

DISCOVERY
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EXCAVATION
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**SCOTTISH REGIONAL GROUP
COUNCIL FOR BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY**

Hon. Secretary, c/o National Museum of Antiquities,
Queen Street, Edinburgh EH2 1JD

Membership of the Scottish Regional Group is open to archaeological and historical societies and to museums throughout Scotland.

The Group was formed in 1944 to co-ordinate research on Scottish antiquities, to provide Scottish representation on the Council for British Archaeology and to further the cause of archaeology in Scotland.

“Discovery and Excavation in Scotland” has been published annually by the Scottish Regional Group since 1956. Its purpose is to list by counties all discoveries which have taken place in Scotland over the past twelve months.

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F o r e w o r d

It is my pleasure and privilege once again to launch a new issue of *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. May this 1971 edition have the success and high reputation of its predecessors.

Despite constant rises in the cost of printing, the book is still modestly priced. The low cost of production is made possible by the voluntary work of the Joint Editors, Dr M. E. C. Stewart and Miss C. M. Lythe, and of Mr J. Spence who looks after distribution. To all who have assisted in the production, including the contributors, I extend the warm thanks of the Scottish Regional Group.

Lastly, may I remind you that as well as publishing *Discovery and Excavation*, the Scottish Regional Group issues in each year its Annual Report, and at least two of its news letter, *Carnyx*. Secondly, the Group runs a week-end School in May and generally promotes at least one conference each year. All the Group's publications and notices, including a copy of *Discovery and Excavation*, can be had by taking out a consolidated subscription (45p. renewable annually), to be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, SRG, c/o National Museums of Antiquities, Queen Street, Edinburgh, EH2 1JD.

J. C. WALLACE,
President.

ANGUS

Inverkeilor
WEST MAINS OF ETHIE
PROMONTORY FORT

*Abertay Historical Society
Archaeological Section, per
Mrs J. Wilson*

NO 693460. Excavation was completed this summer. The position and shape of the outermost ditch was confirmed and the section over the causeway was completed. There were no significant small finds. A full report is in course of preparation.

Meigle
CARDEAN
ROMAN FORT

Dr Anne S. Robertson

NO 289460. The Scottish Field School of Archaeology carried out a third season of excavation on the Roman fort-site at Cardean. The first and second seasons' work had been concentrated on the west and east sides of the fort (*Discovery and Excavation*, 1968, 2f.; 1970, 4). In 1971, an area within the SE sector was investigated.

The line of the east rampart and intervallum street was determined between the east gateway and the curve of the south-east corner. The rampart, 6.1m wide, was of laid turves, and the street had a well preserved metallised surface. Gate post-holes were located on the south side of the east gateway.

Two long strips at right angles to one another were also opened up, each 2.44m wide, one 63.4m long and the other 26.8m long. The longer strip proved to be running across five barrack blocks, while the shorter strip ran along the northern edges of barrack blocks just inside the east gateway.

Finds included a silvered bronze horse-trapping, an iron spear-head, an iron pilum or javelin, samian and coarse pottery of late first century date, and several rim fragments of Iron Age pottery. About ten of these have now been recovered from Cardean, widely dispersed over the site and two actually under the rampart of the Roman fort. Apparently a small native settlement had been cleared away to make way for a fort laid out as a result of Agricola's campaigns.

Friockheim
HATTON MILL FARM
SHORT CIST

L. M. Maclagan Wedderburn

NO 496618. A short cist, discovered during ploughing, was excavated by Museum staff. It consisted of four thin sandstone slabs with much additional pinning material, its interior measurements being 1m long by 58cm broad by 55cm deep. The cist was orientated NE-SW and its floor consisted of natural gravel upon which lay a relatively complete inhumation, a barrel-shaped beaker of All-Over-Cord type, and a small flint scraper. A full report has been prepared for PSAS.

Tealing

WHITE HOUSE SHORT CIST

NO 427393. A short cist was discovered during ploughing and was excavated by Museum staff. It lay about 3 metres from the short cist described in *Discovery and Excavation*, 1970, p. 2. It consisted of four large sandstone slabs carefully pinned and its internal measurements were 1m long by 51cm broad by 58cm deep. The cist was aligned E-W and had a base of thin, flat pieces of sandstone. On this base lay the badly decayed remains of an inhumation. There were no grave goods. A report is being prepared for PSAS.

Dundee

MAXWELLTOWN DRAW WELL

NO 402306. In March, 1970, demolition revealed a small domestic draw well about 4m in depth and about 75cm in diameter and lined with well coursed dry laid stonework. The well belongs probably to the early 19th century and has now been filled in.

Dundee

NETHERGAIT DRAW WELL

NO 399299. In March, 1970, building operations on the site of St. Enoch's Church revealed a small domestic draw well about 5m in depth and 75cm in diameter and lined with well coursed dry laid stonework. Water depth at the time of measurement was about 1m 50cm. The well belongs to the first half of the 19th century and has been preserved intact.

ARGYLL — ISLANDS

SEIL

CUAN FERRY FLINT SCRAPER

Mrs C. Leckie

NM 754143. Grey flint scraper 28mm x 17mm Translucent at worked edges. In possession of Mrs C. Leckie.

ISLAY

WHITE HART SHORE SMALL FINDS

Mrs Margaret Earl

NR 363454. Four highly polished flint pebbles and a cube of dolerite with rounded corners and central perforation.

KILCHOMAN
BALLINABY
CILL DUBHAIN
FLINTS

NR 229677. Widely scattered in a field, but concentrated on a small hillock beside Cill Dubhain a number of flints. These are of the same small blade culture as those from the Port Charlotte area. A large flint knife came from the field behind the Wee Free Manse at NR 366454.

Kilarrow and Kilmeny

KEILLS
CORN KILNS

Islay D. Shanks

NR 419671. Just E of field E of Dunlossit Estate Road, S of Keills. Round kiln 6' internally within walls 6' wide x 6' high: Possible flue slab in SE quadrant.

NR 421671. SE of the above, on the W side of the deep valley S of the field S of Dunlossit Estate Road. Horseshoe Kiln, built against an earth dyke. 6' internally with 6' wide x 3' high walls. Flue in flat S side.

LOCH LOSSIT
KEILLS
CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE

NR 418672. Circle, 24' diameter within 6' - 9' stone and earth walls 2' high. In the S side is a 6' wide entrance between raised and thickened wall ends, 9' - 12' wide.

DUN BHORERAIG
CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE

NR 416657. A circular depression, 20' - 21' diameter, sunk within walls 3' - 6' wide, of stone and earth.

ACH NAN CLACH
ENCLOSURE

NR 409677. On the S side of the Port Askaig Road opposite Achnaclache. The arc of a circle about 34' in diameter within a wall of stone and turf 12' broad.

BALLYGRANT
LOCH NAN CADHAN
CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE

NR 408672. W of gap in Dunlossit Woods, on the E side of a hillock rising from Scanlistle. Circular depression, 30' diameter, surrounded by stone and turf walls, 6' - 12' wide. Entrance in NW, funnelled from 6' to 3' wide between wall projections. 3' gap in S side covered on the E by a 12' thickening of the wall ending against a large stone 3' x 2' x 1' 6".

Kildalton and Oa

TRUDERNISH CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE

NR 462524. On the NE face of Druim Lurgain, a roughly circular enclosure, 12' - 15' within walls 3' wide thickening to 6'.

LOCH IARNAN CRAG FORT

NR 413487. Close behind and N of Cnoc Crun na Maol, a ridge top dun is 81' x 26' over ill defined 6' - 9' wide walls, heavy outer kerbing is clearly traceable.

LOCH ARD ACHAIDH KILNS

NR 315431. NE of Loch Ard Achaidh built into the thickness of a long turf wall running up the valley to the E end of the loch, a kiln 6' x 4' within 3' thick walls. In the N is a flue channel between 2' long slabs, and in the S a 2' wide gap.

NR 317429. S of the valley at the E end of the Loch is a badly disturbed free standing kiln.

ARDELISTRY RIVER KILN ETC.

NR 422487. On the seaward side of the ridge SW of the elbow of the Ardelistry River. Enclosed within continuous walls, a complex comprising a kiln 4' x 6', and annexed, parallel sub-rectangular chambers 6' x 3' and 6' x 4'

COLL SANDHILL SITES

J. Davies

Correction to *Discovery and Excavation*, 1968, p.7.

NM 144544. Feall Bay (Bagh A Tuath) should read Port Aoir, NM 148550. The bay is not named on the 1" OS map, but it is called (wrongly) Port an t-Soair on an old 6" OS map. This may be the site referred to very briefly in Erskine Beveridge's *Coll and Tiree* (1903) as a small sandbreak with a kitchen midden and some pottery "immediately to the east of Ben Foill (*sic*) above Port an t-Soair" (*sic*). If so it is considerably larger now.

Some 60 more sherds were picked up, two of them decorated with a punctuated design and incised lines respectively. Besides more iron-slag, quartzite hammer-stones, flint flakes and beach pebbles, a flint scraper was found and a quartzite disc, c. 10cm in diameter, trimmed round the circumference, flat on one face and convex on the other.

NM 148522 and NM 151525. Two further small sites were found in erosion patches in blown sand about 3½km to the S on the peninsula E of Crossapol Bay (Bagh a Deas). These yielded hammer-stones, sherds and flint flakes.

All finds have been deposited in the Glasgow Museum and Art Gallery, Kelvingrove.

ORONSAY
SHELL MIDDENS

Dr W. G. Jardine

NR 347889. (200m W of Oronsay priory).

NR 350888. (100m SE of Oronsay priory).

Discovery of these shell middens (the first to be found on the W coast of Oronsay) brings the total number of known shell middens on Oronsay to nine (four new middens were discovered in 1970, see P. Mellars & S. Payne, *Nature*, Lond., 231, pp. 397-398).

SHELL MIDDEN

Dr P. A. Mellars

NR 359879. Excavations were conducted on a previously unrecorded shell midden situated immediately to the north of the famous 'Caistealnan-Gillean' mound on the south-east coast of Oronsay. (For a report on earlier sampling at this site and also at Cnoc Sligeach, see P. Mellars & S. Payne, *Nature*, Lond., 231, pp. 397-398.) Limited areas of the site were excavated at four separate points in order to assess the variation in the contents and structure of the midden. In addition to large quantities of shells (principally limpets) substantial numbers of fish, bird and mammalian bones were recovered. Several species of fish (saithe, wrasse, ling, dogfish, etc.) formed a major part of the diet of the Mesolithic communities on Oronsay. Limpet scoops (of stone, bone and antler) and flint flakes are relatively abundant, but no microlithic forms have been found. Several hearths were encountered in the midden and samples of charcoal have been submitted for C14 age determinations.

LISMORE
ACHANDUIN
CASTLE

Dr J. Turner

(See *Discovery and Excavation* 1970, p. 6).

NM 804392. Excavation concentrated on a free-standing secondary building found in the north corner of the courtyard and on a trial section across the range of buildings on the south-east side of the courtyard. An examination of the courtyard adjacent to the castle entrance was also started.

The section across the south-east range disclosed a second entrance to the lower storey of this range which was not fully

examined. The rough cobble floor of the interior was found to have been patched and was covered by a dense layer of occupation material.

The secondary building was a two-chambered structure consisting of a drystone plinth which had presumably supported turf walls and a thatched roof. The internal partition, which may have been inserted, had a clay-bonded plinth. No dating evidence was found.

Masons' marks were exposed on dressings in the courtyard wall of the south-east range and on detached stones. One mark was similar to a mark noted by Mr Ian Fisher, of the R.C.H.M.S., at Inverloch Castle (built c. 1270-1290), others duplicate marks already noted at Achanduin.

The small finds included three English Edwardian pennies; two bone pegs, possibly tensioning pegs from a musical instrument; a whetstone; two iron gouge-bits; and a jews harp; all from the occupation layer in the south-east range. An elaborate bronze annular brooch, decorated with saltires on a cross-hatched ground on the front and chevrons on the back, was found in the courtyard. Glazed pottery was found in small quantities in the occupation layer in the trial section and "craggan" sherds, including decorated sherds, were found in secondary occupation deposits within the south-east range.

ARGYLL — MAINLAND

Kilmun

STRONE POINT

CNOC NAM FIANTAM

HOMESTEAD

A. S. Newall, Frank Newall

NS 190811. The site, a regular rectangle with widely curving corners, and 124' N-S x 100', was sectioned completely across the N defences and across the NW angle. A linear hollow on N was proved to be natural accentuated by recent surface digging. The site was defended by a rampart of turf on a cobbled base 13' - 14' wide including heavy boulder kerbs. Behind was a stone platform, 5' wide, of heavy, interspersed with tightly packed smaller, cobbles. Immediately behind was a 2' 6" wide arc of stone enclosing two post holes, presumably of a round hut 14' across internally. Two flints from this level, and four others, disturbed, and a small perforated stone disc were all the finds. A secondary flooring of rammed clay and gravel at high level may be recent

Colintraive

ARDENTRAIVE
CUP MARKED OUTCROP

R. W. B. Morris

NS 035752. Four hundred yards NNE of farmhouse and 110 yards S of the field wall, humpbacked outcrop 45' across x 15' high. Five cupmarks up to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " diameter x $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep.

Kilfinnan

FEARNOCH
CUP MARKED OUTCROP

*R. W. B. Morris and
A. McIntyre*

NR 925798. Seventy yards N of sheepfold's top corner, 40 yards NE of field gate and 300 yards NNE of farmhouse, outcrop 12' x 8' x 2' high sloping 15° to N. Nine cupmarks up to 3" in diameter and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep.

LINDSAIG

CUP MARKED OUTCROP

NR 931797. About 350 yards NNW of farmhouse and 500 yards SW of "Lindsaig 2" in *PSAS* p. 60, a schist outcrop ledge 3' x 3' high. Two cupmarks 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter and $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep.

KINTRAW

CAIRNS AND STANDING STONE

Euan W. MacKie

NM 831051. Excavation on the hill platform at this site was undertaken in the hope of finding evidence for or against the theory that the menhir marks the position of a prehistoric midwinter solstice observatory (*Discovery and Excavation* 1970, p. 8). More of the level stoney layer behind the 'boulder notch' was exposed but no clear signs of human activity were found on it and pollen analysis has not revealed evidence of the age of the layer. However from analyses of the orientation and angle of rest of the stones of the platform clear evidence for the non-natural origin of the floor was obtained.

ARDNAMAN

SANDBANK
PLATFORMS AND HUT FOUNDATIONS

Cowal Archaeological Society

NS 163791. Excavation of one of the scooped platforms (*Discovery and Excavation* 1970, p. 10) has revealed a floor with sherds of early 14th C. pottery and a considerable quantity of slag iron which occurs both below, and on the same level as, the pottery.

Another 7 platforms have now been recognised (total 36) and also an encircling turf and stone dyke which encloses an area of approximately 100 acres. Within this area and occupying about 50 acres of the steeply sloping ground are all of the larger platforms (total 22), and above and below these, the ground either has been, or is, cultivated.

At NS 166784 to the E and below the Dunan Hill on the ground of Dunloskin Farm this encircling dyke crosses a complex of smaller turf and stone dykes which form a series of irregularly shaped enclosures, and on the contour of the hill give the impression of terracing. Within these enclosures are definitely one and possibly three hut foundations. The dimensions are respectively, 5 x 4m, 7 x 5m and 6 x 4m.

At NS 158805 directly above Sandbank School is another series of turf dykes forming terracing and enclosures, with one definite oval hut 6 x 4m, and another two possible hut foundations.

Again at NS 155809, above Robertson's boat yard and to the W of the burn is a third series of turf dykes. Here there is one round hut foundation 5m in diameter and one which may be oval 8 x 4m, or it may be circular with a 'porch'.

Inverchaolain

COLINTRAIVE

ACHANSITHEAN

DESERTED SETTLEMENT

NS 025772. Above the E bank of the Gleckavoil Burn, stone foundations of at least two houses, gable end standing in one, and two enclosures with a small stream running between the houses, a corn kiln in good condition on one side and a knocking stone on a natural boulder on the other.

ARDENTRAIVE FARM

HOUSE FOUNDATIONS AND CUP MARKED BOULDERS

NS 041761. On the hill behind Ardentraive Farm, 110m E of Milton Burn and 75m N of Croiche Burn, house foundations in stone 9m by 4m approximately, compartmented at each end to make oval chambers. 10m E and uphill from this house a natural boulder with 12 well defined cup marks and 2 dumb-bells. 3m SSE of this boulder a slightly pointed boulder with 9 much weathered cup marks.

Slightly further uphill, foundations of a turf-walled house, 8m by 4.3m approximately.

DESERTED SETTLEMENT

NS 044764. On the E bank of the Milton Burn, on the lower slopes and about centre of the Croiche face, stone foundations of two houses, lying against the contour, 13.3m by 4m and 6m by 3m approximately. To the S a very well preserved corn kiln 4.6m across with a still intact 1m flue and lintel stone. Nearby a broken knocking stone and pounder. Remains of lazy beds downhill.

MILTON COTTAGES
CUP MARK

NS 035748. 30m SE of ruined cottages at Milton on E bank of Milton Burn the southern stone of a group of boulders, flattish top with one clear cup mark.

