

1988

**DISCOVERY & EXCAVATION
IN SCOTLAND**

An Annual Survey of Scottish Archaeological
Discoveries, Excavation and Fieldwork
with a Scottish Bibliography

EDITED BY

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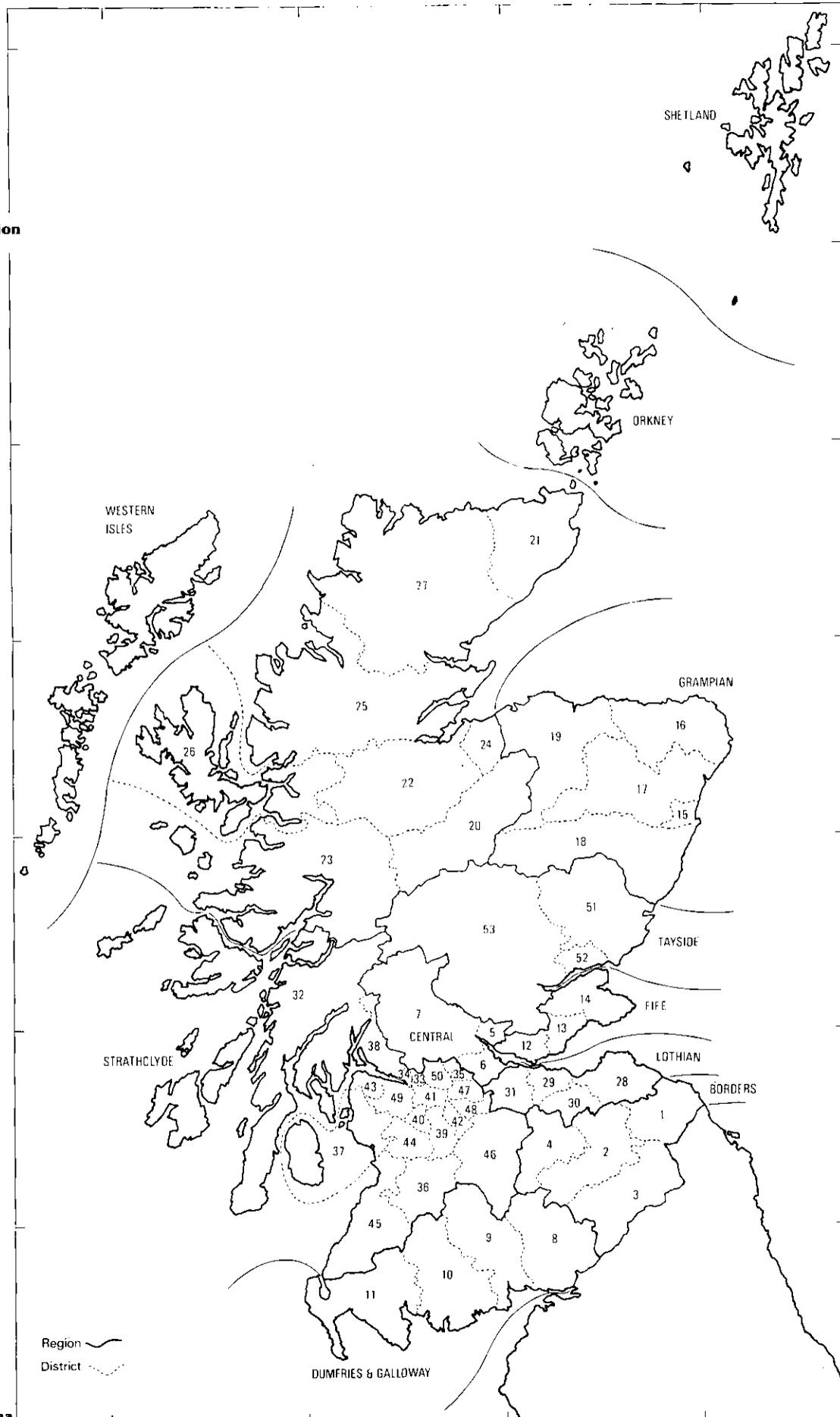
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EDITORIAL

Discovery & Excavation in Scotland has altered little in appearance over the years, but with this issue there are several changes, notably to double-column A4 size and direct printing, instead of typed camera-ready copy. This is partly on financial grounds, but we hope that the text will be easier to read in the double-column layout. Also, it will be possible to include some illustrations in future as well as publishing longer accounts of some work.

Individual contributions follow the familiar layout (*pro forma* insert enclosed with each copy). Contributions may be forwarded at any time during the year, but the closing date for the current year is 31 October, for publication in January.

As a journal recording work in progress *Discovery & Excavation in Scotland* has always been a valuable research tool, its long-term value proven regularly. However, the proud boast that the annual record is near complete is important, and it is unfortunate when the Hon Editor finds it necessary to print a **blacklist** in order to cover known blanks. It may be forgetfulness or pressure of work that causes archaeologists to miss the deadline, but when preparing their interim reports it should be a simple matter to send a contribution to *Discovery & Excavation in Scotland*. As has been observed on other occasions, at a time when archaeology is under great strain, and public support is most needed, all publicity is of considerable benefit – and more than 600 copies of *Discovery & Excavation in Scotland* are sold each year.

Below are some projects known to the Hon Editor, not otherwise reported. Nick Dixon, St Andrews – *Oakbank* and other crannog excavations; Roger Mercer, Edinburgh, *Sketewan Farm* cairn excavation, *Craigluscar Hill* preforestry survey; C Wickham-Jones, Artefact Research Unit, *Li Coire Dhorrcail*; M Harman, *Cladh Invertronie*; C Bonsall, *Ulva Cave*.

Although excavations at *Dunbar* are particularly interesting, the *Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust* has not sent in a report on this, or any of its other work in the Scottish Burghs. Similarly, Raymond Lamb, *Orkney*, Robert Gourlay, *Highland Region*, Jill Harden, *Inverness District*, Lionel Masters, *Glasgow Dept of Adult Education* and the *Dept of Archaeology at Glasgow University* have again failed to send a contribution. No doubt there are others. The Hon Editor will be happy to receive the reports at any time.

Survey has become more prominent than excavation in recent years, partly because of afforestation pressures, but also because individuals and small groups can contribute usefully to the archaeological data base through survey in advance of all kinds of development. More interest is now being shown in landscape features of the more recent past, drove roads, mineral roads, coal mines, and associated buildings, for example. Prehistoric remains are more fugitive, but if all landscape features are examined then there will be a double benefit – we will record more remains of the distant past, while recording those of more recent centuries, including farm buildings, before they become too ruined to recognise. The pages of *Discovery & Excavation in Scotland* will continue to provide a forum for rapid reporting of finds and sites of all periods, by members of CSA and anyone else who has been working in the field.

For assistance with checking parishes and grid references our thanks are due this year to Jim Davidson and Ian Fleming of NMRS.

Edwina Proudfoot
Hon Editor

BORDERS REGION

BERWICKSHIRE DISTRICT

Eyemouth Fort (Eyemouth parish) G J Ewart & D H Caldwell
16th C Artillery Fortification

NT 943 648 The eighth season of excavation concentrated on two areas of the north French bastion (c 1557) where large sections of the original stone cladding of both the east face of the upstanding earthwork and the east side of the main defensive ditch, were exposed. New details of the drainage of the bastion and its construction were also found during the three week survey.

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

BORDERS/DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY REGIONS

ETTRICK-LAUDERDALE DISTRICT/
ANNANDALE-ESKDALE DISTRICT

Ettrick Head & Selcoth Burn (Ettrick & Moffat parish) W Lonie
Roman Road

NT 173 066 to NT 160 058 The remains of an ancient road identified as Roman can be traced from NT 173 066 on Ettrick Head to NT 160 058 near the head of the Wamphray Water. Industrial afforestation hampers survey beyond these limits.

From NT 173 066 the road follows a 5m wide terrace with possible quarry-pits on its upslope side for 200m to NT 171 065 where the roadway turns westwards for 150m through either of two 5 to 6m wide cuttings and then over the major erosion gully at NT 170 064 on Capel Fell. For 500m down to the erosion gully at NT 166 063 the roadway shows as a 6m wide linear mound on a 'pseudo-terrace' some 12 to 15m wide formed by shallow linear ditches above and below the mound, 6m and 4m wide respectively. The upcast of the slighter, lower ditch forms the terrace edge. The side-slope on this road-length varies from 34° to 26°. The road gradient is uniformly 10%. In sections exposed by erosion gulleys no stone features could be found.

100m and 150m lengths of near-identical road structures were found on similar steep side-slopes at NS 905 050 and NS 812 014 on the established Roman roads of Durisdeer and Glenwhern respectively.

The road continues for 200m as a 6m wide mound with an upslope ditch to NT 164 062 at the head of Craigmichan Scaur, where a crossing of the Selcoth Burn leads to a fragmentary linear structure for 400m along the extreme SE edge of the Scaur. Beyond a broad dry mound running SW under the sheep-fank at NT 160 058 the structure is lost in marshy ground. A fuller report with section profiles and photographs is available.

ETTRICK-LAUDERDALE DISTRICT

Kittyfield Farm (Melrose parish)
Bun Quern

NT 555 356 A bun quern upper stone was found on Kittyfield Farm at NT 555 356 on the crest of the Gattonside Hills, 240m OD, while ploughing in March 1981. The quern is 36cm diameter, 20cm in height and weighs 30.4kg, and is in excellent condition.

The quern is of pre- or early sub-Roman type. The farmer, Mr John Moore has loaned the find to the Royal Museum of Scotland. Mr T Cowie of the Museum has provisionally confirmed the nature and approximate dating. Section sketches and photographs are available.

Dryden Farm (Caddonfoot parish)
Disc Quern Stone

NT 476 234 Cemented into the south wall of the stable yard is a disc quern, 38cm in diameter, 7.5cm maximum thickness. Both vertical handle hole and feed hole are collared. The feed hole is offset 0.5cm from the quern centre away from the handle hole. The grinding face is concealed, but cannot be dished more than 0.5cm. The owner of the property, Mr J McAuley reports the quern to have been found in the rubbish of an old water mill cleared some years ago. Drawing and photographs available.

Scroof Hill (Stow/Caddonfoot parish)
Roman Road, probable

NT 413 457 to NT 403 431 For over 3km from NT 413 457 in the Lugate Water valley to NT 403 431 by Scroof cottage in the Caddon Water valley an early road can be traced as a 10 to 12m wide roadway with a central 4m wide road-mound. The antiquity of the road is evidenced by general heavy overgrowth, a dry erosion gully 12m deep by 25m wide severing its line at NT 403 446 and severe erosion at a minor stream crossing at NT 401 441. The turf dykes of early field enclosures variously recognise and run over the roadway at NT 412 456. Only at its extremities has there been local secondary use by vehicular traffic. The road is well graded by terracing, cutting and filling but section-profiles on severe side-slopes show it was not intended for vehicular traffic. The road-mound shows kerbstones in places.

It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that this road is Roman in origin. Further surveys to N and S of the length reported may reveal the termini.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT

Giddens Cleugh (Teviothead parish)
Foundations, Enclosures

NT 363 005 A group of four structures resembling hut-bases was found on a broad terrace in rough pastureland at an altitude of 290m some 0.6km SW of Giddenscleugh Farm. The structures measure A: 20.0m by 9.6m, B: 19.2m by 8.8m, C: 20.8m by 9.6m and D: 20.0m by 8.0m over the 2.0m wide by 0.5m high slumped earth banks which define them. All are closely similar in their 'flat-iron' plan, having a flat end to full width from which the left-hand bank runs square and straight or slightly convex: the right-hand bank is convexly curved. The banks converge to a nose. The entrance, 1m wide, is to the right-hand side of the flat end. There are no obvious internal features.

Structures A, B and C are set nose to tail, with c 2.0m gaps, in a gentle curve, noses to SW, WSW and W respectively. Structure D lies some 10m SE of the others, nose to the WNW. The general slope of the land is towards the SE so that the structures drain towards their flat ends, but away from the entrance there. Reed growth within the structures confirms this drainage pattern.

A later drainage ditch curves along the NW side of the site, the upcast from it overlying and linking the structure banks on that side. An eroded earth field-bank runs SE from the nose of structure A.

The structures are obviously standardised and of specialised function. If they are not hut-bases they may be lambing-pens.

Similar structures have been discovered: one on Coldsmouth Hill at NT 857 286, one on Kirkland Hill at NS 727 153, and several in the Glenmuir Water and Guelt Water valleys, Kyle. Surveyed 3 October 1982. Plans available.

Kelso Abbey (Kelso parish) C E Lowe & F McCormick

Three sites were examined in and around the Scheduled Area of Kelso Abbey during the course of the year.

NT 7293 3384 Site 1 located 85m E of abbey W transept,

BORDERS

possibly in area of presbytery or monastic precinct. Stone-built and clay-bonded wall, aligned EW with S return at E end, located. Wall, 0.70m wide and 1m+ upstanding, incorporates architectural fragments of medieval type in matrix, as well as small fragments of handmade brick, possibly patching. Wall abutted by deep garden soil which was cut for insertion of cellar, containing rubble and mortar debris, including architectural fragments of medieval type and brick masonry.

Finds from garden soil mixed: modern ceramic, one fragment of lead window came, a Charles I turner 2nd issue (1632), a few fragments of human crania and animal bone.

Date of major EW wall uncertain: probably post-Dissolution but may be established over earlier monastic wall-lines.

Sites 2 & 3: (NT 7303 3377: NT 7300 3374) Located 50–75m SE of area excavated by Tabraham in 1975 (*Proc Soc Antiq Scot* 114, 1984, 365–404) which produced evidence of extra-claustral structures and activity. Deposits on Sites 2 & 3, generally disturbed, consisted of garden loam overlying alluvial/fluvioglacial sands and gravels. No archaeological features noted on Site 2. A small area of a buried medieval ground surface traced on Site 3.

Sponsor: SDD HBM – CEU.

Harkers Hill (Oxnam parish)

P Dixon

Survey

Farmstead, Agricultural Remains

NT 744 167 A measured survey was carried out in November 1987. A medieval-post medieval farmstead (NT 742 169) and its related furlongs of broad rigg, covering several hectares, were recorded with evidence for two and perhaps three different phases, including post rigg enclosures. In addition an unrecorded scooped settlement was found at NT 743 167. A previously known cairn was evident within the rigged area (NT 746 167) and aerial photographs suggested the presence of cord rigg which could not be verified on the ground due to the tussocky vegetation. A small round enclosure (6m in diameter) predated the post rigg enclosures.

Sponsor: SDD HBM.

Harwood Knowe (Cavers parish)

Survey

Farmstead, Agricultural Remains

NT 515 035 An 18–19th century farmstead was identified in advance of afforestation. The settlement and its immediate outbuildings and crofts were saved from ploughing with the agreement of Tilhill Forestry Ltd. A paced survey was carried out at the time of ploughing. The fields of the farm were enclosed by earthen banks and in one case there were slight traces of rigg ploughing; the final phase of cultivation was represented by lazy-beds. Evidence of peat cutting was observed to the south of the steading.

Sponsor: Borders Regional Council.

The Street (Morebattle parish)

W Lonie

Early Road, dual

NT 805 195 to NT 834 150 The Street has a dual-road component, not previously reported, that can be traced from NT 805 195 at the head of the Hall Burn for almost 6km to NT 834 150 on the ridge of the Cheviots. Survey was discontinued at the border.

From NT 805 195 two well-built roads 2.5m wide climb the face of the Berry Hills on to Craig Moor at NT 808 185. The roads are well graded by terracing, cutting and banking and are generally separated by 20m to 50m. A short length at NT 807 187 where the two roads share a 5m wide terrace, and two parallel deep cuttings with banked approaches through a natural ridge at NT 808 186 evidence the contemporaneity of the two roads.

From Craig Moor SE to the Cheviot ridge the dual roads are both 5m in width and contour with minimal gradients, generally 50m to

100m downslope NE of the skein of hollow-ways and the more recent metalled carriage-way that more obviously comprise The Street. For about 1km from NT 830 168 to NT 836 158 the dual roads run side by side on a shallow 10m wide terrace with a central step but elsewhere may run separately. There is generally about 0.3m of peat overgrowth.

BORDERS/DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY REGIONS

ROXBURGH/ANNANDALE–ESKDALE DISTRICTS

Corbie Shank of Causeway Grain Head

(Teviothead Westerkirk parish)

Early Road

NY 368 998 to NY 351 974 A major early road can be traced for about 3km from the forest gate at NY 368 998 on Carlennig by Haggis Side over Corbie Shank of Causeway Grain Head to NY 351 974 on Caple Rig. Beyond these limits survey is hampered by recent land developments.

The roadway is uniformly 6m to 7m wide and shows variously as a depression or a terrace in the generally heavy peat cover of this 460m high pass. There is 0.5m to 0.7m of solid peat over the roadway in areas supporting 2m of undisturbed peat. Between Corbie Shank and Caple Rig the roadway is entirely overgrown with peat and moss for 350m, but re-emerges on line as the same structure. A 2.5m wide track in use before the 18th century but subsequently abandoned follows the roadway for part of its length.

The roadway is obviously early and long disused. Its width, uniformity of structure and disregard for engineering difficulties suggest its construction by a major organisation. While a Roman origin for the road cannot be discounted, the writer considers it to have been commissioned by Melrose Abbey during the flourishing of the Cistercian order in Scotland in the 12th century when the Anglo-Scottish border lay far to the south. The road follows the shortest route between churches in Teviotdale and Eskdale appropriated to Melrose Abbey, and those in turn would have formed convenient way-stations between the Abbey and daughter-houses on the Solway shores. Other long-distance abbey-roads are known.

TWEEDDALE DISTRICT

Kittyleknowe (West Linton parish)

D Dean

Old Mine Workings

NT 170 559 Opencast coal mining in old mine workings at Kittyleknowe. A series of holes were found in the ground approximately 7 to 10m apart dug to a depth of 4 to 5m to reach a coal seam 1m thick about 4m deep. Some holes connected up with drainage adits. Photographs and measurements were taken. Some artefacts found are in store at the Scottish Mining Museum at Newtongrange.

Sponsors: Scottish Mining Museum; Caledonian Coal Company; Mr Duncan Hunter, Thornton Farm, Rosewell.

Hamilton Hill, Edston Hill (Peebles parish)

W Lonie, F Newall, H Sinclair

Mines and Mineral Road

NT 226 417, NT 224 416 Two mine entrances were noted at NT 226 417 on Hamilton Hill near its col with South Head Hill. The spoil heaps of both mines are small; a few thousand cubic metres in each. The mineral road serving these mines may be traced southwards through the col as a much over-grown but well-graded shallow terrace some 5m wide. For some 50m over marshy ground at the head of the Edston Burn about NT 224 416 the road is obliterated by

overgrowth, but its course is exactly located by drainage ditch up-cast of broken stones clearly imported from the mine spoil heaps as road metal. The line thus established leads precisely on to the NS road terrace along the east slope of Edston Hill marked on the current OS maps as 'Roman Road'.

The identification of this NS road terrace as Roman has occasioned interpretive difficulties dispelled by its re-identification as a mineral road leading, presumably, to a road- or rail-head in the Lyne valley. Surveyed 10 June 1987.

South Hill Head (Peebles parish)
Roman Road

NT 224 416 to NT 209 410 The re-identification of the road-terrace on the east flank of Edston Hill as a mineral road (see previous entry) makes it probable that the Roman road-terrace across the head of the Edston Burn continues on a course westwards along the south flank of South Hill Head. The search for the roadway on this line is hampered by later land uses but a broad roadway with massive cutting, terracing and banking for 150m from NT 211 411 to the Meldon Burn at NT 209 410 probably marks the course of the road. From the Meldon Burn a broad well-graded terrace, largely obliterated by cultivation, rises south-westwards to NT 205 408.

CENTRAL REGION

FALKIRK DISTRICT

Falkirk Burgh & Parish
High Street

Water Cistern

G B Bailey

NS 8880 7991 A rectangular subterranean vaulted chamber, 2.44m by 6.50m, was uncovered below the High Street, Falkirk, in front of Wilson's Buildings. The walls were of large coursed masonry, with snecked rubble gables. The floor was lined with a black glossy material, probably bitumen. The cistern was fed from a pipe in the eastern gable. The life span of the water cistern must have been in the period 1820 to 1860, and it has now been infilled and consolidated by the roads department.

Sponsor: Falkirk Museum.

Allandale (Falkirk parish)
Lochpark Cottage

Antonine Wall

NS 8038 7887 In May 1988 a sewer pipe was dug through the berm and ditch of the Antonine Wall. Inspection of the sections suggested that the Ditch was 5m wide and 2.5m deep. It had been deliberately infilled and used as a drain at a later date.

Sponsor: Falkirk Museum.

Tamfourhill (Falkirk parish)
Antonine Wall

NS 8592 7985 A four day excavation by Falkirk Museum in the grounds of Tay-a-valla house uncovered the northern part of the rampart of the Antonine Wall. Above the stone base eight layers of turf were detected in the 0.5m that survived. The rampart was constructed of turf throughout and a narrow trench had been cut along it, 1.2m from the northern kerb.

Sponsors: Falkirk Museum, SDD HBM.

Airth (Airth parish)
Stone Cup or Lamp

NS 900 868 During operations to tidy up the Old Parish Church graveyard at Airth, in advance of recording, a plain stone lamp with a short handle and circular depression 86mm in diameter was found.

The stone, which is schist, is broken diagonally across the bowl. It appears to have been incorporated in the western boundary wall of the graveyard.

Sponsor: Falkirk Local History Society.

STIRLING DISTRICT

Stirling Burgh & Parish
Church of the Holy Rude

L Main

Skeletal Remains

NS 7918 9370 A watching brief undertaken during repair works to the Church of the Holy Rude in Stirling, particularly improvements to the drainage system around the outside of the building, revealed no structures. Much-disturbed skeletal remains were located in several trenches. These were re-interred.

Sponsor: Central Regional Council.

Blarnaboard (Drymen parish)

Cup Marked Rock

NS 5097 9795 Over a length of 60cm on a north-east facing outcrop are 9 cup marks.

Sponsor: Central Regional Council.

Blarnaboard (Aberfoyle parish)

Cup and Ring Marked Outcrop

NS 5104 9799 Carvings extend over a distance of 7m on this north-east facing outcrop. There are at least 28 cups, 3 cup and one ring, 4 cup and two rings, 2 cup and three rings, 1 cup and five rings and 1 cup and seven rings.

Sponsor: Central Regional Council.

Dunblane (Dunblane and Lecropt parish)

Leighton Library

Stone-lined Channel

NN 7818 0129 A 6m length of a narrow v-shaped, stone-lined, channel was excavated in the earth sub-floor of the Leighton Library. The channel was up to 200mm wide across the top and up to 70mm deep. It followed a sinuous course from the inner face of the north wall of the building in a south-easterly direction towards the street frontage. Several cover slabs were still *in situ* at the north end. The channel was cut into the natural gravel sub-soil. Its function and date are uncertain although it is later than the north wall of the building which may be of 16th century date.

Sponsor: Central Regional Council.

Bridge of Allan (Logie parish)

Westerton House

Icehouse

NS 7909 9761 A brick built icehouse has been inserted in a natural mound in the grounds of the former Westerton House. Its entrance faces north-west. Steps lead down to the interior.

Sponsor: Central Regional Council.

Doone (Kilmadock parish)

Well

NT 7267 0163 One of the village wells apparently polluted and probably sealed after an outbreak of Cholera in 1848-9 has been located during cable laying operations. Parts of two cover slabs were revealed suggesting the well was circular with a diameter, across the slabs, of approximately 1.5m. The top of the slabs lay 0.5m below present pavement level. The well lay partly under the present road and partly under the footpath. It has now been re-covered.

Sponsor: Central Regional Council.

DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY

DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY REGION

ANNANDALE & ESKDALE DISTRICT

Selcoth Burn (Moffat parish)

W Lonie

Hut Foundations

NT 139 071 and NT 155 060 At NT 139 071, altitude 200m, is a hut-base 9.5m by 4.0m over 1.4m stone-cored earth banks, long axis due EW. The entrance lies in the SE corner where there is a 1m wide expansion.

Some 150m to the SW, at NT 138 070, is a number of small, sub-rectangular clearings, typically 6.5m by 4.0m, in the heavy stone tumble, which may represent early cultivation plots.

An L-shaped stone structure at NT 138 071 is probably a recent wooden cabin base.

At NT 155 060, altitude 490m, on a narrow terrace on the steep N face of Croft Head is a hut-base 6.5m by 4.0m over 1.6m stone walls, long axis NESW. The NE end is clearly square, the SW end is disturbed. The entrance, 0.8m wide, is in the SE side at its S end.

18.5m to the W is a smaller hut-base 3.2m by 3.0m over 0.8m wide stone-cored earth banks, long axis NESW. An earth bank 0.3m by 0.8m parallels the SE wall of the hut-base some 1.0m away. Surveyed 5 April 1985.

NITHSDALE DISTRICT

Roman Road Survey

F Newall, W Lonie

The Nith Road (Durisdeer, Penpont, Sanquhar parishes)

A major Roman road emerges from further marshy ground, NS 817 006, aligned to ESE on Drumlanrig and is traceable through Cleuchhead Hill Plantation to the hill flank E of the Caim Burn–Glenwhern Burn junction. There on a slope in excess of 30° the normal hill terrace has been stepped to provide dual carriageways on road beds 8.1m and 8.9m wide, NS 812 014, beyond which the road returns S to descend to a ford across the Glenwhern Burn, just above its junction with the Caim.

N of the ford the road crosses a hard rise where cattle trampling has exposed the kerbing, then plunges into marshland as a sunken passage 8.3m wide between spread banks of upcast peat, NS 810 020. Farther N the route is continued by a wet terrace 12m wide carrying a 5.4m wide road mound. A stream section, NS 809 029, reveals 40cm of soil over a cement-hard road of compacted small cobbles in yellow clay, 16cm thick, over peaty soil.

Beyond the Linn Burn a 6.4m camber on an 11m terrace is dry and so passes beneath the turf parish boundary dyke into Glenwhern infield. From there to the upper crossing of the Glenwhern Burn, NS 803 039, and beyond the passage is again fugitive through marsh.

On the approach to the SE shoulder of Minny E' Hill, possibly due to slump at a gully head on Crochley Shank, and flooding of the now faint more easterly sunken road bed, the road has been re-aligned some 80m uphill from the lower, probably disused length. Both roads exhibit the same dimensions, and in stream sections the same yellow clay and cobble build. At NS 799 049, the upper road swings abruptly to join the lower, and continues, 7.5m wide on a 12m terrace to ford the Minny E' Burn, NS 798 051.

At the Twenty Shilling Burn the road plunges steeply to bridge piers at the head of a gorge, NS 796 054, but the Merk Burn is forded, NS 794 056. A few metres upstream a three course artificial fall has been built to create backlash and reduce the rate of flow against the narrow culvert face. The culverts along the road have been set at least 1m deep into the dug out stream beds, flanked with boulders, leaving narrow water courses. Over these the road is carried on cobbled ramps. Artificial backlash falls have been noted

elsewhere, as on the Loudoun–Myres road.

Beyond the Merk Burn the road has been traced, NS 793 595 – NS 792 060 – NS 790 061 to the Eliock Burn, below its junction with the Kirk Burn. The road approaches the sheer S bank on a sloping ramp of clay, giving way to boulders at the bridge head, and is liberally cobbled at surface as it reaches the stream edge. Sockets in the rock bed of the stream may have held wooden bridge struts.

A complete section of the road is provided as it has been eroded for over half its width for some distance by a minor tributary flowing against and along its west side. This had been blocked for a considerable distance, stone ridges having been built across the stream bed and the entire channel between these filled with stones to create an overflow channel diverted to join the Eliock Burn above the Roman crossing. A major ford crosses the Nith to the N, leading to Sanquhar, but the road N of the Eliock is fugitive. Survey is continuing.

Cleuchhead Hill (Durisdeer parish)

Turf Foundations

NS 813 011 On the spur of Cleuchhead Hill, just above the Roman road, and entered from the W, facing it, is a round ended turf hut, 7.8m by 8m overall.

Glenwhern Burn (Sanquhar parish)

Turf Foundations

NS 803 039 South of the upper Glenwhern Burn crossing, entered from NE, facing the road, is a round ended turf hut 7.5m by 5m overall.

Caim Hill (Sanquhar parish)

Turf Foundations

NS 770 071 On the shoulder of Caim Hill, aligned EW, turf huts, 9m by 6m and 6m sq.

Minny E' Burn (Sanquhar parish)

Turf Foundations

NS 800 058 On the W bank of the Minny E' Burn, a turf walled, round ended hut 9.5m by 5m overall, containing rooms 5m by 2m and 2m sq, with a semi circular annexe on N.

NS 770 072 A boulder and turf walled enclosure, 19m by 13m over 3m wide wall-spread.

Auchenfedrick (Dunscore parish)

K Le Cren

Circular Platform, Foundations

NX 844 882 area. About 4ha (10 acres), containing 2 springs /wells; old tracks; circular platform (c 35m by 32m) on hillside, with stone revetment on lower side and rectangular stone footings inside (c 9m by 3.35m); traces of buildings on terraces and traces of buildings with sunken pathway.

WIGTOWN DISTRICT

Whithorn (Whithorn parish)

Peter Hill

Multi-period Ecclesiastical and Secular Remains

NX 440 403 The third season of excavation by the Whithorn Trust has continued the examination of the Glebe Field. This report is a supplement to the extended account in *Discovery & Excavation in Scotland 1987*.

Excavation concentrated on three areas of the site:

1. Excavation in the lower part of the site revealed a long sequence of activity commencing with the deposition of Bi amphora sherds. This was followed by the digging of a hollow bounded by shallow gulleys. The floor of the hollow revealed numerous stake-holes, pits and a hearth and produced a rich assemblage of E ware pottery and

glass cone-beaker sherds. These features were subsequently covered by a spread of ashy soil which was cut by a sequence of drains. The next phase saw the construction of three rectangular timber buildings associated with paved and gravelled paths, drains and a wooden fence. A relatively sparse assemblage of finds includes a silver pin, an iron bit and two sherds of window glass. A broken stone basin decorated with a cross may have been a stoup or cresset. Two of these buildings were replaced by buildings of similar size defined by angled drains. In one, stone footings for timber sills indicate timber frame construction. A large timber building further up the slope probably dates to the same phase. This building is c 6.0m wide with wall timbers bedded in deep trenches and supported by steeply angled buttress posts. The buildings probably date to the early phases of Northumbrian occupation in the 7th or 8th century.

2. Continuing excavation of the 13th–15th century cemetery in the upper part of the site exposed a further 350 burials and allowed the examination of the underlying Hiberno-Norse and Northumbrian deposits. The principal discoveries are:

PERIOD 2: NORTHUMBRIAN (c 700–850 AD). The lower courses of a rectangular stone building have been exposed in the upper part of the site. The building is aligned with the terrace reported in 1987 (*Discovery & Excav Scot*) and was probably part of the Northumbrian monastery. A shale surface extending down the slope from this building overlies the remains of timber buildings which will be excavated in 1989.

PERIOD 3: (c 850–1000 AD). A deep deposit of soil overlying the Northumbrian features attests a phase of disuse in the 9th–10th century.

PERIOD 4: HIBERNO-NORSE (c 1000–1250 AD). Hiberno-Norse remains here have been severely disturbed by later graves. The principal features are two shallow ditches flanking a roadway running NS across the site. The ditches are oversailed by paving and cut by pits. Islands of undisturbed material over the paving have produced abundant evidence of antler-working including debris from comb manufacture.

PERIOD 5: HIGH-LATE MEDIEVAL (c 1250–1450 AD). The 350 graves excavated in 1988 have produced valuable evidence of the organisation of the 13–15th century cemetery. Superimposed rows of burials on different alignments show successive phases in the development of the graveyard.

3. Work in the NE part of the site completed the excavation of the 17th–18th century manse (*Period 7*) and exposed an earlier building possibly dating to the 15th century. This latter building was abutted by a cobbled yard which produced window glass and lead comes suggesting the repair or manufacture of leaded windows.

Sponsors: Manpower Services Commission, Wigton District Council, Dumfries and Galloway Regional Council, SDD HBM, Scottish Development Agency, The Mouswald Trust, The Hunter Archaeological Trust, The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, The Society of Antiquaries of London, The Royal Museum of Scotland, Hepworth Building Products, The Friends of the Whithorn Trust.

Barhobble (Mochrum parish) W F Cormack
Church, Long Cists, Iron Mail, C-14 Dates

NX 310 494 Further excavations have now exposed the whole of the walls of the church and disclosed outside the north side, near the west end two long cists oriented EW and seemingly earlier than and damaged by the erection of the church – they lack capstones and skeletal remains but one contained a tanged angled-back iron knife (110mm long) inserted into the side. Sunk into the floor of the church near the NW corner was a small stone cist-like box containing iron mail, decorated with copper alloy rings, and showing textile impressions – at present with the Royal Museum of Scotland.

Among other finds were a second angled-back iron knife (155mm

long) associated with “pre paving” occupation and a further fragment of sculptured stone 13cm long, showing simple pecked decoration.

Radio carbon dates received during year were 1080 ± 60 bp (GU 2359) from a ‘pre-paving’ firespot, 1030 ± 80 bp (GU 2360) from a post hole associated with the paving to the west of the church and 820 ± 70 bp (GU 2358) from a midden associated with the ‘chapel use’ of the site. These together when calibrated seem to confirm use of the site from perhaps 1000 AD, with the erection of stone church about 1100 AD and its conversion to a chapel and ultimate closure at the end of the 12th century or early in the 13th century.

Falhar (Whithorn parish)
Burnt Mound (possible)

NX 470 387 A circular area about 15m in diameter of burned stone, adjoining a small stream (shown on 1st OS map but now possibly piped underground) seems to indicate a ploughed out burnt mound.

Eggerness (Sorbie parish)
Burnt Mound (possible)

NX 487 487 A circular area about 15m in diameter of burned and splintered stone seems to indicate a ploughed out burnt mound.

FIFE REGION

Doocot Survey M Innes, G Smail, E Proudfoot
Field work and documentary recording of Fife Doocots has continued. A photographic record of the current condition of surviving doocots, with field measurements, note of building material, construction details, environment and owners is well advanced. Tarvit Mill doocot was recorded prior to demolition. A concordance with the work of earlier field workers and written records is nearing completion and the approximate location of several “vanished” doocots has been recorded.
Sponsor: Fife Archaeological Index.

KIRKCALDY DISTRICT

The Binn (Burntisland parish) C Hoy
Flint Flake
NT 236 873 Flint blade in grey chert from ploughsoil.

Keir Brae (Auchterderran parish) Alison Hutchison
Burying Ground
NT 239 945 Rectangular enclosure in woodlands above a quarry. The position of the walls is just visible and there are local stories of flat gravestones 50–100 years ago. No documentary evidence has so far been found. Members of the Local History Group are clearing the site.
Sponsors: WEA, Corrie Centre Local History Group.

Carden Tower (Auchterderran parish)
Tower House, remains
NT 226 937 At the beginning of 1988 all that was visible of the Tower were two walls. The threat of the total destruction of the site either by road works or by open-cast, prompted the Local History Group to start clearing and investigating the site prior to fencing it off.
Sponsors: WEA, Corrie Centre Local History Group.

FIFE

W of Jonathan's Cave (Wemyss parish)

D Provan

Skeleton

NT 345 972 A skeleton, head to the west, arms folded across the chest, eroded from the beach, to the west of Jonathan's Cave. Long bones and skull well preserved, remainder badly fragmented. No cist, no coffin, no finds, but burial possibly on a pebble floor/base.

Remains deposited with Fife Archaeological Index by police.

Balfarg (Markinch parish)

C J Russell-White

Henge

NO 281 031 With the kind permission of the Glenrothes Development Corporation a small excavation was conducted to re-investigate the relationship of henge ditch to natural gully.

Sponsor: SDD HBM.

NE FIFE DISTRICT

Angle Park (Collessie parish)

E Proudfoot

Mound

NO 296 114 A prominent earth mound, noted in a forestry plantation by D Turner many years ago, was examined by machine after tree felling and in advance of quarrying. The mound proved to be entirely natural, of dark soil over sand and gravel.

Sponsors: Fife Archaeological Index, Fife Sand and Gravel Quarries.

Downlaw (Kettle parish)

C J Russell-White

Hillfort

NO 3435 0715 A small exploratory excavation was undertaken on the defences of a small hillfort which was to be cut by an SSEB earth-line. A slot trench was excavated 1m wide and 10.20m long from about 1m west of the mast directly downhill to the north stopping short of recently disturbed steep ground above the rearranged access. The trench was excavated by hand to a maximum depth of 2ft (the SSEB requirement being 18ins). Where the excavation stopped short of 2ft this was due to bedrock or glacial tills. No archaeological features were apparent. It would seem that natural bedrock ridges were used as rampart continuations at least along the north of the hill.

Sponsor: SDD HBM.

Dairsie Castle (Dairsie parish)

M Lind, E Proudfoot

Foundations, Midden

NO 413 160 Excavations in advance of consolidation revealed the foundations of the west wall and an early square stair tower at the NW corner, within which evidence of a spiral staircase was found. The entrance to the castle must have been in the re entrant angle.

Midden deposit located on south side of castle.

Sponsors: Dairsie Castle Trust, SDD HBM, Fife Archaeological Index.

Straiton (Logie parish)

T Watkins

Settlement, Agricultural Remains, Grave

NO 422 233 The SCOTTISH FIELD SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY carried out a second season of fieldwork in August 1988 as part of the Leuchars cropmark complex research project. The fieldwork focussed on further excavation at one of the four cropmark settlement sites on the farm of North Straiton, but also included the recording of the standing remains of Cruvie Castle, adjacent to South Straiton farm, and the further investigation of the peat and lacustrine mud deposit in a filled kettlehole nearby. The excavations were directed by Dr Trevor Watkins, the standing building work by Miss Angela Wardell, and the work on the kettlehole by Dr Richard Tipping.

The second season of excavation at North Straiton had as its objective to investigate an area of about 400 square metres immediately to the east of last season's excavation area. The aerial

survey showed a different kind of ring-ditch cropmark in that area, and stray finds in last season's excavation suggested that an Early Bronze Age site existed in the close vicinity.

The cropmark ring-ditch proved to have been caused by a twice rebuilt timber-framed house of distinctive plan and Middle or Late Bronze Age date. Close by were found the remains of two further, contemporary houses, similar in plan but simpler in design and on a smaller scale. More stray sherds of Early Bronze Age date were recovered but no structures of that date were identified within the excavation area: As in last season's excavation, there were traces of two successive medieval arable field systems. A strip field system could be dated to the later 12th or 13th centuries AD; and this was superseded at some distance of time by a rig-and-furrow field system with quite different field boundaries. In one corner of the excavation area a grave was found. It could be shown to have been dug between the two periods of medieval cultivation.

Sponsors: Scottish Office Special Grants (Environment), SDD HBM, CSA.

Garpit Farm (Ferryport-on-Craig parish)

A Zealand

Hammerstone

NO 463 274 A greyish-brown pebble with battered ends was collected as a surface find. Accession No 1983-313.

Morton (Ferryport-on-Craig parish)

Flint and Stone Material, Stone Macehead

NO 468 261 A collection of 3 stone pebbles, 5 ochre lumps (haematite), 6 struck flint cores, 67 flaked spalls and 37 waste flakes of flint, chalcedony and other stone materials, 58 struck flint flakes with some microliths, and a barbed-and-tanged flint arrowhead. Accession Nos 1983-305 to 1983-312.

Macehead: A pin-cushion type macehead (greywacke) with hour-glass perforation. Accession No 1983-304.

All were surface collections from the area of the mesolithic camp site. Acquired by Dundee Museum.

St Andrews (St Andrews and St Leonards parish)

E Proudfoot

9 Alexandra Place

Well

NO 5055 1666 A stone-lined well of rough stones was uncovered during redevelopment in the basement yard on the west, street front, of the property. Diameter 50cm. Paved at mouth.

Water level 55cm below top of well, 2.55m below the road surface. Now covered with modern paving. FAI no 16/71.

9 and 10 Alexandra Place

Foundations

NO 505 166 Massive stone foundations underpin nos 9 and 10 Alexandra Place. The stone work differs from that of the two houses and also from adjacent property. Probably reused from another structure. FAI 16/71/1.

Sponsor: Fife Archaeological Index.

St Andrews (St Andrews and St Leonards parish)

Church Square

Burials

NO 5093 1668 Workmen uncovered disturbed human bones from the old graveyard on the north side of Trinity Parish Church, below the road surface.

Recorded by NE Fife Museums Service.

St Andrews Castle (St Andrews and St Leonards parish)

I D Mate, C E Lowe

Foundations, Midden

NO 512 169 6 profile pits were excavated as assessment of proposed visitor centre site. Three pits W of West Wall had ditch fill

with anthropic material. The fill was overlain by 2m of builders' rubble in turn overlain by sand as foundations of a croquet area. 2 pits in the area of the Block House on the West Wall revealed robber trenches with remaining wall foundations, lying directly onto rock. Soil horizons contained much disturbed material. A pit on the line of a putative wall running to the Swallow Port revealed some 2m of sand under garden soil, but no indications of the wall.

Foundations, Road, Midden John Lewis
 Within four trial trenches to the W of the castle's modern boundary were substantial wall foundations (perhaps part of the castle's outer defences), an area of well laid metalling (probably a road), a shell midden and a possible sandstone hearth. More extensive investigation is in progress.
 Sponsor: SDD HBM.

Kinkell Ness (St Andrews and St Leonards parish) C Hoy
 Flint Flake
 NO 537 157 Thumb nail scraper in honey coloured flint from cliff path.

Dunino Den (Dunino parish)
 Bronze Object
 NO 540 108 Bronze spike 11cm long weighing 50gm eroded from stream bank. Possible Marlin Spike.

Boghall Farm (Kingsbarns parish) E Proudfoot
 Stone Axe
 NO 589 133 A polished stone axe was picked up by Mr Mackenzie in a potato field. 9.5cm long. Cutting edge 5cm. Retained by farmer, Mr Turnbull.

GRAMPIAN REGION

CITY OF ABERDEEN DISTRICT

Aberdeen City & Parish
329 Clifton Road JA Stones
 Well
 NJ 923 087 A well, constructed of rough stones was discovered during excavation for a pond c 13m to rear of frontage building. It was probably 18th century in date and related to possible farm buildings pre-dating the present late 19th century dwellings on Clifton Road.
 Sponsor: Aberdeen Art Gallery and Museums.

John Smith's Warehouse, Queen Street A Cameron, B R White
 Medieval Pottery, Organic Remains
 NJ 943 064 Machine trench was dug and development observed over whole demolished warehouse site. Large amount (up to 1.20m deep) of garden soil, mainly undisturbed with small quantity of medieval pottery. Also undisturbed layer over natural containing heavily compacted organic remains. This seems consistent with an area which in the later 15th and 16th centuries may have been within the confines of the Franciscan friary and in the earlier medieval period was probably used for dumping, lying as it did at least 100m back from the Broad Street frontage. On this site in 1847 a coin hoard of lions or hardheads of Mary Queen of Scots (1558-60) was found (*Aberdeen Journal*, 5 May 1847). Evidence recovered during the recent observation confirmed that the coins are likely to have been deposited in open ground, either within the friary precincts or on an adjacent backlands area.

The Chanonry, Old Aberdeen A Cameron, J Dunbar
 Cobbled Road
 NJ 938 086 Laying of sewer pipe involved excavation of 19th-20th century cobbled road surface and 1m wide machine trench down through natural. No previous road surfaces were noted although there was a c 1m deep build up of garden soil above the natural.

BANFF & BUCHAN DISTRICT

Old Rattray (Crimond parish) H K Murray, J C Murray
 Deserted Medieval Burgh and Castle, Prehistoric Remains
 NK 088 579 A fourth season of excavation concentrated on two main areas:-

The Castle Mound. Excavation of the 14th century stone structures is now complete revealing a main rectangular building c 20m by 6.5m internally and two smaller subsidiary buildings. The main building was of some sophistication and more domestic than military in character. In one area there is some indication of earlier structures on the mound top, sealed by the mound levelling, on which the 14th century buildings were built.

The Castle Field. A series of large areas was excavated in the field near the base of the castle mound in order to discover if there was an early burgh nucleation near the castle. The results showed some evidence of medieval occupation but not enough to suggest any intensive burgh development in this area.

This medieval occupation was built on a sand bank which sealed well defined plough marks related to a burnt wattle fence. Pottery and flints suggest a Neolithic date but this has yet to be confirmed by C14 dating.
 Sponsor: SDD HBM.

Fyvie Castle (Fyvie parish) Ian Shepherd
 Castle
 NJ 763 392 Photographs and notes of observations made during recent cable trenching at Fyvie Castle are in the Grampian Regional Council SMR.
 Sponsors: Grampian Regional Council, National Trust for Scotland.

GORDON DISTRICT

Craig Dorney (Parish of Glass) Ian Ralston
 Hill Fort
 NJ 404 353 Surrounding the craggy summit of Craig Dorney, terracing and ditching indicating a hill-fort of maximum dimensions approximately 90m NESW by 45m SENW. Report lodged with Grampian Regional Council SMR.

Survey
Auchindoir Doocot (Auchindoir and Kearn parish) P Yeoman
 Post Medieval Doocot and Medieval Mill
 NJ 477 245 A 16th-17th century doocot standing on the N bank of a loop of the Water of Craig was examined. It is located within part of a medieval estate core, consisting of motte and bailey, 13th century parish church and a milltoun (W D Simpson, *Craig Castle and the kirk of Auchindoir*, in *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, 64, (1929-30), 48-95).
 The doocot is seriously eroded, rectangular in plan, measuring 6.4m EW by 3.6m wide. Pecked tooling was observed on the lower parts of the stonework. The location is very unusual and it is possible that the structure originated as a horizontal water mill.
 Sponsor: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

GRAMPIAN

Wardhouse (Kennethmont parish)

Fermtoun Survey

NJ 571 304 Topographical survey of large, well preserved fermtoun (*Discovery Excav Scot* 1987, 21). At least five buildings were recorded, along with associated sub-rectangular enclosures. The buildings averaged 8m in length, and were separated from the rigs on the W side by a large bank 5m in width. An exposed length showed the bank to be of stone rubble construction. An EW hollow-way through the settlement ran towards a N exit in the bank. The visible earthworks represent the final phase of lengthy agricultural settlement; some of these features overlay traces of earlier rig. Geophysical survey has indicated that the visible prehistoric settlement 150m–200m to the S does underlay the E part of the fermtoun, contrary to the previous report. Two hut circles, each c 15m in diameter, associated with possible pits, middens and land divisions were identified (strong magnetic anomalies). Elsewhere features related to those observed in the topographical survey were plotted.

Sponsor: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Barflat (Rhynie parish)

Ian Shepherd

Inscribed Pictish Figure

NJ 497 263 The Rhynie Man was removed from Barflat Farm and erected in the foyer of Woodhill House, Aberdeen, the headquarters of Grampian Regional Council, (*Discovery Excav Scot* 1978 and *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, 109 (1977–8), 211–22).

Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council.

Craigievar Castle (Leochel–Cushnie parish)

Moira K Greig

Barmkin Wall

NJ 566 094 A 1:20 scale plan and elevations were drawn of the Barmkin Wall at Craigievar Castle. Originals are with the National Trust for Scotland, copies in Grampian Regional Council SMR.

Sponsor: National Trust for Scotland.

