

DISCOVERY  
and  
EXCAVATION  
in  
SCOTLAND

1981

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**DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION  
IN  
SCOTLAND  
1981**

**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 University,  
St. Andrews, Fife

## NOTES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

1. Contributions should be *brief* statements of work undertaken.
2. Every entry should be on a separate page, typed if possible, double spaced
3. *Two* copies of each entry are required.
4. Contributions must be submitted by *October 31*, but may be forwarded at any time before that date.
5. The Editors reserve the right to shorten entries.
6. Contributions should be sent to Mrs E V W Proudfoot, Hon Editor, *Discovery & Excavation in Scotland*, The University, St Andrews, Fife.
7. The Editor cannot enter into correspondence with Contributors.
8. All correspondence concerning contributions after publication should be addressed to the Contributor.

Please use the following format

REGION

DISTRICT

SITE NAME (            p)

Name of Contributor

Site find

NGR (2 letters, 6 figures) Report

Sponsor - eg SDD(AM), Society, etc

Name and address of contributor

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## EDITORIAL

Although most contributions arrived by the end of October, to make this a very large issue of *Discovery & Excavation in Scotland*, as always there were some Late Entries, inserted at the end and some were late enough to be held over to the next issue.

Scottish Group members are clearly very active in most parts of Scotland and new information is always welcome, but please, be brief. If *Discovery & Excavation* becomes any larger we will not be able to keep to the familiar size and format. We have received little information recently about small finds. These are still welcome, provided they are genuine new finds. We have too little space to list additional finds from known sites - but please send in such information, which can be forwarded to NMR.

Many Contributions come from full-time archaeologists working on SDD(AM) contracts, and the Department is extremely helpful in making sure most arrive on time. However, in spite of this co-operation, a number of archaeologists have not sent in any account of their work this year. This is regrettable, since it is public money which finances their work. Again, Contributions should be brief and with correct NGR and parish information.

As always we must thank Mr Davidson and Miss Scott for their assistance in checking grid references and parishes. They had, as always, some real problems this year. The duplicate copies of all contributions are sent, unabridged, to OS and NMR, so any problems can be solved.

Where known, sponsors of work have been acknowledged. Please note, it is not feasible to send proofs of Entries, partly because of our tight time-table, and partly because of the cost.

EDWINA V W PROUDFOOT      Editors  
ANGELA M PARKER

## BORDERS REGION

### BERWICKSHIRE DISTRICT

#### THE HIRSEL, Coldstream (Coldingham p)

R J Cramp

##### Early medieval church, cemetery, domestic structures.

NT 830 406 In the third season of excavation further cuttings were opened to the SE and W of the areas opened in 1980.

The section of the burial ground to the N of the church was extensively sampled and the northern and eastern limits were established. Here the burials have been tentatively assigned to six phases, in two of which the graves were marked by head or footstones and in one by pebbles. Burials in the area so far excavated to the S of the church were more densely packed than in the N and some were covered by flat uncarved slabs. Seventy four graves were excavated this season.

No further excavation was undertaken in the interior of the church but its southern wall was revealed giving a width for its latest phases of 7m externally and 4.9m internally. The walls had been thickened when domestic adjunct had been built on to its W end. (A piece of incised interlace pattern was built into the S wall.) The adjunct was 7.6m externally and 5.00m internally. Its length is not established but a building of at least three constructural phases further W, could be part of it. Domestic occupation associated with the latest phase of this building was dated by pottery to the fourteenth/fifteenth century.

The building cut into an earlier occupation platform which had been surrounded by a shallow gully or ditch. A fragment of a Roman British glass bangle was discovered in this area. Other metalwork and pottery spanned the period from the eleventh to the fifteenth century.

#### FAST CASTLE (Coldingham p)

E Robertson

NT 861 710 Excavations are still being concentrated within the confines of the inner lower courtyard. Bedrock was reached at a depth of 5m. The whole area of the inner lower courtyard, at this stage, appears to have been levelled on four separate occasions. A substantial amount of stratified pottery was recovered. (*Discovery Excav Scot* 1975, 16; 1976, 122; 1977, 9; 1978, 1; 1979, 1; 1980, 1.)

EDINBURGH ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SOCIETY

#### KIRK HILL (Coldingham p)

L Alcock

##### Cliff Castle

NT 91 68 A position of great natural strength, with vertical sea cliffs on the NE, and steep slopes around the rest of the perimeter, was found to have been defended in two major phases. Phase 1 consists of a double palisade 5m wide (or possibly two successive palisades). In Phase 2, this was replaced by a turf rampart, about 8m wide, with its front resting on a toe of pitched blocks of quarry dressed sandstone. Both front and rear were originally faced with clay, but at the front this was replaced by crude dry stone walling of massive blocks.

There were no datable finds, but three radiocarbon dates are available from the inner palisade. GU 1387, from oak charcoal, presumably from the main posts, is  $1395 \pm 60$  bp. The others, GU 1388 and GU 1389, are predominantly hazel, willow and birch. they average at  $1275 \pm 40$  bp. On Clark's bristlecone pine calibration, this would give a *terminus post quem* at the 2-sigma level, of 635 - 765 AD for the building of the palisade. It seems possible that the palisaded site was the *burh* within which St. Aebbe built her double monastery of *Colodaesburg*.

## BORDERS

### ST. ABB'S HEAD (Coldingham p)

#### **Supposed Anglian monastery; possibly late medieval defended hall**

NT 911 694 The defences and an internal building of the supposed site of St. Aebbe's monastery of *Colodaesburg* were examined. The defences comprised an unfinished mortared wall, set behind a rock cut ditch. An internal building, sometimes identified as 'St. Abb's nunnery', was shown to be of dry stone, but with a mortared recess, probably a fireplace, in the uphill gable. A secular, rather than ecclesiastical, use is indicated; and the identification with St. Aebbe, which has no lengthy tradition behind it, should be abandoned (Soc Antiq Scot, *Archaeol Field Survey, Archaeol Sites and Mons of Berwickshire ... 1980*, item 516).

### EYEMOUTH FORT (Eyemouth p)

G J Ewart

#### **16th century artillery fortification**

NT 943 649 During the second season of this rescue excavation evidence of two stone buildings (probably barracks) was found towards the S of the site. Both structures featured associated low earthworks, all of which had been demolished in antiquity. They date from the secondary, French occupation of the site and were found to overlie elements of an earlier timber building. The timber structure is probably associated with the primary construction of the fort by the English army in 1547.

SDD (AM)

### MORDINGTON MAINS (Mordington p)

J Barber

#### **Cist**

NT 948 565 This cist was revealed in ploughing which removed and shattered most of the covering slab(s) and its contents were almost entirely removed by the tenant farmer before the site was reported. However a column of the infill of the cist survived and this showed high phosphate levels consistent with the presence there of the decay products of bone. Some 2m to the S of the cist a pit was discovered. This was similar in size to the cist, i.e. 1.6m by 0.8m but it was not stone lined. Two flint flakes and two badly corroded crumbs of pottery were recovered from the infill of this pit. The basal deposit of the infill was very rich in phosphates and it, also may have contained a body.

SDD (AM) - CEU

## ROXBURGH DISTRICT

### THE DOD (Teviothead p)

I M Smith

#### **Earthwork, souterrain**

NT 4726 0600 The third season concentrated upon the NW sector of the main sub-oval, bi-vallate enclosure and within the appended 'D'-shaped and scooped enclosure. Excavation revealed that the main western entrance, causeway and ditches were of at least two phases, but had probably fallen out of use early in the site's history, although occupation clearly continued within the enclosure. The truncated remains of a round-house, re-built three times, and with a central polygonal hearth, lay just within the entrance.

The main enclosure was effectively divided by a substantial stone and hurdle wall, to the N of which were recovered the foundations of three roundhouses and their associated yards. Each house displayed evidence of successive rebuilding. This sequence was confirmed in the area where work commenced in 1980 (*Discovery Excav Scot, 1980, 2*). In this instance

a stone walled round-house superceded three previously constructed of timbers set into retaining and recut construction trenches. Each was 11m in diameter and had a doorway facing south. Post-holes, pits, a concentric wattle and post screen, and a central pit-hearth were found within the interior. Abutting, possibly contemporary with the latest house, and extending back into the rampart, was a souterrain, with sections of its sides constructed of coursed drystone masonry. It was apparently entered from the rampart and had ultimately been backfilled.

A similar but more complex sequence of buildings was uncovered in the D-shaped enclosure, the entrance to which was also excavated. This was of two phases, and had substantial stone facings. The entrance passage was solidly paved and within the enclosure large flags had been laid as a yard surface fronting the buildings. Carbonized wheat, barley and wild oats were collected from a storage pit.

Finds included evidence for spinning, weaving and smithing and indicate occupation from the pre-Roman Iron Age to the post-medieval period. Plant remains, worked wood and skeletal material were retrieved from the main ditches. Analysis reveals that pollen from the site covers the whole post-glacial sequence. Species present clearly suggest pastoral activity and possibly arable cultivation. Fuller report in Durham and Newcastle Universities' *Archaeological Reports for 1981*.

SDD (AM)

**DODBURN** (Teviothead p)

**Hut circle and enclosure**

NT 4735 0580 30m NE of the Dodburn water filters, a round-house, 6m in diameter, with a low earthen bank and entrance facing NW. There are associated cultivation rigs and an enclosure.

**DOD BURN** (Cavers p)

**Stone, inscribed**

NT 4821 0395 A stone with a badly weathered inscription was found in an area adjacent to forestry cultivation. In the vicinity there are traces of an extensive settlement, enclosures and rig cultivation - previously noted. Details from contributor.

**LONGNEWTON** (Ancrum p)

**Draught horse**

NT 5790 2732 In a field 500m to the SW of Longnewton farm, the excavation took place of a draught horse, dated to about 1700 AD by the character of an associated shoe. Its legs had been broken, and burial was in a pit. Fuller report in the *Transactions of the Hawick Archaeological Society (1981)*.

**LONGNEWTON** (Ancrum p)

**Stone, carved**

NT 5832 2755 Built into the gable of the western cottage in Longnewton village there is a carved but badly weathered sandstone block, possibly part of a cross-head, with foliate decoration.

**SMAILHOLM TOWER** (Smailholm p)

G L Good, C J Tabraham

**Tower-house and Barmkin**

NT 637 346 The third and final season of work completed the excavation of the S range of buildings to the W of the tower-house, together with

## **BORDERS**

the barmkin area to the S and E of the tower-house. The S range comprised two similarly-proportioned rooms, each measuring 5m by 4m internally, entered separately through a single doorway in the N wall. The uneven nature of the underlying bedrock had perforce disturbed the contiguity of the successive crudely-paved stone floors but, judging by the amount of discarded food debris throughout and also by the number of hearths discovered, it would appear that this range served as the domestic offices throughout the occupation of the site (early 16th century - early 18th century). None of the hearths possessed a flue within the thickness of the walls though it was clear that the two hearths associated with the final phase had superincumbent "hingin' lums".

The previous interpretation of the reorganised N range as a kitchen would now appear to be erroneous. It seems more likely that the original hall and chamber - built contemporaneously with the tower-house early in the 16th century - was reconstituted as a tri-chambered residential unit with two side chambers, to E and W, flanking a central chamber with a recessed ingle in its S wall. The cyma moulding on the main doorway jambs supports the vestigial artefactual evidence that such a reorganisation took place in the first half of the 17th century, probably in association with alterations to the top-most storey within the tower-house itself. A further chamber abutting the W wall of the tower-house served apparently as a coal store.

The barmkin wall encircling the eastern side of the tower-house likewise showed signs of having been rebuilt in the early 17th century. The earlier wall, 1.5m wide, followed closely the edge of the rock outcrop and a stone foundation in the NW corner hard against the E elevation of the tower-house is suggestive of a stairway leading to a wall-walk. This wall's replacement was less than 1m in width, deviated slightly from the route of its predecessor along the eastern edge of the courtyard and had the appearance of being a garden wall. There was no evidence for any buildings within the east courtyard.

SDD (AM)

**SPROUSTON** (Sprouston p)

I M Smith

**Survey: Crop mark timber building; promontory fort**

NT 7600 3600 Scrutiny of the available air photographs has revealed, adjacent to the present farm buildings, a timber building with 'V' gable ends, which both in form and size is similar to the neolithic timber hall at Balbridie, Kincardine (*Discovery Excav Scot 1980, 14*). Fieldwork confirmed that the promontory fort to the N of the farm is multi-vallate. Finds retrieved during systematic fieldwalking of the area include large numbers of flint and chert scrapers, pottery, bone and iron objects. Fuller report in Durham and Newcastle Universities' *Archaeological Reports for 1981*.

## **TWEEDALE DISTRICT**

### **MANOR PARISH SURVEY**

NT 220 380 (Area) A survey of the surviving monuments has begun. Previously unrecorded sites include:-

NT 1980 3080 Unenclosed platform settlement, on the S facing slope above Kirkhope.

NT 2140 3320 Hut circle, with a low degraded stone bank, diameter 6m, with doorway facing N, on a scarp overlooking the settlement on Greenside Craig.

## BORDERS/CENTRAL REGION

- NT 2005 3060 Dispersed settlement - traces of huts, enclosures, clear-ance cairns and structures on the western footslopes of Langhaugh Hill.
- NT 2175 3235 Homesteads - structural remains of rectangular buildings and associated enclosures in rough ground to the S of Glenrath Hope.
- NT 2040 3565 Settlement - possible site of 'Toun of Manor'. Enclosures in rough ground and midden deposits, reported by J Nash, Castlehill Farm.
- NT 2001 3552 Structures, above the area under forestry cultivation on Whitelaw Rig.
- NT 2180 3500 Enclosures and some structural remains in Wellbush Plantation.
- NT 2008 3221 Stone structure in the bracken to W of sheepfold.
- NT 1980 3145 Rock art. A carving 25cm long, roughly V-shaped with a shorter groove cut along its main axis. A pommel-like element is set centrally, 8 cm from the open end of the V; on an earthfast stone, over-looking Langhaugh. A stone 3m to S also has traces of carving. Fuller details in newsletter of the Border Local History and Archaeological Association 1981.

## CENTRAL REGION

### FALKIRK DISTRICT

#### STONEWOOD (Denny p)

N B Aitchison

#### Cultivation Terraces

NS 796 827 Three cultivation terraces are visible on this wooded hillside.

#### SEABEGS WOOD (Falkirk p)

L Keppie, J J Walker

#### Antonine Wall

NS 816 794 A low mound attached to the rear of the Antonine Wall rampart within the Guardianship Area was examined, in case it should prove to conceal an 'expansion' of the type known elsewhere on the Roman frontier. Some evidence was obtained for habitation and cooking, in the lee of the turf rampart, but no structures were encountered, and how the mound came to be formed was not established.

#### DOGHILLOCK (Dunipace p)

N B Aitchison

#### 'Pin Sharpener'

NS 821 846 This shale object was found at the foot of a natural hillock 0.6km N of Doghillock farmhouse. Leaf-shaped, but with one flattened side, it measures 59mm in length, 38mm in width and is 5 to 7mm thick. Both flat surfaces are covered in a multitude of fine scratches and larger score marks. A similar example is known from the Tappoch Broch, Torwood, 1.3km ENE of this spot (see *Proc Falkirk Arch Nat Hist Soc iv*, 1946-9, 98 & 107).

#### Broch/Dun, possible

NS 821 846 The mound mentioned above is steep-sided, its highest part being roughly conical with a flattened top, but sloping away to the NE before dropping suddenly. To the NW is a wide and deep gully, on the E a rocky ravine, currently being infilled with refuse. Marked on OS maps as a quarry, a lower level projection on the S of the mound has been partly quarried away, revealing great quantities of sandstone rubble. This may be the remains of a broch or dun.

#### HOUSEHILL (Dunipace p)

## CENTRAL

### Earthwork

NS 838 828 A breach in this earthen bank (*RCAHMS Stirlingshire Inventory* p 446, no 580) to allow access from the adjacent field has enabled a section to be examined. Built directly on the old land surface, it consists of clay for the bottom 0.2m with topsoil above this bringing its height to 0.9m. Its width was about 5m.

### CALLENDAR PARK (Falkirk p)

L Keppie, J J Walker

#### Antonine Wall

NS 896 795 Excavation on the line of the Antonine Wall within the policies of Callendar Park College of Education revealed a sharp double turn in the Wall's course (noticed by antiquarians on the 18th century). The line of the Military Way was established, and two sections cut across its course.

### KINNEIL (Bo'ness & Carriden p)

J Cannell, A Radley

#### Roman Fortlet

NS 977 803 Further excavation confirmed earlier findings of a long-axis fortlet contemporary with the Antonine Wall. The fortlet measured c18.5m EW by 21.5m NS internally, with ramparts 3m wide, built of earth and turf on a stone base. One, possibly two, small ditches defended the E, W and S sides, while to the N the Antonine ditch ran unbroken past the N entrance. This entrance was 3m wide with a line of 5 postholes running along its western side, and a stone capped culvert along its east side. A cobbled road, flanked inside the fortlet by open drains, ran through the entrance. The S entrance, again 3m wide, had 3 evenly spaced postholes on each of its E and W sides.

Two small roughly rectangular buildings, (c3.5m EW by 4m NS) represented by shallow, stone packed postholes, occupied the NE and SW corners of the interior. A 3m deep pit in the NW corner yielded a quantity of well preserved shoes and scraps of wood.

MSC: FALKIRK DISTRICT COUNCIL

### BO'NESS, S Philpingstone Lane (Bo'ness p)

L Keppie, Mrs J F Murray

#### Antonine Wall

NT 013 814 Trial trenching on waste ground attempted to locate the Antonine Wall and Ditch on its presumed line, prior to a housing development, without success, though evidence was obtained for pottery manufacture in the 19th century.

## STIRLING DISTRICT

### BOWS OF DOUNE (Dunblane and Lecropt p)

T Cowie

#### Bronze armlet

1st-2nd century AD massive bronze armlet, found in forestry plantation by T McCormack, Stirling. (Treasure Trove pending). (Exact site and NGR on application to NMAS).

### FRENICH, Loch Chon (Aberfoyle p)

Dr C Welsh

#### Cairn

NN 415 068 10m diameter, up to 1.75m high, within a rough kerb of white quartz boulders, on alluvial terrace.

### BALFRON (Balfron p)

M Strachan

## CENTRAL/DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY REGION

### Drainage ditch

NS 552 888 Trial trenching of a rectangular crop mark has, to date, revealed evidence of a drainage ditch, possibly late medieval.  
EDINBURGH ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SOCIETY

### DUNBEG (Fintry p)

N B Aitchison

### Vitrified Rock

NS 608 866 A rock showing traces of vitrification was found on the path leading up to this site (*RCAHMS 1963 Stirling* 448, no. 587) from the WSW. The site may be the remains of a dun.

### CRAIGTON DUN (Fintry p)

#### Entrance and Vitrification

NS 628 872 On the NW side of this dun (*RCAHMS 1963 Stirling*, 82, no 89) facing stones can be seen running through the wall thickness. The facing stones are visible for a length of 2.2m through the wall, the sides of the entrance being about 1.75m apart. Many rocks showing signs of vitrification can be seen on the N side of the entrance.

### WESTER CRAIGEND (St Ninians p)

### Vitrified Rock

NS 767 905 A rock showing signs of vitrification was noticed built into a field wall at a point where the path up to Wester Craigend dun (*RCAHMS 1963 Stirling*, 82, no 87) leaves the track and crosses the wall.

### ABBEY CRAIG (Logie p)

#### Rampart

NS 809 956 About 30m outside the main rampart of this fort (*RCAHMS 1963 Stirling*, 71, no 69) on the E side of the hill are the remains of a second rampart. Running SE from the precipitous NW edge of the hill as a stony bank 3.5m thick and 0.9m high for 18m before being cut by a sunken path, it continues as a level terrace with a face 1.2m high round the E side of the hill for a distance of 75m, for the last 14m of which the rubble wall core is showing. After this its course is obscured by modern debris but may continue on the N side of the approach road. Few vitrified rocks were noted in its fabric.

## DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY REGION

### ANNANDALE AND ESKDALE DISTRICT

### BEATTOCK FARM (Kirkpatrick Juxta p)

L J Masters

#### Survey

NT 054 016 to NT 055 024 to NT 071 036 to 073 021 A field survey was conducted by final year students in the University of Glasgow Certificate in Field Archaeology course, over the major part of Beattock Farm. This area is already well known for its groups of small cairns, lynchets, enclosures and hillfort. The survey extended the distribution of small cairns previously published by Feachem (*Proc Prehist Soc*, 39, 332-53), particularly immediately N of the minor road from Kinnelhead to Beattock, and to the S of the road, E of the published plan. Some revisions were made to Feachem's plan, mainly taking the form of reconsideration of a few of the lynchets between the small cairns, and the addition of possible unenclosed platform house sites. Two previously unrecorded circular stone-walled houses, part of a possible double palisade site, a

## DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY

small medieval or post-medieval settlement and considerable areas of rig cultivation were also discovered. The remains of the site on the Witch's Wate (NT 062 019), previously considered to be an enclosure (*Trans Dumfriesshire Galloway Natur Hist Antiq Soc*, 49, 115-6), were reinterpreted as the robbed-out remains of a substantial round cairn.  
SDD (AM)

### OLD GRAITNEY (Gretna p)

R Mowat

#### Quern-stone

NY 312 661 Upper stone of rotary quern measuring 0.3m in diameter; found during ploughing in about 1976, some 350m SSW of Old Graitney farmhouse where it is now retained.

### GREтна OLD CHURCH (Gretna p)

#### Quern-stone

NY 319 680 Upper stone of rotary quern measuring 0.38m in diameter; provenance unknown but retained in church.

## NITHSDALE DISTRICT

### DEIL'S DYKE (Kirkconnel p)

John Barber

#### Linear Earthwork

NS 721 114 Excavation of some 8 sections, transverse and longitudinal, over c1.3km of this earthwork revealed that it was constructed by stripping the turves and B horizon on either side to form the bank. On the E and Central areas a core of turves was observed but these had decayed in the W area, presenting the appearance of a solid clay bank. Medieval pottery was retrieved from the core at the E end and provides a terminus date for the bank of roughly the twelfth century.