Glendaruel
KILDALVAN
CUP MARKS

NS 016891. Eleven cup marks and an unfinished husking mortar on small boulder in ruined township.

Kintyre

ARDNACROSS
NEOLITHIC CHAMBERED CAIRN, ARG 35

Mr and Mrs J. G. Scott

NR 768261. The excavation of the *Clyde* chambered cairn, Ardnacross II, was continued. The seaward side of the cairn was traced in two places, and was shown to be straight and built of drystone walling surviving six courses high in parts. The façade, examined in 1969, and the side wall suggest that the Neolithic cairn was trapezoid in shape and at least 55' long. Cutting across and overlying both the façade and the side of the Neolithic cairn was a rough but massive stone kerb. This appears to belong to a cairn about 70' in diameter, which presumably succeeded the Neolithic cairn in the Bronze Age.

Knapdale

ORMSARY ESTATE
CIST AND BATTLE-AXE

Alex. Morrison

NR 740724. During land clearance one massive cist was exposed and at least two others were probably destroyed. Further clearance of the ground was postponed and the cist was excavated. It measured internally 1.20m x 0.77m. It was orientated NE-SW. The NW side slab measured 1.65m x 1.25m. The SE side slab measured 1.62m x 1.10m. The covering slab was 1.90m x 1.64m and measured .15 and .25m in thickness. There was no floor slab, but two large stones had been jammed into position at each end of the interior of the cist, possibly as supports for the side slabs. In a hollow behind one of these stones at the northern interior corner of the cist, a perforated stone battle-axe was discovered. It measured .09m x .0475m. The perforation was .025m in diameter at the outer ends, narrowing to .016m. No trace of the burial was found, apart from a few tiny fragments of bone. A countersunk perforation, .1m in diameter at the surface and narrowing to .07m, was discovered on the NW side slab about .07m in from the outer edge and .30m down from the upper edge. It was located *outside* the western end slab but this slab may have been pushed inwards at some time before the excavation.

Report : *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, forthcoming.

Kilbrandon and Kilchattan

DEGNISH
HAMMERHEAD

Lorn Archaeological Society

NM 783126. Mr MacGregor of Degrish Farm found a damaged hammer-head of porphyrite beside the farm road. It was about 110mm by 70mm by 50mm thick. Retained by the finder.

AYRSHIRE

THIEVES CRAIG

I. B. Kerr

NS 259669. Circular enclosure on slope of small hillock, about 50' in diameter. Linked to this by tumbled wall, a rectangular enclosure, 40' long, with a N wall 20' wide, and a S wall 25' wide with an entrance. An internal wall cuts off an area 40' by 8'.

Nearby are three possible hut foundations. These are 9' by 11', 6' by 11', and 9' by 18' respectively.

Largs

MARTIN GLEN
SKELMORLIE WATER
ROUND HOUSES

Frank Newall
(Discovery and Excavation, 1970, p. 15)

NS 228671. The largest, most northerly round house was excavated.

The house measured 11m over a composite wall. This consisted of a lower tier of upcast subsoil contained as a bank between boulder kerbs, and 1.6m wide to 2.7m wide on the downslope side of the site. An outer low bank of upcast surrounding the site suggests that it was scooped.

An upper tier of walling, heavily kerbed, rests on the lower, but not concentrically with it. Nine of the inner kerb stones arranged symmetrically, were deliberately sloped, perhaps to support roof struts, and on either side of the entrance the wall thickened to 1.2m and was much heavier. The entrance had threshold slab and step, and was only 0.6m wide. From it a paved way led to an inner oval space surrounded by a palisade trench, and to recesses on either side of the entrance, formed by expansions of the wall and central area. Further stone radii, associated with post holes, and accompanied by slight out-bowing of the wall suggests that the corridor was sub-divided. The inner area was 3.8 x 3.3m.

From the central space, which contained hearth and upright hob stones, came a quartz hammer stone; numerous quartz flakes, some worked; and several cores; six flints, one a microlith, one a broken knife; and a crumb of black pottery. A slightly kerbed oval

area on the upcast bank just outside the entrance is presently being examined. Further quartz fragments, 2 quartz hammerstones, and one sherd of buff coated black ware have been recovered.

To the N between the Skelmorlie Burn and a lesser N tributary is a turf-mound "round" enclosure 11.6 x 10m.

A section across the smaller round house to the S showed that the wall was of the same tiered construction, but, in the floor of solid rock, palisade trench was replaced by shallow sockets. Quartz fragments again predominate.

Some 15m E of this house is a larger, 9.4m overall, while to the S is a schist erratic with 21 cup marks in three groups, the two larger forming a rough "plough" outline, and a long shafted "cross".

OUTERWARD-LARGS MAIN TRUNK ROAD, ROMAN ROADS

From Blackhousemuir (*Discovery and Excavation* 1964, p. 21), the 18' agger on a 24' terrace (NS 213641) is traced to NS 211641, just E of centre of the E-W moor dyke. Side ditch and metalling are exposed in a small stream immediately to the N. The road runs straight to cut the extreme W point of a field NS 208633, is detected again in a stream crossing just beyond to S, and proceeds to terrace the shoulder S of Knock Hill, NS 207632. Thence it follows closely the stone boundary dyke to woodland at NS 205618, emerges at NS 204616, swings SE of Netherhall Farm, where the river terrace is interrupted by a broad ramp, NS 204608, and at NS 205605 enters Largs. A possible continuation is the pre trunk stretch, replaced by trunk road, between Largs and Fairly, from NS 211572 to NS 210563 W of Kelburn Estate.

LOUDON — MUIRKIRK ?

From the SW shoulder of Cairnsaigh Hill, a cambered road runs to NS 611352, where it is sectioned by the West Burn. The section shows a 4" thickness of gravel between heavy kerbs, topped with a 4" layer of vegetable matter, then 1' 6" of red clay, gravel, and streaks of ironpan, and a top dressing of fine grey clay. The road crosses the flood plain of the Avon, causeways up the E bank, NS 614348, shoulders Greystone Hill, NS 620342, now metalled and accompanied by quarry pits, and proceeds into Slouch Moss, where it is finally lost, NS 628343. Beyond Greystone Hill the road is consistently at surface 21' wide on a 40' terrace.

WEST BURN OVAL STRUCTURE

NS 611352. On the N bank of the West Burn, an oval turf outline 32' x 17' at greatest width over 5' thick walls. Opposed 2' wide entrances occur in N and S sides.

POMEFIELD BURN
OVAL STRUCTURE

NS 60935. On the N bank of the Pomefield Burn an oval outline, 29' overall, including an 8' forward extension of the N wall curving beyond the entrance in the E, narrow, end, and 15' wide over 4' 6" walls.

WEST BURN — AVON WATER
OVAL STRUCTURE

NS 612352. Two structures similar to that on the West Burn.

MILL RIG, DARVEL
DITCHED CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE, ETC.

NS 633341. On the S flank of Mill Rig and on the N bank of a small stream flowing W-E below it. A circular enclosure 72'-76' overall, is enclosed by a ditch, 8'-9' wide, and immediately within it a low bank 10' wide and scarped internally. At N, NE, ESE, and SW are large boulders or small cairns set in the bank.

36' to E is a round cairn, 15' diam.; and 94' to SW is a sub-rectangular structure 35' over massively constructed boulder walls, 7'-8' wide, an upper 4'-5' wall resting on a lower course extending 4'-5' 6" further out.

182' E of the cairn a cambered mound, 21' wide, between stone alignments runs N-S for about 100'.

Largs

KNOCK HILL
HUT PLATFORMS

(*Discovery and Excavation* 1969, pp. 12-13)

NS 202627. On the SE flank of Knock Hill are several low turf dykes, and several terraced hollows. Two larger terraced platforms are possibly hut bases.

West Kilbride

GOLDENBERRY HILL
ENCLOSURE

(*Discovery and Excavation* 1966, p. 16)

NS 182503. The site was sectioned centrally on the W side. The "rampart" and the hollow beyond it proved natural. But along the front, heavy stone blocks had been placed. Behind these a thin white turf line ran for several feet to cease abruptly against a black powdery earth layer. No finds were made.

Largs

SKELMORLIE WATER
ROUND ENCLOSURE AND TURF HUTS

(*Discovery and Excavation* 1970, p. 15)

NS 225667. A further turf hut lies close to the junction of the Skelmorlie Water and the stream flanked by settlement. This hut is round ended and 24' x 16' 6" over 3' walls.

Largs

MEIGLE

BARBED AND TANGED FLINT SPEARHEAD

Richard Adamson

NS 194656 approx. Grey flint spearhead $2\frac{1}{2}$ " x 1" max. x 0.2" max., with broad tang and one barb intact, the other broken off. Retained by finder.

BUTESHIRE

Rothesay

DHU LOCH

CHERT SCRAPER

H. McFadzean

NS 071624. A round chert scraper, 2.5cm, was found on the north shore of the Dhu Loch reservoir.

In Bute Museum.

North Bute

GLENVOIDEAN

NEOLITHIC BURIAL CHAMBER

Buteshire Natural History Society

Mrs D. B. Taylor and Miss D. N. Marshall

(Discovery and Excavation 1964 and seq.)

NR 997705. Further excavation showed that the western lateral chamber, uncovered in 1970, had a small outer chamber which had been carefully blocked. The kerb on the western side of the cairn was defined. Outside this kerb a hearth, associated with stake-holes, was uncovered. One of the stake-holes was found under a kerb stone.

Removal of more of the stones from the top of the cairn revealed that the axial chamber had been built within a small round cairn. The two lateral chambers appeared to be surrounded by another round cairn built against the stones of the first one. This suggests that the earliest structure was the axial chamber with its cairn and that the lateral chambers were later and possibly contemporary. At some later date the two round cairns were incorporated in a trapezoidal cairn with a façade and forecourt at the north end, re-using the original axial chamber.

A two-tiered Bronze Age cist was found inserted into the cairn just inside the eastern kerb at the junction of the two round cairns. The walls of the cist consisted of six stones, on average 70cm high and 32cm broad, resting on a flat slab, which formed the base of the lower compartment. Four stones 10cm high supported another slab, 67cm x 45cm, to form the base of the upper compartment. Remains of burials were found in each compartment. In each case only a few fragmentary bones were present but enough was present to determine that the burials were of adolescents. The upper burial had been contained in an inverted enlarged food-vessel, which is in extremely poor condition.

A sample of carbon from under the western slab of the main axial chamber gave a C.14 date

Isotope Teledyne No 1-5974 2910 ± 115 B.C.

A probable date of 2300 B.C. has been given to the three pots found in the axial chamber. This indicated that the use of the cairn extended over a period of at least 600 years.

CAITHNESS

Canisbay

SKIRZA HEAD
BROCH

Euan W. MacKie

ND 394684. A plan was made of the central court of the broch at Skirza Head (*PSAS* xxxv (1900-01), pp. 144-5). This broch is markedly egg-shaped, the maximum internal measurements being 7.40m and 6.70m. It has been laid out mainly as a circle some 3.3m in radius but one sector, including the main entrance; is extended to include what could be a much smaller circle approximately 1.4m in radius. If this was the basis of the design the centre of the small circle would be about 2.8m away from that of the large one.

The nearby broch on Ness Head (ND 381666) is similarly shaped but only half of its interior wallface is now visible.

Near Wick

BAY OF GARSTON
REMNANT OF PROMONTORY FORT

R. G. Lamb

ND 364474. At the head of the Bay of Girston the land rises to a height of 150' at the cliff edge. From the cliff edge landwards, the ground falls in a steep slope 8' high to a flat terrace, in front of which is a V-sectioned ditch 6' deep running in a slight curve for about 40 yards from edge to edge of the cliff. These features are probably the defences of a fort, mostly destroyed by the sea.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE

Clackmannan

LINN MILL
WATER MILL SITE

Clackmannanshire Field Study Society
c/o Mrs E. K. Kennedy

NS 928930. The site lies on the S bank of the River Black Devon, one mile N-E of the town of Clackmannan.

A complex of five mill buildings and eight houses. The mills derive a head of water from an 18' waterfall in the course of the river. An excavation report is available from the Secretary of the Clackmannanshire Field Study Society.

DUMFRIESSHIRE

Hollywood

FOURMERKLAND TOWER
16th CENTURY TOWER HOUSE

James Williams

NX 908807. Several visits to Fourmerkland Tower have shown that it is possible to see, in certain lighting conditions, the position and extent of the barmekin wall round the Tower. The area enclosed measures approximately 20m square.

Kirkmahoe

GALLABERRY
CURSUS

*James Williams and
Gordon Anderson*

NX 963827. A preliminary resistivity survey, in the form of several traverses, was made at this site which is known from aerial photographs and some exploratory excavation. Good anomalies were obtained on the line of the cursus.

CARZIELD

ROMAN RUBBISH-PITS

NX 968820. A resistivity survey has been carried out on the site of the Carzield Roman Fort rubbish-dumps, as indicated on aerial photographs. Anomalies found corresponded.

Lochmaben

COWRIGG FARM

Dumfries Museum

NY 040803. Large quern stone with raised boss around peg-hole, from drystone dyke. Dumfries Museum.

Applegarth

PERCH-HALL

NY 114876. Perforated axe-hammer (TDGNHAS, xlv, p. 74, No. 27). Dumfries Museum.

Kirkconnel

KNOCKENJIG

NS 753114. Rectangular sandstone basin or cross base, somewhat cut down, from farm steading. Dumfries Museum.

Annan

JUSTENLEES

NY 168675. A Neolithic polished stone axe. Dumfries Museum.

Dunscore

CHAPEL FARM

NX 833846. A large deep domical quern. Dumfries Museum.

Auldgirth or Dunscore

NX 913866 or NX 867843. A natural boulder in fine-grained Hare Hill granite bearing roughly picked human features in Iron Age style, originally from either Auldgirth or Dunscore villages, some four miles apart. Dumfries Museum.

Dunscore

LOCH URR
FORTIFIED PENINSULA

NX 759842. Part of the upper stone of a quern. Dumfries Museum.

Gretna

REDKIRK POINT

NY 302651. A piece of 14th-15th century pottery eroded out of the foreshore. Dumfries Museum.

Eskadalemuir

MARKSIDE

NY 225940. A setting of six pebbles was found on the clay under 18" of soil in flat ground near Markside House: the two outermost pebbles were the split halves of one stone. Dumfries Museum.

DUNBARTONSHIRE

ARDOCH

Rev. J. Muir Haddow

NS 374763. A perforated 'axe-hammer' was found on the shore of the Firth of Clyde just below H.W.M. between Dumbarton and Cardross. The stone weighs 6 lbs (2.9 Kilo) and measures 10" x 5" x 2½".

BOGLAIROCH CUP MARKS

E. J. Price and Jeffrey Price Jnr.

NS 457754. A group of large boulders visible from the road contain several bearing cup-marks.

DUNCOLM DITCH

NS 471775. Slightly below the summit at the N end of this hill, remains of a defensive ditch enclosing an area approx. 100' in radius against the precipitous edge of a cliff.

CARLEITH
MILITARY WAY

NS 481729. Excavation where the bridle path crosses the farm road revealed bifurcating roads; one leading W, the other WNW following a course parallel to the Antonine Wall. Each is 15' wide, one with a flat surface the other well cambered and both without kerbs.

ANTONINE WALL

NS 480731 to 482730. The rampart, 17' wide, was traced from the West Carleith Burn 700' to the E where it bends to conform to the bridle path. Where the rampart descends the side of a steep slope to the burn it is stepped fivefold along its lineal axis and is provided with a drainage culvert.

Near the burn the southern edge of the rampart was disturbed and at an average depth of 3' 6", cobbled areas, dwarf walls and numerous pieces of green glazed medieval ware were found together with a terra cotta forearm and hand belonging to a figure the size of a modern clothes peg.

The depth of rampart spill over this area would suggest a habitat tunnelled into and sheltered by the wall before it collapsed. From the appearance of the trench sides it is assumed that the wall hereabouts was of turf.

Nearby, but several feet outwith the wall area, a hearth containing bone and ash was found in a shallow pit built against a dwarf wall at a depth of 4'. Samples from this hearth are in the Hunterian Museum.

30' further W closer to the burn a wall base 9' wide leaves at 90° the southern edge of the Antonine Wall.

BYE-PASS ROAD

NS 483728. The existence of a hard surface 220' N of the southern field boundary wall was confirmed by fencing contractors at the E end of the field where a presumed bye pass was found last year. (See *Discovery and Excavation* 1970, p. 22).

Elsewhere in this field 225' S of the bridle path in an area littered with hewn masonry a line of heavy bottoming 10' to 14' wide running parallel to the rampart was seen during ploughing. Also observed was the military way 70' S of the bridle path.

Bearsden

CASTLEHILL
ROMAN POTTERY

Dr Anne S. Robertson

NS 524726. Part of an Antonine black-burnished bowl was found in the roots of a fallen tree on Castlehill (see *Discovery and Excavation*, 1970, p. 24). It was presented to the Hunterian Museum.

Old Kilpatrick

WHITEHILL

CUP AND RING MARKED OUTCROPS

R. W. B. Morris

NS 513744. [No. 39 in list *PSAS*, xcvi, p. 160]. Large horizontal outcrop with at least 18 cup and rings (two with two rings) and 45 cup marks. Many are in "mint" condition and show pecking.