Castle of Wardhouse (Insch parish)

P Yeoman

Ditches, Ramparts, Pottery, Structural Remains

NJ 593 289 Rescue excavation of four areas within this moated site was carried out in advance of serious plough erosion (*Discovery Excav Scot* 1987, 21). The scarped natural platform is sub-rectangular in plan and no more than 3m in height. The defences were found to consist of three concentric rings of ditches with two ploughed-out counterscarp banks or ramparts.

Area I ran up the slope from the inner ditch to the N summit lip. The ditch was steeply V-cut through granite, 7m wide by 2.4m deep. This was backed to S by the inner rampart base which was originally 4.5m wide. A sub-rectangular stone lined pit was found against the rampart back. This measured 1.7m wide by 1.4m deep; it had been a storage pit; backfilled with midden material containing c 120 sherds of medieval pottery including fragments of a knight's jug. S of the pit was a 3m square area of large worn cobbles including a recessed drain. This was seen as the surviving part of a late medieval courtyard which may have covered most of the interior. This small area alone survived as it had not been ploughed.

Area II was in the middle of the platform, where later stone buildings were anticipated. All that had survived the plough were the bases of deeply cut post holes, which had formed part of at least two large timber buildings. Approximately 0.30m has been lost off the crown of the moated platform.

Area III was located on the SW side of the mound, and provided a 30m long transect through the multiple defensive lines and into the castle interior. The 5m wide outer ditch here appeared to be secondary as it was cut through the collapsed turf facing of the mid rampart. This bank base was 7.6m wide, and late on in the sequence had been cut by the narrow mid ditch (possible palisade trench). The inner ditch was 8.9m wide by 2.1m deep with a V-shaped profile.

Slight evidence of a recut was found on the inner side. A two phase rampart base, 8.6m wide, was found inside the inner ditch. Both ramparts sealed old ground surfaces with a maximum thickness of 0.20m, and these exhibited signs of extensive prehistoric cultivation and/or occupation. Features inside the inner rampart were well preserved, and a rampart terminal was revealed containing stone and timber structural features which may have formed part of an entrance tower. No trace of a later medieval curtain wall was found, and it seems likely that the earthwork defences were maintained into the 17th century when the castle was finally abandoned.

Area IV was located at the base of the naturally well defended E side of the mound. Waterlogging was anticipated here and the sole aim was the recovery of environmental samples. A 2m thick layer of peat was exposed 1m below ground level, sealing a very deep layer of waterlogged sandy soil. Individual fragments of wood were recovered along with a sample of what may be matted pine needles, resembling a forest floor.

No evidence of the documented chapel was found, although a discovery in a nearby dyke raised the likelihood of its existence. The top part of a 17th century tombstone was discovered, which lacking any other nearby source could only have come from the castle chapel, which may have ended its life as a family burial ground.

A small stone bridge adjacent to the site may be 17th century in date and reflects the location of the ancient approach road to the castle.

An experimental Subsurface Interface Radar survey was carried out with sponsorship from Oceanfix Ltd, Aberdeen. This technique provided a series of vertical slices through the NW part of the site, and displayed detailed information of buried structures, ditch cuts and individual fills.

Sponsor: SDD: HBM – CEU.

Conyng Hillock (Inverurie parish)

Ian Shepherd

NJ 773 209 A watching brief was maintained during the erection of a dwelling house and garage near the base of Conyng Hillock. Photographs and observations made are in Grampian Regional Council SMR.

KINCARDINE & DEESIDE DISTRICT

Netherton (Aboyne & Glentanar parish)

Trackways

NO 461 975 On the crest of a low summit, possible trackways overlaid by stone clearance heaps from improved fields to the south. One sub-rectangular enclosure defined by banks c 1m high by 1–2m wide. At east half of spur at least three parallel linear banks 6–7m apart c 0.80m high and c 1m wide.

Belrorie (Aboyne & Glentanar parish)

Linear Plots

NO 474 968 Series of linear plot boundaries on north-facing shoulder of hill, c 5m apart, c 1m wide and 0.2m high with some incorporating stone clearance heaps, length 30–40m.

Stot Hill (Lumphanan parish)

Long Cairn

NJ 589 030 In saddle of hill, a possible small long cairn, c 20m long by c 8m wide by c 1.5m high, with apparently secondary structure on its south half.

Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council.

Wardend of Durris (Durris parish)

C J Russell-White

Cropmark Site

NO 752 928 Following the recovery of a large, shaped stone and the noting of charcoal and several postholes in the quarry edge,

a short assessment of the archaeological value of the site was undertaken. Immediately threatened features along the quarry edge were excavated – postholes and a beam slot; no relationship could be ascertained between them. Two large stone-filled features were investigated. One of these appeared to be a stone floor from which a C-14 date was obtained. (GU-2441, 2070 ± 50 bp.) Other possible features were planned.

Sponsor: SDD HBM.

MORAY DISTRICT

Westerbank of Roseisle (Duffus parish) Ian Shepherd
Short Cist

NJ 144 673 The excavation of the short cist at Westbank of Roseisle was completed and the cist removed to Elgin Museum where it will be reconstructed. (*Discovery Excav Scot* 1987.)

Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council.

Thomshill (Birnzie parish) I Keillar
Ditch

NJ 210 573 (*Discovery Excav Scot* 1986, 11.) C M Daniels and team from Newcastle trenched in an unsuccessful attempt to locate the presumed north side of the site.

Spynie Palace (Spynie parish) J H Lewis
Medieval Castle Excavation

NJ 230 658 Although little occupational evidence survived, excavation revealed a complex constructional sequence within the S range, including indications of two building phases pre-dating the probably 14th century standing remains. The upper storey has been converted from a hall to a chapel and the ground floor doorway blocked, probably during the late 15th–early 16th century modifications. Little of the S curtain wall survived but it may once have linked the S range to an early SW corner tower and, later, to its massive extant successor. Beyond this tower and the S range were 1–2 courses of a later boundary wall, perhaps associated with the 16th–17th century re-occupation of the palace.

Completion of work in the watergate area (*Discovery Excav Scot* 1988) revealed three phases of cobbled floors, probably contemporary with the adjacent late 15th century banqueting hall, overlying two kilns or ovens, perhaps associated with the nearby W range.

Sponsor: SDD HBM.

HIGHLAND REGION

BADENOCH – STRATHSPEY DISTRICT

Tom Nan Carragh (Cromdale, Inerallen & Advie parish)
R Pollock, D Scott

Standing Stone Socket

NJ 010 245 The lands of Ballintomb Farm have 3 standing stones and one fallen stone. The area around the base of the fallen stone was excavated with a view to re-erecting the stone in its original position. A socket 0.7m across and 0.56m into the subsoil was excavated. The base of the megalith had been packed with stones up to 0.3m in diameter. Only the northern two thirds of the socket was excavated, as the base of the megalith overlay the rest. There were no finds.

Re-erection of the stone was abandoned after it was observed that the megalith had broken along both axes when it fell. The socket was filled with builders' sand and the area re-turfed.

Ortunan (Duthil and Rothemerchus parish) G R Curtis, R L Smith
Masonry Bridge

NH 842 237 On the Wade Road of 1728–30 a low arched bridge (span 4.57m) over a small stream at Ortunan Farm (ruins) near Sloch Beag Cottages had deteriorated in past years: the upstream and downstream spandrels and a large part of the arch had fallen, the upper courses of the abutments had become loose or missing and most of the roadway had gone. In 1988 all these parts were reconstructed up to one course above roadway level, using the original stone and local sand. One training wall was extended on the upstream side.

Sponsors: Association for the Protection of Rural Scotland; anonymous donor.

CAITHNESS DISTRICT

Garrywhin Hillfort (Wick parish) C Hoy
Flint Flake

ND 312 414 Lopsided arrowhead in red jasper from fort entrance.

LOCHABER DISTRICT

Glen Nevis (parish) E Rennie
Recessed Platform Group

NN 167 691 and NN 154 680 John Hutchison, Countryside Ranger, has located two groups of Recessed Platforms at the head of Glen Nevis. One group is immediately above the car park on the N side and actually on the lower slopes of Ben Nevis. The other group is on the S side about 1.5km West of the car park. The number of Platforms is probably about 20. They are all large, on average 9.1m, but the sizes are graded and the biggest is 11m. They all appear to be of massive construction – revetted on the front lip with large boulders sometimes in two courses. They lie between the 150m contour and the 450m contour.

The group on the W side appear to be associated with a built track which zig-zags up the hill. Both groups of Platforms and the path are much damaged by water and land slip. On some Platforms there is evidence of charcoal burning.

NAIRN DISTRICT

Easter Galcantray (Croy & Dalross parish) G D B Jones, I Keillar
Ditch, Post Holes

NH 810 483 (*Discovery Excav Scot* 1987, 27.) The fourth season's work confirmed the existence of a corner tower. Charcoal was obtained from several of the holes and dating is in progress. A blue melon bead was found in one of the post holes. A resistivity survey showed the presence of an oblique defensive structure shielding the entrance. Three very small pieces of coarse pottery were found.

ROSS & CROMARTY DISTRICT

Eagle Stone (Urquhart & Logie W parish) D W Ross
Quartz Boulder, Mound

NH 635 584 In mature conifers close to a pre-enclosure 'peat road', is a distinct 0.3m high quartz boulder named Eagle stone on 1816 commonland survey. 100m to SSW an earthen mound 10m in diameter and 1m high with a hollowed and disturbed centre possibly represents remains of a barrow.

HIGHLAND

Glen of Scotsburn (Logie Easter parish)

Pre-Afforestation Survey

- NH 721 770 An 18–19th century four compartment longhouse.
NH 726 783 Two 19–20th century buildings with associated fields and enclosures.
NH 717 778 Late medieval rectangular building foundation with stock enclosure. Several small consumption dykes.
NH 716 777 Two compartment 19th century longhouse with annexe; associated rectangular foundation with stock enclosures and fields. L-shaped turf-covered wall foundation truncated by modern track. 19th century bothy overlies NE corner.
NH 706 772 Large field clearance cairn associated with next entry.
NH 705 771 A four compartment 19th century longhouse, with a well preserved 'keyhole' corn-drying kiln, an associated rectangular building, stock enclosures and fields.
NH 691 769 Up to eight clearance cairns. The steeply sloping ground to the east has several short stretches of stone 'rickles'.
NH 695 765 An 18–19th century depopulated farmstead with three rectangular buildings, one 'keyhole' corn-drying kiln, stock enclosures and fields. Several scattered clearance cairns to the east.
NH 692 767 Late medieval rectangular longhouse with additional rectangular foundation to west. A scooped platform lies 10m to the south. The longhouse is overlain by a 19th century stock enclosure.
NH 692 768 19th century stock enclosure.

SKYE & LOCHALSH DISTRICT

St Columba's Chapel (Portree parish)

R Miket

NG 4847 4222 Excavation of a small medieval chapel on St Columba's Island demonstrated a wall of earth and stone construction (1m in thickness) enclosing an area 6m EW by 3.5m NS. An entrance 1.2m in width lay near the western end of the north wall, and a platform base for the altar at the E end. Finds deposited with Skye & Lochalsh Museums Service, Acc. 1988–4.

Survey

Falaisg-Airigh (Duirinish parish)

Settlement, Cell-structures, Field Systems

NG 185 425 On a south-west facing slope at the foot of an escarpment is a settlement of a minimum of four embanked cell-structures. Two of these are overlain by later and more angular stone cell-structures. A rectangular stock enclosure lies adjacent to the buildings to the north-west, 10.7m in length and 8.6m in width. Orientated NE to SW its entrance is at the SW. A lambing pen sits in the east corner, and an arc of stones against the north-east wall may mark the basal blocking of a fence-line.

Extensive rig and furrow and field-banks lie to the south of the settlement.

Loch Dubh (Duirinish parish)

Settlement, Cell-structures, Building

NG 189 430 On the north-eastern shore of Loch An Dubh is a single "double-cell" structure, and a building orientated east-west with an apsidal eastern end and rectangular western end. The walls are 0.6m in thickness enclosing an area 3.9m in length and 1.7m in width, widening somewhat to the east. The entrance lies near the eastern end of the south wall.

Ben Allamish (Duirinish parish)

Settlement, Cell-structures

NG 178 432 On a plateau below Ben Allamish is a minimum of eight embanked double-cell structures. On the plateau below are a further three.

The Hoe (Duirinish parish)

Settlement, Cell-structures, Rig & Furrow

NG 161 428 On the northern slope of the Hoe, and on a terrace at about 60m below the crag-line is a group of three embanked cell-structures. One is a double cell-structure measuring 6.6m NS, and containing cells 3m and 1.6m in diameter respectively. The other two are single-cells.

Adjacent and to the east is a narrow plateau containing traces of rig & furrow cultivation.

NG 164 426 To the north of the Hoe a scarped plateau backed by a crag-line lies at about the 90m contour. On this, and to the west of a small waterfall, are seven structures; two of these are double-cells, five are single.

NG 168 423 A group of single & double celled structures lie on the mid-plateau line to the north of the summit of the Hoe.

NG 170 422 Nine structures, five at least of which are double-cells.

Sneosdal (Kilmuir parish)

Settlement, Hut Circle, Stone Boundary

NG 407 694 On the crest of a plateau overlooking the upper reaches of the Abhain Sneosdal to the south, and at about 150m OD, is a hut-circle. The wall stands to a height of c 0.35m and with a thickness of between 1.4–2.2m encloses a diameter of between 7.7m (EW) to 8.4m (NS). The internal area of c 6sqm is accessible by an entrance c 1.2m in width positioned at 34° E of S. From the outer wall face to the west, a stone setting extends westwards for c 1m then angles sharply to head northwards before disappearing after some 4m.

Enclosure

NG 406 692 At an elevation of 180m on a plateau below Creag Sneosdal crags is the wall of an enclosure or house. It occupies the summit of a small knoll overlooking the upper reaches of Abhain Sneosdal. The denuded wall is 2–3m in width, standing to a height of c 0.45m on its eastern side, where an outer face of stones is plainly visible. Its entrance lies to the west and where the bank is more degraded shows as an interruption 2.9m in width. Adjacent, and to the west of the northern bank terminal, a hollow approaches from the north, but terminates in an embanked butt-end before interfering with the approach to the entrance, which is orientated 30° (S of W). The external diameter of the enclosure is 12m, with an internal area of 7.5sqm.

Settlement, Cell-structures

NG 404 692 On the lower slopes of Creag Sneosdal, and to the north of Suid a' Mhinn is a plateau lying at 180m OD, which overlooks the upper reaches of the Abhain Sneosdal to the north. At its western end sits a sub-oval building measuring 6m EW externally and 8m NW. The entrance 1.5m in width is positioned at 54° E of N, and leads to a central area from which radiate four passage-ways (0.4m in width), each leading to a single sub-circular cell. The cells vary in diameter from 0.9m–1.2m, that to the SW occasioning a bulge in the otherwise even curve of the external wall.

Settlement, Cell-structures

NG 403 692 On the mid-slope below Creag Sneosdal and immediately E of the Abhain Sneosdal's descent from the crags are two stone-built cell-structures. That to the E is a mound with an EW length of 7m and containing two circular depressions. The building to the west consists of a wall of between 1.8m–2.2m in thickness,

with an entrance at its north-eastern side which gives access to an area 3.3m in length NS. Two narrow passages from this main area lead eastwards, each into a small circular cell with an internal diameter of c 1.6m.

To the west of this structure and at slightly higher elevation is a small circular structure 1.3m in diameter.

Raasay, Eyre (Portree parish)

Cairns

NG 568 340 A substantial cairn of earth and stone sits on a bluff overlooking the road to Eyre Point.

NG 579 341 To the south-west of the above cairn are a further six cairns, three of which are kerbed, and one of which shows a central capstone.

Sponsor: Skye & Lochalsh Museums Service.

An Choran (Kilmuir parish)

M Wildgoose

Shell Midden, Flints

NG 491 686 Immediately south of An Choran and on a ledge to the west of the road leading to Staffin slip is a shell-midden (Patella Vulgata & Littorina Litorea) together with burnt bone. A flint point and a chert flake were picked from the surface.

SUTHERLAND DISTRICT

Achany Glen, Lairg (Creich parish)

M Dalland, R McCullagh

Survey

NC 579 006 to NC 581 032 A topographic survey along projected road transect in advance of road widening scheme. Previous surveys had detected the major settlement sites. A large number of less prominent settlement sites and relic field systems were recognised and recorded. In addition full vegetation and soil surveys were undertaken and a deep peat profile was sampled for pollen analysis.

Sponsor: SDD HBM – CEU.

Invernaver (Farr parish)

C Hoy

Arrowhead

NC 699 613 Arrowhead in grey chert from disturbed cist burial.

Allt An T-Sagairt (Domoch parish)

D W Ross

Hut Circle

NH 701 947 An oval house platform 11m NWSE by 7m with back and front stony revetments 1.2m high. No walling evident and entrance lies on change of slope on SE. The house lies on the upper edge of a recorded Unenclosed platform settlement and has been included in preservation area.

Cyderhall Farm (Domoch parish)

R Pollock

Roundhouse, Souterrain

NH 753 883 Gravel quarrying operations SW of Cyderhall farm exposed and truncated the remains of a stone souterrain and associated roundhouse.

The souterrain was aligned NWSE, and its walling survived to a length of 7m on the NE side and 2.5m on the SW. The walls were of large roughly dressed sandstone blocks up to 0.25m by 0.5m by 0.84m high. The maximum surviving height of the walls was 1.5m. Four opposite pairs of postholes were encountered at floor level. A round pit 1.5m in diameter and 1.03m deep had been cut into the floor of the souterrain. The structure had either collapsed or been deliberately pulled down and the interior had been filled with dumps of sandy gravel.

Associated with the souterrain was a sunken roundhouse, two thirds of which had been cut away by quarrying, and a gully leading

off from it. Three phases of use of the roundhouse were identified.

Phase 1 had an inner arc of postholes c 0.65m deep and 0.60m in diameter, with an outer arc of smaller postholes. These indicate the original diameter of the roundhouse was 9m. A gully 7m long led off from the house to the NW. Three opposite pairs of postholes were discovered at basal level inside the gully. The roundhouse had burned down.

Phase 2 may be associated with the abandonment of the gully and the construction of the souterrain. Six shallow external postholes are thought to relate to modification of the roundhouse. This structure also burned down. The turf roofing material collapsed on top of the roof timbers, including ring beam and rafters, which were preserved due to their carbonisation.

Phase 3 had been disturbed by the site machines, the major surviving feature being a hole 1.1m in diameter and fully 1.6m deep cut through the floor, with dark gravelly silt spreads defining the floor area. Outside the main excavation area the bottom of a clay-lined grain pit was located just by the machine-cut section through the roundhouse.

Organic survival was poor and the finds consisted of one sherd of pottery, an unretouched flint flake and part of a leaf-shaped arrowhead.

Sponsor: SDD HBM, Miller Construction.

Craggie Water Basin (Kildonan parish)

C E Lowe & K Speller

Survey

NC 870 200 (area). Survey undertaken ahead of possible extensive (c 4300ha) afforestation programme. Opportunity taken to develop and test a settlement model for the area, based on different landscape facets and one which may be of value generally in upland peatland areas. Programme of soil-mapping and a vegetation survey, including peat-depth recording, also undertaken. Approximately 125 new sites located as result of intensive archaeological field survey: sites include hut circles, hut platforms, enclosures, groups of possible clearance cairns, sub-peat dykes, as well as structures probably associated with the pre-clearance period. Full details of sites to be deposited with the Highland Regional Council, SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: SDD HBM – CEU.

LOTHIAN REGION

EAST LOTHIAN DISTRICT

Musselburgh (Inveresk parish)

A Haggarty

Ladywell Way

Well

NT 3414 7282 Trenching for services under the pavement area to the E side of the Brunton Hall close to the site of the former Ladywell brewery uncovered a well 1.10m in internal diameter covered by a large rectangular capstone 1m by 1.3m by 0.25m. The stonework of the well appeared recently pointed so it may have come to light during construction of the Brunton Hall. As far as can be ascertained, this well does not appear on the first or any subsequent OS maps of the area. Record photographs were taken.

Musselburgh, Newbigging (Inveresk parish)

Well

NT 3461 7226 Clearance on the site for a sports complex to the E of Musselburgh Grammar School revealed a stone built well with associated stand pipe. It is probably the draw well marked on the 6" to one mile OS map of the area dated 1854, but does not appear on the first 25" cover of the area dated 1895. Recording of the site was limited to a few record photographs.

Sponsor: SDD HBM.

LOTHIAN

Seton Collegiate Church (Prestonpans parish) J H Lewis
Medieval Church, Graves

NT 418 751 Before a new drainage system was installed around the church's exterior, five trenches were opened adjacent to the choir and transepts. As well as several disturbed graves, two reasonably intact burials were located, one of them aligned 180° from the norm.

Sponsor: SDD HBM.

Oxwell Mains (Dunbar parish) Olwyn Owen
Burial

NT 704 773 Approximately 500m SE of Broxmouth hillfort, the remains of part of an adult human skeleton were recovered by mechanical digger during quarrying operations. Not all of the bones recovered were retained for examination. All that can be said of their discovery is that they occurred below c 0.45m of topsoil which had been removed previously. No cist or grave pit was noted.

Sponsor: SDD HBM – CEU.

Cockenzie, Wilton House Hon Editor
3 short cists, discovered by workmen, reported in East Lothian Courier, 18 November 1988. No details sent in.

CITY OF EDINBURGH DISTRICT

Cramond Roman Fort (Cramond parish) V E Dean
Post-medieval Demolition. Roman Rampart

NT 189 769 Exploratory trenching at the north rampart of the fort, to the west of the north gateway, has revealed demolition of a stone and mortar building. An area of flooring had been levelled with three layers of mortar and coaldust. A slabbed threshold and adjacent postholes indicate a possible entrance. Finds of glass and pottery suggest that the building could have been in existence at the end of the 18th century. An early 19th century map shows a building at this location. It appears to have been built on the remains of the fort's clay rampart. To its north are the remains of rubbish pits, containing oyster and other shells.

Sponsors: Edinburgh City Museums & Galleries,
Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society.

Cramond (Cramond parish) C Hoy
Flints

NT 190 770 Surface finds of approximately one hundred flint flakes and cores including a tanged and barbed arrowhead and several microliths.

Ditch, Road, Pottery

NT 192 768 An east–west linear feature crossing the line of the Roman road proved on excavation to be a ditch approximately 8m wide and 1.20m deep with a sloping bank on the south side. Pottery fragments from the silting were of 18th century date. Also cut by the ditch were Roman and Medieval wall foundations. Among the Roman pottery sherds recovered was the spout of an infant's feeding bottle.

Kaimes Hill (Ratho parish) M Hoy
Flint Flake

NT 136 664 Arrowhead in grey chert barbed without tang.

St Bernard's Bridge (Edinburgh parish) N M McQ Holmes
Medieval Carved Stone

NT 245 743 A piece of carved masonry was found half-embedded in the bottom of an earthen bank beside the bridge. It has been

removed to Huntly House Museum and provisionally identified as a late medieval (possibly 15th century) niche canopy from a church. Its original provenance is unknown, and the style does not appear to suggest a connection with Trinity College Church, stones from which became widely distributed after its demolition in 1848.

Advocate's Close

Midden (Watching Brief)

NT 257 737 An exploratory pit towards the foot of the close was dug by contractors to a depth of c 5m. Midden material was encountered throughout the excavation and continued to a greater depth. Pottery recovered ranged from late medieval to industrial.

Pleasance

Stoneware Bottle, Bones

NT 262 735 Some of the backfilled material behind the Flodden Wall was cleared by contractors as part of a renovation and landscaping project. The only finds were a stoneware bottle (19th–20th century) and a quantity of scattered human bones, many of them sawn up. The latter probably represent waste material from the 19th century medical school, which occupied the buildings immediately to the west.