SDD (AM) - CEU

## STEWARTRY DISTRICT

### GATEHOUSE OF FLEET (Girthorn p)

Frank Newall, David Newall, John Barrington

#### Roman Road Survey

NS 622 588 to NX 631 594 North of the Barlay Burn, four main tracks with occasional interconnecting links may be observed: a) the mapped (1907) road; b) a hollow way; c) a terraced cambered road, the earliest in the sequence; d) a higher, partly hollowed track.

NX 628 591 Crowcleugh Burn crossed. 17th and 18th century roads. Embanked agger.

A longer version of this report has been forwarded to OS and NMS - Eds.

### DOONHILL, Balig (Rerrick p)

Anne Crone

#### Hillfort

NS 719 469 In the course of building operations a 7m strip along the previously damaged E chord of the hillfort was removed, revealing a section through the defences.

The defences comprised two ditches, 11.4m apart, cut into the shale bedrock, and two denuded ramparts, built from the material quarried from the ditches. The fills of the two ditches are quite dissimilar, possibly representing two phases of activity. Pollen analysis of the buried soils

preserved under both ramparts may show evidence of different phases.  
SDD (AM)

## WIGTOWN DISTRICT

## DRUMANTRAE BAY (Stoneykirk p)

E M Patterson

**Fish Trap**

NX 108 470 On sandy shore just below HWM an arcuate arrangement of seaweed-covered boulders up to 0.7m, has probably formed a fish trap but is not now functional. The arcuate alignment is open towards HWM, where it is 22m across, a 4m gap with a central large boulder, faces seaward. Any smaller interstitial boulders have been winnowed out by wave action and thrown towards the storm beach.

## NEW ENGLAND BAY (Kirkmaiden p)

**Possible fish trap**

NX 122 418 The boulder-strewn, southern part of this bay has a clear area, sub-circular and 20m across, which contains a tidal pond at LW floored by sand. Retaining boulders are up to 0.7m with adherent seaweed. Any original, interstitial boulders are absent.

## RISPAIN CAMP (Whithorn p)

G R Haggarty

**Iron Age Enclosure**

NX 429 399 The fourth and final year's work on this guardianship monument was confined to the interior of the earthwork, completely excavating one large structure, 13.30m in diameter and exposing one quadrant of another. The excavated building has two entrances, a stone packed bedding trench and an inner ring of ten roof support post holes.

A series of gullies are possibly connected with water collection on site and in some cases appear to have acted as drip trenches for water runoff from the roofs.

One of the small finds from the site was a piece of bronze inlaid with diamond-shaped pieces of yellow enamel and triangular pieces of blue glass. This has been independently dated to the first century AD. Other finds included charcoal, carbonised seeds, calcined bone and a glassy type of slag. Animal bone found in two of the ditch sections during the first two seasons has been examined and found to be domestic refuse with cattle, sheep and pigs represented (*Discovery Excav Scot 1978, 5; 1979, 7*).

SDD (AM)

## CRUGGLETON CASTLE (Sorbie p)

G J Ewart

**Motte**

NX 484 428 The fourth season of excavation on the motte summit, concentrated on tracing the remaining stretch of the 13th century curtain wall and associated structures lying towards the SW of the site. Three chambers (dating from the 15th and 16th centuries) were uncovered adjacent to the curtain wall and which overlay the badly robbed foundations of the original keep (13th century).

The partly excavated early medieval timber hall and tower which in turn overlay a large hut circle, were further defined although later building and coastal erosion were found to have removed much of the evidence of these periods of occupation.

SDD (AM)

## DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY/FIFE REGION

KIRKMUIR (Kirkmabreck p)

W B McDavid, R W B Morris

### Cups-and-rings

NX 5133 5420 2m S of EW dyke, 4m W of NS dyke in an outcrop 1.75m by 0.66m, about ground level. On it are four cups-and-one-ring, 10cm diameter, and 5 cups.

CAIRNHOLY (Kirkmabreck p)

### Cups-and-rings

NX 520 551 180m E of sheepfold is stone 2m by 0.7m by 0.5m. On it are 2 cups-and-one-ring and 6 cups.

## FIFE REGION

### DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT

INVERKEITHING (Inverkeithing p)

J Wordsworth

Five sites were examined in advance of redevelopment

#### Townhall Street

NT 1304 8288 A watching brief established that no deposits earlier than the 19th century survived on the frontage of this property.

NT 1303 8289 The demolition of a building that incorporated a lintel dated 1599 revealed mortared foundations and early post-medieval pottery. Stratigraphically below these foundations was a series of extensive cobbled spreads that had been subject to much wear and replacement. The pottery incorporated among the cobbling included some 14th century Yorkshire-type wares. The cobbles appeared to seal a large oven-shaped feature filled with much burnt daub with clenched nails and flat wood. The cobbling was interpreted as forming part of a market place that was enclosed at a post-medieval date.

NT 1298 8276 Trial trenching of a property adjacent to the Franciscan friary did not reveal cellars or buildings extending into the backlands. Some medieval features were discovered including an oven or kiln but the area examined was too restricted to explain these features.

NT 1310 8283 Three trial trenches at the back of the first site examined revealed no significant medieval features. Medieval plough soil was found to run under the present boundary wall between this property and the adjacent property to the NE. These features could not be more closely dated. A dovecot standing on this property was dated by bottle glass to the 18th century.

NT 1312 8288 Excavation was concentrated on the backland of this area as bedrock rose steeply to the front of Port Street. Medieval garden soil was found in conjunction with more recent garden soil to a maximum depth of 1.75m. Two medieval pits were partially excavated.  
SDD (AM) -UAU.

### NE FIFE DISTRICT

LECKIEBANK FARM (Auchtermuchty p)

J di Folco

#### Arrowhead

NO 221 128 Leaf shaped arrowhead of yellow-brown flint with tip missing found in field by F Gray, 34 Lochiebank Crescent, Auchtermuchty. 29mm by 20mm. In possession of finder. Photograph with St Andrews University Archaeology Department

**PITBLADDO** (Cupar p)

E Proudfoot

**Well**

NO 367 173 A well, constructed of square sandstone blocks, was uncovered during the realignment of wall at the entrance to Pitbladdo Farm. The well was 4m deep with water 0.6m deep. 1.2m wide at the mouth. Now covered over.

**BLEBOCRAIGS** (Kemback p)

Mrs A MacAulay

**Mesolithic Flints**

NO 426 152 On a S facing slope a quantity of flint and quartz flakes have been found. Many are natural flakes, but the worked flakes are of general mesolithic character, including some microliths. With E Proudfoot, Fife Archaeological Index,

**CLATTO HILL** (Kemback p)

A MacAulay, E Proudfoot

**Enclosure**

NO 436 157 The summit of Clatto Hill has been much disturbed, but a slight bank is visible around most of the relatively flat top of the hill.

**VICARSFORD FARM** (Leuchars p)

A J Russell, F W van de Veen

**Shell midden**

NO 4505 2550 A scatter of shell extending over an area of c8m by 10m was pointed out by A Small, farmer. A trial trench of 2m by 2m to the N of the scatter failed to locate the midden proper, but produced fragments of charcoal, shell and a possible piece of antler. The finds are now in the possession of J B Kenworthy, St Andrews University.

**TENTSMUIR** (Leuchars p)

F W van de Veen

**Medieval pottery**

NO 487 228 Medieval pottery eroding out of two sand bunkers on Tentsmuir.

**STEP ROCK** (St Andrews & St Leonards p)**Burials**

NO 5070 1713 A limited excavation was undertaken after the discovery of human bones by workmen. This revealed two burials without coffins in dune sand at the bottom of a medieval and modern midden. The bones were subsequently examined by M Harman. The first skeleton was possibly of a woman with a suggested age of 35 - 45 years. The sex of the second skeleton could not be determined, the age was over 45 years.

The bones are in the St Andrews University Archaeological Museum.

**ST ANDREWS CATHEDRAL** (St Andrews & St Leonards p)

E Proudfoot

**Crop mark**

NO 5151 1668 A crop mark, parallel to the footpath outside the Cathedral wall and W of St Mary on the Rock, was noted in August after a period of drought. Approximately 0.25m wide, it ran 3 to 4m, turned a right angle and ran for about 1m towards the Cathedral wall. Slides with E Proudfoot, Fife Archaeological Index.

**ST ANDREWS**

## FIFE/GRAMPIAN REGION

St Mary's Kirkhill (St Andrews & St Leonards p)

J Wordsworth

### Cemetery

NO 515 166 Over 300 skeletons of both sexes were uncovered from an intensively used cemetery adjacent to the Culdee church of St Mary. Apart from one wood coffin and three stone long cists, all the bodies were simple inhumations. Radio-carbon dating indicates the cemetery was first used in the ninth century AD. It continued in use to the Reformation.

Beneath the medieval skeletons were six crouched burials, three of them in short cists.

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ISLE OF MAY (Anstruther Wester p)

J di Folco

### Medieval Roof tiles

NT 659 991 Thirty-five fragments of glazed and unglazed nibbed roof tiles were found in and near the ruined priory by Mr R Allan, 55 Churchill Crescent, St. Andrews. Coarse sandy pink and grey buff fabric with lateral dimensions of up to 220m and 12 to 13mm thick. In possession of contributor, St Andrews University Archaeology Department and Crail Museum.

## GRAMPIAN REGION

### BANFF & BUCHAN DISTRICT

DUNDARG (Aberdour p)

N Fojut, P Love

### Castle and Fort

NJ 895 648 Two areas of interior investigated in advance of building work. Trench 5.5m by 8m cutting the inner bank of the wet moat revealed little of structural significance, except for the total absence of a substantial rampart. The inner bank is of gathered soil with an inset stone facing. Behind the bank, a dark cultivated soil produced three flint objects, including a scraper, and sherds of medieval pottery (probably of late 13th century). Trench 2m by 6.5m across gully running between low banks at N end of outer enclosure of castle demonstrated gully to be a natural infilled ditch with a slightly asymmetrical V-section, a little over 1m deep. Bank beyond ditch is a degraded dump rampart. Maximum crest-ditch difference is 1.9m (perhaps 3m originally). Medieval sherds occurred high in the ditch fill.

A wooden artefact from D G Simpson's 1950-1 excavations, stored in Aberdeen University museum, has been identified as an arrow-shaped ard-share. Radiocarbon date pending.

SDD (AM)

STRICHEN (Strichen p)

P Abramson, I Hampshire-Monk

### Recumbent Stone Circle

NJ 936 544 Preliminary work involved removing the remaining stones from the bank core in the northern part of the site. This revealed a number features and possible candidates for stone sockets. The filling of such features could roughly be divided into three types: tightly packed angular fist sized granite stones, a chestnut coloured brownearth soil, a variety of modern topsoils. This enabled us to determine the nature and period of the latest fillings so that both construction and destruction sequences for particular stone sockets could be arrived at.

A gully of very variable depth and size linked most of the identified stoneholes at the internal circumference of the line of the bank. This probably held vertically set kerbstones to retain the bank material, a feature of other Recumbent Stone Circles and the related Clava Cairns. However not a single kerbstone remained *in situ*.

Within the line of gullies were found five postholes, equidistant on the circumference of a circle which shared its centre with the larger ring. Each posthole exhibited a similar old brownearth filling and an almost identical profile. At the centre of these figures the remains of a cist was discovered, badly disturbed in prehistory, but still containing some cremated bone. The subsoil around the cist was burnt as were some of the stones, indicating that intentional stripping of the topsoil must have preceded the cremation deposit. Beneath the bank, however the topsoil appeared to have been undisturbed. A cremation unearthed last year has been examined by Dr Keith Manchester palaeopathologist at the University of Bradford, and appears to be that of an adult female.

In addition to finding several hammer and rubbing stones, a scatter of flint implements and several sherds of prehistoric pottery, the most exciting find of the season was undoubtedly a cup and ring marked stone. This was buried in a small stone lined pit on the northern periphery of the central area. The stone on which the markings are found is roughly triangular with a maximum length of c60cms and a width of c30cms. The markings consist of at least five shallow cup marks, three of which have distinctive rings. Although clear and distinctive, the engravings are obviously weathered, suggesting exposure to the elements for some period before burial.

Towards the end of the excavation several of the original stones to the south and west of the site were raised. The recumbent and flankers, lying in a quarry nearby since their demolition in 1965, weighing between 2 and 4 tons apiece, were raised using a Caterpillar with a Drott Bucket Shovel. The smaller circle stones, up to a ton in weight were raised by hand using rollers greased with straw to drag them into position and levers and primitive shearlegs to get them upright. This proved very instructive in interpreting the archaeological remains of the extant stone sockets. By the end of the excavation four of the stones had been raised in this way. Examination of the stones recovered from the quarry suggested that they had been dressed in a similar way to produce a slightly 'beaked' apex and a flattened back.

A trench cut out to the east of the circle revealed a deep buildup of topsoil on parent material suggesting the remains of an attempt to emphasise the circle platform by cutting material away on this, lower side of the slope (*Discovery Excav Scot 1980, 9*).

FARTHWATCH.

SANDHOLE, Fetterangus (Lonmay p)

I Ralston

Short cist

NJ 998 521 The damaged remains of a short cist were identified and excavated in a sand and gravel quarry less than 1km NE of the North Ugie Water. The cist contained an adult skeleton, lying on its left side and facing S. This lay on a crazy paving floor of broken quartzite slabs. Gravegoods were a fine beaker (Lanting & Van der Waals Step 3-4) and one piece of flint. Samples of organic material were also obtained from the floor of the cist. The pit into which the cist had been set was examined, but proved to be sterile.

SDD (AM)

## GRAMPIAN

### GORDON DISTRICT

TAP O' NOTH (Rhynie p)

I Ralston, W Watt

#### Hut platforms

NJ 484 293 Hut platforms were first noted outside the vitrified fort on the Hill of Noth by Kilbride-Jones (*Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, 69, 1934/5, 448-9). These were described as lying below the ramparts, and as especially common on the S side. Further fieldwork suggests they are more common on the N and W flanks of the hill, within the area defined by the outer wall of the site. Approximately 80 platforms appropriate to timber round house construction may be represented.

#### AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE

Ian Shepherd, Ian Ralston

NJ 517 354 Mains of Collithie (Gartly CP). Palisaded enclosure.

NJ 651 323 Pulwhite (Culsalmond CP). Enclosure.

ABERDEEN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

SPYFAR (Keithhall and Kinkell p)

A J Russell

#### Rig and Furrow, clearance cairns

NJ 796 187 The well-defined remains of rig and furrow lie on a S facing slope to the W of Spyfar cottage and on either side of the track from Admurdo House. The rigs, which are better defined in the E half of the field, are bounded by a stream to the W and S. A tumbled and overgrown drystone dyke, now standing to a height of c75cm delimits the N extent of the rigs: it does not follow the modern field boundary, which lies further N. The lower courses of this dyke are well-defined on the N face, but the dyke has collapsed almost completely to the W, where it can just be traced for a further 20m beyond the stream which forms the boundary of the rigs.

Among the rigs at the W end is a small clearance cairn of granite boulders, c1.5m in diameter. A similar, larger cairn, c5m long and 1.5m wide, lies on the E side of the E boundary fence, at the limit of the rigs. Both the track and the cottage presumably postdate the rigs, since the track bisects them.

MONEYMUSK (Moneymusk p)

I Mate, J Barber

#### Monastic, Early Christian, possible, Medieval middens

NJ 685 153 Sondages, in advance of the proposed new graveyard, revealed structureless midden deposits up to 1.1m deep in the area immediately NE of the church at Moneymusk.

SDD (AM) - CEU

### KINCARDINE & DEESIDE DISTRICTS

#### AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE

NO 628 675 Dalladies (Fettercairn CP) Hut circle

NO 682 925 Heugh-head (Strachan CP) Enclosure

NJ 271 965 Gellaig Hill, West Hut circle

NJ 282 965 The Malm, Gellaig Hill Rig and furrow in 8 large enclosures.

ABERDEEN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

CASTLEHILL OF STRACHAN (Strachan p)

P A Yeoman

#### Motte

NO 657 921 Second and final season of rescue excavation in advance of serious erosion (*Discovery Excav Scot* 1980). (Note corrected NGR, this

issue, Eds.) The summit area was fully excavated to reveal the plan of a sub-rectangular, timber structure, originally 12m long by 8m wide, orientated NS. The evidence for this structure consisted of a substantial construction trench, backed at 3m intervals by large, single post-pits. The building was sub-divided by a post-partition in the northern part of the interior. The S part of the summit, the most likely place for the entrance, has been totally destroyed by centuries of rabbit disturbance. There was some evidence for repairs to the fabric of the building. A line of primary post-pits, 4m apart, was found running around the motte-lip, contemporary with the building construction and the addition of large quantities of gravel levelling. This line was later replaced by a more conventional palisade of squared timbers in individual, stone-packed post settings. An uninterrupted line of 18 such settings was found on the north-east motte-lip.

No other structures were found on the summit, apart from the three circular ovens found last year, in the N summit area, outside the platform, and cut into the late midden deposits.

Four areas were opened around the base of the mound, to reveal a V-shaped ditch, 1m deep and 3m wide, running around the N, S and W sides. The ditch had been purposely backfilled with a single deposit, containing large amounts of disturbed midden material.

The E side is very low-lying, and would have been boggy enough to obviate the need for a ditch. Two small drainage channels were found in this area, along with a substantial dry-stone, revetting wall, 0.75m wide and 1.5m high, holding back loose gravels added to the slope.

It is likely that the site was strategically placed to guard a ford over the River Feugh, which flowed much closer to the S of the motte in the medieval period. Access to the motte, was probably gained along the natural causeway which is visible in the SW area. This causeway was tested, but no archaeological deposits were found. Any entrance features on the motte slope have been destroyed by quarrying and erosion.

The investigation of this small, visually unimpressive motte has produced a surprisingly large quantity of good environmental, artefactual and dating evidence, including over 400 sherds of pottery dating from the mid-13th, into the 14th centuries. Fine and coarse wares, local and imported, were found. The construction of the summit structure can be fairly securely dated by an uncirculated silver, halfpenny of Henry III, minted in the mid-13th century, found in the primary fill of the building construction trench. Personal objects of silver, bronze and iron were found, as well as large amounts of iron slag.

SDD (AM)

**BALBRIDIE FARM** (Banchory Ternan p)

I Ralston, W Reynolds

**Neolithic timber hall**

NO 733 959 Excavation of this structure was completed in June-July 1981. With the exception of the downslope, northern side, where material may have accumulated at the break of slope, or been protected by a build-up of ploughsoil, there is nothing to suggest that the hall may have been accompanied by other structures.

All features detectable on the RCAHMS air photograph and subsequently examined by excavation may be related to the construction of the building or to secondary modifications to it.

Small finds were few: pottery was limited to undecorated fragments, and

## GRAMPIAN

all the material recovered could be related stratigraphically to the destruction of the structure.

The recovery of environmental evidence from the site continued to be dominated by carbonized cereal and other seeds from the wet-sieves: pollen preservation is very poor. Preliminary examination of the turf used as packing of some features by the original builders suggests a forest brown soil in an initial stage of podsolization.

A further radiocarbon date, for cereal grains, carbonized in the destruction of the building, is statistically indistinguishable from the dates previously obtained from wood, thereby eliminating the possibility that the structure was built of timber, grossly different in date from the period of construction (*The Times*, 7 Aug 81).

SDD (AM)

## MORAY DISTRICT

HELDON (Alves p)

I Keillar

### Small hut circles or ring cairns

NJ 125 578 100m south of forest track, three small hut circles or ring cairns and many field clearance mounds.

HELDON (Alves p)

### Hut circle

NJ 127 580 25m north of forest track. 9m diameter.

## AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE

MANBEEN (Elgin p)

NJ 187 579 Ring ditch, c25m diameter.

ELGIN (Elgin p)

### Modern sword

NJ 207 629 Remains of broadsword found when clearing out lade downstream of mill. In Elgin Museum.

GREEN CASTLE, Portknockie (Rathven p)

I Ralston

### Promontory fort

NJ 488 687 A sixth season was spent on this site in September (*Discovery Excav Scot 1976-80*).

Examination of the features underlying the dark age timber framed rampart produced a dark age palisade line, backfilled with substantial beach cobbles, as well as earlier postholes and a slot suitable for a fence line.

The more westerly parts of Area I proved to contain the best stratification on site. Structure U2 (*Discovery Excav Scot 1980, 16*), has been shown partially to overlie rough cobbling which is set in the main occupation layer, this latter masking aeolian sand into which a series of pits and postholes have been cut.

The main occupation horizon has produced clear evidence of metal-working, including both vitrified clay mould fragments and indications of the basal parts of bowl furnaces. Otherwise, the range of small finds (in pottery, jet and stones) recorded previously, was extended.

## GRAMPIAN/HIGHLAND REGION

Amongst structural evidence, U5 remains enigmatic, although now completely excavated: W18 may be related to metal-working activities.  
SDD (AM)

### HIGHLAND REGION

#### BADENOCH & STRATHSPEY DISTRICT

**DRUMUCHTER** (Laggan p)

G R Curtis

##### Old Roads

NH 629 768 Immediately E of the A9 before its reconstruction, cross-sections were measured at 4 trenches cut across the Wade Road built in 1728-9 and still in use (with tar and chips) until 1928.  
SDD (AM)

**BALAVIL** (Alvie p)

##### Old Roads

NH 785 021 to 793 026 Fourteen trenches were dug on Balavil Estate to confirm the location and form of construction of the Wade Road and later roads between the A9 and the hill slopes to NW.  
SDD (AM)

**KINCRAIG** (Alvie p)

##### Old Roads

NH 823 049 In advance of reconstruction of the A9 in 1980, where it crosses the Dunachton Burn, 7 trenches were excavated across the Wade Road, the 19th century coach road and the 1925 motor road, and the materials of construction were recorded.  
SDD (AM)

#### CAITHNESS DISTRICT

**WICK PARISH, Coastal Survey**

C E Batey

A second season of coastal survey work was undertaken, commencing in 1981 at the boundary of Canisbay and Wick Parish, and proceeding southwards to Bruan, the southern boundary of Wick Parish. In the distance of 28 miles covered, a total of 135 sites was recorded, 81 of which were previously unrecorded; the 12 sites already noted within Wick, have largely disappeared. Excluding these as urban sites, the remaining 123 rural sites represent an increase in new sites of approximately 200%. Sites ranging from possible Prehistoric ones to those of the Second World War were recorded. The inland extent of the survey was as in 1980, basically the A9, with the exception of the Keiss area, where it was extended to link up with Mercer's Aukhorn Survey area. Details are available on application to C E Batey.  
SDD (AM)

**SANDSIDE BAY** (Reay p)

R B Gourlay

##### Structures

NC 967 658 Some 20m of eroding cliff edge on the E side of the bay contains structural stone interleaved with fragments of clay floors. Small burnt sections and fragments of slag can be seen in section. The site might relate to 'Site of Chapel' (OS NC 96 NE 14) located at NC 969 657. Erosion active. Photographs with investigator.