Twenty-eight yards SW an escarpment has 12 cup marks. Fifteen yards further SW 7 more cup marks with traces of others.

Sixty yards SW of NS 513744 a smooth outcrop 2' square at ground level and sloping 10° to N, — a cup and two rings, oval, 7" x 6½" much weathered.

DUMBARTON

E. J. Talbot

NS 395754. The first of a series of excavations within the area of the medieval town of Dumbarton was carried out at the corner of Risk Street and College Street where it is hoped to uncover a sequence of medieval domestic levels. Much medieval pottery has been discovered.

SHANDON

SLAG HEAP

Donald Bruce

NS 259879. Bloomery slag heap, 24' in diameter and some 4' high 70 yards E of site of Shandon Castle (Motte) and above burn flowing past northern flank of Motte.

HIGH BALERNOCK

SLAG HEAP

NS 257887. Bloomery slag heap some 4' high and 15' in diameter. About 20' NE of heap a circular depression some 6' in diameter, 2' deep.

OLD SHANDON

NS 269872. Bloomery slag heap, pear shaped, 17' x 12' and 4' high at its highest point, close to ancient earth boundary dyke.

RHU — FASLANE

NS 266858 to NS 257892. Earth dyke, in places some 5' high running on approx. 450' contour from above Rhu to Glen Fruin Road. Dyke may be traced indefinitely beyond references given and is associated with system of earthen dyked enclosures at Old Shandon. At 259876 it departs abruptly from its logical line to exclude a conspicuous regular hillock.

GLEN FRUIN

NS 259924. Group of dry-stone structures, two rectangular 17' x 10' and 17' x 8' and nine circular approx. 9' in overall diameter. Walls are much tumbled and grass grows 2-3' high. There may be others in area.

EAST LoTHIAN

Haddington

COLSTOUN

KILN

D. V. Clarke

NT 519709. (See report in *Discovery and Excavation*, 1969, p. 24). Excavation recovered the plan of the medieval pottery kiln first discovered some twenty years ago. Other less determinate structures were also recovered as well as a large quantity of sherds.

FIFE

Dunfermline

MASTERTON

BRONZE AGE BARROW/CAIRN

Kenneth G. M. Reddie

NT 11788565. An unrecorded round barrow/cairn lies above the 200' contour in the western part of the small North Wood, near Masterton, SE Dunfermline.

Approx. 9.5m diam. x 1m high, composed of soil with boulders on an area of sand; has had trees growing on it and top now damaged.

2 pieces of Bronze Age type pottery found at different points of the perimeter : they will go to the NMAS.

Wood and site to be conserved : no excavation planned.

Earlshall

TENTSMUIR

PREHISTORIC POTTERY SHERDS

L. M. MacLagan Wedderburn

NO 471234. From a large sand blow in dune sand deposits NE of Leuchars, lying on a clear old turf surface 1m below modern surface.

(1) 7 assorted fragments of undecorated pottery with a coarse gritty texture, probably Cinerary Urn.

- (2) 6 fragments of a Collared Urn, with flattened rim. Decorated with incised diagonal lines on rim and diamond pattern on exterior surface.
- (3) A number of smaller fragments, probably Cinerary Urn.

Garpit

TAYPORT

MEDIEVAL POTTERY AND SPINDLE WHORL

NO 462271. In a shallow depression in a ploughed field :

- (1) 9 fragments of Medieval Pottery, 4 with remains of glaze, all local ware 14th-16th Centuries A.D.
- (2) Baked clay kiln spacer 2cm in diameter—glazed.
- (3) Spindle Whorl of fine grey sandstone 4.5cm in diameter, 0.9cm thick, hole 1cm in diameter.

Forgan

ST. FILLAN'S CHURCH

John Di Folco

NO 446259. While levelling soil outside S wall of the chancel of the ruined church sixty fragments of medieval floor tiling were unearthed. The larger pieces suggest a $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ " size together with a characteristic chamfered edge. Black, mottled green and cream glazes occur. Preliminary chemical analyses indicate very close similarities in composition to tiles in St. Andrews Cathedral. Report to follow in *PSAS*.

St. Andrews

WEST PARK HOTEL

MEDIEVAL POTTERY

NO 506167. Some two hundred sherds of medieval pottery were found in soil uplifted from this site during building operations. Examples include perforated and plain strap-handles with thumbled injunctions, everted rims, applied strips etc. and show a variety of green glazes. They are now with the National Museum of Antiquities.

FALKLAND

PICTISH STONES

R. B. K. Stevenson

NO 237074. Two cut-down symbol stones have been found built in to Westfield Farm steading. One has, deeply and neatly incised, a short-handled and a long-handled 'mirror case' at right angles to one another; the other a broadly pocked 'tuning-fork' and two concentric arcs (? 'spectacle' symbol). They will be exhibited at Falkland Palace.

LOCHGELLY
17th-18th CENTURY COIN HOARD

NT 189931. In April from under a footpath along the back of The Old Ship Inn (estab. by 1686), a hoard of coins was recovered, the latest a Portuguese gold 4 escudos, Joseph I 1762, scarcely worn. The 159 others were silver, mostly very worn — English Charles II 2/6 7, 1/- 2, James II 1/- 2, William III 2/6 20, 1/- 89 + ? 11, 6d 5, Anne 1/- 2; Scottish Anne 1/- 7 + ? 3; U.K. George I 1/- 6, 6d 2, George II 1/- 2 — latest 1745, worn; French Louis XV 12 sols 1. A selection has been placed by the Crown in the National Museum of Antiquities.

GLASGOW

E. J. Talbot

NS 601655. The Bishop's Castle was investigated by excavation and despite demolition and landscaping from 1789 onwards fragments of walling were recorded together with associated late medieval pottery. The ditch observed in 1853 (see *Historic Towns*, Vol. 1, 1969) was located and may eventually prove to date to the thirteenth or even twelfth century. Complete excavation of the site is contemplated.

INVERNESS-SHIRE — ISLANDS

North Uist

SOLLAS

COILEAGAN AN UDAIL
SETTLEMENT SITES

Iain A. Crawford

NF 824783. (See *Discovery and Excavation*, 1966, p. 29). A 9th consecutive season revealed Norse period structures and deposits and indicated the presence beneath these of pre Norse material. An interim report for this season is available (20p).

Barra

ALLASDALE

TANGUSDALE
SANDHILL SITES

J. Davies

NF 657032, NF 659031, NF 651005. Erosion patches in blown sand yielded, besides the usual bones, shells and occasional fish vertebrae, iron slag, sherds, hammer stones and flint flakes, very similar to those found at Port Aoir, Coll (q.v.). At Tangusdale a further site was found very close by but perhaps about 15m higher

up the hillside. In the first site (657032) there are several circular structures and one rectangular, outlined by irregular blocks of gneiss.

All finds have been deposited in the Glasgow Museum and Art Gallery, Kelvingrove.

INVERNESS-SHIRE—MAINLAND

Inverness

CRAIG PHADRIG
VITRIFIED FORT

A. Small

NH 640453. Excavation has established the vitrified character of the inner rampart. Radio-carbon dates suggest the mid 4th Century B.C. as the period of construction. Similar dates were obtained for the outer rampart which appears to be only in part timber laced. Several parts of the outer rampart are built entirely of earth sometimes retained by revetting walls. The fort appears to have been destroyed soon after construction. Post-destruction domestic occupation has been recorded before 150 B.C. and up to c400 A.D. The most important find is the clay mould for the escutcheon of a hanging bowl. An interim report is being published and will be available from Department of Geography, University of Dundee. (Price not yet fixed).

KINCARDINESHIRE

CATTERLINE
POLISHED STONE AXE

A. Small

NO 869781. A surface find of a large polished stone axe of pale brown very fine grained metamorphic rock. Dimensions are — length 20.1cm; maximum breadth 7.8cms tapering to 1.5cm at the flattened butt; maximum thickness 4.3cm at a point 7cm from the blade. The edges are flattened and average 1.1cm and 1.5cm; weight 908gms. The cutting edge is finely ground and shows no sign of wear indicating that the object had never been used as a tool. The axe does not appear to have been completely finished as some rough parts of the surface along with numerous abrasion marks suggest that the final polishing was not done.

The axe has been donated to Dundee City Museum (Cat. No. 1971/320).

CATTERLINE BURN
ARROWHEAD

NO 867776. Barbed and tanged arrowhead. Retained by workmen. Now lost.

Arbuthnott

GALLOW HILL
POLISHED STONE AXE, SPINDLE WHORL, ETC.

NO 825753. A polished stone axe of pale green, fine grained, metamorphic rock, 10.3cms in length, maximum width of 4.6cms across the cutting edge. The straight sides taper to a width of 2.2cms across the straight butt. Maximum thickness is 1.9cms, 6cms from the blade which has a fairly sharp chamfer of about 2cms width, largely obscured on one side by a rough depressed area, 3 x 4cms and on the other by a large flake. The blade is fairly sharp but rough, having been chipped both recently and "apparently" in antiquity. The edges of the axe are slightly flattened and about 0.5cms in width. The butt is straight but apparently not flattened although severe chipping has made this uncertain. Weight 145gms. The surface, particularly on one side near the butt, bears the marks of grinding and although smooth has not as high a polish as the type of material would take.

From the same field a spindle whorl 3.9cms in diameter and 1.2cms thick in red sandstone was recovered. The hole, 0.6cms in diameter at its narrowest has been drilled from both sides. An irregular shaped stone with a hole in it made by pecking from both sides was also picked up.

The polished stone axe has been donated to Dundee City Museum (Cat. No. 1971-319) and the other finds retained by the Headmaster, Bervie School.

Arbuthnott

BERVIE BROW
CUSHION TYPE MACEHEAD

NO 838736. This macehead was a surface find. It is of blackish green fine grained metamorphic rock. The dimensions are as follows :-

Length - 13.65cms ; maximum breadth - 5.2cms across the ends of the curved cutting edge; the straight sides taper to a breadth of 4cms, at a point 1cm from the flattened butt. The artifact is perforated by a circular hole, 5.7cms from the butt and 0.1cms off the centre line, cut by a blow drill with a tubular bit. The thickness is 3.2cms through the hole, weight 4.82grams. The object has been partially polished but this was never completed.

The macehead has been donated to Dundee City Museum (Cat. No. 1971/318).

KINROSS-SHIRE

GAIRNEYBANK FARM
SHORT CIST

D. V. Clarke

NT 127988. A fourth cist (for earlier finds see *Discovery and Excavation*, 1970, p. 28) was uncovered in November 1970. It was of simple slab construction and no skeletal material was observed. Several sherds of a damaged Beaker were recovered.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE

Troqueer
DRUMSLEET

Dumfries Museum

NX 944743. A high domical upper quern stone in coarse granite found on a stoneheap at Drumsleet. Dumfries Museum.

Lochrutton
CRANNOG

NX 899730. Three Ox Teeth from among timbers of Lochrutton Crannog (TDGNHAS, 2nd ser., vol. 17, parts 2 and 3). Dumfries Museum.

LOCHRUTTON LOCH

NX 901731. A half quern stone of Glenstocking gritstone, found on a circular stone "island" at the end of a line of stepping-stones in the bay W of the fortified promontory on Lochrutton Loch. Dumfries Museum.

Lochrutton
HILLIS TOWER

TOWER-HOUSE AND 18th CENTURY HOUSE

James Williams

NX 912726. In carrying out restoration work plans of both the Tower (c. 1530) and the House (1721) have been prepared. Copies of these plans have been lodged with the National Monuments Record. The original contract to build the House still exists. Three masons' marks have been recorded on the dressed freestone of the Tower. Both garderobes and their individual chutes have been uncovered. Finds recovered from the grounds include clay-pipe bowls and stems from the mid 17th-late 19th centuries; three fragments of late medieval pottery (15th-16th centuries); several fragments of flint apparently used for the production of gun-flints; one small whetstone; and a small deep cobalt-blue glass bead 10m in diameter and possibly of Early Medieval date.

Troqueer
GOLDIELEA
CAIRN SITE

NX 936734. A possible heavily-robbled cairn has been noted near the drive entrance to Goldielea House. The site stands in old park-land and is covered with old oaks. It measures approximately 20-22m in diameter. Many stones, some of considerable size, are visible on the "cairn" surface.

Troqueer
GOLDIELEA/TREGALLON
IRON AGE SITES

*James Williams and
Gordon Anderson*

NX 928740 and NX 930738. Two apparently interconnected structures on the beech-wood covered ridge which runs N from the Goldielea viaduct. *Goldielea A* which is already noted on the Ordnance Sheets as "Tregallon Motte" is situated at the N end of the ridge at NX 928740. This site is almost certainly not medieval and likely to be of Iron Age date. *Goldielea B* lies at the S end of the ridge at NX 930738 and consists of a double-ditched oval structure approximately 80m x 40m with an entrance in its E end. The ditches are prominent and frequently rock-cut. Sites A and B appear to be connected by an enclosing rampart around the edge of the ridge.

Urr
COURTHILL
ROMAN ROAD

NX 854712. The possible Roman Road which leaves the line of the Military Road at Courthill has been examined by resistivity meter traverses. Some excavation has been carried out and this, along with the resistivity work, indicates a road-way with both drainage and boundary ditches.

Balmaclellan
DALARRAN HOLM
INLAND MESOLITHIC SITE

M. L. Ansell

NX 639792. Over 100 pieces of flint and chert waste, including some blades and cores and two core scrapers. Also one large, crude scraper of Cumbrian stone. All material found whilst the field of the Standing Stone was under the plough. Finds held by contributor.

Dalry
MARGREE
HOG HILL
SETTLEMENT SITE

NX 667864 (general area). Several possible hut circles and ten small cairns.

KIRK RIGG

NX 672861. Five small cairns.

KNOCKDOLLOCHAN SETTLEMENT SITE

NX 674855. Extensive ruined house foundations, probably medieval or later.

MACKILSTON BRONZE AGE ROUND CAIRNS

NX 621868. (a) 45' diameter, 2' high, on false skyline at 625' OD when viewed from ruined steading of Cleughhead.

(b) 36' diameter, 35 yards N of above.

RUINED SETTLEMENT "CHAPEL YARDS"

NX 623865. Probable site of chapel mentioned in McKerlie's "History of the Lands and their Owners in Galloway, Vol. 3" as the chapel on Cleugh which was razed to the ground at beginning of the 18th century.

Carsphairn

MUIRDROCHWOOD MARSALLOCH HILL. LARGE CAIRN SITE

NX 623914. Marked on the 1848 6" OS sheet as "Cairn", this site has disappeared from subsequent editions. It is still visible, however, and now resembles a Ring Cairn, 60' in diameter.

Kells

KNOCKNALLING NETHER KNOCKREOCH IRON SMELTING SITE

NX 587858. Two large areas of scattered slag and molten iron residue with a particularly large concentration in a newly ploughed field on NW bank of the Polcardie Burn.

SETTLEMENT SITE

NX 581859. Several house foundations, could be associated with above. Also at NX 582858, a Corn Kiln.

SETTLEMENT SITE

NX 587855. 3 long houses and enclosures.

LANARKSHIRE

Thankerton

BOATBRIDGE QUARRY
SHORT CISTS

D. V. Clarke and Anna Ritchie

NS 981376. Two short cists were discovered in November, 1970, during the removal of a long low gravel ridge protruding into the flood plain of the River Clyde. The two cists were both aligned NE-SW and were 14m apart. Both employed identical construction techniques. The side slabs overlapped both end slabs and the N end slab was shorter than the other three slabs, necessitating a building-up of the floor by some 30cms. Both appear to have had a double layer of capstones although this is uncertain in one case. The cists contained an adult and child without grave goods on a gravel floor in one, and an adult with a Beaker on a "crazy-paving" floor in the other.

BALMULDY
ROMAN FORT

Dr Anne S. Robertson

NS 581718. Excavation was carried out on the presumed line of the Antonine Wall as it ran NNW from the NW corner of the Antonine Wall fort at Balmuldy to the River Kelvin. The stone base of the Wall was found to be 4.25m wide. Above it there was laid turf, on which at a height of about .3m above the stone base, an upper layer of cobbling was located.

If this cobbling was a Roman feature, it seemed possible that it might have been connected with a way up to the top of the Wall near the river crossing. One piece of a Roman grey jar, and a green-glazed medieval potsherd were found in loose soil.

MIDLOTHIAN

Edinburgh

WESTER CRAIGLOCKHART HILL
FORT

G. S. Maxwell

NT 228700. A section cut through the wall of the fort (*Discovery and Excavation* 1970, p. 32) some 6m NNW of the Ordnance Survey triangulation station revealed that its thickness at this point was only 2.5m, much less than had been expected. Although only the lowest course of the inner face survived *in situ*, the outer facing-stones stood to a height of 0.7m.

The original ground-level on the inside was covered by a confused band of large blocks of stone and rubble, representing the dislocated upper portion of the fort wall, thoroughly mingled with which was a considerable quantity of domestic refuse — burned and unburned animal bones, potsherds etc. Immediately above this

layer there were patches of laid paving and a roughly oval hearth edged with upright slabs.