Blenheim Place, Greenside Row

Watching Brief

NT 262 744 Clearance of the site of the former post office building by contractors was observed for traces of the Greenside monastery and leper hospital, reputed to have stood in this area. No archaeological deposits at all were disturbed in this operation, and the site appeared to have been cleared to natural on a previous occasion.

Canongate Tolbooth

Cellar of Tolbooth Prison

NT 264 737 Excavation of most of the cellar area took place in advance of the lowering of the floor. Superimposed floor layers to a maximum depth of 67cm were removed, and a number of cut features of varying date were located. These included construction pits, a clay-lined water-tub and a wooden tub sunk into the floor. Part of a stone drain survived at the lowest level. Pottery ranged from post-medieval green-glazed to 19th century, and large numbers of clay pipe fragments were recovered. Part of a mounted figure in glazed ceramic was found. This has been dated to the later 16th century and may belong to either an aquamanile or a roof-ornament.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh District Council.

Edinburgh Castle (Edinburgh parish) P Yeoman
Foundations, Industrial Activity, Roman & Native Pottery, Comb

NT 252 734 A major redevelopment programme has prompted the first extensive series of archaeological investigations within the Castle. The first year's work has been executed in advance of the construction of a new shop, cafeteria and vehicle tunnel.

Areas A and B. David's Tower. Re-excavation of proposed Barbican area revealed evidence of a primary, mid 14th century vaulted forework, and exposed an extremely worn, stepped path within the Barbican leading to the inner door. The east end of the south Barbican wall was sealed by a wall built in the mid 15th century forming part of the modified structure which transformed the Barbican into accommodation, filling the re-entrant angle of the L-plan tower house.

Area C outwith the north wall of David's Tower, below and just west of the 1544 gun casemate. A short stretch of a broad wall footing was revealed, aligned NNE SSE, sealed and destroyed by the construction of David's Tower. This could be a 13–14th century fragment of curtain wall.

Areas D, E and F. The Main Guardhouse. The site of this structure, marked on the earliest OS maps was well known; it had been demolished soon after it ceased to be the Main Guard in 1854.

Before the guardhouse was built the rock face had been cut back, in places as much as 3.5m. The stone wall footings were fairly well preserved, and the complete outline of the 28m long structure is now consolidated and displayed. Details revealed include 2 stove bases and scarcement ledges for plank floors.

Area G. Guardhouse – Tattoo Shop, Cromwellian steps. The Civil War period staircase was completely opened-up, leading down through a very fine stone portal into the Inner Barrier ditch base. This structure cut through a very considerable depth of contemporary levelling material, dumped between the north and south walls. The later guardhouse walls were built up from these. The north wall was excavated to its base, a total depth of 7m. The great 17th century dump and retaining walls had been made to provide more useful space and a building platform on the approach side of the Castle.

Area H. Mill's Mount. This area produced the earliest finds and occupation features (cobbled surfaces and hearths) dated to the early centuries AD, providing tentative evidence for the existence of native Iron Age and Dark Age forts. The principal finds were Roman and native pottery and a fibula brooch dated to the 1st–2nd centuries, sealed by layers which produced a comb dated 7th–10th centuries AD. This part of the rock, overlooked by the Citadel, was possibly enclosed by defences built on the edge of what had been a steep scarp.

The next major event on this lower terrace was the construction of a stone causeway in the 12th–13th centuries. This road became choked with deposits of garden soil, indicating horticultural activity within the Castle. During the 14th and 15th centuries large quantities of domestic rubbish were dumped, and this midden accumulated alongside a blacksmith's workshop, complete with furnace, quenching trough and recessed toolbox. The clay floor was strewn with smithing slag and ash. A system of stone lined drains was cut into the midden to carry water away from the workshop. After this building was demolished, it too was engulfed by midden. The construction of the smithy was dated by a very worn silver penny of Edward II.

As the Castle expanded this area increased in importance and was extensively cobbled from the later 16th century onwards. Part of the Charles II defences (c 1670) was found, truncated by the construction of a ramp built in the 1720s allowing access to the low defences.

Areas J & K. Detention Cells and CO's Stables Yard. The detention block was added to the west side of the guardhouse in 1866/7. As in area G, the north and south walls were built up on 17th century walls.

An unexpected discovery during trial excavations here was a deeply buried broad, coursed-rubble wall, aligned NNE SSW which had been cut by the construction of the south wall, which divided this area from the approach road.

Current enlarged excavations have exposed this wall which may have formed part of an angled artillery spur, known to have been built here c 1550.

Elsewhere only 17th century infilling was encountered, sealed under the modern stables yard by a well-laid layer of cobbles associated with the 18th–19th century coal yard.

Area L. Outside the Inner Barrier. A narrow area adjacent to the old ticket office was excavated in advance of the E cut-and-cover section of the tunnel. Two metres of 19th and 20th century infilling was removed to reveal the NW corner of the old Port Guard, dated c 1800. This building was resting on bedrock and no earlier deposits were encountered.

Area N. Dury's Battery. This exhibited similarities to the excavation on Mill's Mount – both being outlying areas of the original Castle, associated with industrial activities, and surviving as well-sealed, deeply stratified areas.

This was excavated to over 2m in depth, down to earliest levels associated with the construction of the Vaults c 1500. Here a timber revetted cellar had been built against the west facing wall of the Vaults. This was demolished at some time in the 17th century and rapidly infilled with a 1m thick dump of domestic refuse. Ten stone cannonballs were found in the fill. Slight evidence for gun founding in this vicinity was represented by pieces of bronze and iron slag along with a dump of furnace bricks.

The top of the infilled cellar was dished and here in excess of 14 articulated dog skeletons were found, again 17th century in date.

Following this, the Castle Governor's carriage shed was built here in the 1680s. This was demolished to make way for the French prisoners' yard, the surface of which was exposed.
Sponsor: SDD HBM.

MIDLOTHIAN DISTRICT

Cock Rig (Penicuik parish)

R C Callander

Settlement, Possible Shieling, Later Farmsteads

NT 156 587 (centre). On the slopes of Cock Rig to the E of Gutterford Burn, within an area of about 8 hectares lying between 350m and 400m above OD, are the remains of at least twelve rectangular and twelve small round or oval structures, three of which are associated with rectangular structures. Two other rectangular structures have sub-rectilinear enclosures of about 0.9 hectares associated with them. Within and on the perimeter of the settlement are field banks and immediately to the W of it is an area of rig. The area has been planned by the contributor.

Deadman Lies (Borthwick parish)

R H Carmichael, J R Ward

Fort, Possible, Palisade Trench, Quern

NT 329 604 A survey was begun in 1987 of the area occupied by 3 mounds, 2 of which are described by the RCAHMS, (*Inventories of Midlothian and West Lothian*, No 5), as the 'supposed' remains of a fort. Trial excavations were begun near the W mound. (*Discovery Excav Scot* 1987, 32.) This work has now been completed. The stone alignment found in the 1987 excavations was investigated further, to reveal a 4.5m length of stone-filled palisade slot, terminated by an entrance way with 4 distinct phases of construction. A broken piece of a bun-shaped quern, provisionally dated to the 1st–3rd centuries AD, was recovered from a 2nd phase entrance post hole. A report is being lodged with the RCAHMS.
Sponsor: Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society.

Soutra Hospital (Fala & Soutra parish)

G Ewart, B Moffat

Medieval Monastic Hospital

NT 452 584 The 1988 excavations revealed part of a substantial domestic range of buildings, associated with the later occupation of the monastic hospital, to the north of the 17th century sepulchral aisle that marks the site. A large trench (23m by 9m) revealed a series of 3 chambers to the west of a cobbled roadway or pend. Two of the chambers were cellars (c 7m square outside; 5.5m by 4.5m inside; 1.2m deep) and, along with the third (at west end of the trench), they were formed by the subdivision of the area between two early monastic walls (mid-12th-early 13th century). One wall has been identified as the S wall of a large precinct or enclosure, lying to the north of the site, while the other is associated with the original monastic church and its possible enclosure precinct.

One of the cellars was fully excavated, and showed that it had been converted from its original use as simple storage to that of 'kitchen'. There was a large domed bread oven, built into the NE corner of the room, and a rearrangement of vents. Prior to a systematic back-fill with masonry blocks, there were signs of post-abandonment casual occupation – hearths, brushwood & cooking debris.

LOTHIAN/STRATHCLYDE

A sampling and testing programme was conducted in parallel with the excavation. Deposits in the cellar, in lines of capped drains, and in a chute soakaway have been tested for blood & allied residues, for the lead content and plant remains. Exotic plant material (cloves, opium poppy) – both adhering to potsherds and loose – can hardly be explained as other than medicinal in purpose. A sizeable pottery assemblage (including a 60% complete, glazed 'ointment pot' that was part of the documented apothecaries' kit), numerous pieces of metalwork (much corroded; includes nails, and masses of 'tap slag'). Also what appears to be a cannula, a 1ft long surgical instrument for unblocking vessels), and animal bone assemblage, worked architectural stone (& two mortared-in 'cup and ring stones') will receive further post-excavation and scientific investigation.

The remains of medical practice being recovered from Soutra are beginning to be understood. The identification of limestone bands in soakaways (presumably as a disinfectant) and anthrax spores (non-viable) and a range of foul-water indicators emphasise the problems of the Soutra community, and the need for every precaution to be taken – today.

The work is described in two reports, drawing comment from around 300 collaborating experts – SHARP PRACTICE 1 and 2 – obtainable from Brian Moffat.

Sponsors: National Museums of Scotland, British Pharmacological Society, Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, Robert Kiln Charitable Trust, Garden History Society, SDD HBM, Scottish Society of the History of Medicine, The Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Scottish Department), Cambridge Selfcare Diagnostics, Norwich Eaton Ltd.

WEST LOTHIAN DISTRICT

Niddry Castle (Kirkliston parish)

J K Reid

Fortalice, Fortifications

NT 095 743 Excavation of the scheduled site has been in progress from February 1987 (*Discovery Excav Scot.* 1987, 33) in advance of the reconstruction and restoration 15th–16th century Tower House. From our research and excavation this was the Tower, Fortalice and Manor of the Barony of Winchburgh and Wester Niddry in the Sheriffdom of Linlithgow.

Uncovered during the 1988 season were the complete upstanding remains of the Barmkin Walls, Towers, Cobbled Courtyard, Entrance and Outbuildings running E and S of the main L Plan Tower. Within the south Barmkin 3 buildings were uncovered though it would have originally been 1 and had been sub divided sometime during the 17th century. The buildings reflected 3 periods of construction, 17th century flags overlying ash and midden deposits of 16th century, this in turn overlying 15th century well laid flags. The 15th century flags were again overlying timber postholes, trenches and pits and may relate to the original timber Manor building phase (*pre Castle*).

The building's interior finds, features and samples indicated this was the Castle Smithy through all phases pre 17th century when they were turned into Office Buildings.

Of the wide range of objects recovered most reflect the occupation of the site during 15th–17th centuries. From the Smithy artefacts include a spur, a saw, a mass of nails and iron objects, horse shoes and bottle glass, 3 Charles I coins (Turner), much bone, shell and green glaze pottery from midden areas and pits.

The Well has now been completely emptied and artefacts recovered range from a mass of wine bottle fragments, seals, 1 coin, bone, shell and many carved and dressed stones. The depth of the Well is 9m.

Sponsor: C O W L Ltd

STRATHCLYDE REGION

ARGYLL & BUTE DISTRICT

Islay, Lag Mhor (Kilchoman parish)

H McFadzean

NR 165 525 Flint scatter including 4 retouched implements, from 20m raised beach, at rock platform.

NR 174 535 to c 168 537 Flint scatter, including cores, unrolled, from spoil along minor road to Claddach.

Islay, Port Ellen (Kilchoman parish)

M Perrons

Carved Stone

NR 378 462 An Early Christian stone was found in April 1988 by the farmer Hector MacLean just outside the enclosed area of the old burial ground Cnoc na Cille (RCAHMS *Inventory of Argyll*, No 347). It is a rectangular slab, (possibly of quartzite) 46mm by 21mm, bearing in low relief an equal-armed cross in a circle 21mm in diameter. The cross is very similar to that on the slab from the chapel at Kilbride 1 kilometre to the east.

Gigha (Gigha & Cara parish)

Kalene Douglas

Ogham Stone, possible

NR 659 538 An oblong, shaped stone, dark grey in colour, being used as a fence post on NW side of main road facing N. Lines were noticed on its SW edge. The stone measured approximately 0.76m high by 0.25m wide.

Iona (Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish)

C E Lowe & I D Mate

Iona Abbey

Unauthorized Excavations

Site assessment report was intended as preliminary to future building & drainage work. However, much of this work was found to have already proceeded; some assessment was therefore made of damage caused.

Vallum

NM 2850 2457 (centre). Road to MacLeod Centre across line of W vallum resurfaced, levelled and straightened. Ground to either side apparently 'landscaped' and part of outer vallum bank now 'lost'.

Electricity cable laid from transformer at NM 2853 2456 to MacLeod Centre at NM 2847 2457, cutting across vallum. Trench visible at NM 2851 2457 but disappears to W under spoil from roadworking. Trench 0.50m wide and reportedly 0.60m deep.

Drainage channel cut at NM 2847 2456, just outside of scheduled area. This will alter the nature of the drainage in the area of the vallum to the E.

Trench, reportedly 6m by 3m and 3.50m deep, machine-cut for installation of septic tank at NM 2860 2462. Area, 10–12.50m diameter, is covered in spoil and a large amount of burnt stone is apparent on surface. Test-pit dug 5m to E of easternmost drain cover. Distinct burnt deposit, containing daub, encountered at depth of 0.60m.

Area outside Iona Pottery at NM 2859 2459 and to N of abbey at NM 2868 2456 trenched for insertion of new drains. Damage likely to be similar to above.

Test-pits also excavated in areas where development had not yet gone ahead (the original brief). Clear that proposed work at NM 2857 2458 (excavation for shed behind cafe), NM 2877 2452 (drains) and NM 2866 2455 (area adjacent to Reece's Area III: *Excavations on Iona, 1964–1974* Inst Arch London Occ Pub No 5, 1981 pp 19–25) will disturb underlying archaeological stratigraphy. Further excavation is proposed.

Sponsor: SDD HBM – CEU.

Mull (Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish)
Survey

R Douglass

The following list has been compiled from a lengthy account of settlements, kilns, shielings, trackways, artefacts and other remains encountered over many years on the island of Mull. Many of the remains are wholly or partly within forestry plantations. The full report, received in response to a request for information for other uses, has been lodged with NMRS and Strathclyde Regional Council as well as with CSA.

Kilns

Corrachadh, Glen Forsa NM 6159 3961 Well preserved kiln and other foundations.

Coire Ghaibhre NM 6418 3445 Simple bowl and tunnel kiln, associated fermtoun.

Gaodhail NM 6055 3851 Kiln. Associated ruins and school.

Rhoail NM 6352 3755 Kiln near stream, associated village and track.

Ardmore NM 4741 5804 Kiln near track and stream. Modern farm roofless, many other ruins.

Coire nan Each NM 4710 2875 Crude kiln, shieling.

Scaristie NM 5200 3735 Kiln.

Garmonyreoch NM 6761 2570 Kiln, well preserved.

Ballsate NM 4990 5425 Squarish kiln near standing stone.

Reudle NM 3675 4618 Squarish kiln.

Ballghartan, Ulva NM 3892 4170 Kiln.

Lephin NM 4482 5718 Kiln, cf that at Corrachadh. Partial excavation revealed signs of firing at mouth of flue, broken pottery.

Shielings

Crannich NM 5006 4301 16 huts. NM 5025 4365 huts. NM 5226 4344. NM 5165 4446 2-3 remains.

Ishriff NM 6305 3176 Shieling. Unploughed. Adjacent to Loch Squabhain crannog.

Clachvuale Ruins and shielings on edge of SSS1.

Coire nan Each NM 4710 2875 Shielings.

Achadh Luirginn NM 6355 3691 and NM 6425 3670 Shielings.

S of an t-Stratha Bain NM 6445 3575 4-5 shielings. Flint arrowhead from area.

Mills and Other Remains

Earth Dam "the pony pond" NM 6377 3581.

Aros NM 5543 4490 Mill lade, weir.

Druimnacrais NM 4469 4944 Mill, lade.

Lettermore NM 4945 4855 Lade, wall with attachments for mounting wheel and spindle.

Penmore Mill NM 4072 5246 Mill with wheel *in situ*.

Gribun mill-stone NM 4491 3504 On shore opposite Inch Kenneth.

Fish Traps

Garmony - Alltcriche NM 6818 3939 Fish trap, semi circular.

Dererach - Ardvergnish NM 5310 2950 Fish trap.

Balure NM 6792 2738 Fish trap.

Knock NM 5379 3965 Circular weir on foreshore.

River Aros mouth NM 5657 4475 Possible fish trap.

River Ba mouth NM 5290 4109 Fish trap remains.

Fishnish Jetty, Harbour NM 6600 4227.

Ballemeanach NM 6569 4135 Fair stance.

Torness NM 6481 3260 Fair stance, booth bases (17).

Tracks

Glen Forsa Track can be followed to Torness, NM 6494 3266, with difficulty, much of it not mapped.

Mornish - Kilninian NM 3930 5181 to NM 3995 5115. Forested, but track can be followed.

Lettermore - Cachla Ruadh NM 4940 4860 to NM 5055 5405 Hill track to Tobermory, forested.

South Lodge - Upper Auchnacraigh NM 7257 3478 Impassable since timber extraction led to erosion.

Aros Bridge NM 556 448 Listed building, dated 1790, in need of repair.

Bailembuilinn - Coire Leaf NM 4879 2938 to NM 4900 3186 Only parts of track left open when forested.

Knockroy NM 4844 2851 Old Road under forestry road. Drystane dyke and old building damaged.

Sheep Handling Facilities can be seen at many points on the island. They are an important aspect of the history of Mull, some clearly earlier than others. Examples are at Burg, NM 4250 2640, Aros NM 5575 4538, Ardnacross NM 5423 4982, Arl NM 5459 4832, Kentallen NM 5541 4735, Gometra NM 3615 4062, Portfield NM 7180 2602, Gortendoil NM 7110 2696, Penalbanach NM 4675 5899, Rhoail NM 6345 3700. **Kilbeg** NM 603 415 and **Glen Cannel** NM 600 345, fanks built over old graveyards.

Miscellaneous Settlements

Aros House, demolished, remains of jetty, sawmill, walled garden still visible.

Cill da Bhidh, Kildavy NM 393 532 Settlement 18th-19th century, but with documentary references indicating greater age. Forested.

Fishnish area NM 6600 4227 Many settlements, named and unnamed, including evidence of run rig crofting.

Strathcoil NM 684 308 Settlement.

Dererach NM 5129 2980 Settlement overlying earlier remains.

Killiemore NM 5102 2955 Settlement.

Breac Achadh NM 4815 2915.

Knockroy NM 4800 2950.

Achonnaill NM 4855 3000.

An Sgriodan NM 4720 5120.

Auchnacraig NM 4615 4855.

Kingagharair NM 4275 4980.

West Ardubh NM 4200 5050.

Unnamed remains recorded at NM 5225 5260, NM 6390 4085.

An Leth ghleann NM 4445 1935.

Cnoc nan Gabhar NM 4485 1955.

Penalbanach NM 4685 5860.

Na Tonain NM 4549 5815.

Slusaid NM 4528 5774.

Cnoc corrach NM 4529 5719.

Artefacts

Flint arrowheads, stone axes, macehead, bronze axe, and a potato eye scoop have also been found at many of the above and other sites. Many have been recorded, but many have not.

Carse (S Knapdale parish)

W Macfarlane & C Fergusson

Spear or Arrowhead

NR 744 625 Found sticking to the plough in the course of preparing ground for forestry planting about 300m NE of High Carse. The material appears to be a form of chert, light grey in colour. Double barbed, with a central tang, it is very thin, slightly asymmetrical and measures 6.5cm by 3.3cm.

Sponsor: Natural History and Antiquarian Society of Mid Argyll.

Auchnasavil (Saddell & Skipness parish)

G Siggins

Iron Age Site, possible

NR 792 386 The Carra Water has continued to destroy two sides of a field which overlies what may have been an extensive Iron Age occupation (*Discovery & Excav Scot* 1986-7). This year a third area of interest, 'C', has been added to 'A' (cremation material, stone

STRATHCLYDE

artefacts and pottery) and 'B' (pits, hearths and evidence of ironmaking).

'A' still yields charcoal and fragments of calcined bone – human and animal – and last December a sherd of coarse, brownish-grey pottery was found on a gravel bank in front of it.

Of a total of six features recorded at 'B' between December 1985 and December 1987 only a hearth and a large pit remain. The latter, B5, is roughly V shaped and contains a mixture of debris such as decayed wood, stones and patches of burned soil and charcoal. It is unlike the more structured pits and hearths, now destroyed, which were associated with ironmaking. A C14 date of 2370 ± 100 bp (GU 2410) was obtained from B5.

'C' has appeared in the crumbling river terrace to the east of 'A' and consists of a dark line, 3–4cms thick, running some 30cms below the surface of the field. A small trench, dug well away from the edge of the river cutting, showed that a compacted layer containing a few flakes of charcoal and fragments of iron continues under the field. The layer is interrupted by old drainage ditches from an adjoining field once used as a forestry nursery. In 1957 two Bronze Age flint implements were found there and reported in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, that year.

Dippen (Saddell & Skipness parish)

E Rennie

Recessed Platforms

NR 798 369 A group of Recessed Platforms on the hillside to the W of the road between Torrisdale and Carradale has been recorded for some time, although they were unknown to the land owner when first recognised. There are 19 Platforms within an area of 1 hectare. They are all apparently earth banked. They are graded in size – viz 1 of 10m; 2 of 9.1m; 5 of 8.2m; 5 of 7.3m; 4 of 6.4m; and 1 of 5.5m. They all lie between the 50m contour and the 120m contour.

1 quadrant of Platform 12 was excavated in July. It had a diameter of 9.1m, and lay at 80m OD under a heather cover. On excavation there was no evidence of burning to make charcoal but an extremely hard floor with charcoal patches was uncovered. Post holes were found above the lip at the front and sides but no post holes were centrally placed in the floor. However the charcoal patches were in the position where roof-support post holes would have been expected. There was a probable palisade ledge below the front lip forming a 'stepped' construction.

No finds were collected but charcoal was taken from the floor and will be sent for dating.

Sponsor: Kintyre Antiquarian Society.

Achnashellach (Kilmichael Glassary parish)

Mrs A Kahane, Mrs N Hall and Mrs S Carmichael

Cairn, possible

NR 865 915 On the saddle between the Craig of Achnabreck and the eastern extension of Black Hill, to the east of the headwaters of the Achnashellach Burn, the remains of a possible cairn are showing in the grass. These consist of:

1. a depression c 1.5m square and c 55cm deep bounded on the W by 2 upright stones 37 and 48cm long standing in line, and on the E by 2 more 64 and 54cm long. The NE one has a maximum height of 70cm above ground;
2. about a metre to the E is a possible capstone, trapezoidal in shape, c 1.02m long by 1.03m wide, tapering to 40cm at its N end, and 24cm thick;
3. a flat stone c 43cm long, lying in the grass, seems to delimit the depression to the N, and there appears to be another below this;
4. 2 or 3m to the SW is a keeled slab c 84cm high, leaning slightly to the E. It is c 63cm long and 20cm thick at its maximum width. Immediately to the NW of this is a depression in the grass of similar shape and size;
5. various other stones can be seen or felt in the grass, some of which at the S end might be kerbstones.

The whole area may be about 6 by 9m.

Sponsor: Natural History and Antiquarian Society of Mid Argyll.

Skipness (Saddell & Skipness parish)

E Rennie

Recessed Platform Group. Stone Foundations

NR 919 605 and NR 890 668 area An attempt was made to locate the Platforms which Angus Graham describes, amongst other features, as being sited on the 10km stretch of hillside above Loch Fyne between Skipness and Tarbert. (*Proc Soc Antiq Scot* 53, 76–123.) Two parts of the area were entered viz (1) Within the kilometre North of the old pier at Skipness. (2) An area of about 500m 2km South of Tarbert pier.

