, Dumfries & Galloway, Highland, Lothian, Strathclyde, and Tayside. The 4th edition of the map of ROMAN BRITAIN was published at the beginning of the year.

BORDERS

ROXBURGH

Hownam

Homestead NT 779180
Cairn NT 781166

Oxnam

2 Homesteads NT 747118
Cairn NT 752126

DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY

ANNANDALE & ESKDALE

Ewes

Cultivation Terraces NY 364905
2 Homesteads NY 366881
Settlement NY 374899
" NY 375893

Kirkpatrick Juxta

Burnt Mound NT 055003

NITHSDALE

Sanguhar

Cairn NS 794055
" NS 831175

STEWARTRY

Carsphairn

Enclosure NX 638960

Dalry

Cairn NX 645935
Burnt Mound NX 646934
2 Cairns NX 660928

HIGHLAND

INVERNESS

Boleskine & Abertarff

Cairn Cemetery, poss NH 493171

Urquhart & Glenmoriston

Burnt Mound NH 503319
" NH 504320
" NH 513318

SUTHERLAND

Farr

Cairn NC 705566
Burnt Mound NC 705569
Hut Circle NC 706570
2 Hut Circles NC 707565
2 Enclosures NC 707574
Hut Circle NC 710563
2 Hut Circles NC 712457
4 Hut Circles NC 712512
Hut Circle NC 712558
Enclosure, defensive NC 713474
2 Hut Circles NC 713548
Hut Circle NC 716546
Burnt Mound NC 717555
3 Cairns NC 718598
(1 chambered, poss)

Hut Circle NC 720482
2 Burnt Mounds NC 722573
Enclosure NC 723533
Hut Circle NC 723571
" NC 728546
Burnt Mound NC 729545
Cairn NC 730548
4 Hut Circles NC 733527
Hut Circle NC 735530
3 Hut Circles NC 737517
Hut Circle NC 743585
2 Hut Circles NC 744577
" NC 745581
Hut Circle NC 747539

Lairg

Hut Circle NC 509183
2 Hut Circles NC 571054
Hut Circle NC 573059
Burnt Mound NC 575057

SUTHERLAND continuedTongue

Enclosure	NC 551539
Hut Circle	NC 552526
Enclosure	NC 558529
Hut Circle	NC 593538

LOTHIANEAST LOTHIANWhittingehame

Cairn, poss	NT 621647
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STRATHCLYDEARGYLL & BUTEIslay, Kilchoman

Dun	NR 252629
Hut Circle	NR 253620

Kildalton & Oa

Hut Circle	NR 286457
Cairn	NR 327446
Shielings	NR 446579
Hut Circle	NR 449528

Killarow & Kilmeny

Hut Circle	NR 301646
3 Hut Circles	NR 302640
"	NR 310645
Hut Circle	NR 313647
"	NR 315646
Barnt Mound	NR 316645
"	NR 318645
Hut Circle	NR 319546
Cairn	NR 334588
Barrow	NR 359608

LANARKWiston & Robertson

Cairn	NS 904314
Unenclosed Platform Settlement	NS 939301

TAYSIDEPERTH & KINROSSBlair Atholl

Dun, poss	NN 861641
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Fortingall

Cup & Ring-marked Stone	NN 721450
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Information on these and other antiquities can be obtained from the
Archaeology Branch, Ordnance Survey, 43 Rose Street, Edinburgh EH2 2NL.

A Scottish Bibliography for 1979

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

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LATE ENTRIES

LOTHIAN REGION

E LOTHIAN DISTRICT

281 ST GERMAINS (Tranent p)

T Watkins
SDD(AM)

Enclosure

NT 427743 The site is a ploughed out former defended enclosure about 60m in overall diameter, situated on the fertile E Lothian coastal plain on almost level ground. Work was concentrated on the outer and inner defences and the S half of the interior.

Three more sections were cut through the outer ditch, which had been dug three times. Associated with the third rampart and ditch is a paved entrance causeway across the earlier ditch fills in the NE Quadrant. Work was begun on the earlier entrance, in the SE Quadrant. The E butt of the ditch at the entrance was 2m deep, nearly 6m wide and originally square in plan and V-bottomed, and the first recut followed almost the same lines. Both phases were marked by a revetted dump rampart, and the entrance, like that of a hill-fort, was constructed on an impressive scale, repeatedly refurbished.

A small, shallow ditch of irregular construction, the inner line of earthworks, was badly truncated, but on the W and SW there are indications of more than one phase of construction, including a line of stake holes on the inner lip of the ditch, which decayed, was levelled later and was paved over.

