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SCOTTISH REGIONAL GROUP

COUNCIL FOR BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY.

SECOND REPORT.

MAY, 1948.

OFFICE-BEARERS

President : Mr J. M. Davidson.
Vice-President : Professor Stuart Piggott.
Secretary : Dr K. A. Steer.

MEMBERS

Aberdeen Natural History & Antiquarian Society.
Ayrshire Archaeological & Natural History Society.
Berwickshire Naturalists' Club.
Buteshire Natural History Society.
Dumfriesshire & Galloway Natural History & Antiquarian Society.
Edinburgh Prehistorians.
Elgin & Morayshire Literary & Scientific Association.
Falkirk Archaeological & Natural History Society.
Glasgow Archaeological Society.
Hawick Archaeological Society.
Inverness Scientific Society & Field Club.
Kintyre Antiquarian Society.
Kirkintilloch & District Society of Antiquaries.
National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.
Perthshire Society of Natural Science.
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
Third Spalding Club.

I. REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Accessions to Membership. Since last year's Annual Meeting the Kirkintilloch Society of Antiquaries, the Edinburgh League of Prehistorians and the Ayrshire Archaeological Society have joined the Group making the number of affiliated Societies now 17. We welcome these Societies and we trust that the new associations now formed will prove of mutual advantage to all concerned.

Ayrshire Archaeological & Natural History Society. We are pleased to report that with some little assistance from the Group this Society has now been formed and under vigorous direction it has already attained a strong membership. An active and a useful life seems assured for this Society from its inception.

Bulletin. In furtherance of the suggestion made at the Annual Meeting last year our first annual Bulletin was issued in May 1947. This was well received by the constituent bodies and by the British Council for Archaeology. A brief report thereon was read at a Council meeting of the latter body and the Secretary was instructed to forward their congratulations to the Scottish Group. It was agreed by them that the Report gave such a useful account of the activities of a Regional Group that it should be circulated in full as an appendix to their Minutes.

Summer Excursion. The Group Annual Excursion took place on Saturday, 28th June, to the Pictish Broch at Torwood and to Stirling where the Castle, the Church of the Holy Rude and the Guildhouses were visited, as well as the Abbey of Cambuskenneth. The arrangements were admirably carried out by the Convener, Mr R. C. Reid, to whom our thanks are due, as well as to those who undertook the addresses to the Members, Mr R. B. K. Stevenson, Mr J. S. Richardson, Mr Robert Hurd and Mr J. G. Fyfe. The weather conditions were again propitious and a large attendance testified to the popularity of the programme.

Constitution /

I. REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (Contd)

Constitution. For some time the lack of a formal constitution has tended to hamper the work of the Group, and this year your Committee felt impelled to draft a simple code to govern our working relations with our affiliated Societies and our parent body. This draft was submitted to all the Societies in the Group for their observations and was approved, with minor amendments, at the Annual General Meeting in January, 1948.

Scottish Field School of Archaeology. The scheme for a Field School so ably set out by Mr Reid last year was brought into being during the year. The cordial co-operation of the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow and St Andrews having been assured, a Field School was established under the direction of Mr John Clarke, who excavated part of the Roman Fort at Milton, near Beattock, Dumfriesshire. Students attended from Glasgow and Edinburgh. A large number of members of affiliated Societies visited the site on Saturday, 23rd August, when Mr Clarke explained the nature of the fort defences as revealed by the excavations. All the arrangements regarding billeting, catering, transport, as well as the planning and execution work and the explanation and discussion of the day to day practical problems arising were admirably carried through by Mr Clarke, who thus gave a splendid start to the scheme. He has set a high standard of planning and achievement and the Committee is grateful for the example he has shown in demonstrating the practical value of the scheme in the training of young archaeologists in scientific field work.

Constitution of the Field School. The co-operation of the Universities with the Regional Group in the Field School necessitated the creation of a body representative of the various interests to administer the Scheme. A draft Constitution was drawn up and was approved by the Universities and by the constituent societies of the Group. At the first meeting of the Field School Committee held in Glasgow on 21st February, 1948, Mr J. M. Davidson and Miss Anne S. Robertson, M.A., were elected President and Secretary respectively, and it was decided that Field Schools should be established this summer at the following excavations :

1. Roman forts, Milton, Dumfriesshire (Mr John Clarke, M.A., F.S.A.Scot.) 19th July - 14th August.
2. Iron Age fort, Hownam, Roxburghshire (Mrs C. M. Piggott, F.S.A., F.S.A.Scot.) 14th June - 10th July.
3. Bronze Age Temple and Cairn, Cairnpapple Hill, W. Lothian (Professor Stuart Piggott, B.Litt., F.S.A., F.S.A.Scot.) 12th July - 7th August.