In the first area 15 Recessed Platforms were found; in the second, 7. These Platforms paralleled the type of Recessed Platforms found in quantity throughout the West of Scotland – in each of the two groups, the Platforms were graded in size; some were visibly stone fronted and the others apparently earth banked; they were scattered about the cliffs at intervals of about 50 to 100m. The North group was mostly between the 50 and 100m contour and the South group between 10 and 70m contour.

The findings of this partial survey compare well with Angus Graham's findings of 60 years ago. Thus it can be assumed that the other two groups which he located between those recently found, are probably also Recessed Platforms of the West of Scotland type.

Various other stone foundations were noted in the two areas visited. In the Northern group a 'flat' Platform was recessed against a 12m cavity-walled circular foundation. It underlies an oval stone foundation 8m by 5m internally, and was adjacent to a rectangular stone foundation with internal divisions, and measuring overall 16m by 10m.

Monybachach (Saddell & Skipness parish)

J G Scott

Bronze Age Cist Burials

NR 907 589 Nearly 0.75 mile N of Monybachach Farm, on the Skipness estate, Kintyre, Argyll, a prominent glacial mound, at c 70m OD, stands out from ground rising steadily W. In spring a mechanical digger, employed to dig a pit in flat pasture to the W of the mound, for burying dead sheep, disclosed and partially dislodged the capstone of a cist. With the cooperation of the Skipness estate a rescue excavation with a team of volunteers was organised in May and June.

The cist, 0.90m long, 0.45m wide and 0.53m deep internally, oriented NE SW, contained no obvious burial but the following grave goods: over ninety beads of a crescentic jet or lignite necklace, only one (worn terminal) bead, decorated, a copper alloy knife, 10cm long flat-bladed, triangular, with two rivet holes (one rivet surviving) and hilt with basal notch, a squared whetstone, 6cm long, five pitchstone flakes and one of flint.

Two further cists, with capstones *in situ* only c 30cm apart, were found c 4.50m to the S. The more northerly, 0.70m long, 0.38m wide and in places almost 0.60m deep internally, orientated EW, produced only tooth enamels, apparently those of a child, at the E end. The third cist, 0.85m long, 0.30–0.45m wide and 0.53m deep internally, orientated EW, contained a few adult limb bones in advanced decay, with tooth enamels at the E end. A Tripartite Bowl Food Vessel lay on its side against the N wall of the cist.

There were no surface indications of any of the cists.

Craignafeoch (Kilfinan parish)

E Rennie

Recessed Platform Group

NR 955 725 area On a hillside 500m North of Craignafeoch farm a group of 8 Recessed Platforms has been located. 2 have diameters of 6.4m; 5 of 7.3m and 1 of 8.2m. None are deeply recessed but most seem to have boulder revetments on the front scarp.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological Society.

Kilmichael Beg Farm (Kilmichael Glassary parish)

Col P Fane Gladwin

Stone Basin

NR 955 934 This was recently uncovered in a field 15m E of the farm steadings and 25m E of the possible chapel foundations

reported in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1982, 23. It is carved into a flat-topped schist boulder 1m in length and 46cm wide. The basin is 22cm wide by 14cm deep, and is surrounded by a smooth hammered area approximately 10cm in width. The other end of the stone remains rough. It seems likely that the rougher end may have been set into the masonry of a wall so that the basin would have projected at a convenient height. It seems likely, therefore, that this stone basin was used as a holy water stoup at the nearby chapel.
Sponsor: Natural History and Antiquarian Society of Mid Argyll.

Barnacarry (Strathlachlan parish) E Rennie
Recessed Platform Group

NS 005 945 area A group of at least 12 Recessed Platforms are cut into the projecting hillside between Barnacarry and Inver Cottage. 2 Platforms had diameters of 6.4m; 8 of 7.3m; 1 of 8.2m; and 1, probably, of 9.1m. All were apparently earth banked. As at Lephinchapel, 6km to the SW and reported in *Discovery Excav Scot*, 1974, 16, the hillside is artificially terraced and some of the Platforms are cut into the terraces.
Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological Society.

Bute (Glen More parish) Colin Blyth
Enclosure

NS 014 732 Small sub-rectangular enclosure defined by low turf walls in moorland prepared for forestry planting.
Sponsor: Buteshire Natural History Society.

Bute Rhubodach Farm (North Bute parish) Martin Van Hoek
Cup Marks

NS 029 735 Cup marks on two stretches of schist outcrop 15m apart. Rhubodach 3, 12 cups scattered over the stone. Rhubodach 4, steeply NW sloping outcrop. 20 cups, 2 of these look like being just begun to be carved and one seems to have a saucer-like depression round it.

The stones are in a newly planted area of forestry.
Sponsor: Buteshire Natural History Society.

Mecknoch Farm (North Bute parish) E Johnson
Burnt Mound

NS 045 588 Excavation showed that the deposit of blackened soil and fire-split stones was 1.4m deep. No cooking place or trough was found. Samples of soil taken by CEU for dating.
Sponsor: Buteshire Natural History Society.

Bute Scarrel and Lenihall (North Bute parish) Dan Boag
Cup Marks

NS 021 669 – NS 015 681 4 stones with cup marks lying roughly on the same contour. Scarrel 10, 4 cups, on flat kite shaped earth-fast stone lying on steep slope. 1.32m by 96cm.

Scarrel 11, 3 cups with rings and 3 cups, on flat earth-fast stone. 1.03m by 76cm.

Lenihall 3, 2 cups on steeply tilted earth-fast boulder 90cm by 60cm.

Lenihall 4, 3 cup marks grouped towards centre of partially turf covered stone jutting out from hillside – possibly an erratic. 82cm by 1.02m.

Bute Barmore Wood (N Bute parish) E Rennie
Recessed Platform

NS 073 614 Charcoal from Platform 2 of this Group has now been dated. The excavation of this Platform was reported in *Discovery & Excavation Scotland*, 1987, 41.

The charcoal dates are as follows:

UB 3037 Radiocarbon age 904 ± 100 BP
1 Sigma Calibration AD 1020–1240
2 Sigma Calibration AD 960–1280.

Sponsor: Bute Natural History Society.

Oban Carding Mill Bay (Kilmore & Kilbride parish) K D Connock
Shell Midden and Later Inhumation

NM 847 294 A rescue excavation of a shell midden exposed and severely damaged during removal of scree from beneath a cliff in order to build a house has been undertaken. A number of typical 'Obanian' type bone implements and other artefacts has been recovered. A much disturbed inhumation in a broken sandstone cist was placed immediately on top of the midden in a rock fissure.

Further details from the contributor.

Sponsor: Lorn Archaeological and Historical Society.

Ardentraive (Inverchaolain parish) E Rennie
Recessed Platform

NS 0250 7580 Platform 28 of the Ardentraive Group (*Discovery Excav Scot*, 1987, 38) was excavated and found to be the foundation of a well built, round, timber-framed structure.

Before excavation the Platform was recorded as being slightly oval, – the long axis measuring 10.1m. After excavation and under charcoal burning debris, the structure was found to measure 8m in diameter with an elongated entrance. It had been re-constructed once and finally was destroyed by fire.

No finds were discovered but carbon was collected from post holes and a sample has been sent for dating.
Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological Society.

Dunloskin (Dunoon and Kilmun parish) E Rennie
Recessed Platform

NS 162 791 Charcoal from Platform 28 of the Dunloskin–Ardnadam Group which was partially excavated and the excavation reported upon in *Discovery and Excavation Scotland*, 1987, 39), has now been dated.

The date is as follows:

UB 3038 Radiocarbon age 733 ± 100 BP
1 Sigma Calibration AD 1219–1371;
2 Sigma Calibration AD 1042–1410.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological Society.

Dunstaffnage Castle (Kilmore & Kilbride parish) J H Lewis
Tower, Midden

NM 882 344 The removal of c 2m of recent debris (*Discovery Excav Scot*, 1987, 38) and a similar depth of medieval rubble and midden deposits exposed the base of the castle's 13th century N tower. The single surviving course of an EW wall, built on bedrock below the tower's floor level, probably belonged to an early curtain rather than a partition wall.

Three apertures in the tower's internal wall face comprised: a window, sealed with coursed masonry, on the N side; a blocked opening that may have led into an intra-mural passage in the thickness of the E curtain wall; and, on the S side, a doorway leading into the E range. This doorway had been choked with rubble and other debris prior to the insertion of a 17th–18th century fireplace in the range's N gable.

Sponsor: SDD HBM.

STRATHCLYDE

BEARSDEN & MILNGAVIE DISTRICT

Bearsden, Thorn Road (New Kilpatrick parish) L J F Keppie
Antonine Wall

NS 540 720 The buildings of a house-extension at No 12 Thorn Road included the cutting of foundation and drainage trenches NS across the likely alignment of the Antonine Wall. Some stonework was observed in section, but the base seemed already to have been much disturbed.

Sponsor: SDD HBM.

CLYDEBANK DISTRICT

Old Kilpatrick (Old Kilpatrick parish)
Roman Fort, Defensive Ditches

NS 461 732 A zone N of Dumbarton Road, formerly occupied by a garage, has been redeveloped for housing. The site was known to overlie the defensive ditches of this Antonine Wall fort, on its NE side. A fine Roman altar was recovered from this area in 1969. Limited excavation in 1988 with the aid of a machine established the edges of the two outer ditches which lay in the expected position.

Sponsor: Hunterian Museum.

CUMBERNAULD & KILSYTH DISTRICT

Westerwood (Cumbernauld parish) L J F Keppie, J J Walker
Antonine Wall, Military Way, Sherds

NS 759 773 An attempt was made to establish the alignment and purpose of a ditch noted during excavation in 1987 (*Discovery Excav Scot*, 1987, 46) west of the Antonine wall fort. The ditch seemed then to be heading N towards the Military way. Excavation in 1988 failed to confirm its alignment, but served to establish the line of the Military Way itself more precisely. Numerous small finds, of Antonine date, included fragments of a face-mask jar and a colander. This material seemed to have been dumped and levelled perhaps as a foundation for hard-standing W of the fort.

Sponsor: Hunterian Museum.

CUMNOCK – DOON VALLEY DISTRICT

Dalmellington Parish

E McGhee, F Newall

Crop Marks

NS 445 080 An aerial photograph hung in the church house shows crop marks lying just S of the church.

These comprise a broad round band suggestive of concentric ring-palisade trenches with infilling between, with, contiguous on the N and partly within church grounds, a single ring-palisade. A third lies immediately to the W. All are at least 12m overall. To the E a broad linear band may indicate a boundary ditch. Further E an oval area, although partly darkly outlined, is clearly on harder ground and may be a natural feature.

CUNNINGHAME DISTRICT

Portencross Castle (West Kilbride parish) E M Patterson
Evidence of Later Structure

NS 175 489 The SW wall of this tower house, when viewed in oblique sunlight, shows the trace of a wraggle which corresponds to the right hand slope of the gable of a later, unrecorded building, probably wooden. The wraggle rises to a visible height of 6.1m above ground level. The corresponding left hand slope is not visible.

having been obliterated by weathering. The gable covered a window which opened on to a wheel stair.

Auld Hill, Portencross (West Kilbride parish) G J Ewart
Enclosures, Foundations, Medieval Pottery, Prehistoric Artefacts

NS 178 491 A second season of excavation concentrated on the motte element of this bipartite fortification and showed that the 13th and early 14th century presence on this part of the site is reflected primarily by a rectangular enclosure (measuring 14m by 9m approximately) of lime mortared masonry. This proved to be the rampart associated with a large hall-like building which although only partially revealed, appeared to be of stone and timber construction and measured some 10m by 6m. There were prominent eavesdrip drainage channels to the south and west of the hall structure, while to the east of the building there was evidence of complex timber work, possibly supporting a wall walk.

Finds from the excavation reflected the great antiquity of the site with various prehistoric artefacts as well as a large assemblage of early medieval pottery from the construction and occupation of the hall.

Sponsors: National Museums of Scotland,

South of Scotland Electricity Board, SDD HBM.

Garvock Valley (Kilbirnie parish) W Lonie
Corn Kiln Base

NS 297 584 Altitude 230m, on the top of a small knoll, a drystone structure, 4.8m by 4.8m overall, much overgrown. Rectangular base 3m by 4m over 1m to 1.5m thick wall, with an internal divider: set into the NE corner of this is a circular stone-cored bank 3m in overall diameter, with a collapsed centre. Probably a corn-kiln with adjacent stores.

There are other drystone structures in the immediate area, and some evidence of early cultivation.

Hut Foundations

NS 297 593 Altitude 310m, in a hollow on a broad terrace, a hut-base 6.4m by 4.8m, long axis SE NW, over 1.0m to 2.0m thick stone-cored earth banks. The outer wall comprises a double row of stones: an internal division is formed of heavier stones. Entrance central in NE side, but an offset of two wall lengths enables the entrance to face SE. Surveyed 23 March 1985. Plans available.

Doon Valley (Dalmellington parish) ACFA
Survey

NS 470 080 area An intensive field survey of 759ha of open moorland on the north side of the Doon Valley was carried out from November 1987 until March 1988, prior to surface stripping and open cast coal extraction.

The industrial archaeology and workings associated with the exploitation of the area by the Dalmellington Iron Company, and its successor were extensively recorded – 8 ironstone mines, 5 coalmines, and the site of the company village of Benquhat.

The sites of four pre-industrial agricultural settlements with their associated field systems were also recorded – East Chalmerston, West Chalmerston, Benquhat Farms and previously unrecorded settlement in Caldwell's Glen.

A copy of the survey will be deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsors: National Coal Board (Open Cast) Scotland,
Dalmellington and Doon Valley Conservation Trust.

INVERCLYDE DISTRICT

Inverkip Parish T Russell, F Newall
Medieval Road, (possible), and Roman Road

A road indicated by Mr Russell descends from the W shoulder of East Hill, NS 241 724 to be cut by a minor stream, and immediately

beyond by Thom's Water Cut, NS 234 726. Beyond, to W, all is ploughed out, but the alignment is towards the site of Dunrod Castle. This is so well graded and engineered as to suggest military or industrial work, but it may well have been an estate ordered access road. The stream section shows some 10cm of soil over a gravelled cobbled road bed, and the road is in places hollowed by use and 3–3.5m wide.

Roman Road

The course of the Roman road to Largs has been confirmed to rise from the Shielhill Glen to reach the end of a stone boundary wall, NS 237 718, lying largely S of the wall, but passing to the N, at a kink, NS 234 717, and at the SE boundary of Inlie Hill plantation, NS 231 718, lying 9m to the north of the EW wall and 8.2m wide.

KYLE & CARRICK DISTRICT

Munteoch (Straiton parish)

R and S Golightly

Pre-enclosure Farmsteads and Field Systems

NS 439 037 An archaeological survey of an area of about 45 hectares of land in the vicinity of Munteoch farmstead within which extensive rig and furrow cultivation was noted by Corser, Halliday and Mowat (RCAHMS: Archaeological Sites and Monuments of Scotland, List no 17) was carried out in advance of afforestation.

The survey revealed a series of substantial earth field banks which defined a pre-enclosure agricultural settlement comprising of at least three separate house sites with associated yards, ancillary buildings and field systems containing pronounced rig and furrow and lazybeds. The arrangement of the houses and their associated land strongly suggests that some of the features at Munteoch date back to medieval times.

Sponsor: SDD HBM.

Dundonald Castle (Dundonald parish)

G J Ewart

Iron Age Structures, Cistern

NS 363 345 Work during the third main season of excavation was concentrated within the area defined by the 15th century barmkin wall. To the south, the partial remains of a series of late Iron Age structures were found below medieval courtyard and roadway surfaces. Towards the north side of the enclosure a large rock – cut pit was found which was later lined with masonry to form a fissured freshwater cistern. The pit was probably the result of quarrying for the construction of the great tower house during the late 14th century whereas the cistern appears to be no earlier than the mid 15th century.

Also, limited excavation on the probable 13th century north drum tower of the east entrance to the castle showed it to be a complex, chambered structure with a massive outer wall. The tower appears to have been demolished by the end of the 14th century and was succeeded briefly by an earth bank, a precursor to the 15th century barmkin defensive line.

Sponsor: SDD HBM.

CLYDESDALE DISTRICT

Castledykes (Carstairs parish)

M Hoy

Flint Flake

NS 928 443 Small blade in grey chert.

Castledykes (Carstairs parish)

E Archer, M Brown

Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval Finds

NS 928 442 A ploughed area to the south east of the fort was surveyed and a wide variety of finds were made including several flint flakes and a piece of Arran pitchstone, in a different area to the

Roman finds. The Roman finds were made in an area adjacent to those made in 1987. They included a blue enamelled stud and some Samian ware as well as some coarse wares.

The fort area itself was also ploughed this year and the east side was carefully field walked. It was noted that some of the turf material used to build the rampart was displaced during ploughing and the blackened remains could be clearly made out particularly at the south east corner of the rampart. The pottery found and recorded included Samian, mortaria, amphora fragments and much coarse ware. It was also noted that there was a concentration of 14th century pottery, but the significance is not known.

Lanark (Lanark parish)

E Archer, M Gair

High Street

Medieval Finds

NS 882 436 During the demolition of the Co-op in High Street several Medieval pits were found. These were located about 20 metres back from the street frontage and the contents of both reflected typical midden deposit. One had fragments of a large blackened cooking pot of the 13th century in it and nothing else.

The other had a considerable quantity of early 13th century glazed pottery in it from an assortment of vessels, some bone and several pieces of wood. One of the pieces of wood showed signs of having been worked.

In another part of the site Iron slag was found, thought to have been worked in the Middle Ages.

Glenochar (Crawford parish)

T Ward

Bastle House, Byres, Coin

NS 946 139 Work continues at this site, reported in *Discovery and Excavation Scotland* 1983, 26; 1986, 32; 1987, 45. Immediately to the south of the main house, the remains of two other buildings have been exposed; both of which are clearly byres with cobbled floor surfaces and raised stone areas on each side of a drainage channel. One internal dividing wall has clay bonding while the external walls appear to be of drystone construction. Small finds from the 16th–18th centuries include an Elizabeth I sixpence 1566.

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

Lamington (Lamington parish)

E Archer, M Brown

Prehistoric Finds

NS 977 307 During field walking on the site of the Roman fortlet at Lamington a number of worked stones was found, mostly grey quartzite, but there was the occasional piece of flint. These finds were debris rather than tools and probably date to the Neolithic.

Thankerton (Libberton parish)

M Brown

Flint Scraper

NS 9804 3820 Single straight edged retouched flint scraper measuring 70mm by 35mm. Found during field walking and donated to Biggar Museum.

Annieston (Symington parish)

Flint Artefacts

NS 992 375 A small scatter of artefacts including barb and tang flint arrow, worked flint and chert flakes, pitchstone and neolithic sherds including rim sherds. Found while walking over ground disturbed by sand and gravel workings on the south bank of the river Clyde and donated to Biggar Museum.

Sponsor: Lanark & District Archaeology Society.

Green's Moor (Dunsyre parish)

ACFA

Cairnfield

NT 0190 4960 to NT 0242 4842 area This cairnfield, previously surveyed by the RCAHMS at 1:10000 for the Lanarkshire Inventory

STRATHCLYDE/TAYSIDE

was resurveyed at 1:2500, with individual features at 1:200 prior to afforestation of part of its area.

A total of 88 clearance cairns, averaging 2.4m to 3.8m in diameter and 0.2m to 0.4m high were recorded and their relationship to the known Long Cairn and the four Round Cairns of possible Bronze Age date, were plotted.

A further 5 ring enclosures with associated features, probably stock related; areas of rig and furrow within the cairnfield and the evidence of local exploitation of freestone with associated artefact wasters, were also recorded.

A copy of the survey will be deposited with the NMRS and Dept of Physical Planning, Strathclyde Region.

Sponsor: Dept of Physical Planning, Strathclyde Regional Council.

MONKLANDS DISTRICT

Summerlee Heritage Park (Old Monkland parish) M A Clark
Ironworks

NS 729 655 A third season's work included two rescue excavations. One, in advance of development of the tramway, exposed a three-walled rubble infilled foundation with facings of mortared Summerlee Brick, Summerlee Brick being the Product of the Prestongrange Brick and Fireclay Works, East Lothian dating between 1907–1947. The foundation walls c 1.7m thick and penetrated at regular intervals by a series of metal upright tie rods were intersected by a pair of sumps. The structure set on concrete and aligned EW may have been associated with a working engine. Secondly, in advance of the reconstruction of Hudson's Boiler Works Office Building, work continued to the east of Furnace 5 where at least three structural phases were established, the earliest being a refractory block setting located c 0.5m below the latest 19th century casting levels.

Sponsors: Summerlee Heritage Trust, Monklands District Council, Manpower Services Commission.

TAYSIDE REGION

ANGUS DISTRICT

Balneaves Cottage (Kinnel parish) C J Russell White
Square Barrow

NO 605 497 This site appears as no 24 in the RCAHMS List of sites in the Lunan Valley. An excavation revealed no trace of any archaeological features below the ploughsoil.

Cremation Cemetery

NO 605 497 An excavation in the corner of the field opposite Balneaves Cottage was undertaken in advance of gravel extraction. A penannular ditch and seven cremation burials were exposed. Four of the burials were in inverted cinerary urns. One very large, much-mutilated stone had been buried in a pit cutting the back-filled ditch.

Sponsor: SDD HBM – CEU.

Craigton (Monikie parish) A Zealand
Flint Arrowhead

Precise find spot not known. The greyish-brown barbed-and-tanged arrowhead, collected c 1880s at the Monikie Burn. Dundee Museum: Accession No 1983–339.

Carlungie (Monikie parish)

Samian Potsherd

NO 511 359 A small wall-sherd of plain Samian ware was collected as a surface find from the Carlungie souterrain. Dundee Museum: Accession No 1987–186.

Finavon (Oathlaw parish)

Cup-and-Ring Stone

NO 506 556 A squarish piece of sandstone, 28cm by 25cm, bearing a cup and a groove mark surrounded by two concentric rings, was found on the ground surface below the western end of the rampart of Finavon hillfort. Dundee Museum: Accession No 1987–372.

Flint Arrowhead

NO 490 572 A reddish-brown, leaf-shaped arrowhead was collected as a surface find. Dundee Museum: Accession No 1983–298.

Nevay Kirkyard (Eassie & Nevay parish)

N K Atkinson, N M Robertson

Early Medieval Grave Marker

NO 312 441 During restoration work on the ruined church, a greyish old red sandstone disc-headed cross was discovered. It measures 0.31m by 0.30m by 0.10m thick and is broken along the base. The arms of the cross are of equal length, but are wider at the outside than at the centre. The arms are simply picked out of the stone and are joined by a circular centre piece. The inside edge of the stone has a slight groove which sets the cross within a circle. The back has no decoration. Another similar stone was also seen, but had disappeared when this stone was removed to Montrose Museum.

Eassie Kirkyard (Eassie & Nevay parish)

Medieval Graveslab and Fragment of Another

NO 353 475 The graveslab was found when a neighbouring wall was being rebuilt. It had been recently broken into three parts, the pedestal base already being missing. Alongside the incised shaft of the cross on the left side is a pair of shears. The head of the cross consists of two circles with some smaller circles incised between them. The fragment, which bears the incised sides of a shaft, was found nearby at the Kirkyard entrance on the surface. [See next contribution.]

Nevay Kirkyard (Eassie & Nevay parish)

Niall Robertson

Disc-headed Cross Slabs

NO 312 441 Found in a pile of stonework in the ruined church, most of the head of a disc-headed cross slab, probably an Early Christian grave marker, 31cm by 30cm by 10cm. The stone is carved on one face with a sunken cross with wedge shaped arms within an incised circle. At the centre of the cross is a small square raised boss. This stone has been removed to Montrose Museum.