It would appear that the lower band of tumbled stones and debris derived from a wholesale destruction of the fort and a disturbance of its occupation levels. The date and purpose of this cataclysmic event are by no means certain. The small amount of evidence available does, however, suggest that it took place at the end of the first phase of occupation, with no long period of abandonment intervening, while the presence of two fragments of Roman glass as well as a tiny flake of samian ware and a round bead, apparently of Antrim bauxite, would indicate that the site was probably occupied in the late first or second century A.D.

INVERESK ROMAN FORT AND EXTRA-MURAL SETTLEMENT

NT 342720. Further discoveries of Roman pottery, coarse ware and Samian, have been made in the graveyard of St. Michael's Kirk, the site of the Antonine Fort. It has also been possible to record two important finds which were made in the same area some years ago — the first a sestertius of Trajan, the second a well-preserved example of a barbotine-decorated beaker of 2nd-century date. More recently a fragment of a small column from a Roman building was found in the boundary wall of Eskhill House, 480m E of the fort.

Trial excavation in the W extremity of the garden of Inveresk House, where an As of Vespasian (not a denarius as reported in *PSAS*, lxviii (1933-4), 27) was found c. 1930, demonstrated conclusively that in this area Roman levels have been completely swept away, probably in the 16th or 17th century. Unstratified material recovered during this investigation included a fine cornelian intaglio depicting Venus Victrix; significantly, most of the potsherds found were of Samian vessels.

Following the discovery in 1970 of a number of items of Roman material just below modern turf-level in a paddock lying due S of St. Michael's Kirk and 190m E of the Antonine fort, a short excavation was undertaken to find out if these objects were associated with surviving Roman structures; a hypocausted building and a length of conduit were uncovered nearby in 1827.

Trenching revealed the existence of a well-built roadway, exhibiting three separate surfaces; the uppermost was 4m wide and aligned approximately on the E gate of the fort; the full width of the intermediate and lowest roads could not be ascertained, but their alignment was the same as the uppermost. The margins of both the lower surfaces were covered by a layer of occupation debris, including burned wattle-and-daub and Antonine coarse pottery. Immediately to the S of the street, at least in its latest form, lay a stone-founded building in a reasonably good state of preservation; at one point, where the foundations had subsided

somewhat into an earlier rubbish pit, eight courses of walling survived *in situ*. Pottery found in the pit included a large part of a Samian bowl, f. 30, stamped by Cinnamus.

It is clear that these structures belong to one of the most extensive, and possibly the best preserved, extramural settlement in Roman Scotland.

MORAYSHIRE

FOCHABERS, BELLIE
GRAVE MOUND, NEOLITHIC

Ian Keillar

NJ 360592. On N side of forestry track 1000m to W of A98 on 200' contour, sand mound with some stones. Four skeletons and broken neolithic pottery in side of mound. Pottery with Forestry Commission.

ELGIN
MEDIÉVAL SIGN

NJ 218630. Found behind Museum, corroded iron Chi Rho sign, approx. 150mm x 100mm. In Museum.

ELGIN
SKELETONS (PROBABLY 17th CENTURY)

NJ 212629. Uncovered on the reputed site of Blackfriars Monastery stank, approx. 50 skeletons lying 300 to 450mm below surface of ground. Skeletons lying at random and no sign of any coffin nails.

PLUSCARDEN
MEDIÉVAL POTTERY

NJ 142576. Large quantity of broken medieval pottery. Pottery retained at Priory.

ORKNEY

STRONSAY
MILLFIELD FARM
MACEHEAD

J. G. Scott

HY 658249 (approximately). Mrs M. M. Chalmers, of Ruther-glen, reports a collection of artifacts, mainly of flint, ploughed up in the mid 1920's on Millfield Farm. Among them is the narrower end, broken across the c. 11mm shaft-hole, of a cushion-shaped macehead of highly polished, speckled, dark greenish-grey rock, now 42mm long, 39mm wide and 24mm thick. The length from the end to the nearer edge of the shaft-hole is 31mm.

SOUTH RONALDSAY

THE BROUGH, LINKLATER
MULTIVALLATE PROMONTORY FORT

R. G. Lamb

ND 458873. A narrow headland bordered by precipitous cliffs 150' high, defended at the landward end by three dump ramparts each fronted by a ditch.

SANDWICK

YESNABY

E. J. Talbot

HY 221159. An unfinished mill stone (diam. 2' 6") was found still attached to the large flat boulder from which it was being chiselled. The stone had cracked during manufacture.

PEEBLES - SHIRE

GLENFIELD
CAIRN

Thomas C. Welsh

NT 260418. To SW and below 1129' spot height, an oval cairn 8 x 5m.

SOONHOPE BURN
ENCLOSURE

NT 268442. On the tip of the spur of Makeness Kipps at 1150' an enclosure was found. The entrance to the S was flanked by banks extending about 9m from the walls to form a semi-circle. The enclosure walls stood at least 1m high and comprised rubble encased in large stone facings, 2½ to 3m thick, except on either side of the entrance — 4m. The wall continues across the entrance to about ½m height to form a step. The area within is circular, 10m in diameter. About fifty metres to S a roughly oval enclosure 22 x 18m could be traced.

COLLIE LAW
STRUCTURES

NT 263440. On ridge to SE of Collie Law, three structures each about 3m across, probably kilns.

VEN LAW
STRUCTURE

NT 257414. Just S of wood, NW side of Ven Law. 950' contour. Traces of an enclosure of stone build on slope.

MORNING HILL
ENCLOSED HOMESTEAD

NT 244392. Under thick gorse cover on the hillside E of the hillfort (RCAHMS Peebleshire p. 134) a scooped platform is enclosed by a massive rubble bank between 3 and 4m thick which lies on the slope. The overall diameter is 18m.

**MORNING HILL
MASSIVE WALL**

NT 244393. Just within rectangular wood, on W side and along the contour is a 30m section of rubble wall, 5m thick.

**CADEMUIR PLANTATION
STRUCTURE**

NT 245389. Edge of Plantation, on 850' contour, traces of an enclosure, oval in shape, irregular, about 10m across.

**CADEMUIR PLANTATION
ENCLOSURE**

NT 247388. On spur, below 900' contour, amidst dense thicket of trees, for which reason the site is unmeasured. Apparent massive banked enclosure, oval, lying W to E. At E end are three circular chambers included in the bank and opening to the outside. The enclosure was judged to be around 70m long.

**THE WHAUM, CADEMUIR HILL
SETTLEMENT ENCLOSURE**

NT 237380. 150m E of The Whaum on a low knoll, a circular enclosure comprising rubble walls encased in stone facings about 2m thick was noted. It was 18m in diameter, and had traces of an outer wall around the perimeter of the knoll.

**CADEMUIR HILL
WALLED HOMESTEAD**

NT 220370. On extremity of spur, to W and below spot height 1042', an enclosure 14 x 12m, subdivided, has a simple wall of large stones. Traces of an outer wall can be traced to W.

**KIRKTON MANOR
CUP-MARKS**

NT 220380. At the entrance to the manse, a block of stone, rough hewn and c 1m long has four cup-marks at one end.

P E R T H S H I R E

**Rhynd
GRANGE OF ELCHO
CISTERCIAN NUNNERY**

*Perthshire Society of Natural Science
Archaeological and Historical Section
per Mrs D. M. Lye*

NO 142218. (*Discovery and Excavation* 1970, p. 38). Further work in the church has revealed three building periods.

The S wall mentioned in the final paragraph last year probably belongs to the second of these periods. Two possible entrances have

been exposed at either end of the wall and two bases for buttresses have been found.

An extended burial was found adjacent to the inner face of this wall and seven disturbed burials elsewhere in the interior of the church.

Auchterarder
PAIRNEY FARM
FORTIFICATION

NN 976127. Castle Craig lies $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SSW of Pairney Farm. Its N, E and W sides are separated from the higher ground by steep gullies. The S side slopes down to cultivated fields.

On the summit, at a height of 400' O.D., there is a plateau enclosed by the spread and turf covered remains of a wall. The enclosure is roughly circular with a diameter of 28m. At the S there is an entrance gap 3.50m wide and below this the remains of a track.

Outside the enclosure wall, at the SE, two large rocky hollows have been incorporated into the defences and there is a possible rock cut cistern in one of them.

SE of the entrance there is a low rampart 15m long and 5m wide with a shallow ditch.

Immediately outside the enclosure wall on the northern arc there is an irregular rock cut ditch 25m long, 5m wide and 1m deep.

Aberfeldy
MONESS HOTEL
BRONZE SPEARHEAD

The Breadalbane Archaeological Society
per Miss Clark

NN 858487. A Bronze leaf-shaped spearhead was found in the garden. Reasonably well preserved, it belongs to Coles Class D, date range 14th-9th century B.C. It has side loops and measures 10cms long and 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ cms at its greatest width.

Lochtayside
CRAGGANESTER FARM
BRONZE AXEHEAD

NN 661384. During alterations to the Aberfeldy-Killin road in 1936 a flanged bronze axehead was found in gravel thrown up on the N bank of the road. It is in good condition and measures 13cms in length and 5.2cms at the maximum width of the blade.

BALNAGUARD
CUP-MARKED STONE

NN 930515. On a hill 300' above and to SW of Balnaguard village a rock measuring 3m x 2.20m has eight cup-marks. The largest measures 5cms in diameter and is 2cms deep.

**CAMSERNY
PICTISH STONE**

NN 818497. During alterations at an old lint mill a stone high up on a chimney stack was found to be a portion of a Pictish stone. It measures approximately 30cms x 9cms.

**By Aberfeldy
SHENVAIL FARM
STONE LAMP**

NN 831509. A steatite cup-shaped lamp was found on the moor N of Shenvail Farm. Its diameter is $7\frac{1}{2}$ cms and its height 5cms. It has a handle with hour glass perforation, and is decorated on the sides, base and handle with irregular geometric patterns formed by incised lines. Part of the rim is broken.

**LUNDIN FARM
SPINDLE WHORL**

NN 870503. A black spindle whorl, decorated on both sides with incised lines and holes, was found beside the lime-kiln W of the Lundin stone circle.

**CASTLE MENZIES
WELL**

NN 838496. During ploughing operations the cover stone from a well was uncovered and removed. The well measured 50cms x 50cms x 2m deep and was three quarters full of water. It is approximately 20m S of main doorway of the castle.

**BORLICK FARM
MILLSTONE AND ROTARY QUERN**

NN 867495. Found beside the Pittiely burn below the farm. A small mill stone with one side broken, diameter 70cms, and a small rotary quern, diameter 40cms.

BALNAGUARD

Margaret E. C. Stewart

NN 947522. In May, 1971, the base of the southern face of the standing stone (listed monument) was exposed by the removal of turf to a depth of .25m. This revealed seven cup marks strung out irregularly across the face. The cups average .05m in diameter.

Traditionally two prostrate stones 7.80m and 12.15m E of the standing stone had at one time stood upright. If so they would have formed an alignment oriented due E/W with the existing stone.

The more westerly of the two prostrate stones measured 2.30m in length; the northern end had been keeled and lay on the rim

of a shallow socket outlined with packing stones. The second prostrate stone measured 2.50m in length and was also keeled but no socket or packing stones were found. A single cupmark .05m in diameter was found on the eastern side of the upper surface.

Near the eastern boundary of the field and slightly S of the stone alignment was a stony area 6.10m x 3.65m over which the normal reddish sandy loam of the field was stained black. Protruding through this were the tops of three large stones set on the arc of a circular area approximately 9m in diameter. The stones lay 2m and 2.50m apart. To the S of the perimeter of this circular area was a flat thin slab 2.30m in length lying prostrate. There was no evidence of either keeling or socket and it is unlikely ever to have stood upright.

The site was excavated in September, 1971. The stony area was a mass of hand sized water worn boulders below about .25m of plough soil. The boulder layer was .30m thick and rested on stone free sandy loam which was the normal subsoil of the field. On top of the sandy loam in the north eastern quarter of the boulder spread were extensive patches of black staining, a quantity of cremated bone and some carbonised wood and a small rim sherd (food vessel?).

New Scone

NEAR SPOUTWELLS

R. Butchart

NO 137270. On forestry road surfaced with unscreened gravel. Quartz pebble, 130mm x 90mm x 55mm thick, with a conical circular pit on both sides. One 25 x 20mm diameter x 15mm deep, the other 20 x 10mm diameter x 18mm deep. Circular marks at bases of pits. In Perth Museum.

KINBUCK MOOR

J. S. Nicoll

NN 806054. A series of small quarry pits in the NE corner of Kinbuck Moor suggests this may be the line of the Dunblane-Ardoch stretch of Roman road. Turf stripping has revealed a roughly cobbled surface 3.7m wide with a kerb on the south side only.

North from this point no certain evidence of the road has been found. To the south the road follows the SW-NE boundary of the moor between the farm of Nether Whiteston and Naggyfaulds and thence into the SW-NE boundary of Glassingall Estate. Just inside this boundary on the SE side of the road to Glassingall Farm there is a bank 50m long which may represent the road still 1m high and 5.5m wide.

The total length of the road traced so far is about 1.6kms (1 mile).

Muckhart

COMMONEDGE HILL
SETTLEMENT

Thomas C. Welsh

NN 980016. Almost on the summit and to N, an enclosure formed by a low turf bank is 50 x 44m in extent. The corners are rounded, and it is divided N to S. The larger section has traces of a number of turf structures; the smaller has the entrance, to N, and an independent turf enclosure measuring 18 x 24m.

CUP-MARKED ROCK

NN 974017. A massive block of stone has a number of cups on its upper face.

RENFREWSHIRE

Kilmacolm

WHITEMOSS
ROMAN ROAD SURVEYS

Frank Newall

The Roman road from the S gate of Whitemoss fort ran S to be lost in cultivated land. A sherd of amphora and a sherd of a white clay pipkin, both 2nd c. A.D. from High Hatton Farm, NS 410716, may indicate the line. The road is recognised as a terraced track, emerging from the plantation N of the "bloody pond" to cross the Barscube — Langbank road, NS 391716, a raised metalled track 18' - 21' wide, and terraces the N face of Barscube Hill. Characteristic are the cutting and embanking to gain an upper terrace immediately S of Ravenshaw Farm, and the long stretch of 25' wide cambered mound occupying a 40' - 50' prepared strip, just S of Gleddoch plantation, NS 384719. At Undercraig boundary fence it swings to SW to avoid marsh and pass to the S of the highest point at Padanaram, NS 380722. This point is the most suitable on the entire line for signalling to Whitemoss and Lurg. Beyond Padanaram the road appears to head for Knockmountain. A slight raised way, NS 372718, passes shallow quarry faces and hollows to run into the present track to Knockmountain farm.

Erskine

BARSCUBE HILL, NE TERRACE
HOMESTEAD

Mrs Elizabeth Main

NS 391711. Homestead surrounded by a 20' wide raised turf mound, enclosing 248' x 210'. Within against the E wall is a large round house, 55' x 52', and against the W wall vestiges of a second. Circular crop patches within.

To the W, NS 386712, the naturally defensive rock bluff overlooking the West Glen Burn supports a turf wall enclosed circle, 75' within 6' - 8' wide walls. Further W, NS 385713, a rectangular plateau is enclosed within a low turf mound. The sloping approach on E is barred by a rubble mound interrupted centrally.

Inverkip

LOCH THOM
TURF WALLED ENCLOSURE

A. S. Newall, Frank Newall

NS 260737. On a height N of Loch Thom, a turf walled enclosure, 39' - 43' over wall spread 3' - 4'.

Kilmacolm

AUCHINDORES FARM
ENCLOSURES

NS 355729. Cordate enclosure 151' x 130' max. occupying the rocky plateau NW of Auchindores. Walls of turf and stone, 6' wide enclose the vestiges of circular walled interior enclosures, one partly ditched and 58' in diameter, and against the S wall, a 24' x 12' rectangular foundation with 6' wide annexe.

DARGAVEL BURN
HOMESTEAD

NS 365713. Overlooking the head of Dargavel Burn and just SW of the plank bridge on the right of way from Kilmacolm to Langbank, is a ruinous homestead.

Erskine

BOGSIDE
CORN KILN

David Newall, Frank Newall

NS 367726. W of Bogside Farm, and N of the NE corner of an E-W strip of woodland, a horseshoe kiln, well preserved, with 12' diameter chamber within 6' walls. Inner flue lintel intact in flat N face.

Kilmacolm

DUCHAL ESTATE
UNDERGROUND PASSAGE

Lady Maclay

NS 356691. An underground passage or culvert over 3' wide, with broadly arched roof, and possibly over 3' high could be traced by a line of subsidence hollows and could be followed for 10' beneath the Estate Road, running towards the River Gryfe.

CAIRNCURRAN FARM
ROTARY QUERN

Kenneth MacDonald

NS 318699. The upper stone of a rotary quern 12" x 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " with central 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " perforation within a 3" cup, and with diametrically opposed grooves in the top edges of the stone.

MATHERNOCK FARM
WHORL

John Duff

NS 325708. Spindle whorl of indurated cannel, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " diam. by .4". Central perforation .4".