Representations to Authoritative Bodies. Owing to the large number and variety of public works and schemes being planned and carried out in Scotland at the present time, there is a considerable danger of irretrievable damage being done to sites of prehistoric, historical and architectural importance.

Morayshire. The Service authorities announced the taking over of a large area in Morayshire. The Elgin and Morayshire Literary and Scientific Association was contacted and its Directors after careful consideration ascertained that so far as could be learned no sites of historic importance were endangered.

Ayrshire. Similar action is threatened by the Services in the Dundonald area. The Ayrshire Archaeological and Natural History Society is keeping the situation under review and will take action if danger to Ancient Monuments is threatened.

Roman /

I. REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (Contd.)

Roman Wall at Duntocher. A query from the Group in the Glasgow Herald on the subject of the Roman Wall exposed at Duntocher brought an assurance from the Chairman of the Ancient Monuments Board for Scotland that recommendations had been made to the Ministry of Works urging that two prescribed areas should be taken under guardianship and the features exposed, and that further features of Roman construction now hidden in the adjoining section of the Wall should only be interfered with under archaeological supervision. It is regretted that it has been decided that the housing development should be completed as planned even on the understanding that, at the end of ten years, the five houses which impinge on the site of the wall will be removed so that the wall may be exposed. It is strongly felt that, as the stone foundation of the Roman Wall lies within a few inches of the surface of the ground, irretrievable damage will have been done to this fine section within the ten years of projected occupation of the houses.

Barochan Cross. Representations were made to the Ancient Monuments Board regarding the damage through exposure of the Barochan Cross, Renfrewshire, and an assurance was received that this was having the attention of the Board.

Kilbarchan Steeple and Weaver's Cottage. Owing to threats to these subjects representations were made to the Ancient Monuments Board, to the National Trust for Scotland, and to the County Council of Renfrewshire. The National Trust have evinced interest in the matter and contacts are presently being made with local Societies and Agencies interested in the preservation of these features.

Doo-cot, Polmont, Stirlingshire. A fine 17th century doo-cot at Westquarter was threatened with destruction several months ago. The Secretary of State was asked to intercede with the Local Authority and to persuade it to reverse its decision to demolish this notable piece of Scottish domestic architecture of which few examples survive. The Secretary of State has now replied saying "I am happy to inform you that I have now received an assurance from the County Council that they do not propose to demolish this building." The thanks of the Group have been conveyed to the Secretary of State for his useful intervention in this matter.

II. SUMMER EXCURSION, 1948.

At the invitation of the Perthshire Society this year's Group excursion will be held on June 5th in the Perth area including Ardoch, Muthill, Monzie, Huntingtower, etc. Details of the excursion have been circulated separately to Societies and copies of the printed syllabus may be obtained from Miss Webster, National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2.

III. COUNCIL FOR BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY - SUMMER CONFERENCE, YORK.

The Council for British Archaeology is holding a Conference in York from 24th - 27th June inclusive, which will be open to all members of constituent organisations of the Scottish Regional Group and their friends. The programme will consist of papers on subjects of current archaeological interest, discussions, and visits to Archaeological Sites, from the Prehistoric to the Georgian periods, in York and district. Detailed programmes may be obtained on application to Miss K. M. Kenyon, Institute of Archaeology, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, London, N.W. 1.

IV. PREHISTORIC SOCIETY CONFERENCE, CARLISLE.

Members of the Scottish Regional Group are cordially invited to attend a joint meeting of the Prehistoric Society and the Cumberland & Westmorland Society, which is being held in Carlisle from 3rd - 5th September inclusive. Details may be obtained from Mr T. G. E. Powell, M.A., The Museum, Leicester.

V. DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN 1947.

Where known, the publication in which a full report of the discovery or excavation will appear is given after each item.

BERWICKSHIRE. A grave was found at Bee Edge Farm, Coldingham.
(T. B. N. C. vol. xxxi).

CAITHNESS. Dr Curle reports that although the excavation of the wag at Forse was virtually completed in 1946 there still remained a few small areas covered with ruins which it was desirable to explore, and it was also wished to follow up a much earlier occupation of the site (probably in the Early Iron Age) suggested by certain finds, e.g., human bones, one of which had been re-used as a shaft or peg and another as a whorl, and some sherds of a pot with an ogee profile.