## HIGHLAND REGION

REAY (Reay p)

### Domestic midden

NG 975 650 Limited investigation prior to sand removal for an extension to Sutherland's Garage revealed a domestic midden deposit comprising mainly shell refuse but incorporating some bone and pottery fragments. The midden, associated with amorphous stone structures, extends E under the adjacent property. Several test-pits in the remaining affected area proved sterile, only the extreme edge containing archaeological material beneath 1.0m plus blown sand. Finds, photographs and section with investigator.

HIGHLAND REGIONAL COUNCIL, DEPT OF LEISURE AND RECREATION

TOFTS FARM (Canisbay p)

R Stephen-Murray

### Mesolithic-Neolithic site

ND 366 688 Found on surface of ploughed field, flakes, blades, scrapers, cores of brown and white beach flint. None with secondary retouch.

BROUGH HEAD, NYBSTER (Wick p)

R B Gourlay

### Potsherds

ND 370 631 Several sherds of 'broch' pottery were recovered from the upcast from illicit digging within the broch interior. Finds with the investigator. Hole backfilled.

FRESWICK LINKS (Canisbay p)

C E Battey, C D Morris and A K G Jones

ND 378 676 Work continued in 1981 concentrating specifically on coastal areas of the site which are badly eroding. An extensive sampling programme was undertaken of the midden deposits yielding further information on the environmental picture gained in 1980; in one trench were possible cultivation marks, closely paralleled in the nearby cliff section. Exploratory work was undertaken at the northern end of the Links, where erosion exacerbated by cattle revealed structures and occupation evidence eroding out of the dune base at Lady's Brow. An abbreviated excavation programme preceded consolidation of the area. Work continued on the area of Curle's excavation in the centre of the Links, revealing traces of walls immediately to the N and S of the building and modern disturbance around the W end of the building, probably post Curle. In addition, a comprehensive contour survey of the east part of the Links was undertaken and detailed recording of the eroding cliff sections.

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HOTEL FIELD (Canisbay p)

R Stephen-Murray

### Mesolithic-Neolithic site

ND 379 732 Found on surface of ploughed field, numerous flakes, blades, scrapers, cores of brown and white beach flint, a few with secondary retouch.

SKIRZA (Canisbay p)

### Shell midden

ND 383 687 Vast concentration of midden strewn over field - up to 1m deep at cliff edge.

SKIRZA (Canisbay p)

**Mesolithic-Neolithic site**

ND 385 682 Found on surface of ploughed field, core, blade, waste flakes of beach flint. None with secondary retouch.

**ROBERTS HAVEN (Canisbay p)**

**Norse settlement, midden**

ND 388 735 Found during walking actively eroding areas. Bronze sheet fragment (5cm by 5cm). Sandstone spindle whorl (3.5cm by 2cm). Anvil stone (11.5cm by 6cm). Stone polisher (10cm by 10cm). Base of grass bound pottery vessel (10cm by 10cm). Large sherd of grass bound vessel with overhanging rim (12cm by 9cm).

**INVERNESS DISTRICT**

**URQUHART CASTLE (Urquhart and Glenmoriston p)**

C J Tabraham

**Castle bailey**

NH 530 286 Archaeological investigation on the north-facing slope of the "upper bailey" in advance of necessary safety works uncovered late-medieval at the foot of the slope, though nothing other than bedrock, in both its natural and weathered states, higher up. In particular, there was no trace of vitrified material.

SDD (AM)

**EASTER MONIACK (Kirkhill p)**

R Mowat

**Saddle Quern**

NH c559 437 Saddle quern found during agricultural operations in about 1969 and retained at Easter Moniak farmhouse.

**WEST TOWN (Dores p)**

D W Ross

**Settlement and field system**

NH 619 326 OS NH 63 SW 39, 46, 51. Twelve round and oval house foundations of at least five types, one associated rectangular enclosure, contemporary field system of 18 hectares with at least 120 clearance cairns, several small 'fields' and 1300m of stone banks. One illicit still site.

Surveyed at 1:1250 and 1:200. Plans with Sponsor and Inverness Museum.

SDD (AM)

**EASTER TOWN (Dores p)**

**Settlements and field systems**

NH 640 332 (OS NH 63 SW 36) Hut circle, surveyed at 1:200.

NH 635 333 (OS NH 63 SW 56) Up to 20 small clearance cairns.

NH 639 331 (area). Approximately 750m length of earth and stone bank from 1.1m to 3m wide. Similar to those at nearby West Town - 1A settlement.

NH 641 336 Up to 14 small clearance cairns, some obscured by peat.

NH 638 340 Field system. Up to 30 clearance cairns, largest 8m by 4.5m. One short stretch of curvilinear contemporary banking.

NH 634 335 Up to 11 small clearance cairns.

Records with Sponsor

SDD (AM)

SDD (AM)

**AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE**

## HIGHLAND

### AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE

NH 717 490 Bothyhill, Alturlie Point Enclosure  
Aberdeen Archaeological Surveys

CRAGGIE (Daviot & Dunlichity p)

D W Ross

#### Foundation

NH 742 395 Rectangular house foundation obscured by peat. Associated sub-rectangular stock enclosures. Surveyed at 1:200.

#### Field System

NH 745 396 OS NH 73 NW 15 Well defined extensive and elaborate system of up to 115 cairns. Lynchets and stone banks.

Plans and Records with Sponsor.  
SDD (AM)

CLAVA CAIRNS (Croy & Dalcross p)

#### Bank

NH 757 445 Short length of earth and stone bank of site of new car park. Plans with Sponsor and Inverness Museum.  
SDD (AM)

### LOCHABER DISTRICT

RUM (Small Isles p)

P Keillar

#### Promontory Fort

NG 327 021 Facing Sanday, 10m wide ditch and single unvitified stone wall across promontory.

### ROSS & CROMARTY DISTRICT

REDSIDDY, Poolewe (Gairloch p)

J R Hume, C J Tabraham

#### Blast-Furnace

NG 861 797 Excavation of the blast-furnace at this 17th century iron works revealed a stack, 5.9m square, enclosing a rectangular hearth, measuring overall 1.7 x 1.6m. The tuyère and tapping holes were found intact on the eastern and northern sides respectively. None of the floor levels was excavated.

STRUIE HILL (Edderton p)

R B Gourlay, D Scott

#### Cup-marked rock

NH 653 849 Slab of mica-schist, c.2.0 by 1.0m, on hillside above A 836, bears 21 clear and 3 indistinct cup-marks, including 2 linked pairs. Slab probably detached. Plan and photographs with investigators.

### SKYE & LOCHALSH DISTRICT

FLODIGARRY HOTEL (Kilmuir p)

R Martlew

#### Broch, probable

NG 463 719 The final quadrant (SE) was opened to reveal the outer wall, gallery and traces of the inner wall (see *Discovery Excav Scot* 1979, 17 and 1980, 18). The single entrance passage was located on the W, and was filled with a midden consisting of bone and limpet shells. The northern and southern arcs of gallery expand to terminate in cells on either side of the entrance; a second entrance from the interior to the northern

gallery was located in the NE quadrant. A rubble platform is built up against the outer wallface of the site, and is probably a recent feature. Behind it the wall may be as high as 2m in places. Finds include decorated pottery (with parallels from Iron Age sites on Skye), a sherd of samian and a small chert scraper. Stone artefacts include mauls, a fragment of rotary quern and a possible door pivot. An interim report is available from the excavator.

EARTHWATCH AND LEICESTER UNIVERSITY

#### SUTHERLAND DISTRICT

**BALNAKEIL FARM** (Durness p)

R B Gourlay

##### Human remains

NC 393 686 Human long bones found at a depth of 1.2m below byre at Balnakeil Farm when inserting drain. No further disturbance. Bone replaced and drain backfilled.

**CHEALAMY**, Strathnaver (Farr p)

R B Gourlay, E Rudie

##### Beaker cist

NC 722 502 A pit dug for a strainer-post during road-widening operations on the B871 revealed a flat slab at a depth of 0.70m. Attempts to remove this with a jack-hammer pierced the slab, revealing a stone cist below - the pot visible through the hole. The site was immediately excavated, producing an intact N3 beaker accompanying a burial comprising only pelvic and leg bones. It seems likely this is all that was originally buried. The cist was removed and reconstructed outside the Farr Museum, Bettyhill, with the beaker placed on display inside. A report is in preparation.

HIGHLAND REGIONAL COUNCIL, DEPT OF LEISURE AND RECREATION

**GALLOWS HILL**, Golspie

R B Gourlay

##### Stone socket, possible

NC 845 004 Recent conservation work in the Dairy Woods led to the report of a stone socket in the depression on the summit of Gallows Hill. The mound may be artificial, and an investigation is pending before further conservation work. The socket was last seen in 1953.

**UPPER SUISGILL** (Kildonan p)

G J Barclay

##### Settlement: Cup-marked stone

NC 898 251 A third season of two weeks' duration was mounted in Spring when an area hitherto believed to be safe was found by the road engineers to be threatened by the re-alignment of the A897. The plan of a multi-phase circular house was recovered. The area of the structure had subsequently been abandoned to arid cultivation. A further circular house was erected and subsequently ploughed over. The settlement boundary bank (*Discovery Excav Scot 1980*) was apparently refurbished during the second phase of house building. The area was covered by a thick layer of gravel washed from the adjacent hillside.

The cup-marked stone found during the second season has been removed to the souterrain immediately to the W of the excavated area by the edge of the road.

SDD (AM) - CEU

#### LOTHIAN REGION

## LOTHIAN

### CITY OF EDINBURGH DISTRICT

#### CRAMOND TOWER GROUNDS (Cramond p)

N M McQ Holmes

##### Ditch, pit, footpath

NT 191 769 A Roman boundary ditch was discovered in the area immediately S of Cramond Tower, running at right angles to the projected line of the E ditch of the annex (*Discovery Excav Scot 1978, 15*). The upper levels had been destroyed by early 19th century land clearance, and the surviving portion of the ditch was of standard V-shaped profile with a width of 1.77m and a maximum depth of 1.10m. Initial silting had been followed by a partial recut and finally by deliberate backfilling. Pottery finds suggest an Antonine origin for the ditch, with the recut and backfilling occurring at the beginning and end of the Severan occupation.

The ditch had been cut by the digging of a pit which had been filled with large stones: its date and context are unknown. To the S of the ditch was part of a roughly cobbled footpath, c1m wide, running almost parallel to the ditch. The surface sealed pottery of 17th century type.

#### CRAMOND (Cramond p)

C Hoy

##### Foundations

NT 193 768 and NT 192 767 Construction trenches in the grounds of Dunfermline College revealed Roman and Medieval building foundations. The former are associated with a destruction level of burnt wattle and daub.

#### EDINBURGH ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SOCIETY

#### ST GILES' CATHEDRAL (Edinburgh p)

N M McQ Holmes

##### Church, graveyard

NG 257 735 Excavations were carried out in the eastern part of the South Choir Aisle in advance of the construction of a staircase below church floor level. From around the 13th century until the construction of this part of the church in the late 14th century the area had been used as part of a graveyard associated with the previous Norman Church, which is considered to have stood on the western part of the site occupied by the present building. Three distinct phases of burial can be attributed to this period, with graves of the two earliest phases being sealed by layers of soil and domestic refuse, presumably deposited when this part of the graveyard was temporarily out of use. At the time of the construction of the existing church building over this part of the graveyard a further layer of soil and refuse was deposited in order to raise and level the floor, and burials continued to be inserted beneath the floor of what was now the Lady Aisle. This practice would have ceased at or before the Reformation. The E wall of the church had been demolished and rebuilt some 2.5m to the E, probably as part of a total remodelling of the two easternmost bays in the mid-15th century. A theory that the building had been extended by one complete bay proved to be false. Part of the S wall of the church had been underpinned at a time dateable only by the presence of a clay pipe fragment in the repair trench, and there was evidence of disturbance elsewhere beneath the church floor in the late 17th century as well as during the two well-documented 19th century restorations.

SDD (AM); ST GILES' CATHEDRAL RENEWAL FUND; EDINBURGH DISTRICT COUNCIL (Staff, Conservation and Equipment)

#### E LOTHIAN DISTRICT

ST GERMAINS (Tranent p)

T Watkins

## Enclosure

NT 427 743 Further attention was given to each of the three main phases in the structural history of the settlement.

The original farmstead was enclosed within a small scale polygonal bank and ditch. When this simple bank and ditch was superseded by a much larger-scale rampart and ditch outside it, activities within the enclosure over-ran the now abandoned, earlier earthwork, and traces of external cobbled surfaces were found trodden into the base of the shallow ditch. At present no house can be positively identified as belonging exclusively to this second, fortified phase. The two major sub-phases of construction and reconstruction were identified everywhere, implying a phase of decay after the first construction of the fortifications followed by a complete overhaul on almost the identical pattern. Once again, after a period of decay, a second reconstruction sub-phase could be identified; but on this occasion the work was curiously restricted and confined to making a new entrance in the NE (*Discovery Excav Scot 1979*) flanked by short and fairly unimpressive lengths of stone-faced bank and accompanying ditch for a few metres on either side. No trace of a third sub-phase activity could be identified at the original entrance.

The early enclosure's antenna ditch was followed SE for several more metres and its line was found to have been re-used in the second, fortified phase when it was recut on a more impressive scale. Opposite to a point where the line of the antenna ditch took a slight change of direction another linear earthwork running EW south of the settlement enclosure was found to terminate, suggesting that some at least of the linear earthworks visible S of the enclosure on the aerial photographs constitute a contemporary set of boundaries to roads, gates and enclosure or fields. As there has been substantial soil growth since the settlement, much of the original surface seems to survive. Unfortunately resources did not permit any extensive exploration beyond the immediate area of the approach to the settlement enclosure.

In the approach to the fortified enclosure and stratified neatly over the refilled antenna ditch, were substantial remains of post-defensive settlement, an unexpected extension of the third, unenclosed phase of the settlement's history, emphasising the change in character not only from defended to undefended, but also from a single house to a village-settlement consisting of an unknown number of closely-set dwellings and installations. We already knew of buildings set in the E terminal of the old fortification ditch (*Discovery Excav Scot 1978*) and this year a complimentary area built on what had been the semi-paved approach to the fortification entrance was excavated. One stone-floored structure with a roofed drain below the floor lay completely within the excavation area and roughly cobbled surfaces and patches of stone floor spread beyond our limited excavation area. In common with the rest of the third-phase open settlement these surfaces yielded a good deal of pottery fragments. There were also one piece of terra sigillata, a fibula and a spiral bronze finger-ring, all some sort of tokens of contact with the 1st-2nd century AD Roman military presence. Further, there were numerous fragments of metal-working debris neatly complemented by a piece of a small, fine crucible with copper or bronze adhering to the lip, and what may be interpreted as a roasting-pit in the Romano British Manner.

SDD(AM)

DUNBAR (Dunbar p)

J Wordsworth

## LOTHIAN/ORKNEY ISLANDS AREA

### Trinitarian Friary

NT 6779 7885. A three week excavation confirmed that the dovecot standing in the field of Friarscroft was a central tower for the presumed friary church. The walls, though elsewhere robbed-out, showed it to be a building 39m long by 8m wide. The chancel and nave were of an equal size, 16m long. Traces of a yellow and green glazed tile floor were found in the chancel, possibly dating to the foundation of the friary. Buttressing was found on the north side of the building. There was no trace of ancillary claustral buildings and a cemetery was found to the S of the church. To the N of the church there was evidence of medieval ploughing.

SDD (AM)

## MIDLOTHIAN DISTRICT

### INVERESK (Inveresk p)

W S Hanson

#### Roman fort

NT 342 721 Trial excavation for one week in April at the western end of the fort was undertaken to test Richmond's statement (*Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, 110 (1979-80), 292) that no Roman levels survived within the grounds of the market garden. Four hand-dug trenches at regular intervals across the estimated position of the fort revealed surviving floor levels only in the most northerly trench. Here the rear of the first phase *intervallum* road lay undisturbed and partially sealed by collapsed building rubble, which in turn lay beneath the fragmentary remains of a secondary cobbled surface. Also overlying the earliest road were traces of either rough wall foundation or the rear kerbing of the later rampart.

SDD (AM)

## ORKNEY ISLANDS AREA

### BROUGH OF BIRSAY (Birsay & Harray p)

C D Morris, O A Owen, N F Pearson

#### SURVEY

HY 237 285 Work this year was confined to a limited survey of archaeological features showing in, or immediately above, the cliff-face between the 'Peerie Brough' and the Guardianship area. At least 26 such features were noted. It is hoped to complete this survey with a survey of other cliff-sites in Birsay Bay in 1982, and the three partially-excavated sites in 1983.

SDD (AM)

### BROUGH OF BIRSAY (Birsay & Harray p)

#### Building remains

HY 239 285 Excavation of Site S and an extension southwards to the northern perimeter of the ecclesiastical buildings was completed. Work concentrated on removing the remaining structural features in the eastern half of the site. Three main building phases were distinguished, all of which had been cut by a later gulley probably related to the ecclesiastical buildings to the south. Below were a number of features, including long pits, post-holes and stake-holes, cut into natural clay, similar to those found in the excavation of Sites E and N in 1980. Two small trial-trenches were opened to the east of the area, and two to the south, to examine surface features and the stratigraphical relationship of features previously interpreted as a 'Celtic enclosure'. An extension to the north partially examined structural features apparent in the

northern section of Site S, but work was limited to planning these at the level reached by previous excavators of the site.  
SDD (AM)

**HOWE OF HOWE (Stromness p)**

B Bell, D Haigh

**Chambered tomb, broch, Pictish settlement etc.**

HY 276 109 In 1978 and 1979 3 main structural phases were identified (*Discovery Excav Scot 1979, 24; 1980, 23-24*): a Pictish settlement, a broch with its surrounding village and a pre-broch ring fort. Since then further excavation has modified this scheme and expanded greatly the chronology of the site.

In 1981 the presence of a chambered tomb was confirmed; this has either an associated horn-work or else overlies an earlier bank with external ditch. Although the tomb is as yet unexcavated, from alterations later in antiquity it is possible to see that 3 side chambers open off a main chamber. Access was along a 7m entrance passage with steps down to the main chamber.

At a later stage, the centre of the mound was cut away over the chambers. These were reroofed c/m above their floor level and the whole area of the "cut" was covered with clay except where a new entrance had been put into the main chamber (now forming an earth house and entered from above and N). Set into this cut was a "round house" with radial partitions and with a drain cut through and following the line of the old tomb entrance. The earth house is seen as contemporary with this structure and possibly contemporary also is a 1m thick rampart to the N.

Directly overlying all this was a relatively thin-walled broch which used the rim of the mound "crater" to provide a solid core for its walls for most of their circumference. Subsequently this structure was incorporated into a much larger broch tower with walls 5.5m thick. The broch entrance passage again followed the line of the chambered tomb entrance. Excavation of the broch and post-broch levels outside the area of the broch tower continued in 1981 and it is hoped to pursue these to base in 1982 along with a full investigation of the defensive system. Among the finds this year were a fibula brooch, a gilded bronze needle, much pottery and some skeletal remains

SDD (AM): NoSAS

**LINKS OF NOLTLAND (Westray p)**

D V Clarke

**Grooved Ware settlement**

HY 428 493 A fourth season of excavation continued the work in the main erosion areas along the front of the dune system - the W midden, the E midden (Grobust) and the central dunes.

The stratigraphy in the W midden was confirmed by the completion of the area on its periphery. There was, however, a previously unsuspected midden layer within the early phase of cultivation, perhaps suggesting a temporary suspension of ploughing. Associated with this cultivation was a short stretch of boundary ditch. Clear signs of *in situ* occupation were found in the main midden phase including a hearth, a probably collapsed Rinyo-type oven and a flint working area. Four radiocarbon determinations have been obtained from samples collected in 1980 - two, 2265  $\pm$  60 bc and 2190  $\pm$  65 bc (GU 1429; GU 1428), are from the upper levels of the early cultivation and two from the lower and upper levels of the main midden deposit, 2000  $\pm$  65 bc (GU 1431) and 1910  $\pm$  60 bc (GU 1430) respectively.

## ORKNEY ISLANDS

In the central dunes further work on an apparently isolated wall suggests it may well be some form of field boundary. From the final midden layer of the deposits sherds of at least 2 beakers were recovered. A radio-carbon determination of 1772  $\pm$  60 bc (GU 1432) has been obtained from bone in the layer immediately preceding the final midden's deposition.

Expansion at the E midden was required to encompass the interior of the structure partially revealed in 1980. Interpretation of this structure is still difficult since excavation is not yet complete and what has so far been found does not find ready parallels at Skara Brae or Rinyo. It seems, however, that we are dealing with a large single structure, consisting of two main chambers connected by a narrow passage set into a pre-existing sand dune. The 'antechamber' appears to have been rectangular with cells off either end whereas the 'main chamber' is lobate in form. The 'antechamber' seems to have been subject to considerable modification during the use of the structure. Deliberate infilling of the whole building has taken place although this infilling is not uniform throughout.