Inverkip

LOCH THOM
CUP-MARKED STONES

George Newall, Frank Newall

NS 265727. Immediately S of the Old Greenock-Largs Road off the SW corner of Loch Thom, 3 flat surfaced boulders, with 4, 1, and 4 large cup marks.

Kilmacolm

AUCHENFOIL
SPINDLE WHORL

John Kerr

NS 312713. Neatly formed spindle whorl of hard blue grey shale 3.2cm diam., by 1.6cm thick. Perforation 1.5cm tapered to 1.3cm. Slightly shouldered and ridged on the one face.

Eaglesham

LONGWOOD
VARIOUS FEATURES

Thomas C. Welsh

(See *Discovery and Excavation* 1968)

NS 544522. Circular mound (previously cited as NS 524545) was found to be of earth and stone, 20m diameter, about 1-1.5m high. On NW, about 1m in, are two apparently deep opposing stones, 1.23m x .85m and 1.44m x .85m respectively, 1.6m apart, and perhaps cut to shape. A depression 4m long, 1.4m wide continues into the mound.

25m N of this site, low, slightly oval cairn 10m across.

NS 543524. 5 possible hut foundations.

NS 538527. Traces of enclosing wall on knoll. Two enclosures, one with drystone, the other with turf walls. Traces of rig-system.

ROSS AND CROMARTY

LEWIS

UIG
VARIOUS SITES

D. J. Robinson and J. Grant

In the area from Traigh-na-Berie to Margersta, a large number of its sites were noted, and in two of them naturally exposed sections revealed sherds of stratified pottery. Other pottery sherds, some decorated and of broch/wheelhouse type, were collected. The pottery will be donated to the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

Tain

ARDJACHIE FARM
CUP MARKINGS AND INCISED SYMBOL

Miss E. Macnamara

Boulder found on Ardjachie Farm, now in Tain Museum. The boulder, of probably local old red sandstone, is uncut and very irregular in shape but has two principal faces; the maximum

length is 1.7m; maximum width is .65m and the maximum thickness is some .35m. The carvings are all on one face, which is much weathered; the opposing face is conspicuously less smooth so that it is possible that this stone was never set upright. The weathered face is covered with at least 30 rather ill-defined cup markings scattered over nearly the whole surface, though grouped towards one end; the average diameter of these cup markings is about 3 to 4cms, depth about 1.5cms. There are several indistinct lines among the cup markings and there is among the thickest cluster of cup markings a symbol like a 'wheel', with the outer 'rim' drawn as a fairly perfect circle, with a diameter at the outer edge of some 17cms. The 'wheel' has twelve 'spokes' and a single inner circle, or 'hub', with a diameter at the outer edge of about 4 or 5cms.

S H E T L A N D

FAIR ISLE

SPANISH ARMADA WRECK 'EL GRAN GRIFON', 1588

Colin Martin

HU 212700 (Lat. 59° 31' 01" N, Long. 01° 37' 28" W). On the south side of the cave-ended *geo* of Stroms Hellier, at a depth of 15m, the remains of a shipwreck were discovered. The narrative of a Spanish survivor, the reports of 18th century salvors, a strong local tradition, and recent finds, confirm the remains to be those of *El Gran Grifon* (650 tons, 38 guns), the flagship of the Spanish Armada's supply squadron, which was lost on Fair Isle in September 1588. Like the other supply ships (*urcas*) she was a Baltic hulk, and herself came from the Hanseatic port of Rostock.

The timber hull has disintegrated completely, depositing stone ballast, ship's fittings, armament, munitions and cargo into the shingle-filled gullies at the bottom of the *geo*. In the most southerly gully seven guns were located; two of bronze, three of cast iron, and two of wrought iron. Four wrought iron breech blocks, of a kind associated with light swivel mounted pieces, were also found. The larger bronze gun, of which only the broken muzzle was found, is a *media culebrina*, a long range 9-pounder, while the smaller piece — which is still loaded — is a 4-pounder *media sacre*. The wrought iron gun, a 7.5 bore cm *esmeril largo*, is of a breech-loading type generally regarded as obsolete in 1588. This gully also yielded a variety of small finds including a silver 4-real coin of Philip II (undated: Toledo mint), pieces of copper and pewter vessels, a bronze pulley wheel, a wrought iron rudder pintle, a shear hook (a curved blade which, mounted on a pole or lashed to a yard arm, was used to cut down an opponent's rigging), various small fittings and mountings, a brass button, iron and lead shot,

and a selection of iron nails and lead sheeting. This deposit may represent spill from the upper works of the stern.

A neighbouring gully was found to contain two more iron guns and a cluster of six lead ingots. Three of the ingots are boat-shaped, and weigh about 50kg apiece. Such ingots, which have occurred in quantity on other Armada wrecks, were used by the companies of soldiers aboard to cast small shot. They are stamped with Roman numerals which are evidently identification or tally marks. Two large rectangular ingots, each weighing about 150kg, may probably be identified with the *planchas* (blocks) of lead listed in Spanish inventories as part of a ship's stores. A third type of ingot, in the form of a flat oval plate is, like the boat-shaped ingots, to be recognised among the woodcuts of Georgius Agricola's *De Re Metallica* of 1556.

Excavation at the head of the second gully produced more than 3,000 lead arquebus and musket bullets (approx. 1.3cm and 2cm diameter), a few of which demonstrate impact distortion. This shows that they have been fired, and they are, presumably, English bullets which lodged in the hull during the fighting in the Channel (from contemporary accounts of the battles it is known that the *Grifon* was heavily engaged "at half musket shot", perhaps with Drake's *Revenge*). This part of the gully also yielded about a hundred pieces of iron shot, ranging in calibre from *media culebrina* downwards, which suggests that this type of gun was the largest the ship carried. Other finds include part of an arquebus barrel, another breech block, and a lead seal bearing the Spanish crown mark, with the emblems of Leon and Castile.

It has now been established that the wide seaward end of this gully contains the main wreck deposit, concreted in a solid mass below the shingle. The objects so far raised have been deposited with the Shetland County Museum.

A report of the excavations, including a discussion of Spanish armament strategy and technology at the time of the Armada in the light of the finds, is being published in the first issue of the *International Journal for Nautical Archaeology*.

YELL.

BREKIN

EARLY IRON AGE EMBER PIT

Sgt. B. Beveridge

HP 532053. On a gently sloping sand bank, midway between Kirk Loch and the cairns, an extensive erosion of sand dunes has revealed a stone lined ember pit attributable to the Shetland Early Iron Age. The area in which it is situated is densely littered with many schists, quartzites, and serpentines and lies some 200 yards NW of the Viking and Medieval settlement. The hearth, consisting of a dozen upright quartzite stones some 2' in length, is roughly L shaped 7' by 3' and 2' in width. Surface finds include rims of typical E/I/Age pots: fragments of steatite bracelets and

rings : quartz scrapers : iron slag : pumice : and large single garnets. Soil round the pit revealed sherds, bones of ox and sheep, and large quantities of shellfish. (Full report will be prepared in due course for the County Museum, Lerwick).

UNST

CLUGAN

IRON AGE AND VIKING SITE

HP 643064. Excavations were continued on the site where a Viking cremation burial had been excavated during 1970. They revealed massive drystone structures, the uppermost of which exposed part of a Viking longhouse superimposed on the collapsed building of an earlier period. Sectional and related pottery evidence reveal occupation of the site in the Pre Broch : Broch : Wheel-house : and Viking periods. Apart from substantial quantities of pottery the other small finds consisted of a variety of stone tools of local origin : discs : whorls : quartz scrapers : iron slag : pumice : and bone and shell deposits.

Walls Parish

BURRIER HEAD, DALE

R. G. Lamb

HU 169514. This promontory has been the site of some pre-historic structure, probably a fort. Masonry and occupation material are visible in the section along the cliff-edge on the S side of the promontory.

There appear to be structures on the summit of the inaccessible Clett rock, HU 169522, on the opposite side of the bay.

North Roc

LOKATI KAME

ASSOCIATED WITH MONASTIC SITE

HU 382920. An offshore rock joined to the mainland by a knife-edge, has on the summit a small level platform on which is a single rectangular foundation, apparently of turf, divided by a cross-wall into two unequal compartments. This structure strongly recalls the buildings on the Kame of Isbister, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S, with which site it is probably to be linked. (See *Discovery and Excavation* 1970, p. 56).

SCATNESS

COASTAL FORT

HU 389089. On the E side of Scatness, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N of the Ness of Burgi fort, is another fortification comprising two ramparts separated by a broad scoop. The outer rampart is a dump, 4' - 5' high, running in a curve from edge to edge of the low cliff, so as to enclose a broad headland. This headland is cut off by the inner rampart which is straight, 4' high and 15' broad; it is revetted at the front with large blocks.

STIRLINGSHIRE

STIRLING
ROMAN ROAD

Miss D. J. Milne

NS 793919 to NS 792928. The Roman road has been excavated in three private gardens in Stirling Burgh. Two of the locations confirm the line marked on older O.S. maps, and now deleted from current editions for lack of corroboration. The most northerly location lies beyond the end of the line marked on the older O.S. maps and confirms its reported discovery a century ago. It also shows a westward turn, as if to head for the King's Knot, 0.85km away.

No surface indications are visible at or near any of these sites. At NS 79273/91938 (measured to road centre) the road is 6.70m wide, heavily ploughed out, of small stones and gravel, and under 50cm of soil. At NS 79201/92640 it is also 6.70m wide, of packed gravel 32cm thick, and under 63cm of soil. At NS 79169/92779 the road has a base course of large stones, from fist-sized to 60 x 40cm, well enough laid to resemble rough cobbling, under 5cm of gravel and 35cm of soil. Here 7.0m of the SW edge was cleared and 4.0m of the spine. The full width could not be cleared, but edge to spine is 3.5m, implying a full width of 6.70m as at the other sites.

Bonnybridge

BONNYSIDE
ANTONINE WALL, SECTION

Dr Anne S. Robertson

NS 837797. An old section first cut in about 1895 was reopened (cf. *Discovery and Excavation*, 1970, 48).

The stone base of the Wall was 4.4m wide, well-preserved, with neatly laid kerbstones. The turf superstructure did not survive to as great a height as in the 1970 section, but the layers of decayed turf were just as striking.

St. Ninians

CASTLETON

R. W. B. Morris

NS 864881. Outcrop with level top 5 yards x 3 yards x 2½' high. Over 10 cupmarks, several with traces of ring 5" in diameter round them. Cups up to 3" in diameter x 2" deep. Some connecting channels.

Traces of cup and ring marks on adjacent rocks.

LECKIE
DUN

Euan W. MacKie

NS 693940. The shape of the dun may be approximately rectangular, carefully built to accommodate the shape of the rocky promontory on which it stands. More fragments of samian pottery were found in the external midden at the northern end (*Discovery*

and Excavation, 1970, p. 46). A square has been excavated inside the dun, next to the inner wall-face. Under about 1m of dry rubble with air spaces is a black, sandy soil layer mixed in with the smaller rubble. The dry rubble may continue down under this layer which has so far yielded iron nails, 2 small bronze nails, fragments of bronze sheeting, a lead weight, pieces of blue-green glass (presumably Roman), a fragment of an armet of translucent pale, blue-green glass ornamented with a cable of dark blue glass with white diagonal stripes, and fragments of fired clay which may be part of a mould. Another sherd of presumably Roman wheel-made ware has also been found in this layer, together with many fragments of burnt and unburnt animal bones, a heap of charred grain and a piece of probable slag.

In the north-western arc of the wall an intra-mural structure—probably secondary—has appeared. It had once been roofed with huge stone lintels, up to 5' long. As yet there is no sign of the primary entrance to the dun.

Bridge of Allan

HIELANDMAN'S WELL.

J. S. Nicoll

NS 815981. Object of fine grained stone 11 x 9 x 3cms with a well formed cup 22mm x 11mm deep and a concentric ring 38mm external diameter and groove 1mm deep leaving effect of raised lip round cup some 5mm wide. One of the five unequal sides of the flat stone is worn as though used as hone and there is a groove 4cms long cut in the same face as the cup. On the reverse which is less smooth there are other grooves one being 3cms long.

Object of stone (28cms x 33cms) with a single pecked cup 9 x 2.5cms deep. The reverse side is abraded by working as though the stone might have had use as a lap anvil. In *Bridge of Allan Library*.

Both objects found while ploughing by D. McNicol, Drumbrae Farm.

Blanefield

SPOUT O' BALLAGAN
STEADING

Thomas C. Welsh

NS 572808. A short distance upstream from the falls, between bends an oval drystone dwelling, 2 rooms, 9 x 4.5m.

Gargunnoch

FALLS OF GARGUNNOCK
STRUCTURES

NS 711928. 950' contour, W of top of fall, a steading 16 x 4m, 2 roomed, round-ended with adjoining enclosure. To N, at edge of crags is a circular structure, 15m diameter, round an outcrop of rock.

SUTHERLAND

DURNESS POSSIBLE MONASTIC SETTLEMENT

R. G. Lamb

NC 407693. Off the coast N of Durness is a peninsular rock lying parallel to the cliffs, to which it is joined by a dangerous knife-edged ridge. The surface of the peninsula slopes steeply seawards and has been terraced; a turf parapet has been constructed along the edge facing landward. The terraces are divided by cross-walls of turf so as to form contiguous hut-platforms roughly 10' square, with one larger foundation measuring 10' x 20'. Nettles growing on the floors of the huts probably indicate the presence of occupation deposit. The closest parallel is with the three Shetland sites of Strandburgh, Kame of Isbister, and Birrier, described in *Discovery and Excavation* 1970, pp. 34 and 56-7.

Assynt OLDANY SETTLEMENT

Thomas C. Welsh

NC 103328. SE of burn, on hillside terrace above 50' contour. Closely arranged group as follows: 2-roomed 11 x 3m, 6 x 4m and encl., 13 x 4m, 10 x 4m, 5 x 4m, 8 x 4m, 11 x 4m and 10 x 5m.

CREAG CLAIS NAN CRUINEACHD CAVE-DWELLING

NC 065279. At the foot of a cliff, a well-lined 'cave' at the very foot of the rock-pile, has its entrance extended and partly concealed by a ruinous circular enclosure, forming a 2m passage, covered by a large slab. The enclosure measures 6m internal diameter, having a wall of large stones 2m thick. There is a further wall across the entrance to the enclosure. In the roof of the 'cave' there is a vent upwards through the rock-pile. The cave measures c 4 x 3m oval and has the appearance of having been a dwelling.

CLASHNESSIE FALLS STEADING

NC 054300. 200' contour just W of Falls. 6 x 3m oval and 2m circular, cleared land.

LOCH NA CULACH SHIELING SETTLEMENT

NC 046294. E end of loch. 11 shielings, enclosures, walling and cleared land.

ACHNACARNIN STEADING

NC 051326. 150' contour, headland. 3m square fnd and encls.

RAFFIN
CORN MILL

NC 017317. Mouth of Alltan na Fithriach. 6 x 4m foundation, 3m high, with lade and 60m of dry millstream from a rudimentary sluice. The much rusted remains of a mallet head and shaft were noted on the site.

STOER
BURIAL PLACE

NC 036290. E side of low ridge. Circular cairn 4m, and rectangular enclosure 40 x 8m outlined with large stones and strewn with boulders, marks a probable cemetery of c. 17th century date.

CLACHTOLL
STONE CIRCLE

NC 037278. A possible incomplete stone circle can be traced to E of the broch. Two stones show at ground level, 2 recumbent to N side of dyke which cuts circle, 4 standing to c 1m high, all equally spaced. Corresponding stones are evident in structure of dyke. Diameter is about 12m. A massive boulder, c 2m high, 3m across base occupies centre.

CULKEIN DRUMBEG
CAIRNS

NC 1133 (4 fig. ref.). Vast numbers of cairns in groups over whole area. Probably for the most part clearance cairns.

ARDVAR
STRUCTURES

NC 169333. On shore overlooking Ardvar Dun, 4½m square and 7m diameter structures.

GLEN LEIREAG
SETTLEMENT

NC 186287. On a hill terrace, near summit and on W side of Pass. 700' contour. Rectangle 6 x 4m; ovals 4 x 3m, two 3 x 2m, and circular 2m, on cleared land.

EXTENSIVE SETTLEMENT

(1) NC 151316. Around 350' contour, N of road B 869. 10 fnds. and possible kiln 4m square, noted as follows: 12 x 5m, 7 x 5m, 14 x 5m round-ended, 6 x 4m, 7 x 5m, ovals 9 x 5m, 10 x 5m, 6 x 5m, 9 x 6m, structure 5 x 3m (kiln?).

(2) NC 153313. Adjacent to fank, S of road. 8 fnds. 2-roomed 16 x 5m and 17 x 6m. 9 x 5m, 15 x 4m, 4m circular, 12 x 4m, 7 x 3½m, and 2-roomed 13 x 4m with 5 x 3m extension. (Lower room has medial drain). Also 5 x 4m structure.

(3) NC 156313. On banks of Allt Mhathain, S of road. 7 fnds. 8 x 4m in enclosure, 2-roomed 13 x 4m, rectangles 7 x 5m and 13 x 5m with extension, ovals 5 x 4m, 9 x 5m, 5 x 4m.