Another Early Christian cross slab, a small stone incised with an equal-armed cross within a circle, the larger part of which had broken off was noted at the same time as the first stone, but is no longer to be seen in the kirkyard. [See previous contribution.]

Kirriemuir (Kirriemuir parish)

N Atkinson

New Cemetery

Early Medieval Sculptured Stones (5)

NO 389 544 The stones were in very poor environmental conditions in a partially glazed wooden hut and also had suffered physical damage doubtless due to unscrupulous photographers. They have been removed with SDD permission to be cleaned and restored by the Scottish Museums Council. A decision will then be taken over their destination.

Kirkbuddo Kirkyard (Inverarity parish)

Early Medieval Graveslab

NO 493 432 Whilst visiting the kirkyard to view the later medieval graveslab and font described by Warden in 1882 I found this grey old red sandstone slab which was carved in relief with a Celtic cross with double-square hollow angles, Allen's type 98A. The stone is flaking badly. While the later medieval slab is still there the font has disappeared.

Edzell Kirkyard (Edzell parish)

Early Medieval Graveslab, no 2

NO 582 687 This slab, originally found when the Kirkyard wall was being rebuilt in 1870 has been deteriorating badly amongst pigeon-droppings in the Lindsay vault, was removed to Montrose Museum and has been cleaned and conserved. It is the last of the sculptured stones in Angus to bear interlace and was ignored by Allen when publishing *Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*. Nevertheless on artistic grounds it must predate 1100 AD. The 9th century fragment of a free-standing cross also found here was moved to Edzell Castle in 1984.

Kinnell (Kinnell parish)

Early Medieval Sculptured Stone, no 2

NO 609 502 This stone was first mentioned in Warden, 1884 and is described in Allen, 1903. The Royal Commission *List* of 1978 considered it to be lost. Whilst visiting the old manse garden to photograph Kinnell no 1, I came across no 2 built into a lower terrace wall in the garden. Although flaking badly, the rear parts of the bodies of two animals can be made out.

Arbroath (Arbroath & St Vigean parish)**Victoria Park**

Burial, Possible Long Cist

NO 656 413 Found by Parks staff in August 1987 when digging holes for goalposts. The skeleton, apart from the lower legs, was removed, with stones which may have lined the grave, by Police to their Forensic Medicine Department. No further report has been forthcoming. The skeleton was some 50cm below the surface, lay on its back facing upwards and aligned EW with the skull at the west end.

Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

CITY OF DUNDEE DISTRICT

Baluniefield (City of Dundee parish)

Flint Implement

A Zealand

NO 45 32 A flattish, oval-shaped, reddish-brown flint (68mm by 43mm by 10mm), collected as a surface find during housing estate garden clearance. Dundee Museum: Acc No 1988-202.

Royal Lunatic Asylum (City of Dundee parish)

Foundation Deposit

NO 412 315 A deposit of 12 King George III gold, silver and copper coins and tank tokens, found during site development work at the Royal Lunatic Asylum Cardean Street, Dundee in 1980 and declared Treasure Trove, has been allocated to Dundee Museum: Acc No 1988-201.

PERTH AND KINROSS DISTRICT

Netherton (Fossoway parish)

L Main, W Anderson

Lime Kilns

NT 0030 9865 Rectangular clamp kiln, open at north end.

NT 0047 9858 Rectangular clamp kiln, open at north end.

NT 0045 9861 Linear stone frontage with two access chambers cut into the north side of an earth bank. There is a distinct circular depression on the loading platform above, located centrally between the two chambers. Collapsed stone further west along the frontage may conceal other chambers.

Sponsor: Central Regional Council.

Fortingall Kirkyard (Fortingall parish)

Niall Robertson

Early Christian Grave Marker

NN 742 470 In use as the threshold of the kirkyard gates with one of the iron gateposts rivetted to one end. A large, flat, roughly rectangular slab, incised towards one end, with a broad shallow cross, clear but worn. Length 116cm. The stone tapers towards the top end. Width at cross arm 39cm. Maximum width near lower end c 46cm. Original dimensions of the cross are difficult to measure because of the erosion of the stone by feet.

Fowlis Wester Kirkyard (Fowlis W parish)

Early Christian Grave Marker

NN 928 240 Set into a path in the kirkyard, somewhat below present ground level, is a large irregular slab, maximum length 138cm, maximum width 90cm, marked towards the broader end with a lightly incised equal-armed cross. The large size and irregular shape suggest that the stone has always been recumbent.

Trinity Gask Kirkyard (Trinity Gask parish)

15th Century Graveslab

NN 962 182 A rectangular slab, dimensions 161.5cm by 53.5cm formerly largely grassed over, lies down the slope to the south of the church. It has a black letter inscription running along the edges, and the sacred monogram IHS towards one end. The slab is somewhat damaged, but most of the lettering is intact. After a cross pattée, the beginning and end of the inscription can be transcribed:—*Hic iacet ... qui obiit anno d[omi]ni MCCCCLXXX.*

Belhie (Auchterarder parish)

Ian Ralston

Enclosed Cremation Cemetery, Minihenge and Other Cropmarked Features

NN 977 161 area A series of small excavations on a selection of the sites and features published by A F Harding & G E Lee *Henge Monuments and Related Sites of Great Britain* (Brit Archaeol Rep, 175, 1987, 402) was carried out in the southern of two cropmarked fields at Belhie prior to pan-busting. Site no 305 proved to be an enclosed cremation cemetery, with severely-damaged external pits, one of which produced urn sherds. Site 304 was a minihenge; from an external pit came Beaker sherds. The ring-ditch in the NW portion of the field was also examined, and was shown to be part of a more extensive suite of archaeological features, some stone built, in this portion of the field. A weaker cropmark NE of this last was also stripped: a number of irregularly-shaped man-made hollows was identified, but these were essentially sterile. The surviving remnants of a possible barrow in the same field were demonstrated to be natural, as was a substantial slab, dislodged by ploughing, SE of no 305.

Sponsor: SDD HBM.

Dunning (Dunning parish)

L J F Keppie

Roman Camp

NO 024 152 A gas pipeline has cut through the N defences just E of the visible N gateway. Two phases of use were discerned. Excavation showed that the ditch hereabouts, which was 3m wide and 0.75m deep, had lain open long enough for a layer of 0.17m of silt to accumulate, before its width was reduced by the insertion of a clay bank, to 2.4m.

Sponsor: SDD HBM.

Powside (Methven parish)

A G Reid

Spindle Whorls

NO 050 248 to NO 051 249 Seven spindle whorls picked up from surface of field over many years. Many others have since been disposed of. Three are complete, two decorated and one is of lead. The remaining three are broken, two are decorated. Donated to Perth Museum & Art Gallery. Acc No 1988.191.1-7.

TAYSIDE/ORKNEY ISLANDS

Bertha (Redgorton parish)

Pot Sherds

NO 097 268 Three pot sherds, one mortaria, one orange fabric, one tile, stray finds from Bertha fort have been donated to Perth Museum & Art Gallery. Acc No 1988.90.1-3.

Bridgend (Kinnoull parish)

Graveslab

NO 123 244 The top part of an 18th century gravestone from Strathmore Street reported in *Discovery Excav Scot* 1985, 55, has been donated to Perth Museum & Art Gallery. Acc No 1988.130.

Inchtuthil (Caputh parish)

Tile

NO 125 395 A floor tile from the fortress site has been donated to Perth Museum & Art Gallery. Acc No 1988.108.

Elcho Nunnery (Rhynd parish)

Roof Tile

NO 141 217 A further roof tile from the Elcho Nunnery excavations (Perthshire Scientific & Natural History Society, 1988) has been donated to the Museum, Perth Museum & Art Gallery. Acc No 1988.27.

Ambathie (Kilspindie parish)

Photograph

NO 171 258 One black and white photograph of Perthshire Scientific & Natural History Society excavations of a hut circle below Ambathie hillfort has been donated to the Perth Museum & Art Gallery. Acc No 1988.88.1.

Cleaven Dyke (Caputh parish)

Pot Sherd

NO 156 408 - 168 402 A pottery sherd from 'near the Cleaven Dyke' has been donated to Perth Museum & Art Gallery. Acc No 1988.91.

Carpow (Abermethy parish)

Tile Fragments

NO 207 178 Three roof tile fragments from Carpow all bearing parts of legionary stamp have been donated to Perth Museum & Art Gallery. Acc No 1988.107.1-3.

Glen Cochill (Little Dunkeld parish)

Photograph

NN 907 411 Three black and white prints of Perthshire Scientific & Natural History Society excavations of a cist at the Glen Cochill cairn have been donated to Perth Museum & Art Gallery. Acc No 1988.88.3-5.

An Dun (Moulin parish)

Vitrified Stone

NN 920 577 A heat cracked stone with iron slag attached from near the entrance to this fort has been donated to Perth Museum & Art Gallery. Acc No 1988.138.

Loanleven Gravel Quarry (Methven parish)

C E Lowe

Enclosed Mixed Cremation & Inhumation Cemetery:

Decorated Slab: Crop Marks

NO 0543 2577 Four cists and a segment of an enclosing, stone-filled, ring-ditch exposed during quarrying and excavated.

Cist 1, aligned EW, inhumation with head at E end; ring-marked stone, reused, formed S side of cist.

Cist 2, aligned NS, cremation with probable Food Vessel, disturbed in antiquity.

Cist 3, aligned NE SW, inhumation with head at NE end.

Cist 4 disturbed by gravel extraction; cremation with associated burnt flint/chert implement with fine serrated edge. Ring-ditch, 1.25m wide, 0.65m deep; enclosure reconstructed as c 20m internal diameter; primary silting of ditch suggestive of external bank; feature later back-filled with stone; whetstone recovered from back-fill.

Crop-mark data: possible pit alignment or series of post-built structures and field fences 125m to the NE, possible settlement foci 200m to the SE of excavated site.

Sponsor: SDD HBM - CEU.

Balvaird Castle (Abermethy parish)

J H Lewis

NO 169 115 Excavation showed the courtyard's W range to be a bicameral building, its S chamber part of an earlier, foreshortened S range. Little occupational evidence was found although work, particularly within the N chamber, was unfinished and it is hoped that both the W and S ranges will be fully excavated next year.

Sponsor: SDD HBM.

Pitcur (Kettins parish)

A Zealand

Quernstone

NO 252 373 The almost complete schistose upper stone of a rotary quern was collected as a surface find at the Pitcur souterrain. Dundee Museum: Accession No 1987-371.

Carpow (Abermethy parish)

Lorica Squamata Fragments

NO 207 179 Two fragments of bronze scale armour, found in a rubbish pit in the northern half of the praetentura of the Roman fortress during the 1979 excavation. Dundee Museum: Accession No 1987-184 (1-2).

Timber Stake Fragments

Four fragments of timber foundation piles supporting the south wall of the principia of the Roman fortress, found during the 1975 excavations were acquired (together with all other finds including stonework, pottery, building materials, metal work and coins: *Discovery Excav Scot* 1964, 42-43; 1967, 42-44; 1968, 29-32; 1969, 37-38; 1976, 50-51) by Dundee Museum: Accession Nos 1978-869 and 1987-290 (1-3).

Sketewan Farm

Hon Editor

A bronze age cairn, excavated by Roger Mercer, reported in the *Courier & Advertiser* 4 November 1988. No details supplied.

ORKNEY ISLANDS AREA

Warebeth (Stromness parish)

B Bell, C Dickson

Broch

HY 2374 0821 Midden material recovered from the broch well included a rare find of mineralised human coprolites. Fragments of barley grain and linseed were identified from the relatively sparse plant remains. The barley is degraded, probably from long cooking in broth to accompany the meat meals. Also present were rather poorly preserved hairs, including deer and sheep or goat.

Associated with the coprolites were bones of sheep, ox, red deer and pig with cod and limpets present also. Cattle bone gave a radiocarbon date of 1740-1530 BP Cal (GU 2385); this accords well with the typology of pot sherds also present in the midden.

The association of bones and coprolites gives direct evidence of human diet in the Orkney Iron Age and is notable in reflecting mainly animal-based foodstuffs. The absence of human parasite eggs is exceptional.

Sponsors: SDD HBM, NOSAS.

Garson Shore (Stromness parish) D Lynn, B Bell
Settlement. Probably Neolithic

HY 268 092 Further pottery finds have been made, comprising 2 rim sherds [both lacking distinguishing features] and 5 body sherds. These have all been deposited with Tankerness House Museum, Kirkwall, under the following Acc Nos: THM 1988.1, THM 1988.2, THM 1988.27, & THM 1988.65. They were accompanied by full reports of their discovery.
Sponsor: NOSAS.

Bu of Cairston (Stromness parish) D Lynn, B Bell
Broch. Settlement. Later Structures

HY 272 096 Monitoring of the natural erosion of the site has revealed a complex of later features south of the broch tower, as well as the resolution of some of the internal features of the tower. Two finds of early Iron Age pottery have been made, comprising a total of 35 sherds. These have all been deposited with Tankerness House, Acc Nos THM 1988.26 and THM 1988.66, and were accompanied by full reports of their discovery and the structural features now apparent.
Sponsor: NOSAS.

Tuquoy (Westray parish) Olwyn Owen
Viking, Late Norse and Medieval Settlement

HY 454 431 A third season of site assessment was undertaken. A gridded coring programme revealed that the site survives up to 50m inland and extends 150m along the eroding cliff section, W of the associated 12th century church of Cross Kirk. A dried up stream bed which originally sprang from the now drained Loch of Tuquoy physically dislocates the church from the settlement site. In general, within the immediate vicinity of the 1982-3 excavated area, structures abound; further away, rich midden-site deposits and occasional structures were identified; field soils surround the settlement. Other, probably unrelated, archaeological sites were identified, both in the field immediately N of the Norse and Medieval settlement site, and further W and E along the cliff face.

The section was straightened in adjoining segments, the face made vertical, drawn and photographed; all stratigraphic units were recorded and interpreted. A 0.5m wide strip was excavated along a length of c 55m of the section, and all soil deposits sampled for routine analyses, flotation and wet-sieving to ascertain the formation processes represented and to quantify the anthropogenic components of each deposit.

A complex sequence of late Norse/Medieval structures was partially excavated immediately W of the late Norse hall discovered in 1982-3. The interiors of these structures survive behind the present section face. On the beach, a flagged passageway bordered by single-faced walls leads into an unexcavated structure behind the cliff face. It is of unknown function, morphology or date, though earlier than the late Norse period.

40m to the E, a large pit (c 7 by 3.5m across and 1.65m maximum depth) was excavated. It contained 0.6m in depth of extremely compacted, waterlogged, organic material, essentially manure, comprised of successive levels of animal dung and straw, probably the residue from byre floors, and grey ash. It contained many fragments of unburnt wood, both worked and unworked, twigs, grasses and straw, shells and microscopic remains, notably insects. This material produced a radiocarbon determination of 885 ± 65 AD. It was overlain by 1.4m of burnt stones and peat ash. The pit also contained a substantial butt-ended wall of uncertain date which continues behind the exposed section.

Sponsor: SDD HBMD - CEU.

Riggan of Kami (St Andrews & Deerness parish) B Smith
Decorated Iron Age Pottery

HY 5917 0743 From the exposed floor area of the broch, 17 sherds of pottery were recovered. 12 sherds are from a slipped and

roughly burnished vessel with an everted rounded rim. The inside of the rim is decorated with stabbed horizontal open 'v's. Externally, beneath the rim is an applied strip decorated with wide-spaced diagonal slashes. Further slashes continue this decoration downwards on the body of the vessel in the form of a zig-zag band 35mm deep.

North Links (S Ronaldsay parish) B Smith, W & K Budge
Prehistoric Settlement Site

ND 485 975 area Copious surface finds of animal bone (cattle, sheep, red deer, pig, bird and cetacean), worked stone tools, an upper rotary quern stone with a handle slot, iron and glassy slag, sherds of pottery from early to late Iron Age, and a fragment of a double-sided composite hair comb, indicate extensive settlement in the Links.

Scattered finds, extensive horizons of organic midden deposits, broken-off orthostats and scant wall foundations have been noted over several acres. This is the result of past and present sand extraction.

Sanday

Pool (Cross and Burness parish) J R Hunter
Multi-period Site

HY 619 379 The final season of excavation on this coastally eroded mound took place during July and August 1988. Work was concerned with the identification of the primary Iron Age deposits and with the understanding of the earlier Neolithic formation processes. The former were represented by a souterrain-type structure of which little had survived other than a flagged access way. This lay in association with a small agricultural/animal-related structure excavated in a previous season. Both were eventually replaced around the 5th century AD by a part-subterranean cellular complex created by revetting back the extant Neolithic tips.

The major part of the effort, however, was directed towards these Neolithic levels, and selective excavation revealed a number of structural forms sealed within the midden deposits. These demonstrated that the site had been continuously occupied approximately between 3500 BC and 2000 BC. The developed mound was tell-like in appearance with the main bulk component being a matrix of light, sandy ashy deposits, arguably the result of burning turf as a domestic fuel. Within these tips few of the structural remains had survived to any height but the foundation levels were adequate to identify a number of architectural innovations for the period. Excavation also revealed an earlier mound at the north of the site, underlying these tip deposits. A geophysical survey and sampling strategy were implemented.

Sponsor: SDD HBM.

Sanday

Tofts Ness (Lady parish) S J Dockerill
Prehistoric Settlement Mound and Surrounding Landscape

HY 757 464 Excavations were concluded with the 1988 season within the 'prehistoric' landscape at Tofts Ness. Levels stratigraphically below that of the Early Iron Age round house, the focus of the main excavation area, were examined in detail. Evidence of two further structures pre-dating the round house were identified and partially excavated. The largest of these was also of round house form and had been extensively robbed by the later structure. An oval structure complete with paving and a stone lined tank, packed with clay was examined in the south-east corner of the excavation area.

Work on the surrounding landscape consisted of excavation of paleo-landsurfaces and sampling and an assessment of another settlement mound badly disturbed by the mole plough.

Geophysical surveys established the presence of further sites and the extent of others identified in previous seasons.

Sponsor: SDD HBM.

SHETLAND ISLANDS/WESTERN ISLES

Ward Hill (Dunrossness parish)

Beverley Smith

Late Iron Age Wheelhouse

HU 3897 1275 The construction of a silage pit into a distinctive mound produced vertical sections on three sides. In the sections were noticed a lintelled entrance, three masonry pillars and one *orthostat* of a wheelhouse. Midden deposits and earlier sand blows were noticed surrounding and lying beneath the masonry. The resulting spoil heaps produced c 1kg of late Iron Age pottery and one granite hammerstone.

Sponsor: Shetland Amenity Trust.

Catpund (Cunningsburgh parish)

B Smith, S Carter, V Turner

Steatite Quarry

HU 4232 2706 An area, 10m by 8m, was excavated through a spoil heap derived from an exposed and buried rock face. The floor of the quarry was found beneath the spoil comprising over 100 tightly packed hollows left by the removal of soapstone blocks. The size and shapes of the hollows indicate the types of vessels produced – square blocks 20cm³ and large oval blocks c 70cm long as well as baking plates.

Vessels formed from similar blocks were found in the late Norse levels (12th–13th centuries) at Jarlshof.

Prehistoric House and Enclosure

HU 4245 2723 The house site was originally masked by a plantigrub set in the middle of it. After its removal the house was found to be a large oval 17.5m by 12m internally, with walls of turf and rubble construction where they survived, and a single paved entrance and passage. The house was divided internally by four radial pillars which projected in from the walls. A branched and capped drain was found within the house as well as a series of central hearths and a stone lined and lidded fire box.

C 200 stone tools and ard points were found, a few fragments of Bronze Age (possibly) pottery and c 0.3 of a steatite vessel with a rounded rim.

The enclosure dyke and a ‘D’ shaped structure within it were also sampled for information about their construction and their date. Excavated in advance of a proposed new quarry.

Sponsors: SDD HBM, Shetland Amenity Trust.

Dunrossness

Clodie Knowe (Cunningsburgh parish)

Val Turner

Broch

HU 4410 2935 Recorded as ‘possible broch’ by OS. A machine trench up to 1m deep was cut across the top of the mound, to test its nature, due to a planning application. The SW facing section was drawn. Time and money did not allow further investigation.

The trench revealed walls approximately 6m wide, one with traces of an internal cell or gallery inside. The distance in the centre between the two walls was only 2m. There had been burning *in situ* on either side of the structure, and there was a pit on the SE side. There were no finds, but a few stones showed evidence of having been worked. A few stones bore an, as yet unidentified white coating.

The site is situated in a voe, which is gradually filling up with peat and silt. The site could stand 7m and be well preserved. Identification as a broch was substantiated. Records held at Shetland Amenity Trust.

WESTERN ISLES AREA

North Uist

Bharpa Carinish (N Uist parish)

B A Crone, C M Mills

Field Bank and Structure

NF 837 603 Piles of stones, exposed in adjacent peat-cuttings last year, were found to form part of a large stone bank lying some 15m

distant from the northern edge of Bharpa Carinish chambered cairn and apparently curving around the small hillock on which the latter is sited. The bank lay under 1m of peat and was built over a thin black, humus-rich soil, which may represent the earliest development of peat in the area. This black soil lay over a mineral soil which had developed over a neolithic structure containing a pit, postholes and large quantities of carbonised stems, suggestive of a wattle screen.

Sponsor: SDD HBM – CEU.

North Uist

Lochportain (North Uist parish)

Linear Clearance Cairn

NF 950 724 Probing around a stone feature partially exposed in the face of a peat cutting located a linear stone bank some 25m in length and 1m to 1.2m wide. Peat had already begun developing in the locality when the cairn was constructed and, along one stretch, the stones were piled over a small peat bank. Differences in the profiles of test-pits dug on either side of the cairn suggest that cultivation was taking place to the West of the cairn.

Sponsor: SDD HBM – CEU.

North Uist

Druim Nan Dearcag, Loch Olabhat (N Uist parish) Ian Armit

Settlement Complex

NF 745 753 During the excavations at Eilean Domhnuill a Spionnaidh exploratory excavation was carried out at the adjacent shore settlement of Druim nan Dearcag, first recorded by field survey in 1985. The surface features comprise two rectilinear earth and stone structures, a large and a small ‘hut circle’, a slab-built enclosure and several potentially associated field walls. All of the structures are suffering from very active erosion by rabbit burrowing causing the rapid destruction of the walls. Excavation centred on the two hut circles and the more substantial of the rectilinear structures.

The main rectilinear structure was a domestic building of turves revetted by stone and lined internally with characteristic slab-revetting. The wall was divided into box-like compartments to stabilise the turf. The interior is divided into two areas of which one was excavated and found to contain a central hearth. The interior of the structure is only c 2m in width and incorporates bedrock in its floor surface. Finds were scarce but included pottery sherds showing short everted rims and relatively fine fabrics. Charcoal was recovered from the hearth and should enable the dating of the structure.

The two ‘hut circles’ excavated were both turf and earth banks revetted internally with vertical slabs and coursing. Neither showed any signs of occupation and finds were very few. It appears from their construction and spatial association that they represent part of a single settlement unit with the rectilinear structures and other structures.

Sponsors: Royal Museum of Scotland, Russell Trust.

North Uist

Eilean Domhnuill a Spionnaidh, Loch Olabhat (N Uist parish)

Neolithic Settlement

NF 746 753 A further season of excavations was carried out on the islet in summer 1988. The area of excavation was increased from 1987 (*Discovery Excau Scot* 1987 and 1986 for summaries of previous work) to encompass most of the islet.

The upper structures conventionally regarded as of post-medieval date seem likely instead to represent the final phase of neolithic occupation. Their associated external deposits yielded saddle querns stacked *in situ* and pottery which while of coarser fabric than other types on the site retained neolithic forms. These structures were built over and disturbed a single oval house structure defined by boulder alignments, postholes and a central hearth. This in turn overlay and truncated a more substantial wall which appears to have formed part of a rectilinear structure identical in wall construction to the

uppermost houses. In all of these phases access to the island was by a substantial stone-built causeway which approached a roughly cobbled area on the islet.