Finds were once again extensive and varied. Among the more interesting pieces were a whale bone cup, whale bone and oyster shell discs, cowrie shell beads, a complete pot and the beaker sherds.

SDD (AM)

### PIEROWALL QUARRY (Westray p)

N Sharples

#### Cairn and settlement

HY 438 488 During topsoil stripping for the quarry at Pierowall, part of a large decorated stone was discovered. This came from a previously unrecorded mound situated on the edge of the area to be quarried.

Salvage excavations of the small area surviving within the quarry suggests that the site was originally a round cairn, probably chambered, which was largely destroyed in the second millenium by a settlement. In the EIA further destruction of the cairn resulted from the construction of a large round house. Associated with this was a large area of extra mural occupation.

Finds include 2 perforated phalanges from the EIA occupation and a large flint assemblage from the second millenium occupation. Examination of the quarry spoil heaps also revealed two new decoated stones and another piece of the original stone. The latter is thought to have been a lintel over the entrance to the cairn, and its decoration is closely related to examples of Irish megalithic art particularly the stones at Newgrange, Co Meath.

SDD (AM)

### ST MARGARET'S HOPE (S Ronaldsay p)

J W Hedges, B Smith

#### Chapel site

ND 4450 9348 On the traditional site of the medieval St Margaret's Chapel, the foundation of an agricultural stone building 8m by 4m with a curved north wall and drain was excavated. Imported British pottery and glass bottle fragments suggested a usage between the mid 18th and early 19th century. A lid knob of Westerwald stoneware was also found. (A full report is deposited with the National Monuments Record, Scotland.)

SDD (AM); NoSAS

### KIRKWALL (Kirkwall and St Ola p)

B Smith, J Brundle

## ORKNEY ISLANDS/SHETLANDS ISLANDS AREA/STRATHCLYDE REGION

### Sea wall remains

HY 4485 1105 A 5.2m length of sea wall was located in Kirkwall during the rebuilding of a garage on Junction Road, 1981. The wall, of coursed masonry, had a stepped foundation and survived in height to c1.7m. It was double faced, c0.5m wide and rested on sand. A jetty or slipway was partially visible to the N leading from the sea wall to the W. A date of the early nineteenth century has provisionally been given to the wall. SDD (AM); NoSAS

### HOLLAND (Kirkwall p)

N Neil

### Bronze Age Burial Mound

HY 4773 1121 Excavation of one of a group of Bronze Age barrows revealed two burials. A primary cremation had been partially cut away by a later inhumation that was dated by c14 to 1100 to 1400 BC. A discussion of the significance of these sites within Orkney concludes that the site is similar to that identified at Quoyscottie (*Discovery Excav Scot 1979, 158, no 26*).

NoSAS

## SHETLAND ISLANDS AREA

### SOTERSTA (Sandsting p)

P Love, N Fojut

### Burnt Mound

HU 262 446 On E side of burn, N of deserted farm. Elongate mound 8m by 2.5m, 0.9m in height, formed of small fire-reddened stones.

### BROUGH (Bressay p)

### Pottery

HU 519 412 Sherds of globular jar, probably later Iron Age, from damaged area on E of broch mound. With finders.

## STRATHCLYDE REGION

## ARGYLL & BUTE DISTRICT

### DUNOLLIE CASTLE (Kilmore & Kilbride p)

L Alcock

### Early medieval occupation

NM 852 314 Four radiocarbon dates are now available for Period A, an undefended occupation with Class E pottery, bone pins and combs, and clay moulds, associated with a large hearth (*Discovery Excav Scot 1979, 168; Medieval Archaeol., XXIII (1979), 247-8*). The earliest, GU 1398 from oak charcoal, is  $1425 \pm 60$  bp. The other three, GU 1395 - 1397, from animal bones, average at  $1280 \pm 35$  bp. This may calibrate (on Clark's bristlecone pine curve) at 640 - 750 AD at the 2-sigma level.

### GLASVAAR (Glassary p)

Miss Campbell of Kilberry, M Sandeman,  
Mr D MacGregor, Mrs A Kahane, Mrs N Hall

### Cups and Rings

NM 885 019 Whaleback (*Discovery Excav Scot 1971, 11*); 37 cups seen 1981, of which 6 ringed, and rock-basin.

### Cups and Rings

NM 886 018 On rocksheet in field to E of track N of farm, 13 cups with 3 faint arcs, one with 1 ring, one with 2 long diverging gutters; other

## STRATHCLYDE

possible peckings.

### Cups and Rings

NM 883 014 Boulder 0.94m long by 0.56m high on edge in dyke from farm garden-wall to gate, carved face to N (by large tree), profusely carved with c20 cups, 1 ring, ovals, groove; not cleared to lower edge. Glasvaar cairn (NM 884 013, PSAS 1961/62 no: 104) lies in next field, and Glasvaar Boulder (NM 882 013, PSAS 1961/62, no: 232) is close by.

### Cups and Rings

NM 896 012 c1220m SE of farm on E side of ridge at c750 ft overlooking junction of dyke outside Forestry Commission fence with Allt Bealaich Ruaidh on a rocksheet carved over an area roughly 5m by 1m; 15 cups, one with ? rings, 3 with 'horseshoe' grooves, some short gutters.

**GLENKINGLASS** (Ardchatten & Muckairn p)

J H Lewis

### Blast furnace

NN 082 371 Further to the excavation carried out in 1979, survey work was completed within the area of the furnace and storage sheds. The furnace itself was completely excavated, work being concentrated in the region of the hearth below and around which was found a comprehensive drainage system. Anomalies within the casting area suggested a flimsy and possibly a two-phased structure.

Cliff erosion has resulted in the destruction of at least one, and possibly more, ore sheds. The full dimensions of a large charcoal shed, with external divisions, has also become apparent.

SDD (AM)

**TRAIGH CLADICH** (Glenorchy & Inshail p)

H Harold

### Deserted settlement

NN 112 234 Remains of settlement east of Inveraray road, opposite Innistrynich road, behind the mill. Further ruins in the wood opposite Cladich Church. Traigh Cladich was last inhabited in 1749. The ruined building in 'Millside' field may have been the shoemaker's shop.

DALMALLY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

**ST. CONAN'S WELL** (Glenorchy & Inishail p)

Spring

NN 171 273 Spring uncovered and cleared.

**UACHDAR MHALUIDH**, Auchtermally (Glenorchy & Inishail p)

### Deserted settlement

NN 173 258 The outline of several dwellings sited either side of the burn Alt Mhaluidh are clearly visible. A lime kiln and flax pit are well marked.

**AN SITHEAN** (Kilchonan p)

J Barber

### Hut-circles and field fences

NR 250 665 Road-side ditching had cut a series of sections across field fences of this group of monuments which have been surveyed by the RCAHMS. In collaboration with the Royal Commission these sections were recorded and sampled, as were sections cut into the banks of two of the hut circles. Analyses of the soils and of their pollen assemblages suggest that the sites were constructed in the late bronze age and reused at least twice subsequently.

SDD(AM) - CEU

**KILNAVE** (Kilchonan p)**Early Christian Cross**

NR 285 715 Excavation at the foot of the seventh century cross at Kilnave revealed that it had been erected in a cist-like structure through rectangular slots cut in the capstone and basal slab. It is argued that this type of base may be late in date (GAJ vol 8, forthcoming) and in any event is secondary in this instance, since the foot of the cross has been cut to a tenon-form; an attribute which is redundant in the cist-type cross-base.

SDD (AM) - CEU

**ISLAY, ARDNAVE** (Kilchonan p)**Cist**

NR 291 731 A short cist discovered in the sand-dunes 850m ENE of Ardnave was excavated; aligned NNE and SSW, it measured 0.55m by 0.3m and contained a much comminuted unaccompanied cremation burial.

RCAHMS

**BORICHILL MOR** (Killarow & Kilomeny p)

J Barber

**Burnt Mound**

NR 307 652 This site is cut by the road from Coullabus to Bridgend just N of Borichill Mor. It occupies the top of a local eminence bounded by the road on the W and by a streamlet on the N. It is horse-shoe shaped in plan with the open end facing N. It is cut into on the W and S sides revealing the typical heat-shattered stones of a burnt mound lying in a charcoal packed soil. It has been radiocarbon dated to 1745 ± 60 bc (GU-1465).

SDD (AM) - CEU

**ISLAY, KINTRA** (Kildalton and Oa p)**Burial**

NR 321 485 Erosion of the sand-dunes 240m N of Kintra revealed an extended inhumation covered by several layers of slabs; there were no accompanying grave-goods.

RCAHMS

**TAYVALLICH** (N Knapdale p)

I Morton

**Cup and Ring Markings; Carved Basin**

NR 732 866 Approx 350m NE of Barnashaig standing stone, at S end of Cnoc Liath, one double ring and one cup and ring, both 115mm by 75mm. One double ring 150mm by 135mm carved on detached slab.

140m E of above standing stone, a carved basin 130mm in diameter by 50mm deep in a triangular shaped stone set on top of a dyke.

NAT HIST & ANTIQ SOC OF MID ARGYLL

**DUN ROSTAN** (N Knapdale p)

Mrs A M Kahane, Mrs N Hall.

**Hut Circle, possible**

NR 735 518 On grassy platform E of and below Dun Rostan (NR 735 810, *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, 1961/62, no: 380) small circle formed by grass covered bank containing stones and earth up to 0.2m high, c4.65m overall width from E to W and c4.3m from N to S. Where wall shows best on E (downhill) side width appears to be just over 1m.

NAT HIST & ANTIQ SOC OF MID ARGYLL

**STRATHCLYDE**

**TAYVALLICH** (N Knapdale p)

I Morton

**Rock Shelters**

NR 742 889 Two rock shelters at foot of Barr nam Fuaran, NW end. One under inclined cliff. Rough uncoursed walling. 1.8m by 3.3m by 1m high. Smaller shelter beneath fallen rocks 7m to SW with 2m of walling.

NAT HIST & ANTIQ SOC OF MID ARGYLL

**TAYVALLICH** (N Knapdale p)

**Building remains**

NR 745 876 100m N of dun, on E side of Tor Mor, small drystone structure 1m by 3m, on narrow natural terrace.

In gap in ridge 200m NE of dun, enclosure 4.3m by 4.9m internally; wall thickness 1.1m. Maximum height 1m.

On approximately the same level, to NE are 3 structural groups.

Rectangular structure 2.7m internally; walls 0.6m; two opposing gaps midway in each wall, 0.56m wide. 26m NE is an indistinct structure, 15m NW by SE.

Oval, 4m by 3m internally; gap on S side; walls 1m thick; possible partition in E end. Sub rectangular platform built on slope 2m N is 3.6m by 0.6m.

Oval, 3m by 1.8m; walls 0.6m thick. 4.5m from rectangular ruin with rounded corners and internal wall, 4m by 2m, with opposing doors.

NAT HIST & ANTIQ SOC OF MID ARGYLL

**POLTALLOCH** (Kilmartin p)

Mrs A M Kahane, Mrs N Hall

**Circular enclosure**

NR 810 961 On sloping rough ground immediately E of artificial pond to W of Barsloisnach Farm, low grass covered bank of stones forming circle approx 17m in external diameter (int diam approx 13m), built up on S (downhill) side and dug into hill at the back to a depth of c1.1m. Indications of walling in places, incl horizontal stone block on N side, 1.8m long and exposed height of 0.56m.

NAT HIST & ANTIQ SOC OF MID ARGYLL

**SLOCKAVULLIN** (Kilmartin p)

Mrs N Hall

**Circular enclosure**

NR 825 982 to N of track to Upper Raslie, low grass covered bank of stones and earth about 2.5m wide forming rough circle, approximately 18m N and S by 17m E and W (W side merges into hillside). In NE corner a possible entrance gap c2.9m wide, and in core of bank in SE corner 2 earthfast stones, one of which is 0.9m high, by 0.55 by 0.23m.

NAT HIST & ANTIQ SOC OF MID ARGYLL

**DUNADD** (Glassary p)

A M Lane

**Fort**

NR 836 936 Excavation continued on a slightly larger area of the summit to investigate the earlier stone rampart discovered in 1980. This consisted of a well laid massive stone foundation set in part on irregular bedrock folds and in part on earlier soil deposits. A rear face still standing to the height of c0.60m with a slumped secondary revetment indicated a wall c3.5 - 3.9m wide. This rampart seems likely to have enclosed an oval area of the summit c20m long by 12m wide. The western

end of this earlier fort was subsequently demolished and the remainder of the summit enclosed by the rampart examined in 1980 and known from the previous excavations. This secondary rampart extension sealed deposits which produced E ware.

A small area of the summit interior was also examined. The 1904-05 excavation had excavated these deposits to a depth close to the bottom of the primary rampart - c.0.9 - 1.0m in depth. However some stratified deposits remained and these were excavated to a depth of c.0.45m. Deep bedrock clefts contained further stratified deposits and stone features underlying the back of the primary rampart, but these could not be fully examined in the available time.

Work also continued behind the rampart of Christison's fort D in a slightly expanded area. Deep deposits of black soil and stone were excavated to a depth level with the bottom of Craw's 1929 excavation - c.0.8m below turf. Within this general area further areas disturbed in 1904 were located, but undisturbed rich stratified metalworking deposits were also identified and excavated. Lack of time precluded full excavation in this area and a considerable further depth of deposit (at least 0.5m) is indicated behind the rampart.

A small cutting was also used to investigate the boulder line east of Christison's rampart F. No rampart was encountered but the boulders sealed a developed soil profile with some indications of human activity.

Finds included pottery, jet, glass, iron, bronze and stone objects; and an impressive collection of clay moulds including some for penannular brooches of Class G, Class B3 (with in-curved bird head terminals) and at least one closely related to the St Ninian's Isle group.

Initial date indications confirm a mainly Dark-Age occupation though some pot sherds of probable Early Iron Age date were also found.  
SDD (AM)

#### FEORLIN (Glassary p)

G R Curtis

##### Cup Marked Stone, Settings etc.

NR 954 973 to NR 955 975 On low ridge SW of Feorlin Farm and above NW shore of Loch Feorlin:

- (a) on the summit about 340m from farm, a pointed boulder with 4 cup marks on SW face, surrounded by a possible setting of boulders,
- (b) near the summit about 250m from farm, settings of stones probably including the ruins of a summer shelling, and
- (c) on the summit about 140m from farm, a setting of boulders and nearby a horizontal stone with a perfectly circular cavity about 175mm diameter and 150mm deep, and a possible prone megalithic stone.

#### KILBRIDE (Kilfinan p)

E B Rennie, S George

##### Hut Circle

NR 961 685 In scrub woodland, adjacent to the road and 300m N of Kilbride Church is a circular stone structure, 14m diameter internally and 20m externally. Remains consist of turf covered boulders forming a 2.5m wall with an entrance to the West.

COWAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

#### KILMICHAEL (N Bute p)

Miss J Middleton, R W B Morris

##### Cup and ring carvings

NS 008 701 On S slope of Torran Turach is a schist outcrop 3m by 2m by

## STRATHCLYDE

0.5m high at SE. On its level top are at least 7 cups. At least 3 have 1 ring, up to 20cm in diameter.

NS 012 704 On the SE slope is a schist boulder 2m by 3m by 1m high on its SE. On its level top are 4 cups. 1 has possible ring.

2m E is another boulder 1m by 1.5m, bearing 1 cup.

26m SE of it is another schist boulder bearing 1 cup.

NS 006 709 On NW slope of Torran Chapple is a schist boulder 1.5m by 1m at ground level, sloping 5°E. On its smooth top surface are at least 22 cups. Several have traces of rings round them; in one case, of 2 rings up to 24cm diameter.

NS 005 708 On SE slope of Torran Chapple is a schist boulder on whose horizontal surface are 7 cups.

NR 997 707 About 104m NE of the Upper Glenvoiden chambered tomb is a schist boulder 1.5m by 1m at ground level, sloping 25°SW. On its fairly smooth surface are at least 22 cups. Some have traces of 1 or 2 rings round them, up to 24cm diameter.

## MULLICH HILL (N Bute p)

D Marshall, J M N & E McCulloch

### Hut sites

NS 008 726 On WS slope of Mullich Hill foundations of a platform hut circle 20 by 20m, dug into hill-side at E, entrance to NNE with stones standing 0.8m high. 0.5km E, foundations of rectangular hut 16 by 6m, constructed of large irregularly shaped stones.

BUTESHIRE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

## ARD ' CHAPUILL, COLINTRAIVE (Kilmodan p)

E B Rennie

### Hut Platform; Cairn

NS 015 785 Area This group of platforms, of which one was excavated (*Discovery Excav Scot 1979, p.33*), is now found to consist of 20 platforms. These are contained within an area of approx 1km by 0.5km set on a steep hillside rising to 125m OD. Adjacent to one of the platforms at NS 015 790 is a circular pile of stones 3m in diameter and kerbed around 270° of the circumference. There is an abundance of quartz chips amongst the stones.

COWAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

## MID PARK FARM, INCHMARNOCK (N Bute p)

D Marshall, D Middleton

### Carved stone

NS 024 595 Slab of schist 62 by 42cm, with 3 carvings on one surface. 1) Hollowed out, irregularly shaped axe-head 19cm long, 16cm broad at base. 2) Hollowed out, rough oval 12.5cm by 5cm at broadest, slightly waisted 2.5cm from end. 3) 2 small incised circles about 3cm connected by incised lines.

BUTESHIRE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

## UPPER ETRICK (N Bute p)

D Boag, D Marshall

### Cup and Ring marks

NS 043 692 Area On the W face of Upper Ettrick hill which slopes steeply down to Ardgoyle burn is a scatter of ice-carried blocks and slabs of schist. In the area walked 7 stones were found to have cup marks. Stone 1: Flat horizontal stone, 0.94 by 0.84m, with 7 small cups at N end, 2 cup marks close together at S end, one 6.5cm in diameter.

**STRATHCLYDE**

Stone 2: Hump-backed stone, 1.17m long, 5 small and shallow cup marks on S face.

Stone 3: Thick upright stone 0.73 m high, 0.7m wide, 0.56m broad, with 5 cups in an arc just above the turf.

Stone 4: 2 large flat slabs lying close together, N stone 20 small faint cups. S stone 5 cups, 3 larger than usual 6 to 7cm in diameter.

Stone 5: Lying flat close to turf. 1.68 by 1.1m. 5 cups.

Stone 6: High boulder with flat sloping top, partly covered with heather. 1.52 by 0.52m surface exposed. One well defined cup at SW corner, group of 6 faint cups. Under heather is a very well defined cup and ring with distinct ridge at ring: cup 7.5cm in diameter ring 15cm in diameter. Another well defined cup abutts the ring 7cm in diameter.

Stone 7: Flat oval stone 1.35 by 0.51m with 4 cups, one deeper and better defined than usual.

BUTESHIRE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

**KILBRIDE (N Bute p)**

D Marshall

**Cairn**

NS 045 687 Oval inner cairn, 7 by 11m, with definite edge on E, 1.50m of low kerb remaining; outer cairn, less well defined 15 by 12m with possible edging of large widely spaced stones. There is little space between the two cairns on the W. 2 cists lie off centre in the inner cairn. Cist 1, 1.8 by 0.8m, lies NS, built of massive roughly shaped slabs. Cap stone, 1.9 by 1.2m has seemingly been pulled at right angles to N end of cist. A layer of stones lies horizontally 0.6m from top of E slab, but not at the bottom of cist which has not been uncovered. Cist 2 has been so much disturbed that original shape cannot be guessed. 2 of the slabs are triangular. It lies about 2m NE of cist 1. It was first reported by Mr Dan Boag.

BUTESHIRE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

**GLENSHELLISH (Strachur p)**

E B Rennie, M Holgate

**Rotary Quern**

NS 105 948 The upper and lower stones of a rotary quern measuring 0.3m in diameter and together approx 0.1m in depth, found in a ditch on the hillside in Glenshellish. The upper stone was rotated by means of a removable handle set into one of three holes. It (the upper stone) is decorated with a radial design dividing the surface into six arcs- the handle holes being centrally placed within three of these arcs. These holes and the central hole are all collared. The quern is now in the care of the National Museum of Antiquities.

COWAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

**ARDNADAM (Dunoon and Kilmun p)**

E B Rennie

**Turf hut**

NS 160 786 An oval turf structure, on a hillside at 150m OD which was disturbed by forestry ploughing was partially excavated. The structure was found to have stone footings below the turf walls, to measure approx 8m by 5m, and to have a flat clay floor paved around a central hearth. A lump of bog iron, a small piece of slag iron, and a large quantity of charcoal were found on, and in the floor.

COWAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

**ARDNADAM (Dunoon and Kilmun p)****Settlement**

## STRATHCLYDE

NS 163 791 The oval yard (*Discovery Excav Scot 1981*) is now exposed and shown to be the floor of a sub-rectangular structure - 6m by 7m internally within the basal course of a stone wall 2m broad. A line of post-holes across the centre of the floor divides it into two sections on slightly different levels. This structure and the circular one noted in 1980, appear to have shared a common wall and entrance.

The Neolithic structure 6m to the S was probably of the same shape and size as the sub-rectangular one. More sherds of pottery and a quantity of charcoal have been collected from a hearth and from 3 levels of floor. The lowest floor here, may belong to a smaller circular structure which is as yet only partially uncovered.

COWAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

**CORRA FARM** (Kilfinan p)

F Newall, E Rennie

### Ancient road

NS 968 607 Following information from Mr James Wright, ex-gamekeeper, of a 'Roman' road which traditionally went to the sea through Corra Farm, and with permission of Mr Robin A Watson of Ardlamont House, the road was sectioned at two points; a) on moorland, close to the south boundary fence of woodland, cNS 968 667, and, b) on formerly enclosed land cNS 971 665. Between these points the road is strictly linear and superficially c17ft 6 ins (5.3m) wide between ditches. These, are of secondary, and near recent cutting, and the road mound is clearly hollowed by surface traffic, which has followed the line, although in places the road is sunk in marsh.

The road is cambered, a lower stratum of kerbed, metal stiffened clay, with gravelled clay shoulders tapering off, supporting a surface of cobbles in clay, also with shoulders of small metal in clay tapering to gravel in clay shouldered to the ditch edge. The width is 14ft 6 ins (4.42m).