The clearing of the ruins brought to light another wag, a small circular construction 12 ft. in diameter, in which one upright with its associated lintel still remained in situ. Beneath the floor was a large circular hearth surrounded by an upright kerb and floored with flags. In opening out the base of the upright a heap of peat ash was found, from which were recovered two small but interesting fragments of early pottery ornamented as if in the Rinyo tradition. A singular discovery was made shortly before the close of the excavation in the foreground. An occupied area related to the earlier occupation was uncovered at a depth of 18 inches below the wag level. At one end of an apparently oval enclosure, 20 feet in longest diameter and with a wall 4 feet thick, was a four-sided structure measuring 9 feet by 8 feet and 2 feet 6 inches high. The floor on the two sides so far exposed was partly floored with large slabs and slate. On the top, covered by two slabs, was a cist 4 feet long and varying in breadth from 9½ inches to 1 foot 9 inches. The only contents were two large boulders which completely filled the interior. On the floor of the building there were a few traces of wood charcoal and in a recess on the west two teeth and a fragment of a scapula of a sheep. Beneath the paving on the S. there was a vent or gutter from the centre of the building and another gutter led out of the E. wall from under a lintel to an oblong shallow basin. On the top of the structure there was laid a discontinuous crescentic formation of large square stones running between the N. and S. corners. It is hoped to complete the examination of this structure in the current year. (P. S. A. S.)

DUMBARTONSHIRE. In October 1947 the Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments of the Ministry of Works initiated an emergency excavation at a stretch of the Antonine Wall and Ditch at Golden Hill, Dumtocher, which was then being serviced for the buildings of a new housing scheme, the excavation being supervised by Miss Anne Robertson, F. S. A. Scot., of the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow, on behalf of the Ministry. A series of trenches was cut across the line of the Wall and Ditch, as indicated by the Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Scotland. As a result the exact position and dimensions of this stretch of the Wall and Ditch were determined. The Ditch was 21 feet broad and 8 feet deep, and had the familiar V-shaped outline. The foundation of the stone pitching for the earthen rampart lay at a distance of 30 feet to the south of the Ditch and had the unusually generous breadth of 16 feet. Although less than one foot under the surface, it was found to be in an extremely fine condition. The kerbstones had been laid and levelled with care. The turf superstructure of the Wall, on the other hand, had been almost completely ploughed away. The only surviving traces of it were scraps of decayed turf embedded in interstices of the stone foundation.

DUMFRIESSHIRE /

V. DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN 1947 (Contd.)

DUMFRIESSHIRE. Mr John Clarke reports that the excavation of the Roman site at Milton, Beattock, continued during the summer of 1947 as a Summer School of Archaeology under the auspices of the Scottish Universities and the Scottish Regional Group, and financed by the Carnegie Trustees and the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, made good progress in elucidating the complex in the northern part of the site. Here it was found that there had been two Forts, both of the first century, the second closely superimposed upon the first, and each having an area of about five and a half acres. The earlier of the two Forts had a defence system very reminiscent of Newstead I; its eastern portion was wider than its western with a resulting peculiarity of form of the north and south gateways. The second Fort, of more regular form, had apparently followed the first at a short interval. Yet the previous structure had been completely obliterated, and that in spite of the fact that the second rampart almost coincided with the first along two fronts. To some extent the earlier ditch system was reused.

The disentangling of the defences absorbed the whole time of the excavation; there is no knowledge as yet of the internal arrangements.

Ten students from Glasgow and Edinburgh officially attended and showed very marked promise. The practical success of the school was much assisted by the accommodation freely provided in Beattock School by Dumfriesshire Education Committee.

EAST LOTHIAN. At Traprain Law a small scale excavation directed by Dr Bersu for the Society of Antiquaries was devoted to (a) two sections through the oppidum rampart and the underlying terrace on the W. side of the hill and (b) trial trenching on the summit of the hill near the Trigonometrical Station. One section was cut near the westernmost of the two main entrances and the other further S. The rampart is of the same dimensions and construction as found by Mr Cruden at the E. end (P.S.A.S. lxxiv, p.48) but whereas the E. end of the rampart overlies Roman hearths its W. end is built on top of the big terrace bank, which is a continuation of the low platform of the powder magazine on the N. side of the hill. This terrace bank, which at one time formed the main defence of the oppidum, was disused by the time the rampart was erected over it. It is constructed of material scraped up from the inhabited area inside it, including miscellaneous refuse, fragments of pottery and querns, and bronzes, and owing to the steepness of the slope was probably revetted with timber. The pottery shows that the terrace bank is not earlier than the late 3rd or early 4th centuries (though there are surface indications of an earlier terrace bank outside it on the W.) so that the Cruden rampart is most probably of Dark Age date and possibly connected with the remains of rectangular buildings on the summit. The two large entrances cut in the Cruden rampart and terrace bank on the N. may even be medieval, although they may occupy the sites of earlier entrances. The results of the excavation and the wealth of structural remains still unexcavated suggest that Traprain has a much more complicated history than has hitherto been assumed, and that without a detailed survey of the entire hill and extensive excavation, little further information can be gained about this key site for Scottish pre- and early history. (P.S.A.S.)