Below these structures were deposits of a lengthy and complex period of occupation when the islet was occupied by two adjacent structural foci of relatively flimsy construction which were subject to much alteration and rebuilding. The west structure was formed on its latest phase of a posthole arc (of which probably two-thirds have been removed by erosion on the islet edge) with no discernable internal features which overlay fragments of boulder alignments and cobbled areas with two successive and substantial paved hearths. In no single phase of this structure's development can a coherent floor plan be reconstructed due to a combination of continual disturbance in antiquity and erosion of the islet edge. The east structure presents similar problems although it has been less badly eroded. This larger oval structure was defined by boulder alignments and contained a succession of residual floor deposits, hearths and postholes. The two structural foci were approached by an earlier phase of the same causeway which was lined by hurdle or palisade settings at least in the few metres approaching the structures. This causeway was shielded by cross-causeway palisade settings, replaced at least twice during the life of the structures.

Test excavation of the waterlogged deposits was carried out as a preparation for full 'wetland' work next season. Wood preservation is good with substantial pieces preserved including worked pieces, fence or palisade stakes and hurdle fragments. Other macro-plant and insect preservation was also demonstrated.

Among the finds, as well as large quantities of early neolithic pottery, dominated by Hebridean and Unstan forms, was a series of stone balls including one incised with herringbone patterns and crudely carved concentric circles.

Sponsor: Royal Museums of Scotland, Russell Trust.

Lewis

Kneep (Uig parish)

Wheelhouse Complex and Later Structures

NB 098 366 Rescue excavations in the area of a proposed sewerage trench and sea-wall were carried out from March–April of 1988 on a complex of wheelhouses, later structures and midden deposits on an eroding machair site on the croft at No 11 Kneep. The site yielded a complex structural sequence relating to the building, development and final abandonment of a wheelhouse settlement of sand-revetted structures. The exceptional degree of preservation of the structures enables the detailed reconstruction of building techniques employed. The background to the project and previous work on the site are reported in *Discovery Excav Scot* 1986 and 1987.

The earliest structures on the site were two wheelhouses, linked by a connecting entrance. They conformed to the typical floor plan and building style of the type, although both were relatively small at c 8m in diameter. Two of the cells of Wheelhouse 1 survived intact with corbelled roofs rising from the piers. Wheelhouse 2 had been bisected by tidal erosion and was much less well preserved, although still exceeding 2m in height. This wheelhouse had never been completed and had been modified to form an annexe cell for Wheelhouse 1. The reasons for this interpretation are fully discussed in the interim report on the site (Dept of Archaeology, Edinburgh University, Project Paper No 9). The imminent total destruction of this structure enabled its controlled dismantling during the excavation to give information on construction techniques complementary to that derived from Wheelhouse 1. The wall section showed that the enclosing wall of the structure was only one stone in thickness and backed directly into the natural sand dune. No foundation material had been laid for either walls or piers. Behind the wall, deposits of an apparently votive nature had been carefully placed, including a small intact everted rim jar decorated with an applied cordon.

The structural development of the complex almost from its construction onwards shows a history of modification and *ad hoc* stabilisation of the increasingly unstable Wheelhouse 1. Piers were buttressed, aisles blocked, posts inserted etc. Throughout the occupation the basic spatial arrangements remained remarkably regular with the replacement of cells and outbuildings directly over their predecessors. The final phase of occupation consisted of the insertion of a long revetted passage-like structure or 'souterrain' into the wheelhouse, reusing two wheelhouse cells and much of the walling. After abandonment this structure was apparently de-roofed and filled quickly with sterile windblown sand. No further occupation or cultivation occurred in the excavated area after this time.

The entire sequence lacks any evidence of abandonment phases and appears to represent the continuous occupation over a lengthy period of a single farming unit. The material culture shows no obvious changes over the period and the pottery from each phase contains similar motifs characteristic of the Hebridean Iron Age. Aside from decorated pottery, finds comprised a typical range of the types expected from a wheelhouse site in the Hebrides; bone preservation was good and copious quantities of worked bone and antler were recovered including a fine cetacean bone comb. A number of rotary querns were found incorporated into walling and evidence of iron and bronze-working was present despite few artefacts of these materials.

Sponsor: SDD HBM.

Lewis

Loch na Berie (Uig parish)

D W Harding & Ian Armit

Broch and Later Settlement

NB 103 351 Further excavations were carried out at the Loch na Berie broch during September and October of 1988. The main objectives were the excavation of the 1st floor gallery deposits and the penultimate occupation of the interior.

After the abandonment of the broch a series of slab-revetted cellular structures was built in the cleared interior. Information of the latest of these is contained in *Discovery Excav Scot* for 1985–7. The penultimate structure excavated this year consisted of a Figure-of-Eight shaped building with walls formed of vertical slabs revetted against pre-existing midden material. A central hearth dominated the main cell with a further peripheral hearth apparently contemporary. Other internal features included a kerbed partition around part of the cell wall near the hearth and two 'niches' recessed in the wall, similar to those in the latest structure. In its spatial arrangement, construction and material culture this structure is very similar to its successor.

Finds from the floor of this structure included a finely incised flat bronze penannular brooch, lacking its pin, decorated with hatched panels. The brooch has expanded terminals with cross-hatched incised lozenges.

In situ floor deposits have been excavated on the first floor of the broch gallery around most of the circuit. The first floor gallery capstones are still intact over all but a small arc on the south where a ground floor cell is uncovered. Five steps survive of a staircase to the second floor level and collapsed capstones of this second upper gallery have been found over the first floor occupation material. Below the first floor capstones the broch has an unusual ground plan with six separate cells in the eastern half of its circuit (including a 'guard cell' off the main entrance) and a conventional gallery for most of its western half. From this gallery the stairs run up through the first towards the second floor. Access to the continuous first floor gallery entails entering the broch interior at an entrance halfway up the stairs and doubling back through an adjacent entrance into the gallery. These two first floor gallery entrances lie at the level of the scarcement.

Secondary occupation of the interior did not involve the use of the galleries except as a midden dump, and by the period of the latest

WESTERN ISLES

interior structures the two first floor gallery entrances (and of course all of the ground floor entrances) had been sealed by accumulating debris.

Material recovered from the galleries is entirely distinct from that of the later interior structures and includes quantities of highly decorated incised and cordoned pottery. Other finds included a decorated bone weaving comb.

Lewis

Callanish (Uig parish)
Stone Circle

P Strong

NB 213 330 Limited depth excavation in preparation for laying new turf and gravel to aid drainage revealed a succession of old ground surfaces alternating with deposits of glacial till.

On the NW side of the circle at least one and possibly two of these old ground surfaces were cut by the sockets of standing stones. A layer of habitation debris covered and cultivation and overlay the stone holes. A stone packed posthole predated the lower old ground surfaces. These observations are consistent with and complementary to excavations carried out in 1980–1 by P J Ashmore.

Sponsor: SDD HBM.

Harris

Northton (Harris parish)
Cupmarks

M Ponting, G Curtis

NF 969 912 At the headland "Rudh an Teampull" and located SSW of the Chapel ruin (RCAHMS *Inventory: Outer Hebrides, Skye and the Small Isles* 1928, No 128), on rock surfaces just above high water mark, are 4 cupmarks. Three cups in a group are up to 13cm across and 3cm deep, and one cup 18m further W is 18cm across and 6.5m deep.

Ensay (Harris parish)
Stone Bowl

G R Curtis

NF 975 869 On an eroded sand dune E of cemetery (*Discovery Excav Scot* 1983, 40) a sub-circular stone bowl, approximately 102mm by 95mm by 31mm, was found. It had been carved out of a single aggregation of light grey crystals.

Ensay (Harris parish)
Metal Pin

M R Ponting

NF 975 869 Further erosion of a midden band in sand dune with

cemetery on it (*Discovery Excav Scot* 1983, 40) exposed a bronze pin 8.6mm long with small rectangular head with diagonal incised lines on its faces.

Lewis

Benera Bridge (Uig parish)
Standing Stones

G R Curtis, M R Ponting

NB 164 342 In the third season excavation was extended within the area bounded generally by the 4 standing stones. (*Discovery Excav Scot* 1985, 64; 1987, 61.) It was confirmed that a levelled area about 16.5m EW by 4.5m NS had been constructed over exposed rock, till and soil, bounded on the S by retaining wall built on bare rock at the top of a cliff. The W part is composed of redeposited till up to 0.4m deep. A central part, which is built up where the gully is deeper, is filled with stones and surfaces with cobbles. A patterned pot was subsequently deposited within the surface at the N edge of the cobbling. Finds included worked quartz and other stone. Soil samples were taken below, within and above the fill.
Sponsors: Comte de la Lanne Mirrlees, SDD HBM.

Callanish VII, Cnoc Dubh (Uig parish)
Stone Setting

NB 232 302 The estate road previously reported (*Discovery Excav Scot* 1987, 62) has been widened causing further loss of the low sub-circular stone structure.

Barvas Sands

(Barvas parish)
Slag, Scrapers, Arrowheads, Worked Flakes

NB 349 518 In an area approximately 25m by 25m lying less than 100m E of excavation site (*Discovery Excav Scot* 1986, 52–3; 1987, 62), surface erosion has exposed metal slag and worked stone including over 300 pieces of quartz: 9 'thumbnail scrapers' and 2 flakes of flint; and 3 broken arrowheads, 1 'thumbnail scraper', 9 retouched pieces and 4 flakes of 'mylonite'.

Achmore (Lochs parish)
Stone Circle

NB 317 292 Further weathering has exposed and dislodged the megalith and its packing stones reported in 1983. Parts of several re-assembled megaliths have been scattered (*Discovery Excav Scot*, 1981, 50; 1983, 39; 1984, 43).

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROGRAMME

1. Ground Survey

Lists of Archaeological Sites and Monuments for Shapinsay, St Andrews and Deerness (Orkney Islands) and Midlothian District (Lothian) were published.

As in 1987, little fieldwork was undertaken for the OS revision programme because of shortage of resources.

Fieldwork was virtually completed in NE Perth and good progress was made in the transmission of information to NMRS and in the preparation of the associated Inventory volume. About 1,100 individual monuments, or groups of monuments, have been recorded – a much higher total than originally anticipated. A start was also made on the survey of SE Perth.

Surveys were made of Dundum Fort (Perth and Kinross District, Tayside); Redford Bridge cairns (Clydesdale District, Strathclyde); deserted township, Galtrigill (Skye and Lochalsh District, Highland).

2. Aerial Survey

Unsettled weather conditions reduced the number of winter and spring sorties, but useful cover was obtained in NE Perth and some intensive photography of industrial monuments in central Scotland and Dundee was undertaken. The summer programme was also marked by a volatile weather pattern. Although flying was arduous, the unusual soil conditions produced a remarkable harvest of crop-marks – faintly visible but of considerable significance in their widespread distribution. A high percentage of these were hitherto unrecorded.

The joint *Catalogue* of aerial photographs for 1984–5 was published in September.

SYSTEMATIC TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY PROGRAMME

Volume 6 of the *Inventory of Argyll* (Prehistoric Mid-Argyll and Cowal), which completes the archaeological survey of the former county of Argyll, was published in September. Fieldwork for the final volume of the series (Medieval and Later Mid-Argyll and Cowal) is virtually complete.

ARCHITECTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRAMME

1. Threatened Buildings and Industrial Survey

During the period October 1987–September 1988 201 notifications to demolish or partly demolish listed buildings were received. Recording was initiated in 49 of these cases (some items already having been recorded). During the same period 17 applications were known to have been granted Listed Building consent. Recording was also undertaken on the basis of various notifications of proposals for alterations to statutorily preserved buildings, received either directly from local authorities or indirectly from other sources. The total number of statutory and non-statutory surveys authorised was 360, of which 134 were industrial and 226 non-industrial subjects. The more important of these were as follows:

Borders

Grain-drying frame, Scotstounrig Farm, Blyth Bridge
Waterwheel, Broughton Place Farm
Foulden School
Roxburgh Street/High Street, Galashiels
75 High Street, Hawick
Tower Hotel, Hawick

32–6 High Street/Jewellers' Wynd, Jedburgh
Marfield House
Church, Minto House
Old School House, Mordington
Mordington Church
Morebattle UF Church
60 High Street, Peebles
Peel Hospital
Yarrow Mill, Selkirk
Toftsholm
Ballantyne's Mill, Walkerburn

Central

Alloa Tower
St Mary's Church, Bo'ness
Callendar House
Dunmore Park
Ethylene plant and old power station, BP
Chemicals refinery, Grangemouth
Carron Iron Works offices, Larbert
Manuel Works, Muiravonside
Plean House Stables

Dumfries and Galloway

2/4 Downie's Wynd, Annan
Threshing mill, Auchenlarie, Anwoth
Windpump, Barlocco, Auchencaim
Horse-engine house, Barnboard, Balmaghie
Horse-engine house, Whitehill of Balmaghie
Windpump, Earlston, Borgue
Clipping stools, Bagbie, Carsluith
Threshing machine, Bagbie, Carsluith
Hollows Mill, Canonbie
Hand crane, Creetown
Crossmichael Church
Stranfasket Farmhouse, Dalry
Dalswinton Mill
32 George Street, Dumfries
55 High Street, Dumfries
79 High Street, Dumfries
73–5 Irish Street, Dumfries
Trades Hall, Dumfries
Dundrennan Bridge
Dunrod Mill
Gelston Mill, Kelton
Waterwheel, Waulk Mill, Kirkcowan
Grain and threshing mill, Millhill, Kirkgunzeon
Barn and byre, Carsluith Mill, Kirkmabreck
Kirkdale Steading, Kirkmabreck
Kirkdale Bridge, Kirkmabreck
Saw Mill, Kirkdale, Kirkmabreck
Waterwheel, Kirkbride, Kirkmaiden
Waterwheel, Knockencule, Kirkmaiden
Wyllie's Mill, Drummorie, Kirkmaiden
Lochmaben Hospital Fever Pavilion
Threshing mill, Meikle Barfil, Lochrutton
Lochryan Church
Old Crawfordton
Orchardton House
Orroland House
Outer Blair Farm, near Stranraer
Potterland Mill, Rerrick
Silage tower, Baltersan, Penninghame

Grain mill, Sandyhills
Caldonshill, Stoneykirk
Waterwheel, Low Threemark, Stoneykirk
Stellock Farm, Glasserton
Stoneykirk Parish Church
High Bridge of Tarff
Low Bridge of Tarff
Old Bridge of Tarff
Tarff Church
Maidenholm Forgue, Twynholm
Threshing mill, Compostend, near Twynholm
Newbank Woollen Mill, Urr
Threshing mill, Tonderghie Steading, Whithorn

Fife

Greenmount Hotel, Burntisland
14 Harbour Place, Burntisland
52–4 Marketgate, Crail
5 Rose Wynd, Crail
Gighthouse, Creich Parish Church
Creich Parish Church
Fire Station, Carnegie Drive, Dunfermline
Charlestown Limekilns, Dunfermline
Carnegie Clinic, Pilmuir Street, Dunfermline
Pittencrieff Park, Dunfermline (two items)
Forth Railway Bridge
St Paul's Church, Glenrothes
Beam-engine house, Kilmux, Kennoway
Grain mill, Muircambus, Kilconquhar
114 High Street, Kirkcaldy
219 High Street, Kirkcaldy
Seafield Colliery, Kirkcaldy
Congregational Church, Newport-on-Tay
North Queensferry Railway Station
Giant Cantilever Cranes, Royal Naval Dockyard, Rosyth
Mid Mill, Torryburn
Witches' Tower, Torryburn

Grampian

19 Belmont Street, Aberdeen
Garthdee Estate, Aberdeen
201 Holburn Street, Aberdeen
249 Holburn Street, Aberdeen
'West End Soda Fountain', Rose Street, Aberdeen
Cross-head, St Machar's Cathedral, Aberdeen
Ingleneuk, Water Path, Banff
BBC radio transmitting station, Burghead
Warehouses, North Quay, Burghead
111–45 High Street, Elgin
54 South Street, Elgin
Derry Lodge, Forest of Mar
Fyvie Castle
Dovecot and hen house, Inverquhomery, Peterhead
Westfield Farm, Spynie

Highland

Aberarder (Old) House
Ardvreck Castle
Dwelling, Achininver, Achiltibuie
Mill, Achininver, Achiltibuie
Farm boiler chimney, Allanfearn
Dairy and steading, Ardross Mains
Generator, Ardross Castle
Grain mill and steading, Auchtascaill
Granary, Ferryton Point
Brora Distillery
Calda House
Clynelish Distillery, Brora
Allarton Farm, Cromarty

Fairburn Tower
Grain mill, Second Coast, Gairloch
Aldernaig Mill, Invergarry
44–8 High Street, Inverness
54–60 High Street, Inverness
Kessock Bridge
Millcroft Mill, Kildary
Silage tower, Balnagown, Kildary
Cottage, Upper Ardchronie, Kincardine
Warehouse, Kyle of Lochalsh Railway Station
Silage tower, Lairg
Old School, Church Street, Nairn
Old bakehouse, Portmahomack
Grain mill, Dundreggan, Urquhart
Threshing mill, Tower Mains, Urray

Islands

Queens Hotel, Lerwick, Shetland (survey in collaboration with Shetland Islands Council)

Lothian

Cockenzie House Barn
Cockenzie Power Station
27–35 Croft Street, Dalkeith
154–160 High Street, Dalkeith
Hallhill Farm, Dunbar
'Bamburgh Castle', 23 High Street, Dunbar
42–7 Albany Street, Edinburgh
14 Belford Mews, Edinburgh
Bonnington Bond, Bonnington Road, Edinburgh
Little Lyceum Theatre, Cambridge Street, Edinburgh
Canongate Tolbooth, Edinburgh
Ceramic Fragment, Canongate Tolbooth, Edinburgh
270 Canongate, Edinburgh
Canonmills Clock, Edinburgh
Statue of James Watt, Chambers Street, Edinburgh
Roxburghe Hotel, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh
9–11 Clerk Street, Edinburgh
Caledonian Distillery, Dalry Road, Edinburgh
Dalmeny Church, Edinburgh
17–19 Dean Street, Edinburgh
Donaldson's Hospital, Edinburgh
Police Box, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh
6 Dryden Street, Edinburgh
113 Dundas Street, Edinburgh
11 Easter Belmont Road, Edinburgh
Davidson's Church, Eyre Crescent, Edinburgh
St Cuthbert's Bakery, Fountainbridge, Edinburgh
St Cuthbert's Dairy, Fountainbridge, Edinburgh
3–4 Gayfield Place, Edinburgh
91 Grange Loan, Edinburgh
Rankins Shop, 2 Hope Street, Edinburgh
18–19 Howe Street, Edinburgh
Huntly Street, Edinburgh
38 India Street, Edinburgh
First Church Christ Scientist, Inverleith Terrace, Edinburgh
Vaults, James Court, Edinburgh
Leith Central Railway Station
2 Morningside Place, Edinburgh
North Merchiston Church, Edinburgh
127–8 Princes Street, Edinburgh
28 Raeburn Place, Edinburgh
Chapel, Theological College, Rosebery Crescent, Edinburgh
St James Centre, Edinburgh
12–21 St Patrick Square, Edinburgh
Shaw's Street, Edinburgh
Usher Hall, Edinburgh
Portsburgh Chapel, The Vennel, Edinburgh
31–47 West Port, Edinburgh

4 Ford Road, Haddington
Johnstonburn House
Beeslack House, Glencorse
Hallhill Steading
Dovecot, Pittendreich House, Lasswade
Midhope Castle
Niddry Castle
Williamstone Farm, North Berwick
Bankton House, Prestonpans
Tynninghame House
Seacliff House, Whitekirk

Strathclyde

Achnacone House
Argyll Motor Car Factory, Alexandria
Upper Bridge Street Church, Alexandria
Annsfield Farmhouse
St John's Church, Ardrossan
Barony Colliery, Auchinleck
Ice Factory, Mill Street, Ayr
Tannery, Mill Street, Ayr
22 Sandgate, Ayr
Cemetery gate, Barrhead
45 Drymen Road, Bearsden
Knowhead Farm, Biggar
Threshing mill, Roberton, Biggar
Waterwheel, Home Farm, Symington, Biggar
Threshing mill, West Lindsaylands, Biggar
Bothwell Collegiate Church
UP Church, Main Street, Braehead
Cadzow Castle
Bush Inn, Camwath
Camwath Mill
Kames Powder Works, Kilfinan, Cowal
Millstone, Grain mill, Kilfinan, Cowal
Toward Point Lighthouse, Cowal
Threshing mill, Normangill, Crawford
Threshing mill, Mosscastle, Crawfordjohn
Waterwheel, Coulter Mill
Chalmerston Pit, Dalmellington
Craigmark Pit, Dalmellington
Minnivey Mine, Dalmellington
Threshing mill, Croft-an-Righ, Dolphinton
St Bride's Chapel, Douglas
Ballochyle House, Dunoon
Threshing mill, Medwynbank Farm, Dunsyre
Albion Street/Bell Street (various buildings), Glasgow
Anderston Rice Mills, Glasgow
Palm House, Botanic Gardens, Glasgow
Harbour Paint Works, Brown Street, Glasgow
54–62 Brunswick Street, Glasgow
Bascule bridge, North Canal Bank Street, Glasgow
Fitzpatrick House, Cadogan Street, Glasgow
Candleriggs/Trongate (various buildings), Glasgow
Office-block podium, Charing Cross, Glasgow
Eglinton Engine Works, Cook Street, Glasgow
Fortrose Street Estate, Glasgow
Gowan Graving Docks, Glasgow
Hamilton Fountain, Maxwell Park, Glasgow
32 Herbert Street, Glasgow
Cooper's Jam Factory, Herbert Street, Glasgow
Hutchesontown—Gorbals Area 'C', Glasgow
Hutchesontown—Gorbals Area 'E', Glasgow
21–51 Jamaica Street, Glasgow
Grain store, James Watt Street, Glasgow
Old Wynd, Leitch's Court, Glasgow
Old Parish Church, 1956 Maryhill Road, Glasgow
Meadowside Granaries, Glasgow
42–70 Miller Street, Glasgow

Railway swing bridge, North Canal Bank Street, Glasgow
72 Oakfield Avenue, Glasgow
Partick Burgh Hall, Glasgow
Hamilton Crescent Church, Peel Street, Glasgow
Pollokshields Burgh Hall, Glasgow
Pavilion Theatre, Renfield Street, Glasgow
13–17 Renfield Street, Glasgow
26–30 Robertson Lane, Glasgow
Robertson Street/Broomielaw, Glasgow (area survey)
Romanesque capitals, Rutherglen Museum, Glasgow
St Andrew's Drive Estate, Glasgow
27 St Andrew's Square, Glasgow
30 St Andrew's Square, Glasgow
St Enoch Centre, Glasgow
87–93 St Vincent Street, Glasgow
254–90 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow
23 Turnbull Street/33–9 Greendyke Street, Glasgow
31–65 Virginia Street, Glasgow
St Jude's Church, West George Street, Glasgow
152–4 West Regent Street, Glasgow
Grain warehouses, Whiteinch, Glasgow
Mercury arc rectifier, Windmillcroft Quay, Glasgow
Transit shed, Windmillcroft Quay, Glasgow
Bay Hotel, Gourrock
Chapel Street Estate, Gourrock
Post Office, Gourrock
Arthur Street Works, Greenock
Cantilever crane, James Watt Dock, Greenock
Glebe Sugar Refinery, Patrick Street, Greenock
Kilblain Engine Works, Nicolson Street, Greenock
Marine engine works, East Hamilton Street, Greenock
Shaw's Watermill, Drumfrochar Road, Greenock
Sugar warehouse, James Watt Dock, Greenock
Walker's Sugar Refinery, Nicolson Street, Greenock
Kilmarnock Infirmary, Hall Street, Kilmarnock
Burns Monument, Kay Park, Kilmarnock
Laigh Kirk, Kilmarnock
Caledonia Works, West Langlands Street, Kilmarnock
Dumbreck Farm, Kilsyth
38 Mains Street, Kilsyth
The Old Corn Mill, Lismore
West Church, Lochgilphead
Millport UP Church
Killoch Colliery, Ochiltree
George Street Estate, Paisley
John Neilson Institute, Paisley
Paisley Grammar School
St George's Church, Paisley
Sherwood Parish Church, Paisley
Broadfield Hospital, Port Glasgow
Gourock Rope Works, Port Glasgow
Blythswood Testimonial School, Renfrew
Pier buildings, Rothesay Harbour
Lych-gate, Rutherglen Old Parish Church
Dalmellington Ironworks, Waterside

Tayside

Alyth Old Parish Church
Ardler Church
Bughties House, Campbell Road, Broughty Ferry
Gleneagles Maltings, Blackford
Lude Steading, Blair Atholl
Dome Cafe, Blairgowrie
Bughties House, Campbell Road, Broughty Ferry
Cruck Cottage, Camserney
Victoria Bridge, Caputh
Catochill Farm (near Glenfarg)
Ardler Estate, Dundee
Watson's Bond, 10 Candle Lane, Dundee

Bower Mill, Douglas Street, Dundee
 71–5 Murraygate, Dundee
 16 Reform Street, Dundee
 Water-tube boiler, South Street, Dundee
 Whitfield Estate, Dundee
 Grain mill, Inverredie, Glen Shee
 Dwelling, Margbeg, Ardeonaig, Kenmore
 Millmore Mill, Killin
 Kinnell Parish Church
 146 High Street, Montrose
 Glover Street Works, Perth
 80–4 High Street, Perth
 Market Street Flats, Perth
 Guildhall, 102–6 High Street, Perth
 Perth Prison (outer wall)
 Pomarium Flats, Perth
 Potterhill Flats, Perth
 Old Mains of Rattray
 Painted beams, Stobhall Chapel

2. Specific Projects

The volume *Buildings of St Kilda* was published in August.