The road is well engineered, strictly linear, and very sensitively adjusted constructionally to the demands of the immediate vicinity. Two possible hollow descents through the raised beach lie to the south.

### Hollow Way

cNS 971 675 In a wind break in dense woodland, a hollow way some 12-15ft (3.6-4.6m) wide accompanied by c10ft (3m) of possible road mound runs SSW towards the above road but is lost in dense undergrowth.

A longer version of this report has been forwarded to OS and NMR - Eds.

## BEARSDEN & MILNGAVIE DISTRICT

**LAWMUIR** (New Kilpatrick p)

D Long

### Farm Steading

NS 513 728 The farm steading at Lawmuir is still in active use, and the farmhouse has recently been replaced by a modern bungalow. The N range of the steading shows many signs of early work, although the westernmost building was used as a dwelling within living memory. This building appears to have been of rubble and mortar construction with rough facing of some of the stonework. In the N wall is a built up doorway with ashlar pillars and a triangular lintel bearing the date 1680. The style of lettering is correct for that period.

MILNGAVIE & BEARSDEN HISTORY SOCIETY

**LAW** (New Kilpatrick p)

**Mound - Site of Tower House**

NS 515 736 About 100m S of the present farm buildings is a low flat-topped mound, said by the farmer to be the site of the tower house occupied by the family of Stirling of Law from the 16th century if not earlier. Numerous dressed and shaped stones are to be seen in nearby walls.

MILNGAVIE & BEARSDEN HISTORY SOCIETY.

BEARSDEN (New Kilpatrick p)

D J Breeze

**Roman Fort**

NS 546 720 During consolidation work on the bath-house and latrine the drainage system was explored further. Investigation on the line of the S rampart failed to reveal remains of the S gate. Replanning of the whole site suggests that the original plan was for a large fort of 1.6ha subdivided during building into fort and annexe.

SDD (AM)

**CITY OF GLASGOW DISTRICT**

CATHCART CASTLE (Cathcart p)

J B Kerr

**Towerhouse**

NS 587 601 Excavation took place over several months prior to landscaping of the site of the recently demolished tower. Four major phases were identified.

Construction of a simple rectangular keep in the mid 15th century by the Cathcart family, closely surrounded by a small (22m by 15m) rectangular barmkin. The defensive nature of this enclosure was underlined by corner turrets, two of which were examined, and a rock-cut ditch 75m wide and 3.5m deep which cut off the castle promontory from higher ground to the E. A ledge cut into the inner face of the ditch at a depth of 1.3m probably held supports for a timber bridge. On the western side of the castle one wall of a possible lower enclosure was discovered.

Before 1696, a building or range of buildings was erected eastwards from the SE corner of the tower, incorporating parts of the barmkin wall. Where the building crossed the ditch a cellar was inserted; the ditch was then levelled with whinstone rubble, having already been partially filled by up to 2m of domestic refuse and natural weathering of the sides. Recent demolition has removed all traces of this building outside the ditch, but photographs of its roof scar on the E face of the tower show that it was two storeys high.

Around 1740 the castle was to be dismantled, but the tower proved to be too strong. However, the roof and top floor were removed and the phase 3 building was demolished, its cellar being filled with rubble, plaster fragments and domestic rubbish.

Landscaping of the site has now begun.

GUASG

HOWARD STREET (Glasgow p)

J B Kerr, J H McBrien

**Cemetery**

NS 592 648 Roadworks on the south side of Howard Street uncovered the badly disturbed remains of at least four inhumations. This is almost certainly the site of the burial ground of the old Town Hospital, which stood nearby from *circa* 1730 to *circa* 1850.

GUASG

## STRATHCLYDE

SARACEN HEAD (Glasgow p)

D Pollock

### Medieval watermill

NS 5995 6480. Immediately W of the present Saracen Head beside Gallowgate, excavations started in 1980 on the site of the original (1755) inn. Sealed below hillwash beneath the 18th century yard, a timber watermill by a revetted stream (the Poldrait) was discovered and excavated in 1981. An undershot wheel in the stream transmitted into a cut in the hillside overlooking the stream. The main chamber would have been supported over this cut, with access from the hillside via a full-length porch.

After a short life the mill was dismantled. Pieces of a large circular abrasive stone were recovered from the cavity in the streambed directly below the wheel, and a large assemblage of medieval sherds deposited shortly after the dismantling of the mill should provide an approximate date.

GUASC

CRAIGNETHAN CASTLE (Lesmahagow p)

C J Tabraham

### Modern stonework

NS 815 463 Archaeological investigation in advance of necessary works of consolidation revealed that the stone revetment immediately outwith the S wall of the outer courtyard at its junction with the great ditch was not late medieval in origin but an early 20th century measure designed to prevent a collapse of the historic fabric.

SDD (AM)

LANARK, Castlegate (Lanark p)

E Archer

### Medieval pits

NS 879 435 During the course of work on a building site in the Castlegate, a Medieval site was located. To date, several pits have been investigated, which have produced a selection of fourteenth century pottery including a piece from the Bordeaux area, several pieces from the York area. In addition to the pottery, a silver penny of Edward I (long cross variety) minted in Canterbury between 1300 - 1307, several bronze items including a ring brooch, evidence of bronze and iron slag, several iron nails and several sheep bones. The presence of bronze and iron slag possibly indicates that a workshop was nearby, and these pits were used for the refuse. The pits lie about fifty yards back from the Castlegate, a prominent street in Lanark in the Middle Ages.

CLEGHORN (Lanark p)

### Roman Camp

NS 913 460 Several sections were made to find the southern ditch of the Roman Camp at Cleghorn. The first section was made in the garden centre and to date no firm evidence of the ditch has been found.

The second section was dug 100 yds to the SW of the first section on the edge of the Stobilee Burn, but failed to reveal anything apart from the strap handle of a fourteenth century jug.

LANARK & DISTRICT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

COWHILL (Crawford p)

G Richardson, per N Fojut

### Enclosed farmstead

NS 998 234 A rectilinear enclosure, 15m by 35m, on W facing slope, contains traces of a rectangular foundation 4m by 8m and two small oval

foundations. Rig occurs both within and around the enclosure, together with numerous small cairns.

**MIDGE HILL** (Crawford p)

N Fojut

**Platforms**

NT 010 216 Five scooped platforms on NE facing slope, at two levels. All oval in plan with steep aprons; diameters range from 5 to 9 metres.

**WINDGATE HOUSE** (Lamington & Wandal p)

T Ward

**Tower House**

NT 016 271 Excavation of the remains has so far revealed a partition wall, with a doorway on the ground floor, the springing of the vaulting at 1.25m above floor level, and external walls 1.6m thick. The rectangular tower was built with local greywacke stone, with rubble infill. Fragments of toolled freestone have been found. The room to the S is now cleared and has crude cobble-stones on the floor, much disturbed with evidence of a burnt area.

Finds so far are a James VI hardhead (worn), a bronze needle (8cm), 2 whorls, small pieces of green glazed pottery, iron nails, and broken roof slates with peg holes.

The barrel vault has collapsed into the ruin.

**Foundations**

3 Rectangular structures, S of Windgate House, possibly contemporary with same.

**LANARK & DISTRICT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**

**BOGHALL CASTLE** (Biggar p)

E Archer

**17th century house**

NT 040 360 Work has been continued on the site of the house built in 1670. Finds this year have included a seventeenth century thimble and several pieces of lead shot. The lead shot is of two varieties, small and large, for use in pistols and muskets respectively. More fragments of glass have been found, including several large fragments. The most significant find was a pottery beaker of the seventeenth century, which it was possible to reconstruct completely. It was typical of the pottery from the site, being glazed internally. Near it was found a copper turner of James VI issued in 1623. The rest of the finds have followed the pattern of previous years and have included nails, metal fittings, plaster, lead glazing strips, pottery and bone.

From the gatehouse area of the site, an iron cannonball was recovered. It is about 5lbs in weight and may have been of 17th century date.

**CUMBERNAULD & KILSYTH DISTRICT**

**TOWNHEAD** (Kilsyth p)

N B Aitchison

**Dun and Hut Circle**

NS 744 787 At the E end of the ridge running along the S side of Kilsyth reservoir lie the remains of a dun measuring 40m NS and 29m EW within a wall 4 to 4.5m thick. A hut circle 9.2m in diameter with a wall 1.3m wide lies over the dun wall on the NW. A 2m gap in the W wall of the hut circle may mark the entrance. From the hut circle a low bank of irregular field dyke crosses the dun on the N. The only internal feature visible in the dun is a level platform adjoining the wall on the S of the

## STRATHCLYDE

dun, 13m wide EW and 10.8m NS. Several facings stones are visible in the wall which stands about 1m high and incorporates some massive boulders at its N end. Gaps in the wall are visible on the E and W but appear to have been used, if not made, recently, and interior is pitted from stone robbing activity. This site lies 500m NE of Townhead farmhouse and is possibly the site mentioned in 1796 (*Stat Acet xviii*, 292) as lying on the lands of that farm.

## GIRNAL HILL (Kilsyth p)

### Dun, Hut Circle and Hut Platform

NS 748 783 In the rough pasture on the E of Girnal Hill lie a group of sites. The slight remains of the dun measure 10 to 10.5m in diameter within a wall 3 to 3.4m thick, with inner and outer facing stones visible on the E and a massive boulder incorporated in the outer wall face on the SE. No entrance or interior features are visible.

Adjoining the exterior of the dun on its NE side are the wall footings, 0.9m thick, of a stone structure, its longest wall runs E for 8m, forming a tangent to the outer wall face of the dun, then turns at right angles S for 4.2m, then W for 4.4m leaving a 1.8m gap between it and the dun wall. The ground has been raised in order that this structure should lie level.

6m W of the dun are the remains of a hut circle, consisting of a hollow 10.2m in diameter within a stone wall footing 1.3m thick. On the W is a 1.5m gap, possibly the entrance.

5m S of this hut circle is a scooped hut platform 7.9m EW and 9m NS. Large boulders lie around its edge and 1.8m from the edge of this S facing platform it is crossed by a wall footing 0.5m thick.

1.8m W of the hut circle is an arc of a 1.5m thick and 0.75m high bank which may be the remains of another hut circle or a field boundary. A rubble field boundary seems to run for 11.5m as a tangent to the hut circle and the dun.

## CUMBERNAULD CASTLE (Cumbernauld p)

James E McCann

### Tower House

NS 773 760 Excavation is taking place at this site in advance of landscaping by Cumbernauld Development Corporation to try and achieve a further insight into the past history of the Cumbernauld area, and to supplement the information gathered during the excavations by Glasgow Archaeological Society in 1963-4.

CUMBERNAULD & KILSYTH DISTRICT COUNCIL

## CUNNINGHAME DISTRICT

### ARDROSSAN - SEAMILL SHORE (Ardrossan & West Kilbride p)

E M Patterson

#### Boulder alignments - fish traps

NS 225 434 At mouth of Montfode Burn a complex of five connected alignments occurs near HWM, resting on beach and in association with sedimentary rock outcrops. Constituent boulders mostly of igneous rocks, basalt, dolerite and felsite derived by marine erosion of till. Combined length of alignments is c200m.

NS 223 431 An isolated massive straight wall of very large boulders occurs near LWM on a stony area of beach named Lond Craigs. Length of wall c150m.

NS 204 461 A tidal pond, retained by rock shelves raised on the S side by massive quarried slabs of red sandstone, and on the N by basalt boulders. Both retaining walls are covered at HW. The pond drains at LW into a lower pond at NS 203 462.

NS 203 462 A discontinuous artificial boulder wall c150m in length is founded upon a NS geological dyke of dolerite c2m in width, and assists in retaining a tidal pond between red sandstone outcrops to S and a dolerite sill to N, named North Inch. Upper courses of boulder wall have been dispersed by storm waves to the E, where they floor the pond. The wall has a gate c3m in width where ebb and flow occurs.

NS 204 463 Brackish shallow pond, apparently excavated and c1 Ha in extent in raised beach. Short canal to shore at HWM has gate in NESW dyke of dolerite, the continuation of the NS dyke at NS 203 462. The canal between pond and HWM was blocked by debris in May 1980.

NS 204 465 V-shaped fish trap near HWM formed by the convergence of a discontinuous alignment of dolerite boulders and a NWSE geological dyke of dolerite 2m in width.

#### EASTWOOD DISTRICT

HOUSECRAIG (Mearns p)

Dr C Welsh

##### Possible castle site

NS 567 560 Rectangular mound 18 by 11m on edge of crags, on which are remains of an E-plan building with walls 1.5m to 2m thick. Ranged against a defensive wall along the crags to N, part of a two-roomed foundation 15m long. Both buildings contained within a rectangular courtyard or enclosure 43m by 15m with an annexe to S, and ditches across N and S ends. The summit of the hill measures 80m by 20m with crags on 3 sides, and steep slope around remainder.

#### EAST KILBRIDE DISTRICT

CATHKIN BRAES (Carmunnock p)

##### Hut-circles and field system

NS 619 584 Semi-circular banks and outlines of two hut circles 12m and 14m diameter, on an oval elevation, overlain by field strips 10m wide, formed by turf banks.

EASTHILLS (Carmunnock p)

##### Cairn

NS 628 581 Quarried remains, 23m diameter, enclosed by a rubble wall and partly overlain by aerial mast. One of two cairns on Meikleham: Map of the Country for Ten Miles around Glasgow, 1852. The other cairn at NS 629 582 destroyed by a quarry.

S CATHKIN (Carmunnock p)

##### Medieval Fields

NS 629 578 On a gorse-covered eminence, 7 field strips 4m to 7m wide, formed by banks 3m broad, 0.7m high. Also two oval huts 5m across.

#### HAMILTON DISTRICT

CHATELHERAULT (Hamilton p)

G J Ewart

## STRATHCLYDE

### Garden

NS 736 539 A third season of excavation yielded greater detail of the design and characteristics of the individual plant beds within the general overall plan of this 18th century formal walled garden.  
SDD (AM)

## KILMARNOCK & LOUDON DISTRICT

### OLD CASTLE OF LOUDOUN (Loudoun p)

J Mair

#### Motte and bailey

NS 517 378 Not previously listed as a motte and bailey castle, but marked on the OS map as a site of old castle. Three quarters of a mile E of the present Loudon Castle and 200 yards W of the farm of Woodhead, the motte overlooks the Hag Burn on a natural eminence on the edge of a precipice E of the burn. It is set in woodland and scrub, which cover the whole area of the motte and bailey and beyond.

The motte is crescentic in shape and a deep crescentic ditch surrounds the motte. At the SW corner of the ditch a small bank joins the motte to the bank of the bailey. Some stones form a base for a causeway or foundation for a drawbridge on the E which continues into the bailey as a depressed track, on the NW edge of which is a line of stones from a collapsed wall.

A short area of a rubble stone and mortar wall still stands on the northern point of the motte. There is also evidence on the top of the mound of other walls or stone foundations.

Outside the eastern line of the bailey there is also evidence of additional enclosures or outer baileys. The whole is masked by woodland and has not been properly surveyed and investigated.

A longer version of this report has been forwarded to OS and NRM - Eds.

## MOTHERWELL DISTRICT

### BOTHWELL CASTLE (Bothwell p)

J Lewis

#### Gatehouse, internal structures

NS 688 593 Areas either side of a breach in the N curtain wall were excavated in advance of a small building programme. Work was concentrated mainly to the N of the curtain wall where existed the lower courses of a possible gatehouse, the N and W walls of which were very substantial. The entrance to the 'gatehouse' may have been through its E wall, adjacent to the curtain wall. An intra-mural passage within the N wall of the building could have given access, via a stairway, to the first floor of the gatehouse and possibly to the castle courtyard.

## STRATHKELVIN DISTRICT

### BAR HILL (Kirkintilloch p)

L Keppie

#### Roman fort

NS 708 759 In July-July 1981 excavation of the headquarters building of this Antonine Wall fort was concluded, prior to consolidation. The western half of the courtyard was opened up; postholes suggested some partitioning in the primary phase. Later, this floor was supported on joists laid in 13 parallel horizontal beam-slots. Further efforts were made to learn more about the underlying 'fortlet', by the sectioning of

its ditches where they ran below the streets of the Antonine fort, but in each case the ditch had already been cleared by the earlier excavators in 1902-05. However, within the fortlet's defences, three more 'cooking areas' were revealed, together with a timber beam-slot, and a hearth exhibiting three phases. The possibility that a native site as well as a Roman camp occupied the hill before the fort-builders arrived seemed worthy of consideration.  
SDD (AM)

**TAYSIDE REGION**

**ANGUS DISTRICT**

**AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE**

- NO 482 603 Wellford Enclosure
  - NO 614 665 Westside 3 enclosures
  - NO 635 658 Dubton 2 ring ditches
  - NO 636 552 Little Carcary, Farnell 2 enclosures
  - NO 672 497 Ironshill 2 thin rings
  - NO 675 657 Gallery 2 enclosures
- ABERDEEN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

**WESTER COUL FARM (Lintrathan p)**

J R Sherriff

**Cairn**

NO 2761 5728 A round cairn on Wester Coul Farm measures 14m to 15m in diameter by 2.2m high. The grass-covered mound is composed of earth and water-worn boulders.

**ANGUS DISTRICT MUSEUMS**

**LINTRATHAN (Lintrathan p)**

**Mound**

NO 2855 5457 A grass and tree-covered mound immediately W of the parish church measures about 3m high by about 11m in diameter. The base of the mound is bedrock, a section being exposed in the SW of the site, though the main mass of the tumulus appears to be artificial.

**KINGSBRIDGE FARM (Oathlaw p)**

**Roman Lamp**

NO 4378 5623 A Roman moulded clay lamp was found a few years ago amongst rubbish which had been deposited in a disused sand pit. The lamp is made of red-glazed, yellow clay and is late first century in date. It has a circular body, is relatively shallow and has a plain disc which is pierced by two holes. The rim of the disc has a decoration of ovolos which stop short of the slightly raised nozzle. The lamp has no handle; it is now on display in Montrose Museum.

**LABOTHIE HILL (Inverarity p)**

**Cairn**

NO 4731 4153 160m ESE of Hatton Cairn are the remains of a small circular cairn measuring 10m in diameter. The mass of earth and boulders has a height of over 0.5m but the mound has had a trench dug through it some time in the past.

**BRACULLO MUIR (Inverarity p)**

## TAYSIDE REGION

### Enclosure

NO 4749 4157 Situated on rough pasture is an enclosure defined by a circular bank of earth and boulders. The bank is indistinct on the SW but clear elsewhere where it attains a height of up to 0.3m. The structure has a probable entrance gap in the SE and the bank of the 25m diameter enclosure measures 2 - 3m across.

### BRACTULLO MUIR (Inverarity p)

#### Enclosure

NO 4773 4158 Enclosure similar to that at NO 4749 4157.

### BRACTULLO MUIR (Inverarity p)

#### Oblong mound

NO 4773 4161 A few metres NE of the circular enclosure at NO 4773 4158 is an apparently man-made mound which measures 24m ENE by WNW by 14m transversely. The square-ended mound appears to have been quarried into on its S side.

### PRIOR HOUSE, RESTENNETH (Forfar p)

#### Cup-marked stone

NO 4810 5167 A post-medieval boundary stone adjacent to the car part at Prior House, Restenneth, appears to be a re-used cup-marked stone. Although the block of sandstone has been squared-off three cup-marks each about 55mm in diameter by 17mm deep are visible on the W face of the stone.

### WEMYSS FARM (Rescobie p)

#### Boundary stone

NO 485 522 A machine-dressed block of fine-grained sandstone measuring 700mm by 290mm by 140mm was recently ploughed up on Wemyss Farm. On one face a large letter R is carved whilst on the other face the letter P is inscribed. On the top of the block is carved the number 14 and the stone is almost certainly a nineteenth century boundary marker between the lands of Restenneth and Pitscandly.

### WEMYSS FARM (Rescobie p)

#### Inscribed stone

NO 486 522 A square, sandstone boundary marker was turned up by the plough recently on Wemyss Farm. The block measures 590mm high, 260mm wide and 105mm thick. On one face are inscribed the letters ?ROVM whilst on the other face is O or D RIN G or C. On the top of the stone there is a Maltese type cross. The letters and the cross have pronounced serifs and the channeling of the inscriptions is V-sectioned.

### WEMYSS FARM (Rescobie p)

#### Carved stone

NO 4895 5210 A carved sandstone block found in a field dyke on Wemyss Farm is 253mm long by 170mm wide by 80mm thick. The block has been shaped and three chisel marks are visible on one side. The carved and smoothed hollow in the block measures 200mm by 90mm by 44mm deep. Slight burn stains at one end may indicate that the object was once a lamp.

### FLEYSMIRE GRAVEL QUARRY (Forfar p)

**Pit, beaker sherds.**

NO 490 517 Topsoil stripping revealed a shallow pit measuring 0.65m by 0.,55m by 0.22m deep. The fill of the pit was black, greasy loam and the position of several rounded stones suggested that the pit was a post-hole with a post-pipe measuring about 0.2m in diameter. Several sherds of well-fired beaker with twisted cord decoration were found in the pit and are now in possession of Angus District Museums.

**DOWNIE MUIR (Monikie p)****Possible barrow**

NO 494 418 A world War II pill-box has been built at the southern end of a possible EBA barrow 20m in diameter by 4m high. The tumulus is surmounted by a smaller mound 8m in diameter by 0.7m high.

**FINAVON CASTLE (Oathlaw p)****Ridge and furrow**

NO 494 560 A plot of ridge and furrow cultivation c500m by 30m survives in a strip of woodland.

**WEMYSS FARM (Rescobie p)****Flints**

NO 495 522 Numerous unworked flakes of flint have recently been picked up in fields both E and W of the steading at Wemyss Farm.

**INVERARITY (Inverarity p)****Enclosure**

NO 4975 4385 Three sides of the enclosure first recorded by OGS Crawford, (*Topography of Roman Scot 1949, 100*), were seen as soil marks in the spring of 1981. The S side seems to follow the path of the modern road and was not seen. A systematic search of the interior of the site after ploughing failed to find any artifacts of earlier than the nineteenth century.