FIFE. Members of the St Andrews League of Prehistorians, under the direction of Dr Bersu, completed the excavation of the enclosure 44 m. in diameter at Scotstarvit (R.C.H.M. Fife No.106) by uncovering /

V. DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN 1947.FIFE (Contd.)

uncovering the large hut in the interior. The enclosure wall, which is not defensive in the military sense, was built of earth and faced with stone on the outside. There was no ditch. The hut occupies about half of the enclosed area and is the only building inside it: it was built of wood and was rebuilt twice on roughly the same site. The wall of the original hut was represented by a foundation trench 18 m. in diameter, and the roof was supported by two inner concentric rings of posts 12 m. and 6 m. in diameter respectively; while there was a rectangular entrance hall on the N. In the second period the centre of the hut remained the same, but the outer wall and the medial supports were reduced to 17 m. and 10 m. in diameter, while a new set of posts replaced the inner ring. The entrance remained on the N. but it was reduced in width. In the final phase the centre of the hut was moved about 3 m. to the W. and the central area was excavated to a depth of one post. Slight traces of the middle ring of posts were detected, but no other post-holes of this period could be traced. It is evident, however, that the low earthen bank shown on the Commission's plan represents the outer wall of the latest hut which must, therefore, have been roughly the same size as its predecessor. These huts were successive farm houses and the enclosed area the farmyard.

The few pottery fragments recovered resemble the native ware from Traprain and suggest occupation of the site in the early centuries A.D., while the absence of Roman pottery points to a date shortly before the Roman invasion of Scotland. Traces of a still earlier occupation, including a hearth, were, however, found in the W. part of the enclosure, and this occupation was dated by a small piece of a decorated food vessel found in the hearth and by flint flakes and flakes of Arran pitch-stone. There was no time to look for structural remains of this period, but it may be inferred that the Iron Age farm was preceded by a dwelling of the "food-vessel" people. Scotstarvit is thus the first site in Scotland where such a dwelling can be identified. (P.S.A.S.)

Under the direction of Dr Bersu the St Andrews League of Prehistorians also excavated a small enclosure containing a circular hut which is situated at 500 feet O.D. on a small plateau at the end of the talus of the terrace bank of Green Craig hill fort (R.C.H.M. Fife No. 145) 7 miles S.E. of Dundee. The enclosure is square with sides of 25 m. and sharply rounded angles, and the hut is contiguous with its W. wall. It was found that the enclosure wall, 1.80 m. thick was composed of a core of sods faced both inside and out with big blocks of local andesite. There was no ditch. The hut measured 9 m. in diameter within a stone-faced rubble wall $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. thick, which was originally not more than 2 ft. high. The roof was supported by posts set in the thickness of the wall and by a concentric ring of posts 5 m. in diameter within the hut: the space between this inner ring of posts and the hut wall was carefully paved with slabs of andesite. The entrances to both hut and enclosure appear to have been situated on the same axis on the E.

No finds were made, but a relative date for the site is given by the fact that both the enclosure and hut walls were founded on occupation refuse washed down from the hill fort. Living conditions S. of the Tay must have undergone a fundamental change between the abandonment of the hill-fort and the establishment of this small isolated farm immediately outside it. (P.S.A.S.)

KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

Mr W. A. Anderson excavated a 'fort' situated $\frac{1}{4}$ mile W. of the farm of Bombie and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. of Kirkcudbright, which has long had /

V. DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN 1947. KIRKCUDBRIGHT (Contd.)

had a Roman ascription. It is noted, along with its neighbour, Whinnyliggate, in Stuart's Caledonia Romana (p.231) and left unclassified in the Inventory of Historical Monuments for the County. (R.C.B.M. Galloway, vol.ii. Introd. p.xxxviii and No.226) In view of the recent discoveries in Dumfriesshire, it was desirable to have more exact knowledge of its structure, as it was felt that a reasonable case existed for Roman penetration into Galloway. A fortnight's work in July/August gave the following result. A trapezoidal plan was discovered of a constant breadth of 98 feet between the outer limits of the rampart. The N. and W. corners are rectangular and rounded, giving the 'Roman' appearance to the site. The S.W. side is approximately 154 feet long and the N.E. side about 122 feet, between outer limits and neglecting the rounded corners. But the indications on the S.E. side, both above and below ground are barely sufficient to lay down its line with accuracy. Soil indications, in conjunction with indeterminate stone-work, point to an entrance to the enclosure on this side, a gap of 10 feet being left in the centre by the drawing-in of the E. half of the rampart. Although the thin cover of soil had allowed most of the remains to be removed by the plough, enough were found to establish a uniform width of 10 feet for a rampart base on three sides and a possible 6 feet on the S.E. side. The rampart itself appears to have been of stone, dry built of local material. The most interesting discovery was a set of 'pillar' stones or 'stops' set along the outer edge of the rampart to resist the thrust of the wall. Eight of these were found in line at the W. corner, varying in shape and size, some rounded, others flat and slab-like but all firmly set and packed with surrounding stones. Between the two last, however, a projecting piece of natural rock served the same purpose. Similar 'stops' were found in the sections on the other sides at the outer edge of the rampart. Several areas in the interior were uncovered or inspected without result. No traces of occupation were discovered anywhere. The ditch surrounding the enclosure varies from 50 to 60 feet in width and from 5 to 7 feet in depth and may be largely natural. The fort is certainly not Roman and there is no evidence at present to connect it with any other period. (F.D.G.S.)

LANARKSHIRE.

Mr J. M. Davidson excavated a Stone Age site at Woodend Loch, one of a cluster of five lochs all situated within an area of about 2 square miles, some 7-9 miles E. of Glasgow. The loch lies at the S. base of a drumlin, crowned by Woodend Farm. The site is along the N. margin of the loch at its E. end. Over a number of years over 800 artifacts and chips have been recovered.

The materials utilised were few in number. They include flint of various shades which was very scarce in the locality, but the mainstay for the manufacture of implements was a poor quality of radiolarian chert and this was oiled out by mudstone.

Several sections were cut but, owing to the proximity of the loch even in the most favourable conditions, flooding invariably followed and rendered digging hopeless. The relics were therefore recovered either on the surface or within a few inches of it.

The collection is strong in the microlithic element. The question of the material that went to the manufacture of microliths is interesting because one would have expected flint examples to be the more numerous. It is the more unexpected because Tardencisian microburin technique obtained at Woodend. Chert is much less responsive than flint to that method of dividing flakes and preparing the so-called pygmy implements.

Many broken flakes and blades have been collected. As at some /

DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN 1947. LANARKSHIRE (Contd.)

some Upper Palaeolithic sites where flint was scarce, numbers may have been snapped intentionally in order to use the material as economically as possible. Scrapers are numerically well represented. They are of different types but the end-scraper predominates. The stone artifacts point to the stay of hunters and fishers on the shore of the loch. They had made their gear on the spot from what material the locality afforded. Their economy was essentially that of the mesolithic food gatherers. The mesolithic forms indicate that the culture represented at Woodend is earlier than that of the megalithic invaders.

Dr James Phemister reported on the Petrology and Mr A. D. Lacaille on the stone industry. (P.S.A.S.)

MIDLOTHIAN.

The examination of the site at Inveresk was continued in 1947 by Dr I. A. Richmond. Trenching in the market-gardens to west of the cemetery revealed that all internal buildings and even streets had been removed, except where the latter were protected by the spreading back of the rampart in levelling the remains. The south side of the fort was found to continue westwards as far as the electricity pole to west of the cemetery, where the commencement of the south-west angle was found immediately beyond the pole. In the field to north the west rampart had been removed except at the north side of the field, where the rampart and a culvert through it were again identified. The ditch of the fort, 20 feet wide and plastered with clay to prevent wasting of the sandy soil, was then traced round the north-west angle. The fort can thus be determined as 480 feet wide and from 595 to 615 feet long over its ramparts. (P.S.A.S.)

The hut circles at Braidwood Fort, near Carlops, Midlothian, belong to a rather rare type characterised by having a ditch instead of a wall. Since none of this type had been explored Dr K. A. Steer and Mr R. B. K. Stevenson commenced excavation there in 1940, the latter continuing the work in 1947 with the assistance of a number of Edinburgh University students and other volunteers.

The one hut examined had had two phases. 1. Thirteen upright posts each 7 - 9 inches thick and standing in rock-cut holes 12 - 18 inches across and up to 18 inches deep formed a 27 foot circle, on which a conical roof presumably rested. A porch projected 6 feet on the western side, and underwent a reconstruction in which the spans were reduced by one foot. 2. The posts were uprooted and the holes filled up so as to leave sockets at most 5 inches deep, which could only have taken sloping poles. The hut will then have been a tent-like structure, and had a tent-like porch. The ditch can be assigned to this phase: it no doubt served to drain the eaves though it was at most 15 inches deep though 8 feet wide.