Work on the photographic survey of the City of Glasgow District continues.

Progress has been maintained with the survey of Tolbooths and Town Houses 1560–1830 and work has begun on a survey of public and private Schools up to the middle of the 20th century.

The Catalogue of material collected by the Scottish Industrial Archaeological Survey 1975–85 is approaching completion and progress has been made with a volume on the Scottish Brick, Tile and Fireclay Industry and on a survey of watermills.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD OF SCOTLAND

During the period October 1987–September 1988 the number of visitors to the archive totalled 2,823 and there were 5,922 written and telephone enquiries. 722 items were issued on loan from the photographic library and 9,656 photocopies were supplied. Receipts from the sale of photographs and from reproduction fees amounted to £6,324.92.

Accommodation changes were introduced at 7 Coates Place to improve the security of the collections, but public opening hours had to be curtailed because of continued resource shortfall. Good progress was made on a revised project for the computerisation of the archaeological records.

Map Revision

Work included provision of the following information to OS:

- (a) Large Scale Maps: 118 Antiquity Models issued.
- (b) Small Scale Maps: 94 Antiquity Models issued and 46 proofs examined.

12 Pathfinder maps (1:25,000) revised and issued as Antiquity Models and 20 proofs examined.

Tourist information on ancient monuments supplied for 21 1:50,000 sheets.

Accessions

These comprised 17,496 photographs, 952 prints and drawings, 374 reports and MSS, 553 books and periodicals and 259 OS maps.

The principal accessions were as follows:

REPORTS, MANUSCRIPTS ETC

Prehistoric and Roman

1. Report and plan of the excavation of a gateway at the Roman fort at Castledykes, Clydesdale District, Strathclyde Region, by L J F Keppie and J L Walker, 1987. (Dr L J F Keppie)

2. First report on the excavation of cave deposits, Ulva Cave, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by C Bonsall, D G Sutherland and T J Lawson, 1987. (Mr C Bonsall)
3. Third report of the *Mid Argyll Cave and Rock Shelter Survey*, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by C Smith, 1987. (Mr C Smith)
4. Unedited version of *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1987*. (Mrs E V W Proudfoot)
5. Notebooks and plan of the excavation at Moss Farm stone circle, Cunningham District, Strathclyde Region, by A Burl, 1979. (Dr A Burl per Mrs A Haggarty)
6. Two maps of Scotland annotated by J R C Hamilton between 1918–23 with information about Monuments in Care. (Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD, per Dr D Breeze)
7. Preliminary report of Field Research at Newstead Roman fort, Etrick and Lauderdale District, Borders Region, by R F J Jones and M Gillings, 1987. (Dr R F J Jones)
8. Detailed list of finds from Crosskirk broch, Caithness District, Highland Region, prepared by E Mackie. (Dr E Mackie)
9. Report on the excavation of the Roman fort at the former Weir's Garage site, Old Kilpatrick, Clydesdale District, Strathclyde Region, by L J F Keppie, 1988. (Dr L J F Keppie)
10. Report and plans from a field survey of archaeological monuments on Craighluscar Hill, Dunfermline District, Fife Region, 1988. (Mr R J Mercer)
11. Illustrated report on the excavation of the Essendy Road Stones, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, by Annemarie Gibson, 1988. (Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD, per Mr G J Barclay)
12. Report and Archaeological Assessment of a field survey of Li and Coire Dhorrcail, Skye and Lochalsh District, Highland Region, by Miss C R Wickham-Jones, 1988. (Miss C R Wickham-Jones)
13. Report of an archaeological field survey at Stidriggs, Annandale and Eskdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, by L Masters, 1978–79. (Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD, per Mrs L Linge)

Medieval and Later

14. Report on *The Archaeological Observations in the Broad Street Area of Kirkwall*, Orkney, by R G Lamb, 1986. (Dr R G Lamb)
15. Report on the survey of the Cladh Invertromie burial ground, Badenoch and Strathspey District, Highland Region, by Miss M Harman, 1987. (Miss M Harman)
16. Full report and publication drawings of the excavations at Brough of Birsay, Orkney, 1975–77. (VESAR project per Mr C D Morris)
17. Interim report describing the excavations at the deserted medieval burgh of Rattray, City of Aberdeen District, Grampian Region, by H Murray, 1987. (Dr H Murray)
18. Plaster maquette of the Naval War Memorials at Chatham, Plymouth and Portsmouth, designed by Sir R S Lonimer, 1920–24. (Purchased)
19. Miscellaneous bills and receipts for work at Eastend House, Clydesdale District, Strathclyde Region, including an account for chimneypieces by David Ness and Company, receipted by David Bryce, 1856, and *Conditions of Let of the Mansionhouse of Eastend with the Shootings*, 1852. (Purchased)
20. Quinquennial surveys of Drum Castle, Kincardine and Deeside District, Fyvie Castle, Banff and Buchan District, and Leith Hall, Gordon District, Grampian Region, Kellie Castle, North-east Fife District, Fife Region, House of Dun, Angus District, Tayside Region, House of the Binns, West Lothian District, Lothian Region, and The Hill House, Helensburgh, Dumbarton District, Strathclyde Region, carried out by the National Trust for Scotland, 1987, comprising reports, photographs and drawings. (National Trust for Scotland)
21. Third interim report on the excavation at Barhobble, Mochrum, Wigtown District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, by W F Cormack, 1987. (Mr J B Stevenson)
22. Site record sheets and guides relating to the *Scottish Survey of Parks and Gardens* carried out by the Garden History Society (Scottish Group) and the Architectural Heritage Society of Scotland, 1980s. (Mrs V Tod)

23. Thesis submitted for the degree of MLitt, Department of Art History, University of Glasgow, on *Lord Mar's Plans, 1700–30*, by Margaret Cook Hay Stewart, 1988. (Miss M C H Stewart)
24. Quinquennial surveys of Craigievar Castle, Kincardine and Deeside District, Castle Fraser and Haddo House, Gordon District, and a survey of the Racquets Court, Fyvie Castle, Banff and Buchan District, Grampian Region, 1988, comprising reports, photographs and drawings. (National Trust for Scotland)

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25. Thesis submitted for the degree of Master of Architecture, University of Melbourne, Australia, on *Two Scots in Victoria: The Architecture of Davidson and Henderson*, by Allan Willingham, 1983. (Mr A Willingham per Mr and Mrs S A Sloan)
26. Documents relating to building works on the Kilberry Castle estate, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, 1847–1906. (Miss Marion Campbell of Kilberry)
27. Conservation reports on Stirling Tolbooth, Stirling District, Central Region, by R Scrimgeour and S McPherson, 1986–87, and Calder House Stables, West Lothian District, Lothian Region, 1987. (Department of Architecture, University of Edinburgh)
28. Notes and reports relating to measured surveys of Alloa Tower, Clackmannan District, Central Region, Yester House Chapel, East Lothian District, Conservatory, Dalkeith House, Midlothian District, and 3 Dewar Place, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, 1988. (Department of Architecture, University of Edinburgh, per Mr T Ruddock)
39. Photographs of dyeline copies of drawings for a scheme of alterations for Pitliver House, Dunfermline District, Fife Region, by David N Torrance, 1987. (Dunfermline District Council)
40. Drawings of floor plans showing an addition to Eastend House, Clydesdale District, Strathclyde Region, by David Bryce, 1855. (Purchased)
41. Photographs of dyeline copies of plans for alterations to Kevin Park Lorne Hotel, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, City of Glasgow District, Strathclyde Region, by William Cowie Partnership, 1988. (William Cowie Partnership)
42. Folio of printed elevations and descriptions of a design for the Municipal Buildings, George Square, Glasgow, City of Glasgow District, Strathclyde Region, submitted as a competition entry under the pseudonym 'Progress', 1880. (Purchased)
43. Photocopy of an ink sketch of the Horse Mill at Drumbreck Farm, Cumbernauld and Kilsyth District, Strathclyde Region, by John Gordon, 1987. (Mr J Gordon)
44. Two pocket sketch books of Scottish subjects including views of Ruchill and Kelvindale, Glasgow, City of Glasgow District, Strathclyde Region, 1892–93, and Athelstaneford and Borthwick Castle, Haddington, East Lothian District, Lothian Region, 1885. (Purchased)
45. Block plans and site surveys of Kellieban Iron Foundry, Kellieban Shipyard and Roadway, Alloa, Clackmannan District, Central Region, by George A Kerr, 1916–17. (Mr Adam Swan)
46. Mid 19th-century lithograph showing the proposed restoration of Trinity College Church on the Calton Hill, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, by David Bryce. (Purchased)
47. Dyeline copy of a measured survey of the lodge to Rockville, 5 Napier Road, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, 1964. (Mr J S Haggart)
48. Drawing of an elevation for a tenement at Croft Road, Hawick, Roxburgh District, Borders Region, by James P Allison, 1898. (Purchased)
49. Designs and working drawings of buildings designed by William W Friskin, architect, Dundee, including the Beach House, Carnoustie, Angus District, St Mary's School, Lochee, City of Dundee District, Tayside Region, and a block of flats in Montevideo, Uruguay, 1904–43. Memorabilia including certificates and medals, and two drawings of William Friskin, by his wife, Lily Friskin. (Executors of William W Friskin per Dr B Walker)
50. Photograph of a design for a library at Craigiehall, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, by Robert Adam, 1766. (Spink and Co)
51. Watercolour drawing of a design for 'Exhibition Galleries on the Mound, Edinburgh', City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, c 1846–49. This sketch design may represent a scheme by Sir Charles Barry who was responsible for the siting of Sir William Playfair's National Gallery building. (Purchased)
52. Pencil and wash drawing of the Earl of Haddington's Pew, Whitekirk Parish Church, East Lothian District, Lothian Region, by J S Richardson, 1902. (Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD, per Dr Denys Pringle)

PRINTS AND DRAWINGS

Prehistoric and Roman

29. Drawings prepared for publication in *Investigations in Orkney* by Professor A C Renfrew, 1979. (Professor A C Renfrew per Dr C Scarre)
30. Drawings prepared for publication in Volume II of *Chambered Tombs of Scotland* by Miss A S Henshall, 1972. (Miss A S Henshall)
31. Revised plans and sections of Balfarg henge, Kirkcaldy District, Fife Region, 1987. (Mr R J Mercer)

Medieval and Later

32. Plans of Peterkirk Church and Burial Ground, Orkney, by I Barrow and students on the University of Oxford Archaeological training scheme, 1987. (Mr I Barrow per Dr R G Lamb)
33. Surviving papers of John Henderson (1804–62) and George Henderson (1846–1905), comprising exhibition drawings, progress and exhibition photographs, and some personal photographs of George Henderson, and of his architectural work in Australia. (Executors of Mrs S Phillipps)
34. Seven dyeline copies of an outline survey of 111–145 High Street, Elgin, Moray District, Grampian Region, 1987. (Building Design Partnership)
35. Presentation perspective of the Playhouse Cinema, Perth, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, designed by Alex Cattnach, with Bowhill Gibson as consultant, and drawn by J W Laing, 1933. (Purchased)
36. Three folios of Fire Insurance plans for Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, 1892–1960, and Glasgow, City of Glasgow District, Strathclyde Region, 1900–60, part of the *Insurance plans of the Cities in Great Britain and Ireland* made by Charles E Goad, Civil Engineer. (Purchased)
37. Collection of mid-19th century pencil sketches and lithographs, including a pencil sketch of an Old Tower near Craigmillar Castle, by Isabella Scott, a lithograph of the west end of Princes Street by W H Lizars, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, and a lithograph of Airthrey Wells, Bridge of Allan, Stirling District, Central Region. (Purchased)
38. Engineering drawings for the construction of the Airship shed at Inchinnan, Renfrew District, Strathclyde Region, by Sir William Arrol and Co Ltd, 1916. (Sir William Arrol and Co)

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53. Six watercolour views of Fochabers and Spey Bridge, Gordon Castle and Auchindoun Castle, Moray District, Grampian Region, and Kinrara, Badenoch and Strathspey District, Highland Region, by James Giles, 1823. (National Trust for Scotland)
54. Two drawings of a design for a Military and Naval Trophy to Queen Victoria, by John Keyse, 1857, and an engraving of a design for the Nelson Monument, Calton Hill, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, by Alexander Nasmyth, c 1807.
55. Folio of estate plans of Marlie, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, surveyed by George Brown, 1808. (Captain Farquharson of Invercauld)
56. Drawings of floor plans for Airds of Parton, Stewartry District, Dunfries and Galloway Region, by Kinneair and Peddie, 1884. (Mrs Ingall per Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD)

57. *Measured surveys of Alloa Tower, Clackmannan District, Central Region*, by Elizabeth Roxburgh, Yester House Chapel, East Lothian District, by Norman Brockie, Conservatory, Dalkeith House, Midlothian District, by Andrew Johnstone, and 3 Dewar Place, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, 1988. (Department of Architecture, University of Edinburgh, per Mr T Ruddock)
58. Collection of drawings for Farm cottages, Eastfield, Whittingehame, 1833–75, and for the schoolhouse, Whittingehame, East Lothian District, Lothian Region, by William Burn, 1833. (The Earl of Balfour)
59. Pencil sketch of Lord Roberts Memorial Workshop, Greenside Place, 1949, and St Mary's R C Cathedral, Broughton Street, 1972, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, by Ian G Scott. (Mr I G Scott)
77. *Two negatives and prints of the interior of Free St Luke's Church, Queen Street, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, before alterations, c 1968.* (Miss H Smailes)
78. Three late-19th century photographs of an unidentified house, probably in Aberdeenshire. (Purchased)
79. Album of late 19th-century photographs including views of Gilmerton House, the drawing-rooms at 7 and 9 Drummond Place, 6 Bellevue Crescent, and 10 York Place, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, and St Kilda, Western Isles. One of the photographs is signed 'A H' for Alexander Hutchison, photographer (1840–1924). (Purchased)
80. Two late 19th-century sepia photographs of the North and West elevations of Gosford House, East Lothian District, Lothian Region, taken by George Washington Wilson. (Mr Cooper Hay)
81. Album of late 19th-century photographs including views of Cawdor Castle and Nairn, Nairn District, Highland Region, and Brodie Castle, Moray District, Grampian Region. (Purchased)
82. Photographs of Eyemouth Railway Station, Borders Region, dating from 1900 to 1960s. (Dr Marcus Merriman)
83. Album of late 19th-century postcards mostly views of country houses in the Borders and Lothian Regions, including Spottiswoode House, Marchmont House, before the additions by Sir R S Lorimer, 1913, The Retreat, and Blackadder House, Berwick District, Borders Region, Woodcote House, Midlothian District, Inverneil, Dirleton, and Dunglass House, East Lothian District, Lothian Region. (Purchased)
84. Colour negatives and prints, colour slides, survey and research information made and collected during preparation of the *Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland*, by Land Use Consultants, 1987. (Scottish Countryside Commission for Scotland and Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD)
85. Exhibition boards of *Housing and Engineering Awards and Commendations* awarded by The Saltire Society, 1950–87, comprising photographs, text and drawings. (The Saltire Society)
86. Negatives, colour slides, notebooks, reports and plans of the excavations at Peel of Lumphanan Motte, Kincardine District, Grampian Region, by E Talbot, 1975–79. (Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD, per Mr C J Tabraham)
87. Negatives, photographs, colour prints, reports, notebooks and plans of a watching brief and excavation at Iona Abbey, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, 1983. (CEU per Mrs A Haggarty)
88. Negatives, colour slides, plans and miscellaneous papers of the excavations at Smailholm Tower, Roxburgh District, Borders Region, by G Good and C J Tabraham, 1979–81. (Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD, per Mr C J Tabraham)
89. Photographs of Fishnish jetty, Mull, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, 1988. (Mr Roy Douglas)
90. Two postcards of the Water Tower, Arbroath, Angus District, Tayside Region, c 1906, and a general view of Portmahomack (Tarbat), Ross and Cromarty District, Highland Region, c 1910. (Mrs Catherine Evans)
91. Three postcards of Dunbar, East Lothian District, Lothian Region, including the Swimming Pool and High Street, 1920s. (Mr T Turnbull)
92. Glass negative of a view of Newington House, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, 1880s, with a family group including Duncan McLaren, Lord Provost of Edinburgh. (Mrs Eleanor Robertson)
93. Negatives and photographs of subjects in Sutherland District, Highland Region, including the Brora Distillery, Clynelish, and the Clubhouse, Bonar Bridge Golf Club, 1987. (Dr J Close-Brooks)
94. Six postcards of general views of Helmsdale, Sutherland District, Highland Region, 1920s. (Dr J Close-Brooks)
95. Photograph of an unidentified house in Lerwick, Shetland, taken by R H Ramsay, photographer, c 1900. (Purchased)
96. Colour photographs of two carved stones in the Old Church Burial Ground, Kilmory, Arisaig, Lochaber District, Highland Region, 1988. (Mr D Rixon)
97. Five postcards of Helmsdale, Sutherland District, Highland Region, c 1920, including the Commercial Hotel, now the Bridge Hotel. (Tain Museum per Mrs Rosemary McKenzie)

PHOTOGRAPHS

Prehistoric and Roman

60. Negatives, photographs and colour slides of sites in Highland and Tayside Regions, by Dr J Close-Brooks, 1985–87. (Dr J Close-Brooks)
61. Photographs of Portnancon souterrain, Sutherland District, Highland Region, taken by A Grandjean, 1987. (Mr A Grandjean per Mr T Cowie)
62. Photographs and colour slides of monuments in the Kilearnan Hill area, Sutherland District, Highland Region, 1982. (Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD, per Mrs A Haggarty)
63. Photographs and plan of Hatston souterrain, Orkney, taken when the site was discovered in 1939. (Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD, per Mr P J Ashmore)
64. Colour transparency of indeterminate remains in the Traigh na Berie area, Western Isles, late 1930s. (Professor D Harding)
65. Glass negatives of the excavation at Pitnacree barrow, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, by J M Coles, 1964. (Mr J M Coles per Mr T Cowie)
66. Colour slides of various sites in Strathclyde, 1984, taken by D Lunan. (Dr D Lunan per Dr J N G Ritchie)
67. Colour slides of the excavation of Kinneil Mill um cemetery, West Lothian District, Lothian Region, 1965. (Mr T Cowie)
68. Negatives and photographs of various sites in Highland Region, 1987. (Dr J Close-Brooks)
69. *Photographs, colour prints and notes of cup-and-ring mark sites in Dumfries and Galloway and Strathclyde Regions*, by K Naddair. (Mr K Naddair)
70. Negatives of cists at Parkburn, Midlothian District, Lothian Region, 1954, Masterton, Dunfermline District, Fife Region, 1961, and the cave at Inchnadamph, Sutherland District, Highland Region, 1961; photographs of pottery from Isbister chambered cairn, Orkney 1972; photographs and notebook of the excavation of the neolithic mound at Boghead, Fochabers, Moray District, Grampian Region, by Miss A S Henshall and A Burl. (Miss A S Henshall)

Medieval and Later

71. Negatives, contact prints and papers relating to the survey of St Kilda, Western Isles, by Miss M Haman, 1977. (Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD, per Dr D Pringle)
72. Colour aerial photograph of Dinvin motte, Kyle and Carrick District, Strathclyde Region, taken by Mrs B Whittaker, 1987. (Mrs B Whittaker)
73. Framed photograph of a panoramic view of Stromness, Orkney, 1930s. (Purchased)
74. Album of photographs including views of Faimilee, Etrick and Lauderdale District, Borders Region, and Kirkmabreck Manse, Wigtown District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, 1922. (Mrs A Fraser per Dr B L H Horn)
75. Late 19th-century photograph of Almondell House, West Lothian District, Lothian Region. (Mrs F Jamieson)
76. Photograph of the Drawing-room at Balmoral Castle, Kincardine and Deeside District, Grampian Region, c 1850. (Purchased)

98. Album of photographs of buildings in Dundee, City of Dundee District, Tayside Region, 1870s, including the derelict Mauchline Tower. (Purchased)
99. Early 20th-century glass negatives of buildings in Highland Region taken by Urquhart of Dingwall, including view of Foulis Castle, Ross and Cromarty District. (Tain Museum per Mrs J S Durham)
100. Two photographs of Gray House, City of Dundee District, Tayside Region, c 1890. (Purchased)
101. Calotype of Newbattle Abbey, Midlothian District, Lothian Region, taken by Captain Scott, RN, c 1850. (Purchased)
102. Album of late 19th-century photographs of general views of Scottish buildings mostly by George Washington Wilson. (Purchased)
103. Postcards of subjects in Broxburn and area, West Lothian District, Lothian Region, 1920s and 30s. (Mrs MacMichael)
104. Late 19th-century photograph of 66–70 Sandgate, Ayr, Kyle and Carrick District, Strathclyde Region, including a Fire Engine with a group of firemen. (Mr James Wardrop per Mrs M Stratton)
105. Photographs of the gardens and landscape at Bleaton Hallet, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, 1920s, including the house demolished c 1950. (Mrs Duthie per Mr C Dingwall)
106. Early 20th-century postcards of Tarbolton, including the steeple of the Parish Church struck by lightning in 1909, Knockdon House, Maybole, Kyle and Carrick District, and the 'Crane', Dalmuir, Clydebank District, Strathclyde Region. (Carnegie Library, Ayr)
107. Negatives showing the present condition of Alloa Tower, Clackmannan District, Central Region, Yester House Chapel, East Lothian District, Conservatory, Dalkeith House, Midlothian District, Lothian Region, 1988. (Department of Architecture, University of Edinburgh per Mr T Ruddock)

The following items were copied while on temporary deposit

103. Postcards of subjects in Broxburn and area, West Lothian District, Lothian Region, 1920s and 30s. (Mrs MacMichael)

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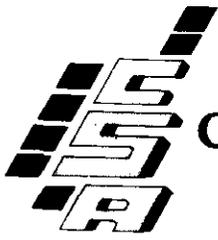
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