**WEMYSS FARM (Rescobie p)****Coin**

NO 497 522 A silver long-cross penny of Henry III type IV b was found by Mr R Galloway on Wemyss Farm and is now in his possession at Wemyss Farm.

**TÖLLMUIR WOOD (Oathlaw p)****Ridge and Furrow**

NO 505 580 A very large area of ridge and furrow survives in a plantation.

**BALDARDO FARM (Rescobie p)****Boundary stone**

NO 5010 5350 A large irregular block of sandstone measuring 1.5m long by 0.7m wide has at its S end an inscribed mark. A Maltese type cross 12cm across has a P a few centimetres to the S and a possible C to the N.

**Millstone**

NO 5010 5350 Lying under the field boundary is an apparently unfinished millstone made of sandstone and measuring 1.05m in diameter.

**Millstone quarries**

## TAYSIDE

NO 505 534 Numerous small quarry pits from 4 to 6m in diameter were filled in a number of years ago by the farmer who changed the land-use from pastoral to arable.

### Cairn

NO 505 535 Bisected by the field boundary this small cairn measures 9m in diameter with a hollow centre indicating a previous disturbance. The cairn is surrounded by a shallow ditch outwith which is a low bank giving a total diameter of 15m. The S half of the site is regularly ploughed. Cairn and outer bank consist of water worn and angular debris.

### Worked stone

NO 5039 5350 An irregular sandstone block measuring 1.35 by 0.85m has a worked area measuring 0.70m by 0.65m at its W end. The worked area lies within an unworked border and has been chipped to a depth of 4 to 5cm.

### Unfinished coffin/boundary marker

NO 5040 5350 A large sandstone block measuring 1.85m long by 0.45 to 0.90m wide by 0.65m deep displays signs of having been worked. The top side has been chipped and worked to a depth of 3 to 4cm within an unworked border. The length of the unworked area is 1.5m by 0.35 to 0.58m. At the E end are inscribed a Maltese-shaped cross with a P to the N and a strange curve shape, possibly a C to the S.

### Boundary stone

NO 5047 5350 A large rounded sandstone boulder has been utilised as a boundary marker. The block measures 1.1m by 0.9m and like the two previously noted boundary stones has a Maltese type cross measuring 12cm across. To the S of the cross is the initial P whilst to the N is the strange curved shape which may be a C.

## ABERLEMNO PARISH

### Millstone quarries

NO 506 536 Numerous small quarry-pits litter the area S of the small wood at NO 507 537. The pits average 4 to 6m in diameter by 1 to 1.5m deep. A few linear trenches are also present and in some of the pits are the remains of unfinished sandstone mill-stones.

### DUNNICHEN HOUSE (Dunnichen p)

#### Cup-marked stone

NO 5095 4889 The cup-marked stone at Dunnichen House has now been built into the chimney structure at the W end of the recently built modern Dunnichen House.

### MARCUS (Tannadice p)

#### Ridge and Furrow

NO 5130 5825 A plot of rig and furrow c70m square survives in a small wood.

### MAINS OF BALGAVIES FARM (Aberlemno p)

L M Thoms

#### Cup and ring marked stone

NO 534 512 A large sandstone boulder was discovered in a field dyke and has four particularly well executed and deep cup marks with rings, four other cup marks without rings and some indication of four further cup marks. The stone has been moved to the farmhouse entrance.

### DUNDEE MUSEUM

**BALGAVIES HOUSE (Aberlemno p)**

J R Sherriff

**Cairn**

NO 5424 5173 Situated on a natural rise are what seems to be the remains of a round cairn about 15m in diameter. The mound has been enclosed by a stone dyke, and has then been added to with quantities of field debris.

**ANGUS DISTRICT MUSEUMS****MAINS OF MELGUND (Aberlemno p)****Human teeth**

NO. 542 563 The five human teeth from the cist cist (*Discovery Excav Scot, 1980, 37*) have been examined by Dr Lunt who reports that they represent an individual between the age of 15 and 20 years. The sex of the individual cannot be determined from the teeth.

**HILL OF KIRRIEMUIR (Kirriemuir p)****Standing stone**

NO 392 546 Six metres east of the 2.7m high standing stone is a small upright boulder which forms the junction of two field dykes. Another recumbent stone is known to have once lain near the large upright stone which is possibly the only remaining member of a stone-circle.

**BRECHIN BURGH AND PARISH****17 Church Street****Pit, Bones**

NO 5996 6017 Reconstruction to 17 Church Street, Brechin, revealed a pit below the basement floor. The pit measured approx 1.5m in diameter by 1.5m deep. The only relics found by the workmen were bones of sheep, pig and dog.

**5 Church Street****Medieval midden**

NO 5968 6014 The building of a garage at the rear of 5 Church Street enabled the examination of an area measuring 4 by 3m. 2.15m of deposits were recorded between natural subsoil and the modern ground level. Immediately above the pre-midden deposit were 1.4m of midden deposits dating from the mid 13th century to the early part of the 14th century. Some 180 sherds of pottery, part of the rim of a bronze bowl and a bronze needle were found. No structures were found.

**BRECHIN PARISH****Rig and furrow**

NO 6150 6330 A plot of rig and furrow cultivation has been noted in a conifer wood on the N side of the road with the rigs lying at right-angles to the road.

**BOYSACK MILLS (Inverkeilor p)****Pits, flints**

NO 6295 4905 Examination of an area of de-topsoiled gravel revealed a number of pits, one of which produced a thumb-nail scraper and an unworked flake of flint. The finds and full report are in Montrose Museum.

## **TAYSIDE**

### **BONNYTON FARM(Maryton p)**

#### **Flints**

NO 666 560 A number of flint tools as well as flint, agate and chalcedony flakes were picked up on a gravel and sand promontory which projects on to the old flood plain of Montrose Basin. The flint tools comprised two thumb-nail scrapers, one side scraper and three worked flakes. All the finds are now in Montrose Museum.

### **REDCASTLE (Inverkeilor p)**

#### **Cannonball and musketballs**

NO 689 510 One complete iron cannonball and 13 lead musketballs were found on the seaward side of Red Castle. The finds may date from 16th century; they are now in Montrose Museum.

### **PRETTYCUR (Montrose p)**

#### **Cannonball**

NO 70 61 Part of an iron cannonbell was found in a field at Prettycur, Hillside, Montrose. The fragment is now in Montrose Museum.

## **CITY OF DUNDEE DISTRICT**

### **DUNDEE CITY AND PARISH**

#### **Cowgate**

L M Thoms

#### **Well**

NO 406 307 Discovered during demolition work. Dry stone construction. Probably 19th century. Intended to preserve in urban landscape.

#### **Brook Street**

#### **Well**

NO 396 302 Discovered during pipe laying. Dry stone construction. Probably 19th century, domestic. Now destroyed.

### **Ashton Works, Hawkhill**

#### **Stone cistern**

NO 392 299 A square water cistern was discovered in the works still holding clear water. Probably an original part of the factory structure dating to c1850.

### **Hill Road, Broughty Ferry**

#### **Well**

NO 464 313 Domestic draw well of dry stone construction was discovered in the garden of Rockhill House.

## **CITY CHURCHES**

### **Human Skeletal Material**

NO 402 301 Some human bone was discovered during renovation work within a former church building. The bones were from 18th century burials and were reinterred at the site.

### **Mains Castle**

NO 411 330 The ground floor of the N range of the castle was cleared of

rubble and debris as part of the conservation and consolidation of the fabric. Hitherto unknown partition walls were revealed and finds included pottery dating to c1850 to 1870, fragments of glass bottles and clay pipes, and some animal bone.

#### **Drummond Street**

##### **Route of Dundee and Newtyle Railway**

NO 396 310 A trial trench was excavated to determine the line of the railway. The E delimiting wall of the line was discovered and exposed to a depth of 1.8m below the present ground surface at which point excavation ceased.

#### **Law Hill Court**

##### **Law Tunnel**

NO 395 315 The tunnel through the Law constructed to carry the Dundee and Newtyle railway line opened in 1850, was exposed as a result of construction work for new houses. The stonework was in excellent condition, but the tunnel has now been sealed off and infilled at this point.  
DUNDEE MUSEUM

### **PERTH & KINROSS DISTRICT**

#### **PERTH CITY AND PARISH**

J Fielding

##### **Building Survey**

NO 11 23 An architectural survey of the 18th and 19th century buildings in the town centre is being carried out, priority being given to those threatened by demolition and alteration. Plans, sections and elevations are being produced; also photographic and historical work. These will be available for consultation in NMRS at the end of the project.  
MANPOWER SERVICES COMMISSION

#### **CITY OF PERTH**

L M Blanchard, R M Spearman

The new gas pipe in Perth has provided the opportunity to conduct a number of watching briefs around the town most of which contained medieval material. Full details can be obtained from the UAU.

#### **City Chambers, 1 High Street**

##### **Midden and Large Timbers**

NO 120 236 Twelve piles were inserted beneath the standing building. Large quantity of medieval finds including imported pottery, decorated leather, textile (1 fragment striped) and jointed timbers. Deposits were up to 4m deep. The site was in the area of the medieval harbour, toll-booth and bridge.  
SDD (AM) - UAU

#### **33-34 Canal Street**

R M Spearman

##### **Gullies, pits, stone building**

NO 118 234 A long trench was excavated extending E from an earlier trial excavation (*Discovery Excav Scot, 1978*) across three known post-medieval properties. At time of writing 1.80m of stratigraphy had been excavated by machine and hand and the natural sub-soil was noted in pit sections to be at a depth of c2.20m. The properties were delineated by "U" shaped gullies of c1m width and between 0.75 to 1.25m deep. The fills were mainly garden silting and non-organic midden spreads. Some were deliber-

## TAYSIDE

ately filled with river washed cobbles whilst others demonstrated re-cutting. The modern property divisions continued the sequence of the earlier boundaries.

Late-medieval features also include several pits and one clay floored stone building.

Findings include a wide range of imported and local pottery, metalworking and animal bone. Notably 5¼ coins have been found from a number of stratified contexts.

SDD (AM) - UAU

### CLOCKMADEN FARM (Collace p)

T Cowie

#### Bronze hoard

NO 188 315 Late Bronze Age (8th century BC) hoard consisting of 4 intact or virtually complete bronze penannular armlets, and fragments of the hoops of a further 6; a bronze ring; a socketed axe and a tubular ferrule. Found in 1979 during potato lifting; reported and declared Treasure Trove 1980 and subsequently disposed to Perth Museum. The site was examined archaeologically but no further objects were recovered.

### WINDYEDGE FARM (Aberdalgie p)

J Fielding

#### Well

NO 057 211 On demolition of the farm steading a stone lined well, covered by a large slab, was revealed. It had a depth of 6.86m, the bottom 2m cut through solid rock, and diameter of 1.26m with a surround of large stones. After attempts at drainage some timbers, the supports of the winching gear, were recovered but no firm dating evidence, probably 18th century.

MSC

### WEST PARK (Blackford p)

G J Barclay

#### Souterrain

NN 905 135 This souterrain, (*Discovery Excav Scot 1980, 41*), has been blocked by the farmer. Photographs taken while open have been deposited with NMRS.

SDD (AM) - CEU

### ENOCHDEU (Moulin p)

L M Thoms

#### Hut platform

NO 054 639 Another season of excavation took place on the site previously reported (*Discovery Excav Scot, 1980, 41*). A further five post-holes were discovered and with the four from last season, plus one still to be excavated, form a circle 8m in diameter. In a position just off the centre of the hut a hearth pit 1m in diameter and c0.3m deep was discovered and yielded a considerable quantity of charcoal. A few sherds of coarse pottery were found also a piece of schistose stone with a smoothed slightly concave surface, possibly the lower part of a quern. All finds are in Dundee Museum.

DUNDEE MUSEUM

### CLEAVES FARM SANDPIT (Kinloch p)

P Rattray, per N Fojut

#### Human and Animal Bones

NO 163 433 Human ribs and clavicle recovered from load of gravel. Visit to quarry site failed to recover any further remains or indications of

archaeological context, but workmen reported frequent "animal bones, probably cattle".

**NEWBIGGING** (Cargill p)

G J Barclay

**Cup-and ring-marked stone**

NO 152 352 A small area round the fallen stone was investigated prior to its removal to NO 1558 3521. A rubble plinth associated with a nineteenth century re-erection of the stone was found but no evidence of a prehistoric setting survived in the excavated area.

SDD (AM) - CEU

**CRAIGHALL** (Ratray p)

E Mulligan, P Ratray, per N Fojut

**Short Cist**

NO 175 481 Slab-built cist measuring 0.55 by 0.91m internally, constructed of sandstone slabs averaging 0.10m thick, with ends fitted inside sides, but without rebating. Top slab, 1.59 by 0.91m and 0.18m, *in situ*, replaced after unrecorded excavation early this century (finds lost). Cist floor is of close-packed cobbles set in clean sand. No material left by earlier investigation.

**WESTER COLZIE FARM** (Abernethy p)

L M Thoms

**Stone Axe**

NO 201 142 Found on ploughed land the polished stone axe is most likely a product of the Great Langdale axe factory. It has been donated to Dundee Museum.

DUNDEE MUSEUM

**WESTERN ISLES AREA****ISLE OF LEWIS****CNOC NAN CNAMH, Callanish** (Uig p)

G &amp; M Ponting

**Stone setting**

NB 211 334 Six stones, less than 1m in any dimension, two on edge, the others flat, lie on an arc c10m long. The position is compatible with Palmer's unidentified sixth Callanish site (NMR, RCD 13/19).

**CALLANISH** (Uig p)

P J Ashmore

**Chambered cairn, agricultural, settlement remains**

NG 213 330 Excavations undertaken in 1980 and 1981 in advance of consolidation of the chambered cairn at Callanish revealed an original chamber plan differing from that displayed in that the back of the chamber was round. The large kerb slabs on the NE perimeter of the cairn belong around the 2nd millenium BC. The stone ring and central monolith predate the cairn. The first activity on the site created a thick agricultural soil. Settlement activities preceded the stone ring and monolith and for the most part succeeded the thick agricultural soil. There was considerable later activity in a period when beakers of Clarke's Late and Final Northern Group were in use. There was agricultural activity at the same stratigraphic level as beakers. The easternmost stone of the E alignment recorded by MacCulloch (1819) exists with a matching stone socket. That stone taken by some authors to represent the E side of a southern avenue is in a modern, not ancient, position (stone 35). Peat started to form over the site in the earlier half of

## WESTERN ISLES

the 1st mellenium BC. All the chamber deposits were removed before 1939 AD by which time the wall face of the chamber had been rebuilt. The site has now been restored to the pre-1980 plan except that one kerb stone has been re-erected.  
SDD (AM) INSPECTORATE

DALMORE (Uig p)

M & G Ponting

### Redeposited artefacts

NB 214 451 Small scale excavation has continued (*Discovery Excav Scot*, 1979, 46; 1980, 43). Additional finds include a quartz barbed and tanged arrowhead (22mm by 16mm by 3mm), further beaker sherds and a saddle quern (49cm by 45cm by 8cm). Geological enquiries continue on possible sources for mylonite, found flaked and retouched at this site.

LOCH AIRIGH NA CEARDAICH, Balallan (Lochs p)

T Cowie

### Stone axe-heads

NB 277 223 Five stone axe-heads, probably deposited as a hoard, were found by the shore of the loch by I and R Mackenzie (*Stornoway Gazette*, 19.9.81). Pending analysis, two of the axe-heads may be axe-factory products, but the remainder are almost certainly of local rocks.

SHILTENISH (Lochs p)

G & M Ponting

### Standing stone (modern)

NB 282 192 A holed standing stone about 1.5m tall, on W end of "island" between old road and new road, was blasted from bedrock and erected during road building this year. It is a nicely shaped "megalith", carefully erected. In a few years time, when the new road has blended with the landscape and the stone becomes lichen-covered, it could easily be taken for a prehistoric stone. We thought it advisable, therefore, to set the record straight at this stage.

ACHMORE (Lochs p)

### Stone circle

NB 317 292 500m E of road junction. Prone megaliths had been revealed in the process of domestic peat cutting. Limited peat clearance exposed further megaliths and groups of packing stones. Prehistoric soil levels were left undisturbed. 18 stones lie close to the perimeter of a true circle of 41m diameter OS: NB 32 NW 2.

See next entry.

ACHMORE (Lochs p)

P J Ashmore

### Standing and recumbent stones

NB 3174 2926 Standing and recumbent stones were reported to the Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments by Mr Alistair Mackay, 37 Achmore through Mr Kenneth MacDonald, 27 Callanish. In an area some 30m across by the edge of a currently worked peat bank were a standing stone in a peaty mound, the stump of a stone with its upper part lying by it, and some dozen fallen or natural slabs similar in size to the standing stone, which might be interpreted as lying on a roughly oval perimeter still half below deep peat.

See entry above

SDD (AM) INSPECTORATE

## CREED LODGE (Stornoway p)

G &amp; M Ponting

## Stone

NB 404 326 Documentary evidence and local reminiscence suggest that this shattered boulder (1.55m by 0.55m by 0.55m) is the remnants of the megalith removed from Cnoc Ceann a Gharaidh stone circle (Callanish II). It was erect near its present position opposite Lews Castle entrance till 1919, and had probably been erected by Sir James Matheson c1860. (*Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, 3, 212-4).

## PRIEST'S GLEN (Stornoway p)

G Ponting

## Stone circle

NB 409 354 Survey of four known prone slabs, followed by probing along a postulated perimeter, suggested the existence of 4 further prone stones beneath the turf, forming a circle of approximately 47m diameter. (RCAHMS: 1928; no.56).

NICOLSON INSTITUTE ARCHAEOLOGY GROUP

## BENSIDE (Stornoway p)

## Stone setting

NB 413 356 Four erect stones 0.5 to 1.25m tall stand on an arc approximately 15m long (remnants of stone circle or field wall?). Some confusion in past between this site and Priest's Glen (above).

## ISLE OF HARRIS

## KYLES LODGE (Harris p)

G &amp; M Ponting

## Cup marks

NF 996 877 On coastal bedrock at high tide mark, 34 cup marks, 6 to 24cm across, 1 to 17cm deep.

## DUN BORVE (Harris p)

## Cup marks

NG 034 940 Approximately 80 cup-marks, 6 to 12cm across, 1 to 2cm deep, on bedrock 25m S of Dun Borge.

## NORTH UIST

## THE UDAL (N Uist p)

I Crawford

## BA Cemetery, Neolithic settlement

NF 82 78 Salvage continued on the Bronze Age cemetery area and underlying Neolithic settlement subject to inundation by Spring tides. An oval BA ritual building with associated standing stone (stub and plinth only) were discovered. At Neolithic level a second complete house plan was recovered; indications exist of five others. A quartz industry, decorated pottery, and bone pins were present. Research excavation to locate middens of the wheel house locus also continued.

SDD (AM)

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

Inventories

Volume 4 (Iona) of the Inventory of Argyll is in the press and fieldwork for volume 5 (Islay, Jura and Colonsay) is approaching completion. Fieldwork for volume 6 (Mid Argyll and Knapdale) was concentrated in the Lochgilphead/Poltalloch area.

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

STRATHCLYDE, ARGYLL & BUTE, Ardnave  
" " Kintra

Non-Inventory Survey

1. Aerial Survey

Winter and spring sorties again produced useful results, especially in the study of shadow-sites in South Ayrshire, Roxburghshire, Clydesdale and the Ochil massif. Experiments were also made with a fixed camera for vertical photography. The summer programme was prolonged by unusual weather-patterns. The early promise of an exceptional harvest of crop-marks was not fulfilled and conditions were satisfactory only in Eastern Scotland. Nevertheless, some interesting additions were made to various complexes, particularly to pit-alignments in the Lothians. Follow-up ground survey of selected sites continued and, in co-operation with Mr W S Hanson, Glasgow University, the existence of a hitherto unrecorded Antonine Wall fortlet was confirmed at Summerston, Strathclyde.

A catalogue of sites recorded in 1979 was published in January 1981 and publication of the 1980 material is well advanced. Prints of sites recorded in previous seasons may be inspected in the National Monuments Record of Scotland.

2. Field Monuments

Financial and managerial responsibility for the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland Field Survey was transferred to the Commission on 1 April 1981. Lists of Archaeological Sites and Monuments were published for Upper Eskdale and for Ewesdale and Lower Eskdale (Dumfries and Galloway), while a list for South Carrick (Kyle and Carrick District, Strathclyde) is in an advanced state of preparation. The list for Stirling District (Central), first published in 1979, was reprinted.

Surveys were made of: multivallate fort, Campswater, Upper Clydesdale; Kirk Hill, St Abbs Head, Coldingham; Tofts Ness, Sanday, Orkney (additional).