Pot-sherds suggested a 1st-2nd century A.D. date for the second phase, which clearly followed the first closely. An early type of glass bracelet is consistent with such a date, as were the few other finds. (P.S.A.S.)

OUTER HEBRIDES.

Sir Lindsay Scott reports that excavation shows the 'Dun' on Clettraval in North Uist (R.C.H.M. Outer Hebrides, No.178) to be a farmstead with a house, outbuildings and farmyard wall. The house /

V. DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN 1947. OUTER HEBRIDES (Contd.)

house is an "aisled round-house" of the type identified by Capt. Thomas at Usinish in South Uist and by Dr Beveridge in North Uist and is closely related on the one hand to the similar round-houses in wood at Woodbury, Wiltshire, Maiden Castle, Dorset, and Castle Dore, Cornwall, as well as to the houses excavated by Dr Bersu in the Isle of Man, and on the other hand to the round-houses at Jarlshof, Shetland, and to the brochs. The pottery shows detailed resemblances to the Iron Age wares of South-west England and the La Tene III wares of North-west France. The period of occupation of the farm can be approximately dated as from the late 1st century B.C. to the 2nd century A.D., after which secondary occupations occurred in a reduced area of the house on the top of the fallen roof.

PERTHSHIRE.

In laying a new water main in Atholl Street, Perth, an old stone drain or culvert was found at a considerable depth below street level. It was built of flat slabs and appears to have run from the open mill lade in Kinnoull Street towards the site of the Blackfriars Monastery facing the North Inch.

ROSS-SHIRE.

Mr C. S. T. Calder and Dr K. A. Steer surveyed and recorded four sites near Loch Broom. The remains of Dun Lagaidh on the western shore of the Loch were of particular interest, being comprised of the ruins of a broch set within the enclosure of an earlier and more dilapidated vitrified fort. The fort covered an area of 310 ft. by 130 ft. on the axes and had consisted of a massive stone-built rampart, 12 to 13 ft. in thickness strengthened across the weaker end by an additional outer rampart and intervening ditch. The broch measured 60 ft. in diameter over walls 12 ft. thick, which survived to a height of some 10 ft. in a grass-covered mound of debris. A radial wall issuing from the broch on either side to join the fort wall contracted the original enclosure to a length of 220 ft.

At Rhircy, about 1 mile south of the above monument, another broch, Dun an Ruigh Ruadh, had been raised on the edge of a rocky bluff over which nearly one third of the broch wall had fallen. The part that survived stood to a height of $9\frac{1}{2}$ ft. above debris and indicated a tower averaging 60 ft. in external diameter. In the walling which varied from 12 to 13 ft. in thickness, an upper and a lower mural gallery was visible and a scarcement projected from inside wall-face.

Of the stone-built construction at An Dun, Drienach, very little masonry was visible, but a short length of a convex outer face was broch-like in character. The position as well as the overall dimensions of 62 and 60 ft. on the axes of a somewhat D-shaped plan would suggest its inclusion in the category of doubtful brochs.

At Camas Mor on the eastern shore of Loch Broom and about 4 miles north of Ullapool there are the remains of a heavily stone-walled fort called Dun Canna. It is situated on a small peninsula and consists of a main enclosure with a large outer enclosure on the landward side. The inner roughly follows the edge of the summit by which its size and shape are controlled and it measures some 170 ft. by 60 ft. on a quasi-rectangular plan with rounded ends. It is separated from the outer by a narrow neck of land between two gorges of the sea. The outer sits at a slightly lower level and is /

V. DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN 1947. ROSS-SHIRE (Contd.)

is irregularly rectangular on plan and measures about 184 ft. long by 112 ft. excluding the narrow neck.

The greatest spread of debris was observable along the side which cut off the landward area. In it a massive wall still rising several feet in height averaged 12 ft. in thickness.

(P.S.A.S.)

ROXBURGHSHIRE.

At Newstead a trench was dug across the south defences of the fort excavated in 1905-1910 by Dr James Curle. The Agricolan defences comprised two ditches, a beaten clay rampart 23 feet wide, and timber buildings, the latter identified for the first time. The Agricolan fort was succeeded by new defences, a single ditch over 20 feet wide and a clay rampart 45 feet wide, and by stone-built barracks or stabling, associated with Dr Curle's earliest stone buildings. The pottery associated with this occupation is little, if at all, later than A.D.100. A long gap then ensued, followed by the digging of two new ditches, for a chevaux de frise, a stone wall 5½ feet wide with clay rampart backing, and stone buildings. With it a second trench associated the so-called reducing-wall, which proves to be a dividing-wall of the first Antonine period, when the fort was garrisoned conjointly by a vexillatio of the twentieth legion and by the ala Vocontiorum. In a second Antonine period the ditch-system was re-dug as triple V-shaped ditches, and the fort thrown open, by removing the dividing wall, to accommodate an ala milliaria. (P.S.A.S.)