The interior was filled with varied features, not fully excavated yet. Two superimposed ring-groove houses were in the NW corner of the enclosure, respected by a fence on an EW line. Much of the rest of the interior was paved and cobbled, protected by rampart spread. Iron Age finds, mainly pottery, have been preserved in association with the protected paved level. As yet no structures have been shown to be associated with the latter.

GRAMPIAN REGION

KINCARDINE & DEESIDE DISTRICT

282 BALBRIDIE (Banchory Ternan p)

N Reynolds, I Ralston
SDD (AM)

Neolithic timber hall

NO 733959 A third season of excavations at this crop-mark site has produced further indications of the architectural sophistication of the neolithic timber hall, including the apparent use of square timbers. Available radiocarbon dates, for charcoal samples associated with the final destruction of the site, are 4840-155, 4740-130, 4930-70, 5150-60 bp (GU - 1035/6/7/8); there are clear indications of timbers having been replaced during the life of the structure. Associated small finds remain sparse, but include fragments of Unstan ware from secure contexts and a little flint: routine wet-sieving has produced quantities of cereals, those identified to date being wheat, hazelnut shells and some insect remains. An associated programme designed to locate adjacent structures using a fluxgate gradiometer, resistivity surveying and infra-red aerial photography, has given largely negative results.

Disc and Exc Scot, 1977, 19: Times, 27 May, 1977: Scottish Review, 14, 1979: Scottish Archaeological Forum, 10 forthcoming.

BANFF & BUCHAN DISTRICT

Recumbent stone circle

NJ 937545 Work began to rediscover the site of this ring. About 1830 several stones of an already ruinous circle were removed by a tenant farmer. When the landowner, Mr Fraser, later Lord Lovat, had them replaced this was done wrongly and the stones were erected to the south of the recumbent and its flankers. In 1960 all the stones were uprooted during the course of tree-felling. They were put back but finally taken away again in 1965 and dumped in a nearby pit. All that is visible today is a wide, penannular bank.

This bank, 22m in diameter and c 2m wide, proved to be of the 19th century probably the result of the 'landscaping' that was carried out when the stones were replaced. The original site was just to the N. The recumbent and its flankers, all of whose stoneholes were found, had not been disturbed until 1960 and had stood almost exactly at the S of a ring c 15m in diameter. The hole of the stone E of the E flanker was located and if the other stones were equally spaced there would have been 11 stones and the recumbent in the circle, standing in a wide, low bank of stones. A crescent of heavier stones, conspicuously strewn with quartz, lay immediately inside the north arc of the circle opposite the recumbent. A similar feature is apparent in the nearby Recumbent Stone Circle at Loudon Wood (NJ 962497).

Traces of a central ring-cairn are indicated in the heavily-disturbed soil. Finds of worked flints, weathered Bronze Age sherds, and a fine barbed and tanged arrowhead of Buchan flint confirm that this was the original site of the recumbent stone circle. Excavations will continue in 1980.

TAYSIDE REGIONPERTH & KINROSS DISTRICT

284 CARPOW

J Wilkes, J Leach
SDD (AM)Roman fort

NO 208179 A further season of excavation was carried out at Carpow in August 1979 because of agricultural activity. The site is a 26 acre fortress, partially excavated in 1964-6. Air photographs taken since then by Professor St Joseph indicated that various structures still survived and some of these were examined in 1979.

A trench was cut from E to W across the N half of the *praetentura* and confirmed the existence of buildings in the *praetentura*, on the NS line suggested by the air photographs. The finds obtained in 1979 suggest that the buildings were barracks rather than storehouses. After preliminary inspection of the coarse pottery, Mr J P Gillam has observed that, while the various groups can be dated to the late second and early third centuries, their origin and character differ markedly from those of the pottery obtained from other parts of the legionary base (gates, defences, *principia*), a variation for which at present no explanation can be offered.

ORKNEY ISLANDS AREA

285 LINKS OF NORTLAND (Westray p)

D Clarke
SDD (AM)Grooved Ware settlement

HY 428493 A second season of excavation continued exploration of areas begun last year (*Disc & Exc, 1978, 18*). It now appears that the site has

two main foci of midden deposits separated by an area in which only limited remains are presently observable - this distribution seems to represent functional differences. The E area has rich middens surrounding a complex set of structural phases, apparently of a domestic nature, but insufficient has yet been excavated for satisfactory interpretation of the structures. The W area consists of a large, flat area of midden containing some walling which cannot be regarded as forming part of houses. On the edge of this area were plough-marks overlying the articulated skeletons of several deer. Excavations in the central area revealed a wall, comparable in construction to that discovered at Skara Brae (*Disc & Exc, 1977, 24*). On the S side of this wall, sealed by a thin layer of midden, were a large number of deer and other bones, some in small articulated groups. A rich assemblage of pottery, bone and stone tools, closely comparable to that well known from Skara Brae, was recovered.