3. Building Surveys

During the period October 1980-September 1981 106 notifications of applications to demolish listed buildings (excluding those in Category C) and 55 notifications of applications to demolish unlisted buildings in

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

#### Borders

13-19 Roxburgh Street, Kelso  
Leaderfoot Viaduct, near Melrose  
Deserted village site, Nenthorn  
'Rampart Hall', St Abbs Head  
West Church, Selkirk  
Shankend Viaduct  
Slitrig Viaduct, near Hawick  
Thirlestane Castle, Lauder

#### Central

Mugdock Castle

#### Dumfries and Galloway

6-8 Butts Street, Annan  
Conheath Chapel, near Dumfries  
'Dowies', Old Place of Monreith  
(castle)  
Kinmount House (supplementary)  
New Abbey Mill

#### Fife

3-11 Harbour Place, Burntisland  
Bruce Street/High Street/Chapel  
Street, Dunfermline - various  
buildings  
Pittenweem Parish Church

#### Grampian

Gilcomston Mill, Aberdeen  
Leadside Road/Stevenson Street  
tenements, Aberdeen  
Leslie Terrace/Stafford Street  
tenements, Aberdeen  
Signal-boxes, Aberdeen area (3 items)  
South College Street/Bank Street  
tenements, Aberdeen  
24-26 Upper Kirkgate, Aberdeen  
Ballogie House, near Aboyne  
(supplementary)  
Drawbridge, Craigellachie  
Folla Rule Church  
Acid-producing Tower, Inverurie  
Old Meldrum Episcopal Church  
Tarves Steading  
4 Castle Street, Turriff  
1-2 Queens Road, Turriff

#### Highland

Aldernaig Mill, Invergarry  
Ballone Castle  
Rose Street Iron Foundry, Inverness  
Latheron Old Parish Church (in  
collaboration with Highland  
Regional Archaeologist)  
Woodville House, Nairn

#### Lothian

Friary Church, Friarscroft, Dunbar  
63 Bonnington Road, Leith, Edinburgh  
71-77 Bonnington Road, Leith, Edinburgh  
Former biscuit factory, 137 Cause-  
wayside, Edinburgh  
City Chambers (murals), Edinburgh  
Convent of the Good Shepherd,  
Colinton, Edinburgh  
47 Figgate, Portobello, Edinburgh  
22-50 High Street, Edinburgh  
186-188 High Street, Portobello,  
Edinburgh  
3 Mansfield Place (murals), Edinburgh  
Ochiltree Castle  
Ramsay Lodge, Ramsay Gardens  
(murals), Edinburgh  
Royal Arch Halls, 75 Queen Street,  
Edinburgh  
Mortuary Chapel, Royal Hospital for  
Sick Children (murals), Edinburgh  
St Mary's Song School (murals),  
Manor Place, Edinburgh  
18-19 Shore Place, Leith, Edinburgh  
Tweeddale Court, High Street,  
Edinburgh  
West Pilton Circus, tenements,  
Edinburgh  
Windsor Place Church, Portobello,  
Edinburgh  
24-28 Court Street, Haddington  
Oakbank terraced housing, near  
Midcalder  
Penicuik House  
Polton Mill House  
Queen Victoria Colliery, Newton-  
grange  
West Calder High School  
West Colzium

## Strathclyde

Airdrie: survey of public and other principal buildings  
Cross Arthurlie School, Barrhead  
Paisley Road tenements, Barrhead  
Woodside House, Beith  
Spier's School, Beith  
Moat Park Church, Biggar  
Chatelherault, Hamilton (supplementary)  
Clairinch Island, Loch Lomond  
Singer Factory, Clydebank  
Coatbridge: survey of public/other principal buildings  
Selected features on Forth and Clyde Canal, including canal offices, Port Dundas, and bridge/stables, Craigmarloch  
Former Corporation Precasting Factory, Amulree Street, Glasgow  
26-86 Bellrock Crescent, Cranhill, Glasgow  
14-22 Bute Gardens, Glasgow  
Byres Road tenements, Glasgow (5 items)  
6-48 Cumberland Street, Glasgow  
Drumchapel, flats, Fettercairn Avenue/Fasque Place area, Glasgow (6 items, supplementary)  
Easterhouse, flats, Denmilne Street Area, Glasgow (7 items)  
Garthamlock, flats, Tillycairn Road, Glasgow (20 items)  
Former British Linen Bank, 162-170 Gorbals Street, Glasgow  
36-40 Lilybank Gardens, Glasgow  
Maryhill Road tenements, Glasgow (52 items)  
Metropole Theatre, St George's Road, Glasgow  
102-128 Old Rutherglen Road, 65-69 Thistle Street, Glasgow  
Paisley Road/Paisley Road West tenements, Glasgow (24 items)  
Priesthill housing, Glasgow (9 items)

St George's in the Fields Church, Glasgow  
St George's in the Fields Church, Glasgow (supplementary)  
Unitarian Church, 287 St Vincent Street, Glasgow  
67-69 West Nile Street, Glasgow  
'The Longcroft', Helensburgh  
3-7 Cheapside Street, Kilmarnock (supplementary)  
Gunpowder Works, Millhouse  
Craigneuk, flats, Motherwell  
Dalzell House, Motherwell  
Glencoats Hospital, Paisley (supplementary)  
High Street/New Street/St Mirren Street, Paisley (various items)  
'Little Croft', 21 Southfield Avenue, Paisley  
Netherhill House, Paisley  
Poltalloch House and estate buildings, Kilmartin  
King's Mill, Rothesay  
Rothesay 'urban survey' (13 items)  
Rutherglen: survey of public/other principal buildings  
Smyllum House, Lanark  
Stairhill Farm, Stair

## Tayside

Arbroath urban survey (Abbot Street, East Abbey Street, Academy Street area)  
'Boot Hill', Scone  
Chapelhill Parish Church  
4 Somerville Place, Dundee  
West Port/Johnston's Lane, Dundee  
Edradour Distillery, near Pitlochry  
Newtyle Station  
5-7 Speygate, Perth  
Perth: surveys of various threatened buildings (in collaboration with Perth Urban Survey)  
Rosemount House, near Montrose

## National Monuments Record of Scotland

During the period October 1980-September 1981 the number of personal users of the Reading Room totalled 2228. 1446 items were issued on loan from the photographic library and 4991 photocopies were supplied. Receipts from the sale of photographs and from reproduction fees amounted to £2980.61.

Accessions comprised 13427 photographs, 3701 prints and drawings, 345 reports and MSS and 1132 books and periodicals. The principal accessions were as follows:

## REPORTS, MANUSCRIPTS ETC.

### Prehistoric and Roman

1. Two interim reports on the excavations at The Howe broch, Orkney, 1980, and a report on trial excavations at Saevar Howe, Birsay, Orkney, by J Hedges. (NOSAS).
2. Report of an excavation of a prehistoric site near Evelix, Sutherland, 1953, by Alan Rae. (Ancient Monuments, SDD).
3. Manuscript notes on stone circles and settings, 1980. (Mr R Laing).
4. Dissertation on The Archaeology of Mingulay Bay, Mingulay, Outer Hebrides, by C B Buxton, 1981. (Mr C B Buxton).
5. Personal notebooks of A O Curle including information on Traprain Law, East Lothian, and antique candlesticks. (Mrs C Curle).
6. 'Description and interpretation of the site of Gurness; an interim report on the Broch of Gurness, Orkney', 1981. (NOSAS per Mr B Smith).
7. Report on the location of a sea wall, Kirkwall, Orkney, 1981. (NOSAS per Mr B Smith).
8. Introduction and summary of the findings by excavation of the Isbister Chambered Tomb, South Ronaldsay, Orkney, 1981, by J W Hedges and R Simison, together with a catalogue of the finds by A S Henshall. (NOSAS per Mr B Smith).
9. Report on the discovery of a possible Neolithic decorated stone from a mound at Pierowall Quarry, Westray, Orkney, 1981, by Nigel R J Neil and Frank W Moram. (NOSAS per Mr B Smith).
10. Catalogue of finds and samples from Bu, Gurness, and the Brochs of Orkney, 1981, by S Cracknell and J W Hedges. (NOSAS per Mr B Smith).
11. Catalogue of finds and samples from trial excavations at Saevar House, Birsay, Orkney, 1980. (NOSAS per Mr B Smith).
12. Preliminary report of a survey of the archaeological monuments of Papa Stour, Shetland, 1980. (Professor J W Allen).
13. Lists of monuments of archaeological importance in local plan areas of Scotland, 1981. (Ancient Monuments, SDD).
14. Interim report of the excavations at the fort, Dunadd, Argyll, 1980. (Mr Alan M Lane).
15. Interim report of the excavations of the mesolithic site at Nether-mills Farm, Crathes, Kincardineshire, 1978-80. (Mr J B Kenworthy).
16. Site notebook from the excavation of the settlement at Jarlshof, Shetland, by John Hamilton, 1950. (Ancient Monuments, SDD).
17. Interim report of the Caithness Coastal Survey, 1981. (Mrs C Batey per Ancient Monuments, SDD).
18. Site notebook of the excavation at Litigan, Aberfeldy, Perthshire, 1969. (Dr M E C Stewart).
19. List of cup-marked stones from Perthshire and Dr MacKay's notes on Aberfeldy settlements. (Dr M E C Stewart).
20. Excavations at the Earl's Bu, Orphir and Birsay, Orkney. University of Durham Archaeological Reports, 1980. (Mrs C Batey and Mr C Morris).
21. Interim report of the excavations at Bearsden Roman Fort, Dunbartonshire, 1980. (Dr D J Breeze, per Ancient Monuments, SDD).

## Medieval and Later

22. Contract for building pavilions and other alterations at Archerfield House, East Lothian, by John Douglas, 1747. (Mr A M Dalgleish).
23. Dissertation on the Life and Works of F T Pilkington by T M Jeffery, 1981. (Mr T M Jeffery).
24. Cast of a bust of David Bryce, architect, 1862, by George MacCallum. (Mr James Morrison).
25. Catalogues relating to the work of the firm of Mackenzie and Moncur, Engineers, including designs for Horticultural Buildings, Electric Lighting, 1907, and Iron Stairs, 1930s. (Mr A Mackenzie).
26. Report on the Excavations at Balmerino Abbey, Fife, 1980. (Mr J B Kenworthy).

## The following items were copied while on temporary deposit

27. Priced schedules for building the new library at St Andrew's University, Fife, by Sir R S Lorimer, 1907. (Robert Hurd and Partners).
28. Dissertation on Sundrum Castle Hotel, a historical description by J Scally, 1981.
29. Specifications and measurements for building additions to Manderston House, Berwickshire, by Kinross and Tarbolton, 1890-1902, and correspondence concerning alterations, by James Simpson, 1878. Description and manner of finishing a house and offices at Manderston, 1784. (Mr Adrian Palmer).
30. Specification for the building work for the Parsonage School, Lerwick, Shetland, by Alexander Ellis, 1865. (St Magnus Episcopal Church per Robert Hurd and Partners).
31. Edinburgh Architectural Association Manuscripts relating to its history from c. 1880, including membership books and lists, library lists, letter books and syllabi. (Edinburgh Architectural Association).
32. The surviving records of George Dobie and Son, Painters and Decorators, including colour and paper accounts, 1849; scrapbook of press notices from c. 1850; an Estimate book showing standard charges, 1857-58. (George Dobie and Son).

## PRINTS AND DRAWINGS

### Prehistoric and Roman

33. Plan and photographs of the excavation at Birrens Hill, Dumfriesshire, 1964. (Mr B Blake).
34. Site plan of the excavations of the Dun Mhic Choigil, Argyll, 1976. (Mr J Hedges).
35. Plans of the excavations at the settlement at Long Knowe, Dumfriesshire, 1976. (Mr R J Mercer).
36. Plans and site notebooks of the excavations at Camelon Roman Fort, North Annexe, Stirlingshire, 1963, by Professor N McCord and the late Mr J Tait. (Dr D J Breeze).
37. Plan of the excavations at Ardoch Roman Fort, Perthshire, 1970, and a plan of the excavations at the Roman Fortlet at Barburgh Mill, Dumfriesshire, 1971. (Dr D J Breeze).
38. Plans, site records and drawings of finds relating to the excavation

at the Roman Temporary Camp at Little Kerse, East Polmont, Stirlingshire, excavated by Professor N McCord and the late Mr J Tait, 1963. (Dr D J Breeze).

39. Plans and negatives of a survey of Colonsay and Oronsay, Argyll, 1980-81. (Mr G Canvin and Mr K Dash).

40. Plans, photographs and site notebooks of the excavation of the Bronze Age cairn and deserted settlement at Allt Na Moine, Kinloch Rannoch, Perthshire, 1969-70. (Dr M E C Stewart).

41. Plans, photographs, notes and drawings of finds of the excavation of a cairn at Limefield, Lanarkshire, 1966. (Mr A MacLaren).

42. Plans of monuments on Forestry Commission property in Argyll, 1934. (Ancient Monuments, SDD).

43. Plans, photographs and location map of sites near the Loch of Kellister, Sandsting, Shetland, 1981. (Mr K McK Michie).

44. Plan of the standing stones at Clach an Turrsa, Carloway, Lewis, 1981. (Mr and Mrs Ponting).

The following items were copied while on temporary deposit

45. Plans, photographs, site notebooks and slides of the excavations at the 'semibroch' at Dunan Ruigh Ruadh, Ross and Cromarty, 1968 and 1978. (Mr E W MacKie).

46. Plans, photographs, site notebooks, slides and card index of finds from the excavation of the broch at Dun Mor Vault, Tiree, Argyll, 1962-64. (Mr E W MacKie).

47. Plans of the excavations at Bearsden Roman Fort, Dunbartonshire, 1980. (Dr D J Breeze, Ancient Monuments, SDD).

Medieval and Later

48. Dyeline prints of a survey and proposed alterations to 44 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, by Stewart Kaye, 1927. (Anon).

49. Photocopies of floor plans of Cairnfield House, by Buckie, Banffshire, made for the installation of electric light, by J. Wittet, c. 1900. (J & W Wittet per Historic Buildings Branch, SDD).

50. Excavation plans, site notebooks, specialist reports, and finds' drawings relating to Threave Castle, Kirkcudbrightshire, 1974-78. (Mr C Tabraham).

51. Dyeline print of a plan for an addition and alterations to Ladyland House, Ayrshire, by James Houston, 1925, and a measured survey of the north elevation and floor plans as existing, 1980. (Houston and Dunlop).

52. Plans dating from the 1790s and early 1800s for a number of unidentified houses. (Mr A M Dalgleish).

53. Two lithographic views of Hendersyde Park, and of Kelso, Roxburghshire, c. 1850. (Purchased).

54. Lithograph of a perspective elevation of the design for the Wallace Monument, Abbey Craig, Stirlingshire, by J T Rothead, 1862. (Purchased).

55. Framed drawing of plans and elevations for the Tea Room over the Dairy at Buxley, Manderston, Berwickshire, by John Kinross, c. 1902. (Purchased).

56. 18th-century pen and wash drawing of the Foulis of Riccarton Monu-

- ment, Greyfriars Churchyard, Edinburgh, mid 19th-century lithograph perspectives of the Corn Exchange, Dalkeith, Midlothian, and of Dreghorn Castle, Edinburgh. (Purchased).
57. Plans, negatives, site notebook, colour slides and correspondence relating to the excavations at St Margaret's Chapel, South Ronaldsay, Orkney, 1979. (NOSAS).
58. Fourteen undated drawings and anastatic prints of unexecuted designs by Sir Charles Barry for alterations to Buchanan Castle, Stirlingshire, Castle Drummond, Perthshire, and Drumlanrig Castle, Dumfriesshire. (Purchased).
59. Plans, negatives, colour slides and notes of the excavations at Castle Street, Glasgow, 1980. (Urban Excavation Unit).
60. Oil painting of Cairnsmuir House, Wigtownshire, by Mrs Henry Stewart, 1865. (Purchased).
61. Sketchbooks belonging to J Graham Fairley, 1846-1934, and a photograph of the architect. (Miss J Graham Fairley).
62. Dyeline copies of plans and elevations prepared for the renovation of St Clement's Church, Dingwall, Ross and Cromarty, 1981. (Mr Douglas Murray per Ancient Monuments, SDD).
63. Photographs of mid-19th-century perspectives of Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, showing St George's Church as existing and with the addition of two belvederes. (Mr J Rock).
64. Collection of drawings relating to gasworks and offices in Edinburgh, including the Gas Commissioners' Property in Waterloo Place, c. 1907, and the New Street Works, 1905 and 1915. (Scottish Gas Board, per Mr J A Keith).
65. Original drawing for the cover of the brochure of the British Architects' Conference, Edinburgh, 13-16 June, 1923, by Connell Pringle. (Purchased).
66. Tracings of stencilled decoration found in 3 Fala Village, Pathhead, Midlothian, 1981. (Mr I R Gow).
67. Eighteen engravings, including a view of The Haining, Selkirkshire, by W Lawrie, 1799, and a series of views of Edinburgh used as letter-heads. (Purchased).
68. Sketchbook of G S A Lennox, architect, 1933, of subjects in Perthshire and Stirlingshire, and his thesis for the University of Glasgow on Crossraguel Abbey, Ayrshire. (Purchased).
69. Framed ink perspective of a design for Craigneuk Church, Lanarkshire, by A Hinshelwood, 1892. (Craigneuk and Belhaven Parish Church per SRO).
70. Album of amateur sketches by A Reid, c. 1880, including views of Liberton Village, Craigmillar and Portobello, Edinburgh. (Mr I R Gow).
71. Five sketchbooks and work accounts by J Jeffrey Waddell, 1917-21, and designs by him for a proposed Pavilion at Rothesay, Bute, gates at Provand's Lordship, Glasgow, Kirkcaldy War Memorial, Fife, and Kelvin-grove UF Church Halls, Glasgow. (Mrs MacCormack per Miss A Riches, SDD).
72. Designs for private houses at Barnton, Corstorphine and Davidson's Mains, Edinburgh, 1923-39, and alterations to the Bruntsfield Hotel, Edinburgh, by Alex Allan Foote and Son. (Alex Allan Foote and Son).
73. The office drawings of Mottram Patrick Whitehorn Dalgleish and

Partners, 1895-1960. Included are plans by Dunn and Findlay for George Watson's College and The Scotsman Offices, Edinburgh; villas at Gullane, East Lothian; alterations to Castle Menzies, Perthshire, and Haggerston Castle, Northumberland. A number of early 20th-century Town Planning drawings by A H Mottram, including work at Rosyth, Fife, Hampstead, London, and in Wales. (Mottram Patrick Whitehorn Dalgleish and Partners).

74. Photographs of drawings in an Album of designs sold at Sothebys, June 1981, known to be in the Blairadam Library, Kinross-shire, in the late 18th century. Included are a design for a brick house, and designs for interior decoration, chimneypieces, overmantels and panelling, c. 1700, and several designs for gateways. (Sothebys).

The following items were copied while on temporary deposit

75. Sampler worked by Mary Butler Stark in 1803 showing her home Kingsdales House, Fife, before it was sold and altered. (Mrs Kerr).

76. Floor plans of Dunskey House, Wigtownshire, by James Kennedy Hunter, 1901. (Mr Orr-Ewing per Historic Buildings Branch, SDD).

77. Watercolour of Dalmeny Church, West Lothian, signed W A R 1847. (Miss Rebecca Barker).

78. Plans for the addition of a tower to St Magnus Episcopal Church, Lerwick, Shetland, by Ellis and Wilson, 1890, and drawings for a lectern and pulpit; by Alexander Ellis, 1862. (St Magnus Episcopal Church per Robert Hurd and Partners).

79. Measured survey of Sundrum Castle, Ayrshire, 1980. (Mr J Scally).

80. Folio of drawings for additions to Caprington Castle, Ayrshire, including unexecuted designs signed St David Street, 1780, attributed to John Henderson, and executed plans, by Patrick Wilson, c. 1820. (Captain R W F Cuninghame per Historic Buildings Branch, SDD).

81. Plans of The Long Croft, Helensburgh, Dunbartonshire, by A N Paterson for himself, 1902. (Miss Paterson).

82. Collection of framed drawings including the competition drawings for the Glasgow Municipal Buildings, by William Young, c. 1883, and an undated drawing for the restoration of Melrose Abbey, Roxburghshire, by George Meikle Kemp. Drawings for the plates of Dunblane Cathedral, Perthshire, and Sweetheart Abbey, Kirkcudbrightshire, by R W Billings and published in The Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland, 1845-53. (Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland).

83. Thirteen plans for additions and alterations to Mugdock Castle, Stirlingshire, by Campbell, Douglas and Sellars, 1874-94. (Watson Salmond and Gray).

84. Further working drawings from the Adam office for Gosford House and Gates, East Lothian, dating between 1789-92, and signed from the London and Edinburgh offices. A series of mid 19th-century plans of farms on the Elcho Estate, Perthshire, and plan of the estate of Longniddry, East Lothian, surveyed by Thomas Richardson, 1792. (The Earl of Wemyss and March).

85. Collection of drawings including plans for a proposed new house at Manderston, Berwickshire, 1784-86, taken from the model by John White, and designs by Alexander Gilkie, 1789. A series of plans for additions to the house and the lay-out of its gardens, by Kinross and Tarbolton, 1890-92. (Mr Adrian Palmer).

86. Mid 19th-century lithographs of the Old Castle and New County

- Buildings, Inverness, and a view of Staffa, Argyll. (Mr A McKechnie).
87. Folio of plans for additions to Pittormie House, Fife, by John Milne, 1866. (Captain J C L Anderson).
88. Perspective of a design for St John's Episcopal Church, Oban, Argyll, by David Thomson, 1863, and a watercolour perspective of another design. (Oban Cathedral Archives per Simpson and Brown).
89. Site plan by James Fraser, CE, 1863, and a photograph of Beechlaw, Culduthel Road, Inverness, Inverness-shire; engraving of Cathcart Castle and Cartside House, Glasgow, by James Denholm, 1798. (Mr A McKechnie).
90. Dyeline copies of plans for alterations to Cessnock Castle, Ayrshire, by James Leadbetter, 1890. (Strathclyde Regional Archives).
91. Plans from the office of Sutherland Michie and Copland, Dumfries, including drawings for Tinwald Manse, 1837, and Glassmount, Moffat, Dumfriesshire, by Walter Newall, 1850; Erkinholme, Dumfriesshire, by James Burnet, 1885; Gasworks House, Dumfries, Dumfriesshire, 1864. (Sutherland Michie and Copland).
92. An exhibition watercolour by Robert F Sherar of a scheme of decoration for the new Chapter Room in the Egyptian and Royal Arch Halls, George Street, Edinburgh, designed by Peter Henderson 1901, and a watercolour of the decoration designed for the Chapter Room, Royal Arch Chapter, Sydney, Australia, by A Phipps Coles. (Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland per Mr Beaton).
93. Further drawings relating to the Wemyss Estates, including late 18th-century plans for the intended improvements of the gardens at Amisfield House, East Lothian, one by James Shiells. (The Earl of Wemyss and March).
94. Four mid to late 18th-century topographical paintings of Craigston Castle, Aberdeenshire, plans for the improvement of the policies by James May, 1747-51, and by William Urquhart, 1777. Three folios of plans of the lands of Craigston, Denlugas and Castleton, Aberdeenshire, by William Urquhart, 1779-80. (Mr and Mrs Bruce Urquhart of Craigston).
95. Sketchbook of Thomas Hardwick covering his Neapolitan tour, 1778. (Mr J G Dunbar).
96. Watercolour perspective of Ratho Parish Church, Midlothian, by W S Black, 1870. (The Minister, Ratho Parish Church).
97. Plan for a proposed addition to Aberuchill Castle, Perthshire, by Robert Ewan, 1873, and a copy of a drainage plan, 1922. (Mr Mostyn-Owen per Simpson and Brown).
98. Fifteen plans for Well Court, Dean Village, Edinburgh, by Sydney Mitchell and Wilson, 1883-84, and a plan and elevation for the south side of Waterloo Place, Edinburgh, Sgd William Elliot for Archibald Elliot. (Dean of Guild, City of Edinburgh District Council).
99. Sepia drawing of the Netherbow Port, High Street, Edinburgh, by Alexander Nasmyth. (Mrs Sylvia Stevenson).
100. Sketchbook of studies for decoration and sculpture after the 'Antique', by Alexander Ritchie, 1830. (Mr A Dunlop).
101. Three survey drawings of 20 and 57 St Bernard Street, and property in Quality Street, Leith, Edinburgh, by R and R Dickson, 1948. (Mr N J Drummond).