STIRLINGSHIRE:

Lt.-Colonel Hunter reports that in January one or two trial trenches were dug on the presumed line of the Roman road from Camelon to the north in a field known as Pepper Brae to the W. of Larbert Parish Church and on the N. side of the River Carton. Nothing resembling a road could be found on the O.S. line. The work was inspected by Miss Anne S. Robertson of the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow.

Trenching by Mr S. Smith, Mumrills Farm, Laurieston, showed that the ditch on the N. side of the Roman fort at Mumrills runs on a different line from that previously assumed.

WEST LOTHIAN.

Gairnappple Hill, Torphichen. Professor Diggott reports that a short first season in September 1947 on this site showed it consisted of two main structural periods. The earlier monument was a "Henge Monument" consisting of a ditch with external bank (200 ft. diameter crest-to-crest) enclosing an approximately circular area and with two entrances, to north and south. Within the inner edge of the ditch were identified four stone-holes, spaced 14 feet apart, of a circle of standing stones. The stones had been bodily removed, and not broken up in situ. A grave for a crouched inhumation against one stone-hole contained a Type C Beaker, and beaker scraps were found in the ditch silt.

The second structure on the site was a cairn, within but eccentric to the area enclosed by the ditch, and built over the site of standing stones which must therefore have been removed before its construction. In its first phase this cairn was 50 feet in diameter, with a kerb of very massive stones laid on their sides: it is suggested that these were the original standing stones /

V. DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN 1947. WEST LOTHIAN (Contd.)

stones of the "Henge". The date of this first-phase cairn is not known, but it was enlarged to twice its original diameter (100 feet) with a late Middle Bronze Age cremated burial in an urn within the newly enclosed area, itself with a kerb of large boulders which overlapped the silted-up "Henge" ditch.

Four graves for unaccompanied inhumations at full length were found on the east side, within the ditch and cutting through a stone-hole. They may be of Iron Age date. (P.S.A.S.)

VI. EXCAVATIONS PROPOSED FOR 1948.

(1) The following excavations are being continued:-

GLAMORGANSHIRE :	Forse.	(Dr Curle)
DUMFRIESSHIRE :	Milton.	(Mr Clarke)
MIDLOTHIAN :	Camp Hill, Braidwood.	(Mr Stevenson)
OUTER HERRIDES :	Dun' on Clettraval.	(Sir W. Lindsay Scott)
WEST LOTHIAN :	Cairnpapple Hill.	(Professor Piggott)

(2) The following new excavations are planned:-

DUMFRIESSHIRE.

Miss Robertson hopes that it may be possible to carry out excavations, on behalf of the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow University, in the area immediately to the west of the housing site at Golden Hill, Dumfries. This area, it is believed, may have been occupied by an annexe to the Antonine Fort which lies still further west, and should be examined before houses encroach on it. These excavations are planned for September, 1948.

ROXBURGHSHIRE.

Mrs C. M. Piggott is to excavate in the Iron Age fort of Hownam Rings, Hownam.

VII. RECORD.

- (1) The Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments has completed the inventory for the City of Edinburgh and is working in Roxburghshire, Peeblesshire and Selkirkshire.
- (2) Mr J. M. Davidson has recorded a Mote in Glen Devon, Perthshire. (P.S.A.S.)
- (3) Lt.-Colonel Hunter reports that an inspection of Niddrie Castle, Winchburgh, into which access is now possible, revealed that the internal arrangements shown in McGibbon & Ross's book is not correct. The Royal Commission's report in the W. Lothian inventory was taken from McGibbon & Ross as the building could not be entered at that time. A full report has been sent to the Commission.

VIII. A SCOTTISH BIBLIOGRAPHY. 1.

This list of books and articles follows the one issued last year: no volume has so far been published this year by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

The /

1. This section has largely been contributed by Mr R. B. K. Stevenson.

VIII. A SCOTTISH BIBLIOGRAPHY (Contd.)

The following abbreviations are used :

A.A.	Archaeologia Aeliana.
A.J.	Antiquaries Journal.
Ant.	Antiquity.
J.R.S.	Journal of Roman Studies.
P.P.S.	Proceedings Prehistoric Society.
P.S.A.S.	Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
R.C.H.M.	Royal Commission on Ancient & Historical Monuments.
T.D.G.S.	Transactions of the Dumfriesshire & Galloway Natural History & Antiquarian Society.
T.G.A.S.	Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society.
T.G.S.I.	Transactions of the Gaelic Society Inverness.
T.H.A.S.	Transactions of the Hawick Archaeological Society.