In all three cases, other structures, enclosures and ridge-and-furrow abound. Clearance cairns mainly on perimeter of groups.

STRUCTURE

NC 154313. Lintelled, dry-stone walled passage. Internal height 870mm, width 800-900mm, length c. 10m. Bends slightly at N end to meet low mound, but collapse obscures further course.

Assynt

MOORLAND SETTLEMENTS

(1) NC 115300. Loch Fada, 250' contour, due SW c 200m. 7 Summer shielings and enclosures.

(2) NC 115296. W end of Loch an Tolla Bhaid, cleared land in enclosure with three circular fnds.

(3) NC 115294. Shieling, and NC 114289. 2 shielings and encl.

(4) NC 115264 on cleared enclosed land between Loch an Tuirc and Loch an Tuir, 15 x 3½m dwelling, with grain-store, shieling and other structures. Also shieling and encl. outside perimeter.

DRUMBEG

POSSIBLE DUN

NC 118334. On narrow promontory in Drumbeg bay, Bogha na Ba, circular massive earth and stone bank, 15m diameter, internally 6m.

AIR, AN IALL, LOCH DRUMBEG

STEADING

NC 120324. In small hollow, W of peat road. 3½ x 2m oval and 4 x 2m rectangle, good structure.

LOCH DRUMBEG

SHIELING SETTLEMENT

NC 118323. In inlet, N of fank. On banks of burn (Allt Loch Poll nam Muc) 9 shielings and associated structures. Ruined dwelling with hearth, on shore.

OLDANY PIER

STEADING

NC 102337. Near promontory due N of pier. 2-roomed 13 x 5m, and circular structure on rock.

Eddrachilles

KYLESKU

AN DUNAN

MURAL PASSAGE IN BROCH

NC 217341. A mural passage, exposed by the removal of rubble, was noted. The passage occurs in the NW side of the broch where the wall exceeds 4m. It is 0.8m wide, reached from the inside by a stepped opening 0.75m wide, by which there is a side-chamber 2 x 1.4m. It continues E for 2m, culminating in eight steps upwards to the present crown of the wall. The inner wall is 1.6m thick. On top of the wall, to SW, a later rectangular structure or heavy build, 5 x 2.6m, probably a dwelling, was noted.

WEST LoTHIAN

SOUTH QUEENSFERRY

MONASTIC BUILDINGS

J. C. Wallace

NT 128785. The Episcopal Church of St. Mary in South Queensferry was built in the 15th century as a Carmelite Friary. The monastic buildings were believed to be situated to the N of the church on what is now waste land. Six trenches were dug in this waste land in the area of the E range, but were found to be filled with comparatively modern midden material down to the old beach surface. In only one trench, about 30' N of the church, were remains of the foundation of a light wall which might possibly be connected with monastic times. A further trench to trace the N range of buildings had to be abandoned before being fully explored. Among the modern midden material were found several pieces of medieval pottery which will be offered to the National Museum of Antiquities. A report will be lodged with the National Monuments Record.

WIGTOWN

MID GLENIRON

Dumfries Museum

NX 188610. In November 1970, the finds from the cairns at Mid Gleniron (TDGNHAS, xlvii, 1969) were deposited with Dumfries Museum.

Archaeology Division, Ordnance Survey

From J. Fox, Assistant Archaeology Officer

Revision and resurvey of antiquities has kept pace with the normal mapping programme in the counties of Aberdeen, Angus, Argyll, Ayr, Banff, Dumfries, Inverness, Kincardine, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Moray, Nairn, Peebles, Perth, Ross and Cromarty, Sutherland and Wigtown.

NEW DISCOVERIES

County	Parish	Antiquity	NGR
Argyll	Ardnamurchan	Cairn	NM 487631
		Dun	552622
	Morvern	Dun	560530
		Cairn	662444
		Cairn	664444
		Fort	583486
	Banff	Aberlour	Hut Circle
Hut Circle & Field System			264376
Settlement & Field System			264376
Inveraven		Hut Circle & Field System	216373
		Field System	222266
Mortlach		Settlement & Field System	350369
	Cairn	308439	
Inverness	Duthill & Rothiemurchus	Fort	NH 951218
		Cairn	956240
		Cairn	971941
Kincardine	Fordoun	Cairn	NO 682772
Moray	Bellie	Cairn	NJ 381630
	Cromdale, Inverallan & Advie	Cairn	NH 997277
		Cairn	NJ 008268
		Fort	021258
		Field System	001282
		Chapel & Burial Ground	061331
		Fort	069328
Field System	148355		
Hut Circle & Field System	153358		

County	Parish	Antiquity	NGR
Moray	Dyke & Moye	Fort	NH 967581
	Edinkillie	Hut Circle & Field System	NJ 008411
		Field System	013412
		Hut Circles & Field System	046463
		Hut Circle & Field System	041474
		Hut Circle & Field System	031481
		Hut Circle & Field System	036465
		Field System	017481
	Knockando	Field System	157414
		Cairn with Cup-marked Stone	164420
		Field System	159423
	Rafford	Hut Circles & Field System	089560
		Enclosure	083560
	Roths	Hut Circle & Field System	248513
	Speymouth	Bloomery	302572
Nairn	Ardclach	Field System	NH 902385
		Field System	925395
		Homestead	954399
		Cairn	944456
		Field System	NH 906423
		Field System	904427
		Homestead	909436
		Hut Circles (2) & Field System	902405
		Homestead	867430
	Auldearn	Cairn	916516
		Motte	933547
	Cawdor	Hut Circle	885452
		Hut Circle	844458
		Cairn	846546
		Field System	856462
		Hut Circles & Field System	857455
		Enclosure	867453
		Hut Circle	871470
		Hut Circle	881459
		Settlement	872450

County	Parish	Antiquity	NGR
Nairn	Cawdor	Homestead	860452
		Hut Circles & Field System	851455
		Homestead	872406
		Hut Circle	868408
	Croy & Dalcross	Hut Circles (2)	782451
		Hut Circle	782451
		Cairn	782455
		Fort	843532
		Cairn	855529
		Cairns (3)	854532
	Nairn	Settlement	824551
		Cairn	892505
		Cairn	891510
		Dun	NH 895516
	Perth	Blairgowrie	Cairn
Hut Circles			110494
Hut Circle			102493
Clunie		Cairn	092495
		Settlement & Field System	078483
Kinloch		Hut Circle	121478
		Hut Circles	132480
		Settlement	130483
		Settlement & Field System	125486
		Settlement & Field System	125488
		Cairns (2)	
		Settlement & Field System	129491
Kirkmichael		Hut Circles & Field System	055567
		Settlement	056565
		Settlement & Field System	068566
	Settlement & Field System	075567	
	Settlement & Field System	050568	
	Hut Circle & Field System	057593	
	Settlement & Field System	057598	
	Hut Circles & Field System	061598	
	Hut Circles	061595	
Ross & Cromarty	Alness	Cairn	NH 575744
		Hut Circles	601726
		Cairn with Cist	602725
		Hut Circle	609723
		Cup-marked Stone	611724

County	Parish	Antiquity	NGR
Ross & Cromarty	Edderton	Hut Circle	NH 692876
		Settlement	672874
		Hut Circles (2)	669874
		Cairn	674873
		Hut Circle	678874
		Cairn	680875
		Hut Circle	697877
		Settlement	669822
		Hut Circle	666826
		Settlement	672847
	Hut Circle	711803	
	Settlement	707821	
	Cairn	656862	
	Fodderty	Settlement	508623
		Settlement	514627
	Kilmuir Easter	Hut Circle	660778
	Logie Easter	Hut Circle	706765
	Rosskeen	Settlement & Field System	592707
		Hut Circles (2)	578769
		Hut Circle	654746
Hut Circles (2)		662743	
Sutherland	Dornoch	Hut Circle	772926
	Durness	Hut Circle	NC 389666
	Farr	Settlement & Field System	534360
		Cairn	706598
		Hut Circle	707590
		Cairn	730623
		Hut Circle	730629
	Tongue	Cairn	573597
	Wigtown	Stoneykirk	Fort & Unfinished Motte

MAP REVISION

1" sheets, 54 (Stirling) and 62 (Edinburgh) were reprinted with additions and corrections to the archaeology.

Department of the Environment

Mr S. H. Cruden, Inspector of Ancient Monuments for Scotland, reports that the following guardianship and rescue excavations have been carried out.

Caithness

CAITHNESS CAMSTER LONG (CAT 12)

J. X. W. P. Corcoran

ND 260442. A seven-week season of excavation in the Long Cairn at Camster was undertaken for the Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments. It was intended to examine three of the principal structural features : (a) the NE forecourt, (b) the chamber and passage situated immediately W of the latter, and (c) the complex of apparent orthostats and forecourt at the SW end of the cairn. Of the three aims, only (a) was completed during 1971, although significant data were also acquired from (b) and (c).

During the 19th century the NE forecourt area had been excavated in the hope of discovering the entrance to a burial chamber set on the longitudinal axis of the cairn, as had been found in other long-horned cairns. As a result of this the facade was much disturbed, but had originally been an unbroken wall of dry-stone construction, some 17m in length and reaching a maximum height of approximately 2m at the centre. In front of this was a solidly built "platform" some 60cm high, the upper surface of which was paved with large flagstones. At each end the platform projected forward for a distance of 2.5m to form two "horns" of similar construction, the outer edges of which were aligned with the side-walls of the cairn proper, meeting the outer ends of the facade at a straight joint. Between the horns a large quantity of over-lapping flagstones had been arranged in a sloping position built up against the platform and extending from it for a distance of 3m. Among and below the stones of this forecourt blocking were a number of sherds of Neolithic pottery, including shouldered bowls. Two of the stones had short grooves on one of the edges, possibly the result of sharpening tools.

The chamber and passage immediately to the W and opening from the S side of the cairn had also been excavated in the 19th century when most of the roofing appears to have been intact. In 1971 a considerable portion of the corbelling of the chamber had fallen, but sufficient remained to reconstruct on paper the original shape. Excavation of the floor produced a single rim-sherd of Neolithic pottery. The slab-roofed and dry-stone walled passage, which was largely intact apart from two broken roofing stones, was re-excavated.

The SW end of the cairn was much disturbed. The forecourt appears to repeat on a smaller scale the features of the NE forecourt. Of greater interest was the recognition of a chamber opening from the S side of the cairn, positioned very close to the facade of

the SW forecourt. Although not fully excavated, the plan of the chamber differs from the other two known chambers and appears to be oval on plan and apparently built of orthostats alone. Elsewhere in the body of the cairn there are indications of what may be the remains of a fourth, and possibly even a fifth chamber.

During the consolidation of the NE facade subsequent to excavation a section of interior walling was identified which may represent part of an earlier cairn enclosing the NE chamber.

*Horace Fairhurst and
David B. Taylor*

CROSSKIRK BROCH

ND 025701. Headland 9km W of Thurso. Excavations at the broch and outside settlement were resumed during the period 5th - 23rd July. Previous reports appear in *Discovery and Excavation* for 1966, 1969 and 1970.

Excavation of the interior of the broch was completed and a rock-cut cleft for a well was discovered under the last few feet of paving slabs to be lifted. No post holes occurred at the primary floor level. The wall cell near the stair was fully excavated but the guard cell at the entrance was so far collapsed that it had to be shored up latterly and the masonry was too dangerous to clear completely. During the initial stages of reducing the highly unstable broch walling to a cairn, as requested by the Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments, it was possible to examine the method of construction; a great earthen core was exposed, so that the interior and exterior masonry represented no more than revetments. Outside, an elongated passage from the entrance was traced for no less than 22m. It proved to be a late feature, overlying the walling of demolished structure not yet fully excavated. In the last stage of all, a souterrain appears to have been constructed by narrowing and roofing the passage. Near the outer end, a clay-cored wall was encountered, suggestive of an outwork pre-dating the passage. The remains of a second enclosing wall around the broch appear to run beneath the chapel of St. Mary's immediately to the south. Two burials were found inserted to the west of the elongated passage, both in roughly constructed long cists, but they were not orientated E-W and the period is uncertain.

Dumfriesshire

BARBURGH MILI. ROMAN FORTLET

David J. Breeze

NX 903884. The fortlet was completely excavated. It measured 34.500 by 35.500m within the 4.500 - 6.700m wide and 2m deep V-shaped ditch (the rampart had been ploughed out) with the single entrance causeway guarded by a gate, 3m wide by 2.400m long, consisting of 6 posts. Within lay 2 barracks, one containing

a 2-roomed officer's flat and 4 smaller rooms, the other 6 small rooms; presumably accommodation for a century. Two hearths lay at the back of the fortlet and the latrine in a corner. The outer enclosure was surrounded by a ditch c4m wide and 1.450m deep but the entrance causeway was undefended. All the pottery is Antonine I (AD 142-158) in date.

Dumfriesshire
LOCHMABEN

L. R. Laing and A. D. S. Macdonald

NY 089811. Work continued for a fourth and final season at Lochmaben Castle in August - September, 1971, for a period of five weeks (see *Discovery and Excavation* 1968, 49; 1969, 54 and 1970, 58-60).

Investigation continued in the two areas examined in 1969-70. Within the castle enceinte excavation was completed in the area behind the main entrance, partly excavated in previous seasons, a trial trench being extended W to the curtain wall to join a N - S cut along the face of the wall. It is now apparent that there are probably three phases in the sequence of construction of the S Front. *Initially the builders planned using the present inner curtain wall as the front curtain, and commenced the two platforms described in the 1970 report, together possibly with a slight projection at the corners, perhaps for towers. This scheme was abandoned during the course of construction, and a barbican built out from the platforms. The barbican in turn was converted into the flanking guardchambers of the present S Front, the front of the former barbican being partly encapsulated in the present entrance masonry. There is reason to suppose that this final modification was little separated in time from the barbican construction phase, and indeed the barbican, like the original front, may never have been completed.*

Outside the castle, the area to the N of the innermost ditch was further investigated. Here it was seen that the occupation on top of the pink clay probably belonged to the late fourteenth/early fifteenth century, when a (?) final palisade was erected. A stone built drain was found to underlie the palisade and provide an outflow into the ditch. Behind the palisade paramilitary equipment was found, notably two spurs, a bridle bit, part of another, harness buckles and further horseshoes and other ironwork. The complex of gullies was found to be associated with metalworking, and a lead smelting hearth was excavated. Some distance behind the palisade a shallow ditch was also possibly connected with metalworking, as it does not appear to have been defensive. The whole area was found to have been badly disturbed (except in the area immediately adjoining the palisade) by clearance in the seventeenth century, possibly for a small farm steading. Several burnt levels were recognised below the top layer of pink clay.

Final Report in preparation.

Fife

BALBIRNIE, NR MARKINCH
CAIRN AND STONE CIRCLE

J. N. Graham Ritchie

NO 285030. The excavation of the cairn and stone circle recorded in *Discovery and Excavation* 1970, 61-62, was completed, and the main features have since been re-erected by Glenrothes Development Corporation about 100m to the SE of the original site. The complete outline of the circle was recovered, including the holes of 2 stones which had been destroyed or damaged during the building of the estate wall. There were originally 10 stones belonging to a circle some 15m in diameter; 5 stones were visible before excavation, the stumps of 4 others and the stone hole of the remaining upright were discovered during the excavation. The most impressive stones were on the S half of the circle. In the holes of 4 of the stones on the E side of the circle there were scatters of cremated bones around and in 2 cases under the upright.

Midlothian

CRAMOND

Marion Walker

NT 190767. During emergency work on a building site immediately S of the Roman fort traces of masonry and cobbling together with Roman pottery were discovered in the area where the civil settlement would be expected. Pottery, tiles and a coin of Septimus Severus of 203 in good condition were also found.

Orkney

BIRSAY, BUCKQUOY

Anna Ritchie

HY 2433282. A second final season of excavation was concentrated on the early structures underlying the Norse long houses (*Discovery and Excavation* 1970, p. 60).

The latest of these structures, which had been abandoned for some time before the first long house was built, consisted of a sub-rectangular hall, 4.80 x 4.50m internally, with a central long hearth. A circular chamber, 3.35m in internal diameter, opened off one end of the hall, and at the other end a sub-rectangular ante-chamber, 3.35 x 2.10 m, and a vestibule, 1.70 x 1.20m, lay between the main hall and the entrance into the building.

Partially overlain and cut into by this building was an earlier house-complex representing at least three separate structural phases and characterised by sub-rectangular cells, slab-built rectangular hearths, and by the use of upright slabs, both as wall-facings and as internal sub-divisions.

Small finds belonging to these pre-Norse phases and additional to those found in 1970 included a bone spoon, a double-sided composite bone comb, fragments of bone mounting with bone pegs, spindle-whorls and plain coarse pottery.

Roxburghshire

KELSO ABBEY

C. J. Tabraham

NT 728338. The proximity of Kelso Abbey Row School was investigated in June 1971 in order to ascertain the nature and condition of that part of the Abbey Church and cloistral range no longer visible on the ground.