CONTRIBUTORS to this issue of *DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND* are listed below. Comments or queries should be addressed to the contributors.

Aberdeen Archaeological Surveys: per Ian Ralston, Ian Shepherd.
Affleck, T:
Aitchison, N.B.: 31 St Ninian's Road, Stirling
Alcock, Prof Leslie: Dept of Archaeology, University of Glasgow
Antonio, Miss K: SDD (AM) 17 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh
Archer, Edward: 18 Hope Street, Lanark
Ashmore, Patrick: SDD(AM) 17 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh
Barber, John: CEU, 26 E Bridge St, Falkirk
Barclay, Gordon: " " "
Batey, Colleen: Dept of Archaeology, University of Durham
Bell, B: NOSAS, Binscarth House, Finstown, Orkney
Bigelow, G.F.: Wolfson College, Cambridge
Blanchard Miss L: UAU, 26 E Bridge St, Falkirk
Breeze, Dr D: SDD(AM) 17 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh
Bunce, F: 5 Solitate, Duntulm, Isle of Skye
Burl, Aubrey: Hull College of Higher Education, Inglemire Ave, Hull
Calder, G: Claigan Farm, via Dunvegan, Isle of Skye
Callander, R.C.: 6 Learmonth Gardens, Edinburgh
Campbell, Miss M of Kilberry: Kilberry Castle, Kilberry, Tarbert, Argyll.
Carmichael, John R: Torranbeag, Ford, Lochgilphead, Argyll.
Clan Lamont Society: c/o Hugo Millar.
Clarke, Dr D.V.: NMAS, Queen St, Edinburgh
Close-Brooks, Dr J.: " " "
Comrie, Miss Jean: per P Hill, Dunbar Archaeological Committee.
Cowie, T.G.: CEU, 26 E Bridge St, Falkirk
Cracknell, S.: NOSAS, Binscarth House, Finstown, Orkney
Crawford, Dr B.: Dept of Medieval History, University of St Andrews.
Cumbernauld & Kilsyth D.C., Ardenlea House, The Village, Cumbernauld.
Curtis, G.R.: 4 Braid Mount Rise, Edinburgh.
Fergusson, Colin: Afron, Barmore Rd, Tarbert, Argyll
Fojut, Noel: Dept of Archaeology, University of Glasgow.
Foxon, A.D.: NMAS, Queen St, Edinburgh.
Frere, Prof S.: Institute of Archaeology, Oxford.
Gladwin, Col P.F.: Braigh Varr, Minard, Argyll.
Good L.: 9 Cricklade Rd, Bristol.
Gordon, A.R.: UAU, 26 E Bridge St, Falkirk
Gourlay R.B.: Museum and Art Gallery, Inverness
Haggarty, R.G.: 12 Rankeiller St, Edinburgh
Harrington, Peter: Dept of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh.
Hedges, J.W.: NOSAS, Binscarth House, Finstown, Orkney.
Hill, Peter: Dept of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh.
Holmes, N.M.McQ : Lady Stair's House Museum, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh.
Hood, Mrs. F: Craiglussa, Peninver, by Campbelltown, Argyll.
Hoy, C.: 1 Wheatfield Ter, Edinburgh.
Hunter, Mrs B.: Knap Studio, Achnamara, Lochgilphead, Argyll.
Jones, Prof B.: Dept of Archaeology, The University of Manchester.
Kahane, Mrs Anne: Kilchoan Lodge, Portalloch, Kilmartin, Argyll.
Kendrick, Miss J.: c/o SDD(AM) 17 Atholl Cres, Edinburgh
Kenworthy J.B.: Archaeology, The University, St. Andrews.
Keppie, Dr. Lawrence: Hunterian Museum, University of Glasgow.
Kintyre Antiquarian and Natural History Society, per Mrs. Hood.
Lamb, Dr R.G.: Orkney Heritage Society, 48 Junction Rd, Kirkwall, Orkney.
Lane, Alan: University College, Cardiff.
Leach, J. : c/o Wilkes, J.
Leese, John: Trevenick, Slockavullin, Lochgilphead, Argyll.
Lewis, J.H.: 13 Regent Ter, Edinburgh