(1) Prehistory.

J. & C. Hawkes.	Prehistoric Britain. (New edition)	Chatto & Windus. 15/-
Grahame Clark.	Whales as an Economic Factor in Prehistoric Europe.	Ant. 1947.
	Sheep and Swine in the Husbandry of Prehistoric Europe.	do.
S. Piggott.	An Early Bronze Age Sanctuary in the Scottish Lowlands.	Ant. 1948.
A.S. Barnes.	The Technique of Blade Production in Mesolithic and Neolithic Times.	P.P.S. xiii.
J.R. Bruce, E.M. & B.R.S. Megaw.	A Neolithic Site at Ronaldsway, Isle of Man (a cultural type- site with Scottish analogies)	do.
Sir W. Lindsay Scott. C.M. Piggott.	The Problem of the Brochs. The Late Bronze Age Razors of the British Isles.	do. P.F.S. xii.
B.H. St J. O'Neil.	The Dwarfie Stane, Orkney, and St Kevin's Bed, Glendalough - a note.	A.J. xxvii.
A.D. Lacaille,	The Northward March of Palaeolithic Man in Britain.	Proc. Geol. Assoc. lvii.
	The Scraper in Prehistoric Culture.	T.G.A.S. xi.
V.G. Childe.	Megalithic Tombs in Scotland and Ireland.	do.
J.M. Davidson.	A Stone Flaking Site at Burghead.	do.
Sir C. Fox.	A find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cervig Bach, Anglesey. (comments on Balmaclellan engraved plate)	National Museum of Wales. 10/-.

(2) Roman.

-	Roman Britain in 1946. Notes on Sites explored in Scotland.	J.R.S. xxxvii.
I.A. Richmond.	Roman Britain.	Britain in Pictures Series. 5/-
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E. /		

VIII. A SCOTTISH BIBLIOGRAPHY (Contd.)2. Roman (Contd.)

- E.B. Birley and J. Gillam. The Pottery from the Roman Fort at Carzield. T.D.G.S. 1947.
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3. Dark Ages and Early Medieval.

- P. Hunter Blair. The Origins of Northumbria. A.A. 1947.
 W. Douglas Simpson. New Light on St. Ninian. A.A. 1945.
 C. Bain. Celtic Art: Mathematical Construction. T.G.S.I. xxxvii.

4. Medieval and Recent.

- J. Mooney. The Cathedral and Royal Burgh of Kirkwall. Mackintosh, Kirkwall. 21/-
 W. Douglas Simpson. A Chronicle History of Dunvegan Castle. T.G.S.I. xxxvii.
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 G.A. Holleyman. Three Craggans. Ant. 1947.
 C. Green. Eel Spears. do.
 Rev. J. McKenzie. Lilliesleaf and its Old Roads. T.H.A.S. 1947.
 G. Watson. The Robertson and Hassendean Kirk Bells. do.
 Henry Hamilton. Life and Labour on an Aberdeenshire Estate 1735-50. Third Spalding Club.
 (Editor)

5. Unclassified.

- Rev. Neil Ross. The Origins of Scottish Gaelic and its Culture. T.G.S.I. xxxvii.
 J. Hornell. British Coracles and Irish Curragh. Camb. Univ. Press. 30/-.
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COUNCIL FOR BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY

Scottish Regional Group

Financial Statement as at December 31st, 1947.

CHARGE

Bank Balance at 31st December 1946
 Petty Cash Balance at 31st December 1946
 Subscriptions to Regional Group
 (10/- per Society)
 Contribution to Central Council, London
 (1d. per member)
 Subscriptions to Regional Field Meeting

£9: -: 4
 -: 19: -
 7: -: -
 10: 14: 1
 41: 15: 3

DISCHARGE

Messrs Lindsay & MacLeod for
 duplicating
 Contribution to Central Council,
 London
 Regional Field Meeting expenses
 to Mr R. G. Reid
 Honorarium in respect of clerical
 assistance to Secretary
 (Miss Webster)
 Petty Cash

£ -: 18: -
 10: 14: 1
 18: 17: 3
 5: -: -
 3: 10: 8

Balance at close of this Account

30: 8: 8

Sum of Charge

£59: 8: 8

Sum of Discharge

£59: 8: 8