A total of 6 areas were excavated; 3 in the lane leading from Abbey Row to the knowes, 2 within the school grounds and 1 within the burial ground known as the Purves Aisle. The E - W foundation-trenches of the S and N lines of nave arcading were located in Areas 1 and 2 respectively, that in Area 1 measuring 2.22m in width and 0.48m in depth. A foundation-trench on a N - S alignment cut across this in the W half of Area 1, though the pillar that supposedly stood at their intersection was not in evidence. In the void lay a thick band of debris (including wall-plaster, stained-glass, etc.) which in turn was sealed by a band of charcoal 0.06m in thickness. A further layer of destruction material overlay this containing a Turner (twopence) of James VI (1623 — second issue). This motley spread of destruction, though varying in density, was common over both areas 1 and 2. Its presence can be ascribed to the numerous pillagings and attacks that took place throughout the troubled history of the March in the 16th Century.

Area 3 produced the only structural evidence from the areas investigated. The massive whinstone foundations of a wall, aligned E - W, linked with a second wall, on a N - S axis and in alignment with the N - S foundation trench located in Area 1. It would appear that this is on the alignment of the E cloistral range. The extent of the nave can now be limited to one of 6 bays, giving an overall length of over 51.0m from the W front to the start of the E crossing. The robbed out pillarbase in Area 1 would now appear to be that of the NW corner of the SE transept.

No evidence for the monastic ground-plan and, in particular, the length and nature of the E end, was forthcoming from the other areas.

Stirlingshire

FALKIRK
ANTONINE WALL

David J. Breeze

NS 891795. The construction of an hotel at the allotment gardens, Arnot Street, was observed. Sir George Macdonald considered that at the W end of Callender Park the Wall swung S to the East Burn where it veered north making for the house Woodside (*The Roman Wall in Scotland* (1934) 121-123; Plate XIX).

The Wall should therefore have crossed the allotment garden from SE to NW. It is clear from observation of the building operations that the Wall did not follow this line but must have lain either to the N continuing the line through Callendar Park or at least 100' to the S.

West Lothian

BO'NESS AND CARRIDEN
INVERAVON SHELL HEAP

Euan W. MacKie

NS 95197981. In May 1 visited this site with Mr J. K. Thompson after it had been trenched by a mechanical excavator for the laying of a pipe. The heap had been sectioned for a length of about 30' westwards from the N-S side road which runs up the hill formed by the old post-glacial shore-line at this point. The midden was composed almost entirely of shells with air spaces between them; there was almost no soil except for occasional lenses of black earth with charcoal fragments. The heap rested on gravel without an old turf or soil layer on it and was from 5½' to 6' thick at this point.

Three samples of shell and one of charcoal were sent for radiocarbon dating, the cost being borne by DOE. Sample 1 came from the base of the heap on the gravel; it was dated at 4060 ± 180 BC (GX-2331). Sample 2 came from half-way up the section, 3.6' above the gravel, and was dated at 2250 ± 120 BC (GX-2332). Sample 3 came from the top of the heap, just below the plough-soil, and was 6' above the gravel. It was dated at 2295 ± 140 BC (GX-2333). Sample 4 (charcoal) was collected from a lense of black earth about half-way up the section, 3.5' above the gravel, but some 17' east of Sample 2. It was dated at 4005 ± 180 BC (GX-2334).

It is likely that the shell heap, which is extensive, accumulated in stages though the absence of soil layers within it conceals this. The lateness of the date at which it was still accumulating is surprising.

Perthshire

M. B. Walker and G. S. Maxwell

ROMAN ROAD, KIRKHILL, GASK RIDGE

NN 965188. A section cut by the Forestry Commission for drainage was cleaned and recorded.

The road surface consisted of a single layer of packed stones, mostly quite small. No gravel layer was observed above this layer, which was barely 6" below the modern surface. The road was 25' wide. A dark line beneath the stones indicated a layer of turf.

Ditches were located close to the road on both N and S sides, 2' deep from the road surface, and with a V section: the S ditch was damaged by a modern boundary ditch.

Pollen samples were taken from the turf layer below the road and from the north ditch.

Fife

DOWN LAW

Miss M-J. Mountain

NO 343041. Excavation on the N side of this hill fort revealed stone fittings set in clay on the line of the north rampart shown in the published plan. A poorly made low rampart was found on lower ground to the N.

Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland

(INCLUDING THE NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD OF SCOTLAND)

A. Inventories

The Kintyre volume of the Argyll Inventory is about to be published and it is anticipated that a separate report on Late Medieval Monumental Sculpture in the West Highlands will go to press in the coming year. Fieldwork in Lorn and the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire has now been largely completed, and the preliminary reconnaissance of North Argyll is under way.

The principal building surveyed in Lorn was the late 16th century tower house of Gylen, on the island of Kerrera. Further work was also carried out on Iona, where a start was made on the detailed re-appraisal of the medieval abbey, while in North Argyll effort was concentrated on the 13th century castle of Mingary.

The following excavations have been carried out :

Lorn, Argyll

DALINEUN, KILMORE AND KILBRIDE CHAMBERED CAIRN

NM 879267. The final season's excavation at the chambered cairn at Dalineun, Loch Nell South (ARG 3) concentrated on an examination of the N half of the blocking of the tomb and on tracing the perimeter of the cairn. The sequence of phases on the site cannot be completely proved by stratigraphy, and the scheme outlined here is tentative; it begins with the construction of the *Clyde*-type chamber in a heel-shaped cairn bounded by a boulder kerb. It seems likely that before access to the chamber was blocked in any way, a cist was built in a pit dug into the old land-surface immediately in front of the entrance to the chamber; both the cist and the pit contained deposits of cremated bone. A semi-circular area of blocking was subsequently laid in front of the tomb and over the cist, with the stones of the facade possibly being re-used as a boulder kerb to the blocking. The massive cist lying behind the chamber appears to have been inserted into the cairn material. It is possible that a Food Vessel and a quantity of cremated bone found disturbed nearby may originally have formed part of the burial deposit in this cist, which was found on excavation to be completely filled with modern debris.

Publication will be in the *Inventory of Argyll*, vol. II (Lorn).

Lanarkshire

CLEGHORN, LANARK ROMAN TEMPORARY CAMP

NS 911460. A short programme of excavation sufficed to confirm that the positions of the SE and SW ramparts of the camp were very close to those indicated by Roy on his plan of 1764

(*Military Antiquities*, Pl. IX). The average axial dimensions are thus shown to have been about 515m (1700') from NE to SW by 365m (1200') transversely.

A section cut through the SE side about 140m from the E angle of the camp revealed that the ditch was V-shaped in profile, 2.9m wide and 0.9m deep; a tile drain and a rumbling drain had been laid along the hollow of the ditch in modern times. In another section, cut through the NW side about 120m from the W angle, the ditch was found to measure 3.2m in width and 0.75m in depth, the bottom being slightly channelled. Wherever inspected, the ditch was seen to be filled with natural silt.

The discovery that the ditch of the SW defences survives beneath the ridge of trees leading up to the ruined farmstead of Old Windsor invalidates the hypothesis that this feature represents the remains of a Roman road (cf. *Roman Occupation of SW Scotland*, 68 f.).

B. National Monuments Record of Scotland

Emergency Surveys

During the course of the year the first effects of the historic buildings provisions of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1969 were felt. To date eight listed buildings, namely of 19th century date, have been recorded, for which permission to demolish had been previously granted. Emergency surveys of threatened buildings not yet protected under the terms of the legislation have included Morison's Bridge, Cults (Aberdeenshire); Dumbarton Prison (Dunbartonshire); Melville House (Fife); and Barscobe Castle (Kirkcudbrightshire). In addition, detailed surveys have been made of a select number of buildings under less immediate threat of demolition, alteration or progressive decay. These comprise Blackpots Brick and Tile Works, Whitehills (Banffshire); 25 Kirkgate, Alloa (Clackmananshire); cruck-framed barn, Canonbie (Dumfriesshire); Martello Tower, Leith (Edinburgh); and High Mill, Carluke (Lanarkshire). A photographic survey of street furniture and fanlights in Edinburgh New Town was carried out by Mr A. Graham.

Accessions

PLANS

1. Copies of reconstruction drawings of Holyrood Abbey (The late Dr J. S. Richardson).
2. Elevations of Dunimarle Castle (Fife) by R. & R. Dickson 1837-1845 (Stewart Todd & Sons, Architects, Kirkcaldy).
3. Collection of drawings of Airth Castle (Stirlingshire), comprising designs of 1806 for additions by David Hamilton and William Stirling and 18th century garden surveys (A. F. C. Forrester of Airth).

4. Plans of Dollar Academy (Clackmannanshire) by William Playfair 1818-1820 (Governors of Dollar Academy Trust).
5. Copies of plans by Hugh Cairncross of Ardgowan House (Renfrewshire), 1797 (Paul Grinke, London).
6. Copy of a survey by James Craig of Abbey Court and the Physick Garden, Edinburgh (Bute Archives, Mount Stuart).
7. Copy of an elevation of a house, probably for Philorth (Aberdeenshire) (Royal Institute of British Architects).
8. Plans and correspondence relating to Tuethur House and the Sundour Morton Works, Carlisle, and to Craigiehall House, (West Lothian) by Sir R. S. Lorimer (J. W. F. Morton, Carlisle).

ENGRAVINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS, NEGATIVES, ETC.

1. A miscellaneous collection of photographs (National Monuments Record, London).
2. 19th century negatives of Leith (Mr Davidson, Leith).
3. Photographs by Mr C. A. Gordon of sculptured stones mainly in Aberdeenshire (Miss Joanna Gordon, Edinburgh).
4. Photographs of two water colours of 1852 by Sam Bough, RSA, of the Episcopal Cathedral of the Isles and Argyll, Millport (Richard Green, London).
5. 19th century photographs of Edinburgh (E. R. Yerbury & Son, Edinburgh).
6. Two photographs of Logan House (Wigtownshire) before the addition by David Bryce in 1872 (Sir Ninian Buchanan-Hepburn per Department of the Environment).
7. A collection of over 600 negatives taken by the late Professor V. Gordon Childe, including those of his excavations of Cairngryffe Hill (Lanarkshire), Castle Law (Midlothian), Earn's Heugh (Berwickshire), Finavon (Angus), Jarlshof (Shetland), Old Keig (Aberdeenshire), Rahoy (Argyll), Rinyo (Orkney) and Skara Brae (Orkney) (National Monuments Record, London).

PERMISSION WAS GIVEN TO MAKE PHOTOGRAPHIC COPIES OF THE FOLLOWING MATERIAL IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE COLLECTIONS

1. Collection of late 19th century plans of farm buildings in Lanarkshire and drawings dated 1874 of Carnwath Gasworks (Lockhart of Lee collection, Carnwath Estate Office).
2. Drawings of a design for the Houses of Parliament, London, by J. Gillespie Graham 1836 (Mr D. Blair-Oliphant, Ardblair, Perthshire).
3. Original drawing of the south elevation of Taymouth Castle (Perthshire) executed in the 1820's and probably by William Atkinson (Dr A. J. Rowan, Edinburgh).

4. Plans by John Baxter of 1794 for additions to Duns Castle (Berwickshire); also drawings of 1792 for the stables (Mrs Hay, Duns Castle).
5. Book of plans for Milbourne Hall (Northumberland) by John Paterson of Edinburgh, 1807 (Mr B. Worthington, Milbourne Hall).
6. Watercolour perspective of Ballkinrain Castle (Stirlingshire) by David Bryce (Sir James Cayzer, Kinpurnie Castle, Angus).
7. 19th century photographs of Philorth House (burnt 1915) and Cairnbulg Castle (Aberdeenshire) (Captain and the Hon. Mrs Ramsay of Mar).
8. Photograph of Balvenie New House (Banffshire), demolished 1929 except for the foundations (Glenfiddich Distillery, Dufftown).
9. Plans of New Market, Elgin, 1851; additions to Elgin Gasworks 1846; School Acre feuing plan 1881 (Burgh of Elgin).
10. Photographs from 1907 sale catalogue of Castle Semple (Renfrewshire) (Mr Cliffe, Castle Semple).
11. Miscellaneous collection of late 19th century photographs of Perth and district (Curator, Art Gallery and Museums, Perth).
12. Engraving of a 'View in Callander Park' drawn by Alexander Nasmyth (Mr J. G. Dunbar).
13. Book of plans of Charleton House (Fife) comprising designs for additions in 1802 and a new Grecian house by William Burn in 1818. Also drawings by Burn, Bryce and Lorimer for executed additions (Baron Bonde, Charleton).
14. Collection of plans dating from the 1840's by various architects of buildings erected by John Watherston & Son (Builders) (John Watherston & Sons, Edinburgh).
15. Drawings of 19th century farmhouses and associated buildings on the Moray Estates (Moray Estates Development Company, Forres).
16. Plans of designs for a new Bridewell, Edinburgh, by John Baxter and James Wardrop, and for Jedburgh Jail by Archibald Elliott (City Architect's Department, Edinburgh).
17. Plans submitted to the Dean of Guild, Edinburgh, of Trinity House, National Bank of Scotland and Assembly Rooms, Leith, and of the Corn Exchange, Tontine Buildings and the Bank of Scotland, Mound, Edinburgh (Dean of Guild, Edinburgh).
18. Surveys of farm buildings at Glamis (Angus) (Ingval Maxwell, Edinburgh).
19. Decorative plan of a garden design of 1796 by Lecharron for Mount Melville (Fife) (Aldric Young, Edinburgh).

20. Plans of Monymusk House (Aberdeenshire) by Jenkins & Marr, 1889 (Lady Grant of Monymusk).
21. Elevation of Gask House (Perthshire) attributed to Richard Crichton (Mr and Mrs Jardine Paterson of Gask).
22. Engraving of Marchmont House (Berwickshire), a plan of the lay-out of Kinross House and Burgh by Alexander Edward, and an 18th century Italian drawing (Sir John Clerk, Penicuik).
23. 19th century photographs of Aberlady and district from the Lamb album (North Berwick Museum).
24. Photographs of interiors of the S. Y. Margarita designed by T. L. Watson (William Dodd, Edinburgh).
25. Two watercolours by Alexander Gordon, aged about 12 in the early 1820's, of Ellon Castle and Haddon House (Aberdeenshire) (Miss Joanna Gordon, Edinburgh).

A Scottish Bibliography for 1971

This Section has been compiled by Anne C. Grieve, D. V. Clarke and R. B. K. Stevenson.

<i>(B) SFDC</i>	Book of the Society of Friends of Dunblane Cathedral	
<i>CBA</i>	Council for British Archaeology	
<i>CISPP VII</i>	Actes du VIIe Congrès International des Sciences Préhistoriques Protohistoriques, Prague, 1966, ed. J. Filip Prague, 1971	
<i>HAST</i>	Hawick Archaeological Society Transactions	
<i>HBNC</i>	History of the Berwickshire Naturalists Club	
<i>HMSO</i>	H.M. Stationery Office	
<i>JRGZM</i>	Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums, Mainz	
<i>JRSAI</i>	Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland	
<i>PPS</i>	Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society	
<i>PSAS</i>	Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland	
<i>SAF</i>	Scottish Archaeological Forum [Dept. of Archaeology, Edinburgh University, George Square, Edinburgh]	
<i>TBWS</i>	Transactions of the Birmingham and Warwickshire Archaeological Society	
<i>TCWAS</i>	Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society	
<i>TDGAS</i>	Transactions of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society	
<i>TDN</i>	Transactions of the Architectural and Archaeological Society of Durham and Northumberland	
<i>TELAS</i>	Transactions of the East Lothian Antiquarian and Field Naturalists Society	
<i>TGSI</i>	Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness	
<i>Brit. Mus. Quart. 35/1971</i>	Prehistoric and Roman Studies, ed. G. de G. Sieveking	British Museum, 1971 £2.00 + 25p [P&P]
GENERAL		
—	Archaeological bibliography for Gt. Britain and Ireland, 1970	<i>CBA</i> 1971 20/-
—	British archaeological abstracts 4/1971	<i>CBA</i> 1971 £2.50
—	Medieval Britain in 1968 and 1969 [pre- and post-conquest]	<i>Med. Arch.</i> 13/1969 and 14/1970
<i>C. Brogan</i>	Archaeology as an emergency service	<i>Scotsman</i> 30.10.71
<i>Nat. Mus. Ant. Scot.</i>	Seventeenth Annual Report, 1970-71 [Accession lists]	<i>HMSO</i> 1971, 17½p

GENERAL (contd.)