Lindsay, W.J.: UAU, 26 E Bridge St, Falkirk.
 Lonie, W.: Craigleith, Bowfield Road, Howwood.
 Longley, David : Archaeology, The University, St. Andrews.
 Lye, Mrs D.M.: The Old Manse, Bridge of Earn.
 Lythe, Miss C. : Dept. of Economics, University of Dundee.
 MacEwan, Mr & Mrs C.: 7 Fearnoch, Kilmory Knap, Lochgilphead.
 McGavin, N.: UAU, 26 E Bridge St, Falkirk
 McLaren, Mrs. M.: 1 Greenleven, Wormit
 Maclean, C. : Old Schoolhouse, Iochdar, S Uist.
 MacLeish, R.: Lesmahagow Civic Trust.
 Mair, J. : 36 High St, Newmilns, Ayrshire
 Marshall, Miss D.W.: Kames Gardens Cottage, Rothesay.
 Masters, L. : 8 Lover's Walk, Dumfries.
 Martlew, Roger : Dept. of Archaeology, University of Leicester.
 Maxfield, Dr. Valerie: Dept of History, Queens Building, University of Exeter.
 Mein, A.G.: Buxton House, Old Market St, Usk, Gwent.
 Middleton, D.R. & K.: per Miss D.K. Marshall.
 Millar, H.: Cumbernauld & Kilsyth DC, Ardenlea House, The Village, Cumbernauld.
 Morris, C.: Dept. of Archaeology, University of Durham.
 Murray, C.: Aberdeen Archeological Unit, Broad St, Aberdeen.
 Murray, H.K.: " " " " " "
 Murray, J.F.: c/o Dr. L. Keppie.
 Neil, N.R.J. : NOSAS, Orkney
 Newall, F.: Craigmount, 84 Bawhirley Road, Greenoak.
 NOSAS : North of Scotland Archaeological Services, Binscarth House, Finstown Orkney
 Ordnance Survey (Archaeology Branch) 43 Rose St, Edinburgh.
 Parker, Mrs. A.: 9 Hallowhill, St Andrews
 Parker, Master E.: " "
 Pearson, N.F.: c/o C. Morris
 Peltenburg, E.J.: Dept. of Archaeology, University of Durham.
 Pierpoint, S.: N. Derbyshire Arch. Unit, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
 Ponting, Mr & Mrs G.: 'Olcote', Callanish, Lewis.
 Proudfoot, Mrs E.: Archaeology, The University, St. Andrews.
 Ralston, Ian: Dept of Geography, University of Aberdeen.
 Rennie, Mrs. E.: Upper Netherby, 46 Hunter St, Kirn, Argyll.
 Robertson, E.: 24 Drum Brae Walk, Edinburgh.
 RCAHMS, 54 Melville Street, Edinburgh.
 SDD(AM) 17 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh.
 Scott, J.G.: Woodrow Bank, Creebridge, Newton Stewart.
 Sherriff, J.: 2 Spoutwells Dr, Scone, Perthshire.
 Sharples, N.: NMAS, Queen St. Edinburgh.
 Shepherd, Mrs A.: 509 King St, Aberdeen.
 Shepherd, I.A.G.: Dept of Physical Planning, Grampian Regional Council.
 Silver, O. : Dept of Geography, University of St Andrews.
 Smith, Dr.J.S.: " " " University of Aberdeen.
 Stones, Miss J.: Aberdeen Archeological Unit, Broad Street, Aberdeen.
 Spearman, M.: UAU, 26 E Bridge St, Falkirk
 Tabraham, C.J.: SDD(AM) 17 Atholl Cres, Edinburgh.
 Thoms, Miss L.: City Museum & Art Gallery, Dundee.
 Truckell, A.E.: Curator of Museums, The Observatory, Dumfries.
 Walker, J.J.: Hunterian Museum, The University, Glasgow.
 Welfare, A.: Dept. of Adult Education, University of Newcastle upon Tyne.
 Welsh, T.C.: 65 Longmeadows, Frimley, Camberley, Surrey.
 Whittle, Dr.A.: Dept. of Archaeology, University College, Cardiff.
 Wickham Jones, Miss C.: NMAS, Queen St, Edinburgh.
 Wilkes, Prof J.: Institute of Archaeology, 34 Gordon Sq, London.

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