102. Measured survey of the remains of Mavisbank House, Midlothian, 1981, and proposals for its restoration. (Mr A Kay).
103. An early 19th-century design for Dr Brunton's House, Blairesk Hall, Midlothian. (Mr R Emerson).

#### PHOTOGRAPHS

##### Prehistoric and Roman

104. Photographs of a 'Viking' canal at Rubha an Dunain, Skye, Inverness-shire, 1980. (Dr M Lawrence).
105. Miscellaneous collection of colour photographs of various sites in Scotland, 1980. (Mr M A M van Hoek).
106. Negatives and colour slides of the excavation at Rosal, Sutherland, and Loch Calder, Caithness, by J X W P Corcoran. (Mr E Talbot).
107. Negatives and colour slides of various sites in Caithness, Orkney, Shetland and Sutherland, 1970-80. (Dr R G Lamb).
108. Photographs and an interim report of the excavations at the Dod earthwork, Roxburghshire, 1980. (Mr I Smith).
109. Large collection of vertical 25" aerial photographs covering Scotland. (Ordnance Survey).
110. Aerial photographs of archaeological sites in SE Scotland. (Professor D Harding).
111. Aerial photographs of Ayrshire, sortie 7069, July 1975, by John Dewar. (Ancient Monuments, SDD).
112. Aerial photographs of archaeological sites in the Grampian Region, 1978. (Aberdeen Archaeological Survey).
113. Aerial photographs of archaeological sites in SE Scotland, and of the coast line of the Hebrides, 1979-80. (Central Excavation Unit).
114. Aerial photographs of archaeological and architectural subjects in Scotland taken by John Dewar between 1965 and 1976. (Ancient Monuments, SDD).
115. Negatives and photographs of sites in Scotland, including sculptured stones. (Mrs C Curle).
116. Photographs and notes on the excavation of cists at Westhaugh of Tulliemet, Ballinluig, Perthshire, 1970. (Dr M E C Stewart).
117. Photographs and site notebooks of the excavation of standing stones at Pitfour, Glencarse, Perthshire, 1967. (Dr M E C Stewart).
118. Photograph of a cist with beaker found at Loch More, Sutherland, 1967. (Dr M E C Stewart).
119. Report and photographs of a cist with cremation burial excavated at Blomuir, Holm, Orkney, 1981, and negatives of various sites in Orkney, 1981. (Dr R Lamb).
120. Photographs of Cuween Hill Chambered Cairn, Orkney, 1973. (Ancient Monuments, SDD).
121. Photographs of the Souterrain at Tungadel, Skye, Inverness-shire, 1981. (Mr P Brown).

##### Medieval and Later

122. Photographs of Iona Abbey, and Inveraray, Argyll, c. 1900, by George

- Washington Wilson. (Purchased).
123. Two 19th-century photographs of Cammo House, Edinburgh. (Purchased).
124. Five late 19th-century negatives taken by the architect Robert Weir Schultz for his own album of photographs, including before and after views of his reconstruction of Wester Kames, Bute. (Dr Gavin Stamp).
125. Two late 19th-century photographs of St George's-in-the-Fields Church, Glasgow, showing the new 1886 church, and the previous church. (Anon).
126. Photograph of a portrait of Sir Alexander Morison by Benjamin Dadd, 1856, which includes in the background a perspective view of Anchorfield House, Newhaven, Edinburgh. (Scottish National Portrait Gallery).
127. Montage of photographs of Edinburgh Castle, Edinburgh, 1862, and photographs showing the castle rock with a mock-up of the proposed Scottish National War Memorial. (Scottish Record Office).
128. Stereoscopic views dating from the 1860s including a view looking south from the Calton Hill, Edinburgh, showing Milton House before demolition, and the interior of St Mary's Church, Aberdeen. (Purchased).
129. Negatives and prints of Bankier Distillery, Banknock, Stirlingshire, and of the Tannery Buildings, West Bridge Street, Falkirk, Stirlingshire, 1981. (Falkirk District Council).
130. Series of photographs of Edinburgh used for consultations and meetings. (Royal Fine Art Commission for Scotland).
131. Collection of colour slides of Scottish inter-war buildings, 1979, and of late 19th-century tenements in Glasgow, scheduled for demolition, 1979-80. (Mr Miles Horsey).
132. Framed photograph of Craigneuk School, Lanarkshire, c. 1860, with teachers and children. (Craigneuk and Belhaven Parish Church per SR0).
133. Photographs of the Old Gussethouse, Anderston, Glasgow, 1892, and of The Food Fair, Dumfries, Dumfriesshire, 1890s. (Purchased).
134. Photographs of Hillside House, Duddingston, 1909 and 1914, and Abercorn Road, Portobello, Edinburgh, c. 1910. (Purchased).
135. Two photographs of St Giles' Church, High Street, Edinburgh, by Alexander Inglis, 1870s. (Purchased).
136. Glass slides of St Mary's Episcopal Cathedral, Edinburgh, c. 1900. (St Mary's Episcopal Cathedral).
137. Photograph of the internal quadrangle of the Medical Buildings, Teviot Place, Edinburgh, before completion, 1887-88. (Anon).
138. Late 19th-century photographs, mostly by George Washington Wilson, including subjects in Arran, Bute, and Oban, Argyll. (Anon).
139. Photograph of the fishing village at Riskbuie, Colonsay, Argyll, c. 1900. (Mrs Sheila Duffy).
140. Ten colour prints of Dunbar Castle, East Lothian, 1981, showing the state of the stonework. (Lothian Regional Council).
141. Photographs of the interior of Arthur Lodge, Dalkeith Road, and the College of Physicians, Queen Street, Edinburgh, and Seabank Villa, Aberdour, Fife, 1981. (Mr J Rock).
142. Colour prints of Hardington House and Stables, Lanarkshire, 1981. (Mr Edward R McCosh).

143. Four prints of photographs taken in 1923 of the terraced gardens at Barncluith, Lanarkshire. (Mr Graham).
144. Eight stereoscopic photographs including views of Oban, Argyll, and Stirling Old Bridge, Stirlingshire, 1891. (Mrs S Andrew).
145. Two photographs of cottages at Carcant, Heriot, Midlothian, 1905. (Anon).
146. Photographic survey of Chapel House, Edinburgh, 1981. (Mr Ian Meek).
147. Photographic survey of Midhope Castle, West Lothian, 1981. (Mr Elgin Sharp).
148. Negatives and colour slides of Woodburn House, Canaan Lane, Edinburgh, before the fire of 1977, and of the interior of a house in George Square, Edinburgh, before re-decoration. (Mrs Margaret Campbell).
149. Album of photographs belonging to the family of Alexr Mather, Engineer, including a complete record of 16 Leamington Terrace, Edinburgh. (Purchased).
- The following items were copied while on temporary deposit
150. Early 20th-century photographs of houses now demolished, including Dryden House, Midlothian, Romanno House, Peeblesshire, and Laverockbank, Trinity, Edinburgh. (Anon).
151. Collection of photographs of the principal works of the office of A N Paterson, Glasgow, including war memorials, and contemporary views of his own house, The Long Croft, Helensburgh, Dunbartonshire. (Miss Paterson).
152. Negatives of Midhope Castle, West Lothian, 1980. (Mr G S D Sharpe).
153. Late 19th-century negatives of Gadgirth Cottages, and Annfield House, Ayrshire. (Mrs McKenna per Carnegie Library, Ayr).
154. Photographs dating between 1850-60 of subjects in Ayr and district. (Mr Albert T Scott per Carnegie Library, Ayr).
155. Late 19th-century and early 20th-century photographs of subjects in Troon, Ayrshire, taken by Valentine of Dundee. (Mr George Wilson per Mr W W Clearie).
156. Early 20th-century photographs and postcards of Kirkoswald, Ayrshire, and Waverley Terrace, Glasgow. (Mrs June Pickering per Carnegie Library, Ayr).
157. Collection of photographs including views of Ayr, Greenan Castle and Crossraguel Abbey, Ayrshire, and Dumfries, Dumfriesshire, 1860s. (Mrs M Johnstone per Carnegie Library, Ayr).
158. Postcard of The Village, Salt pans, Machrihanish, Argyll, c. 1904. (Miss Elizabeth Kerr).
159. Photographs of buildings designed by J Graham Tawley, 1846-1934, including Bield, 47 Abercorn Terrace, Portobello, Edinburgh (his own home), Harwood UF Church, West Calder, Midlothian, and St David's UF Church and Manse, Bathgate, West Lothian. (Miss J G Fairley).
160. Album of 19th-century photographs of Portobello, Edinburgh, published by James Black. (Mr T Emerson).

ORDNANCE SURVEY, ARCHAEOLOGY BRANCH

Resurvey of antiquities was undertaken in Highland, Dumfries & Galloway and Strathclyde Regions. Sutherland District has been completed, while Caithness and Districts in the former county of Ayrshire are in hand. Fieldwork for the special revision of the Antonine Wall has been completed, and compilation of the map folio is nearing completion (*Discovery Excav Scot., 1980, 55*).

With the completion of Sutherland, some assessment of the distribution, etc of the monuments can now be made. Dominating the scene of *Discovery* are the numerous settlements of hut circles and the abundance of burnt mounds apparently associated with them; but it is perhaps the few enigmatic sites which have presented the most interesting aspects of the survey. Two main types emerge; the presence of Pictish Buckquoy-type houses in the NE and SE parts of the District, and 'motte-like' earthworks in the Straths, both types of which help to close the long-standing gap between the prehistoric and medieval periods.

**HIGHLAND**

**CAITHNESS**

**Halkirk p**

Hut Circle	ND 053 580
" "	ND 057 615
" "	ND 067 556
2 Hut Circles	ND 071 553
4 Cairns	ND 088 625

**Reay p**

Dun	ND 967 661
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**SUTHERLAND**

**Clyne p**

4 Hut Circles	NC 724 188
Hut Circle	NC 728 176
2 Hut Circles	NC 738 169

**Dornoch p**

3 Hut Circles	NC 696 002
2 Hut Circles	NH 751 975

**Farr p**

Shielings	NC 830 433
"	NC 833 425
2 Hut Circles	NC 893 432
Burnt Mound	NC 898 490
" "	NC 900 621
2 Hut Circles	NC 910 479

**Lairg p**

Burnt Mound	NC 552 174
2 Burnt Mounds	NC 574 022
Kerb Cairn	NC 574 022
Hut Circle	NC 574 023
Cairn	NC 596 064
"	NC 598 045
Burnt Mound	NC 600 075

**Lairg p (cont)**

Shielings	NC 600 147
Hut Circle	NC 600 149
Cairn	NC 608 058
Hut Circle	NC 609 058
" "	NC 611 097
" "	NC 612 105
2 Hut Circles	NC 612 113
Shielings	NC 612 116
2 Hut Circles	NC 613 059
Hut Circle	NC 613 116
Shielings	NC 614 104
Burnt Mound	NC 615 061
2 Hut Circles	NC 615 061
Hut Circles	NC 618 097
2 Hut Circles	NC 624 097
Hut Circles	NC 627 055

**Rogart p**

Hut Circle	NC 607 056
" "	NC 637 099
Homestead	NC 640 058
Burnt Mound	NC 641 098
4 Hut Circles	NC 644 097
Burnt Mound	NC 645 051
Hut Circle	NC 645 051
" "	NC 653 142
Burnt Mound	NC 653 142
2 Hut Platforms	NC 672 049
6 Hut Circles	NC 696 130
Hut Circle	NC 706 062
" "	NC 707 061
2 Cairns	NC 708 066
Hut Circle	NC 709 065
" "	NC 710 058
" "	NC 711 075
3 Hut Circles	NC 712 107
Hut Circle	NC 716 095
Hut Circle/Field System	NC 717 056

Rogart p (contd)

Hut Circle	NC 718 059	Burnt Mound	NC 738 065
3 Hut Circles	NC 718 063	Hut Circle	NC 738 095
Hut Circle	NC 719 061	Burnt Mound	NC 739 064
Cairn	NC 721 155	2 Hut Circles	NC 740 094
Hut Circle	NC 724 032	Hut Circle/Field	
2 Hut Circles	NC 726 084	System	NC 741 044
Hut Circle	NC 728 049	3 Hut Circles/Field	
2 Hut Circles	NC 729 084	System	NC 741 054
Burnt Mound	NC 730 055	Poss Cairn	NC 743 053
Hut Circle	NC 730 082	Burnt Mound	NC 743 074
" "	NC 731 073	Hut Circle	NC 744 091
" "	NC 733 048	Homestead	NC 746 020
2 Hut Circles	NC 734 078	3 Cairns	NC 747 045
Hut Circle	NC 735 078	5 Hut Circles/Field	
Cairn	NC 735 078	System	NC 748 046
Burnt Mound	NC 735 098	Burnt Mound	NC 748 090
Hut Circle	NC 736 048	4 Hut Circles	NC 748 091
3 Hut Circles	NC 737 076	Hut Circles	NC 749 061
		2 Hut Circles	NC 751090
		Burnt Mound	NC 775 086

Information on these and other antiquities contained in the National Non-Intensive Record, can be obtained from the Archaeology Branchy, Ordnance Survey, 125 George Street, Edinburgh HE2 4TD.

CORRIGENDA

*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1980*

- p 3 last entry Note should read Mote
- p 10 line 15 MJ should read NJ
- p 12 line 14 Glenmuick should read Glenmuick
- p 12 last line Glengair should read Glengairn
- p 15 line 2 Dunnotar should read Dunnottar
- p 18 line 24 Bola~~s~~kinne should read Boleskinne
- p 31 line 9 Delete & between Kilmichae] and Glassary
- p 37 line 14 Oat~~l~~aw should read Oathlaw.

A Scottish Bibliography For 1981

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

GENERAL

British Archaeological Abstracts 14, 1981

- London, 1981 Counc Brit Archaeol, £9-00

Current archaeological offprints and reports 58, 1981

- London, 1981 Counc Brit Archaeol, £1-75

Archaeology in Britain 1980

- London, 1981 Counc Brit Archaeol, £3-50

A bibliography of Scotland 3, 1979

- Edinburgh, 1980 Nat Lib Scot, £10-00

A bibliography of Scotland 4, 1980

- Edinburgh, 1981 Nat Lib Scot, £10-00

A list of articles on Scottish history published during the year 1979

Rae, T I comp Scot Hist Rev 59, 1980, 182-90

A list of articles on Scottish history published 1980

Graham, T W Scot Hist Rev 60, 1981, 175-82

Recent geographical literature relating to Scotland 1979

Soulsby, E M & Soulsby, J A Scot Geog Mag 96, 1980, 181-85

A local index of the Dumfries and Galloway Standard and Advertiser and its predecessors over 200 years. 1. Dumfries Weekly Journal, 1777-1833

Urquhart, J ed Dumfries, 1980 Manpower Services Commission, £10

Reports and surveys of archives in northern Scotland

Donaldson, W N Scot 3, 1978-79, 159-72

A companion to Scottish culture

Daiches, D London, 1981 Edward Arnold, £14-95

World directory of Scottish associations

Brander, M & MacLeod, I comp. Edinburgh, 1979 Johnston & Bacon, £13-50

27th Annual Report 1980

Ancient Monuments Board for Scotland Edinburgh, 1981 HMSO, £2-10

Annual Report 1978-1979, 1979-1980

Historic Buildings Council for Scotland Edinburgh, 1981 £4-60

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## LATE ENTRIES

### CENTRAL REGION

#### FALKIRK DISTRICT

##### MYREHEAD

G J Barclay

##### Settlement, enclosed and unenclosed

NS 969 775 The excavation of the crop-mark enclosure in advance of quarrying was undertaken in October. The enclosure, measuring c50m by 40m, was defined by a substantial palisade trench. An entrance marked by two more massive posts flanking a narrow causeway lay on the S side. Within the enclosure, which had been very severely damaged by ploughing, the remnants of two structures were found. The first, in the W half, appeared to be a circular house, surviving only as a section of the ring-groove. The second, in the E half was a four-post structure 3m square. Very few artefacts were recovered.

Outside the enclosure to the SW traces of two post-built structures were found, one apparently circular, the other, associated with relatively undisturbed occupation material, of as yet undefined shape. Quantities of pottery were recovered from the small part of the occupation surface investigated.

SDD (AM) - CEU

##### FALKIRK

##### LOCHLANDS (Falkirk p)

J K St Joseph, G S Maxwell

##### Roman Temporary Camps

NS 854 818, 852 816 Examination of linear cropmarks identified on air photographs taken by the Cambridge University Committee for Aerial Photography and RCAHMS has resulted in excavation leading to identification of two camps lying to the W of the known 42-acre site at Lochlands. The exact area of neither can yet be ascertained, but the larger, possibly 10ha (25 acres) or more in extent, has Stracathro-type gateways, while at least one gate of the smaller is defended by an external clavicula.

ST JOSEPH/RCAHMS

##### STRATHCLYDE

##### CITY OF GLASGOW

##### SUMMERSTON New Kilpatrick p)

G S Maxwell, W S Hanson

##### Roman Temporary Camp and Fortlet

NS 574 723 Brief examination of the temporary camp identified from RCAHMS air photographs of 1977 (DB/897-904) took place in late November 1980. The camp lies some 30m S of the Antonine Wall and is bisected by the march separating the farms of East Millichen and Summerston. Ploughing and quarrying have severely attenuated its remains, the ditch section, where best preserved, being only 1.55m wide and 0.55m deep; the axial dimensions of the camp are unlikely to exceed 170m by 140m.

Between the camp and the Antonine Wall, apparently butting against the S side of the latter, lay a subrectangular ditched enclosure approximately 30m square, whose outline was partially indicated by faint cropmarks. Excavation indicated that its S ditch respected the N side of the temporary camp, being reduced in width and depth to avoid tapping

the surface water that would have drained into the ditch of the larger structure. The size and position of the enclosure, combined with the fact that it lies almost exactly 2 Roman miles W of Wilderness Plantation fortlet, indicate that it could be appropriate to identify it as another members of the Antonine Wall mile-fortlet series.  
RCAHMS/UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

## TAYSIDE

### PERTH AND KINROSS

#### MEIKLEBOUR (Caputh p)

G S Maxwell

##### Enclosure

NO 162 397 Examination of a sub-rectangular enclosure identified from RCAHMS air photographs of 1976 (PT/4721-2) showed conclusively that, despite its superficial resemblance to a watch-post of the adjacent Blackhill type, as well as its proximity to the Cleaven Dyke the work was not of Roman origin. It had been defended by a rampart of spoil upcast from an enclosing ditch of V-section measuring c3.3m in width and 1m deep, and was probably a homestead of prehistoric date; its axial dimensions within the ditch were 26m from NE to SW by 22m transversely. The interior appeared to contain traces of a shallow ring-ditch house.  
RCAHMS

#### CARGILL (Cargill p)

J K S St Joseph, G S Maxwell

##### Roman Fort

NO 166 379 A second brief programme of investigation at the larger of the two Flavian forts discovered by Professor St Joseph at Cargill, close to the confluence of the Tay and the Isla, saw the further examination of a granary in the SE area of the fort, the sectioning of the SW rampart and the location of the NW rampart (not visible on air photographs). The rampart was found, as in 1980, to be composed mainly of turf and measured about 6m in thickness, the forward and rear portions being supported by timber strapping; on the NW, it appeared that the rampart front had undergone substantial repairs on at least two occasions. Timber buildings situated in the annexe on this side, which were associated with the second-phase rampart, had evidently been destroyed in an extensive conflagration.

One of the more curious features of the site is the presence of unusually deep layers of modern and pre-Roman humus. The former may be explained by land-improvement of monastic origin in the medieval period; the latter (which was associated with evidence of cultivation) is at present under investigation.  
RCAHMS

#### WELLTON (Blairgowrie p)

G S Maxwell

##### Cropmark Complex

NO 196 439 Examination of a 'sausage-shaped' cropmark identified on air photographs taken by RCAHMS in various years (eg PT/5772-4, PT/5993) suggests that it and other such marks that occur with relative frequency on sites in Tayside may represent souterrain-type structures. In section the feature proved to be 1.1m wide and 1.2m deep, with U-profile, and to have been deliberately filled with uniform mixture of earth and the burned debris of a light wooden structure.  
RCAHMS

**GRAMPIAN REGION**

**GORDON DISTRICT**

**MILL OF SYDE (Kennethmont p)**

I Shepherd

NJ 535 300 Decorated stone cup or lamp dug up in garden. Now in Anthropological Museum, Marischal College, Aberdeen.

GRAMPIAN REGIONAL COUNCIL

**KINCARDINE AND DEESIDE DISTRICT**

**ARNHALL QUARRY (Fettercairn p)**

NO 609 696 Visible in gravel quarry face, 2 pits or ditches, 2.5m apart. E feature is 1.4m wide + c1m deep; W feature is 1.8m wide + c1m deep. The fills are similar and consist of charcoal flecked humic bands interleaved with layers of gravel.

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