I. Finlay	Government grant-in-aid for purchases	Scot. Art Rev. 13, 1
—	New life for old buildings [Aspects of conservation 1]	HMSO 1971, 50p
—	Scotland's historic buildings : a guide to the legislation which protects them	HMSO 1970
S. Cruden	The ancient monuments of Scotland [Guardianship sites]	Scot. Art Rev. 13, 1
A. Osborne <i>ed.</i>	On view : a guide to museum and gallery acquisitions in Gt. Britain, 1970-71	Plaistow Publications, 3 New Plaistow Road, Stratford, London, E.15 62½p
A. Fenton	Planning a Scottish agricultural museum	Scot. Soc. for Indus. Archaeol. Newsletter 3/1971
H. Coutts	The Antiquities Gallery of Dundee Museum : a visitor survey	Mus. J. 70, 4/1970
D. Aldridge	Landmark Visitor Centre, Carrbridge, Inverness	Mus. J. 71, 1/1971
F. R. Storrie	A centenary : Paisley Free Public Library and Museum	Mus. J. 71, 1/1971
W. F. H. Nicolaisen <i>et al</i>	The names of towns and cities in Gt. Britain	Batsford, 1970 £2.50
H. Marwick	The place-names of Birsay, <i>ed.</i> W. F. H. Nicolaisen	Aberdeen U.P. 1970, £1.20
G. Menzies <i>ed</i>	Who are the Scots ? [With contributions from S. Piggott, G. & A. Ritchie, A. S. Robertson, I. Henderson, J. Bannerman, D. P. Kirby, C. Thomas, D. M. Wilson, G. W. S. Barrow, A. A. M. Duncan]	B.B.C. Publications 1971, £2.00
H. Coutts	Tayside before history	Dundee Museum and Art Gallery 1971, 32½p
J. Prebble	The Lion in the North	Secker & Warburg 1971, £4.50
H. Petzsch	Architecture in Scotland	Longman, 1971, £2
Kirkcaldy Naturalists Society	Sixteen scheduled monuments . . . Aberdour to Wemyss and inland to Markinch	From Hon. Sec. S.R.G., 15p
Largs Historical Society	Twenty-four sites marked on OS map in Largs-West Kilbride area . . .	From Hon. Sec. S.R.G., 15p

GENERAL (contd.)

—	The Kist no. 1 (1971)	<i>From Nat. Hist. & Ant. Soc. Mid-Argyll, 50p</i>
R. McLellan	The isle of Arran	David & Charles, 1970, £2.50
P. A. McNab	The isle of Mull	David & Charles, 1970, £2.50
H. B. Millar	From stone-age man to the Victorians [Eilean Darg.]	Scots Mag., March, 1971
T. Allibone <i>ed</i>	The impact of the natural sciences on archaeology (Roy. Soc. Philos. Trans. A vol. 269, no. 1193) [British C-14 dates]	O.U.P., 1971, £6.00
D. M. J. Provan	Soil phosphate analysis as a tool in archaeology	Norwegian Archaeol. Rev. 4/1971
PREHISTORIC		
H. Mulholland	Microlithic industries of the Tweed Valley	<i>TDGAS, 47/1970</i>
J. Mercer	The microlithic succession in N. Jura, Argyll	<i>Quaternaria, 1970</i>
W. F. Cornack	A mesolithic site at Barnsalloch, Wigtownshire	<i>TDGAS, 47/1970</i>
P. A. Mellars	An Antler harpoon-head of "Obanian" affinities from Whitburn, County Durham	<i>Arch. Ael. 48/1970</i>
P. A. Mellars and S. Payne	Excavation of two mesolithic shell middens on the island of Oronsay	<i>Nature 231/1971</i>
A. Thom	Megalithic lunar observatories	<i>O.U.P. 1971, £3.00</i>
A. S. Henshall	The long cairns of eastern Scotland	<i>SAF, 1970</i>
P. Ashbee	The earthen long barrow in Britain	<i>J. M. Dent, 1970 £6.30</i>
T. G. Manby	Long barrows of northern England: structural and dating evidence	<i>SAF, 1970</i>
J. G. Scott	A note on neolithic settlement in the Clyde Region of Scotland	<i>PPS, 36/1970</i>
I. A. Kinnes and D. A. Jackson	A new mortuary enclosure from Northamptonshire [Pitnacree]	<i>Antiquity, 45/1971</i>
S. Piggot and D. D. A. Simpson	Excavation of stone circle at Croft Moraig, Perthshire	<i>PPS, 37/1971</i>
M. Herity	Cord-ornamented Becharra ware and the single-burial mode in Ireland	<i>CISPP VII</i>

PREHISTORIC (contd.)

W. Campbell Smith	Jade axes from sites in the British Isles	British Museum (Nat. History) 1971
J. Williams	Neolithic axes in Dumfries and Galloway	<i>TDGAS</i> , 47/1970
I. H. Longworth <i>et al</i>	The grooved ware site at Lion Point, Clacton	<i>Brit. Mus. Quart.</i> 35/1971
J. Raftery	Prehistoric coiled basketry bags [Rinyo]	<i>JRSAI</i> , 100/1970
J. N. G. Ritchie	Beaker pottery in south-west Scotland	<i>TDGAS</i> , 47/1970
R. Bradley	The excavation of a Beaker settlement at Belle Tout, East Sussex	<i>PPS</i> , 36/1970
S. E. Thomas	A Beaker culture house at Northton, Isle of Harris	<i>CISPP VII</i>
C. Fell	A discoidal flint knife from Dumfriesshire	<i>TDGAS</i> , 47/1970
A. Hartmann	Prahistorische Goldfunde aus Europa (= SAM 3)	Mann Verlag, Berlin 1970, DM 110
J. J. Taylor	Lunulae reconsidered	<i>PPS</i> , 36/1970
M. J. Rowlands	Archaeological interpretation of prehistoric metalworking	<i>World Archaeol.</i> 3, 2/1971
J. M. Coles	Scottish early bronze age metalwork	<i>PSAS</i> , 101/1968-69
A. E. P. Collins	Bronze Age moulds in Ulster	<i>UJA</i> , 33/1970
H. Case	Bevelled axes [Falkland, Fife; Colleonard]	<i>CISPP VII</i>
P. Harbison	Irish Early Bronze Age exports found on the Continent and their derivations	<i>Palaeohistoria</i> , 14/1968
A. MacLaren	Cist cemetery at Glenreasdell Mains, Kintyre, Argyll	<i>PSAS</i> , 101/1968-69
R. J. Mercer	Excavations of a Bronze Age hut-circle settlement, Stannon Down [jet-beads]	<i>Cornish Arch.</i> , 9/1970
W. R. Elliot	Middle Bronze Age cist [at Fernieside]	<i>HBNC</i> , 38, 2/1969
E. Rynne	Cinerary urn from Killeenagh mountain, Co. Waterford	<i>JRSAI</i> , 100/1970
L. N. W. Flanagan	A flint hoard from Ballyclare, Co. Antrim [Old Deer, Aberdeenshire hoard: blanks for barbed and tanged arrowheads]	<i>UJA</i> , 33/1970
J. M. Coles	Bronze Age spearheads with gold decoration	<i>Ant. J.</i> , 51/1971

PREHISTORIC (contd.)

L. Alcock	Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1970 [Covesea bracelet frag.]	Ant. J., 51/1971
D. Britton	The Heathery Burn Cave revisited	Brit. Mus. Quart., 35/1971
A. Ritchie	Palisaded sites in north Britain: their context and affinities	SAF, 1970
E. W. MacKie	The Hownam culture: a rejoinder to Ritchie	SAF, 1970
P. S. Gelling	The South Barrule Hill-Fort Reconsidered	J. Manx Mus., 7/1970
J. Harmand	Les Celtes	Fernand Nathan, Paris, 1970 29.50 Fr.
J. V. S. Megaw	Art of the European Iron Age	Adams & Dart, £8.40
J. V. S. Megaw	Cheshire Cat and Mickey Mouse: Analysis, Interpretation and Art of La Tene Iron Age	PPS, 36/1970
E. W. MacKie	The Iron Age pottery of the Scottish Western Isles	CISPP VII
J. Hamilton	The Origin and Development of Iron Age Forts in Western Britain	CISPP VII
J. Hamilton	Brochs of Mousa and Clickhimin: Guide	HMSO, 1970, 30p
P. Harbison	Wooden and Stone Chevaux-de-frise in Central and Western Europe	PPS, 37/1971
D. V. Clarke	Bone Dice and the Scottish Iron Age	PPS, 36/1970
J. K. Thomson	Wallstale Dun, Polmaise, Stirling	PSAS, 101/1968-69
T. D. Thomson	Earnsheugh	HBNC, 38, 2/1969
G. Maxwell	Early rectilinear enclosures in the Lothians	SAF, 1970
G. Jobey	Early settlement and topography in the border counties	SAF, 1970
R. Feachem	Some Brigantian problems reconsidered	Teeside Mus. Res. Rep. Archaeol., 1, 1969, 15p
R. W. Feachem	The Significance of Traprain Law	TELAS, 12/1970
R. G. Newton	A preliminary examination of a suggestion that pieces of strongly coloured glass were articles of trade in the Iron Age in Britain [Traprain]	Archaeometry, 13: 1, 1971

PREHISTORIC (contd.)

C. B. Burgess	Excavations at the Scooped Settlement Hetha Burn I, Methpool, Northumberland	<i>TDN</i> , 2/1970
G. Jobey	An Iron Age Settlement and Homestead at Burradon, Northumberland	<i>Arch. Ael.</i> , 48/1970
J. M. & D. Leak	Note on an Earthwork at Arncliffe, W.R.	<i>Yorks Arch. J.</i> , 42/1971
W. H. Manning	The Piercebridge Plough Group	<i>Brit. Mus. Quart.</i> , 35/1971
J. W. Brailsford	The Sedgeford Torc [Cairnmuir Terminal]	<i>Brit. Mus. Quart.</i> , 35/1971
J. V. S. Megaw	A Group of Later Iron Age Collars or Neck-Rings from Western Britain	<i>Brit. Mus. Quart.</i> , 35/1971
D. Ellmers	Keltischer Schiffbau [Lochlee rudder]	<i>JRGZM</i> , 16/1969
Th. E. Hævernick	Perlen und Glasbruchstücke als Amulette	<i>JRGZM</i> , 15/1968

ROMAN AND POST-ROMAN

M. G. Jarrett and J. C. Mann	Britain from Agricola to Gallienus	<i>Bonner Jahrbucher</i> 170/1970
J. P. Gillam and J. C. Mann	The Northern British Frontier from Antoninus Pius to Caracalla	<i>Arch. Ael.</i> , 48/1970
B. Dobson and D. J. Breeze	The building of Hadrians wall	<i>Univ. of Durham Extra-Mural Dept.</i> , 1970 15p
K. A. Steer and E. A. Cormack	A new Roman distance-slab from the Antonine Wall	<i>PSAS</i> , 101/1968-69
E. A. Cormack	Three stones from Ingliston	<i>PSAS</i> , 101/1968-69
G. Rickman	Roman granaries and store buildings	<i>C.U.P.</i> , 1971, £8.00
R. W. Davies	The Roman military medical service	<i>Saalburg Jahrb.</i> , 27/1970
G. Ulbert	Das Fruhromische Kastell Rheingonheim [Newstead, etc.]	<i>Limesforschungen</i> , 9, 1969, Berlin
N. Klumbach and D. Baatz	Eine Romische Parade-Gesichtsmaske aus dem Kastell Echzell, Hessen	<i>Saalburgh Jahrb.</i> , 27/1970
G. D. B. Jones	Manchester University excavations at Brough-on-Noe [Old Kilpatrick "Barn"]	<i>Derby Arch. Jl.</i> , 89/1969
A. Baker	Viroconium: the defences from aerial reconnaissance [Glenlochar: pit rows]	<i>T. Shropshire Arch. Soc.</i> , 58/1968

ROMAN AND POST-ROMAN (contd.)

M. G. Jarrett	Thracian units in the Roman army	Israel Exploration J., 19/1969
A. Cahen-Delhayé	Buire Romaine en Bronze Decouverte a Saint-Mard [Lesmahagow jug]	Helinium, 10/1970
A. Bohme	Englische Fibeln aus den Kastellen Saalburg und Zugmantel	Saalburgh Jahrb., 27/1970
K. Painter and M. Sax	The British Museum collection of Roman head-stud brooches [cf. Lamberton Moor]	Brit. Mus. Quart., 34, 3-4/1970
H. Schonberger and B. Hartley	Die Namenstempel auf Glatter sigillata aus dem Erdkastell der Saalburg	Saalburgh Jahrb., 27/1970
G. D. B. Jones and P. V. Webster	Derbyshire ware — a reappraisal	Derby Arch.Jl., 89/1969
C. Mahany	Excavations at Manduessedum 1964 [Mortaria]	TBWS, 84/1970
K. S. Painter	Villas and Christianity in Roman Britain [Traprain silver]	Brit. Mus. Quart., 35/1971
C. Thomas	Early Christian archaeology of North Britain	O.U.P., 1971, £3.00
C. Thomas	Britain and Ireland in early Christian times A.D. 400-800	Thames & Hudson 1971, £1.75
E. Meldrum <i>ed.</i>	The dark ages in the Highlands [Contributions E. W. MacKie, J. Bulloch, I. Henderson, A. Small]	Inverness Field Club, 1971, 50p
K. H. Jackson	The Gododdin: the oldest Scottish poem	E.U.P., 1969, £2.00
A. MacLaren	Long cist at Logan Cottage, Peebleshire	PSAS, 101/1968-69
D. B. Taylor	Examination of the site of a long cist cemetery at Leuchars	PSAS, 101/1968-69
R. B. K. Stevenson	Sculpture in Scotland in the 6th-9th centuries: in Kolloquium über spätantike und frühmittelalterliche Skulptur II	Von Zabern Mainz 1971, DM 83
K. A. Steer	Two unrecorded early Christian stones [Peebles and Iona]	PSAS, 101/1968-69
J. N. G. Ritchie	Two new Pictish symbol stones from Orkney	PSAS, 101/1968-69
A. D. Cameron	Pictish symbol stone at Wester Balblair, Beauly, Inverness-shire	PSAS, 101/1968-69
R. Cramp	The position of the Otley Crosses in English sculpture of the 8th-9th century: in Kolloquium über spätantike und frühmittelalterliche Skulptur II	Von Zabern Mainz 1971, DM 83

ROMAN AND POST-ROMAN (contd.)

E. Okasha	Hand-list of Anglo-Saxon non-runic inscriptions	C.U.P., 1971, £11.00
C. A. R. Radford	Devenish [Papil stone]	UJA, 33/1970
B. Proudfoot	Irish raths and cashels: Some notes on chronology, origins and survival [Dunbeg, etc.]	UJA, 33/1970
Hayo Vierck	Zu Anhangung und Gebrauch Subromischer Hangebecken aus Britannien und Irland [St. Ninian's Isle, "pepper-pots"]	Frühmittelalterliche Studien, 4/1970
R. N. Bailey	Anglo-Saxon pin-head from Pontefract	Yorks Arch. J., 42/1971
I. Jansson	Wikingerschmuck und Munzdatierung	Tor, 13/1969
W. N. Robertson	Viking grave found at the broch of Gurness, Aikerness, Orkney	PSAS, 101/1968-69
M. J. Swanton	A rune-stone from Victoria Cave, Settle, Yorkshire [copy of Maeshowe XI ?]	Medieval Arch., 13/1969
P. G. Foote and D. M. Wilson	The Viking achievement	Sidgwick & Jackson, 1970, £3.25

MEDIEVAL AND RECENT

D. J. Steel	Sources for Scottish genealogy and family history [National Index of Parish Registers. 12]	Phillimore [for Soc. Geneal.] 1970, £4.00
G. M. Fraser	The steel bonnets, the Anglo-Scottish border reivers	Barrie & Jenkins, 1971, £5.00
H. Fenwick	The Auld Alliance	Roundwood Press, 1971, £3.25
C. Bingham	James V, King of Scots	Collins, 1971, £2.50
M. Bingham	Scotland under Mary Stuart	Allen & Unwin, 1971, £3.50
D. Thomson	A virtuous and noble education [Lothian family abroad 1651-57]	Scot. Nat. Portrait Gal., 1971, 50p
M. Martin	Description of the Western Isles, and Voyage to St. Kilda. Reprinted	Mercat Press, Edinburgh, 1970, £5.25 & £1.80
P. F. Anson	Underground Catholicism in Scotland, 1622-1878	Standard Press, Montrose, 1970, £2.25
R. C. Jarvis	Collected papers on the Jacobite risings	Manchester U.P., £3.60

MEDIEVAL AND RECENT (contd.)

W. A. J. Prevost	The march of the Jacobites through Annandale, November 1745	TDGAS, 47/1970
B. Dunning	Benjamin Franklin in Ireland and Scotland	Country Life, 18.3.71
B. Skinner	John Brown and the antiquarians	Country Life, 12.8.71
—	Sir Walter Scott, bicentenary exhibition 1771-1971	Nat. Library, 1971, 50p
—	Writer to the nation: Sir Walter Scott Bicentenary Celebration [Exhib. cat.]	Edinburgh Corporation, 1971
J. A. Russell	Education in Wigtownshire 1560-1970	Galloway Gazette Press, Newton Stewart, 1971, 65p
B. C. Skinner	The police force of East Lothian 1832-1950	TELAS, 12/1970
G. Emmerson	Rantin' pipe and tremblin' string: a history of Scottish dance music	Dent, 1971, £5.00
M. Elliot	The Edinburgh Skating Club 1778-1966	Book Old Edin. Club, 33, 2
T. Fitzgibbon	The taste of Scotland in food and pictures	Dent, 1970, £2.50
I. Stewart	Scottish mints. <i>In</i> Mints, dies and currency, ed. R. A. G. Carson	Methuen, 1971, £10.50
P. Woodhead <i>et al</i>	The Loch Doon treasure trove, 1966	Brit. Numis J., 38/1969
J. E. L. Murray and B. H. I. H. Stewart	Unpublished Scottish coins. V	Numis. Chron., 10/1970
J. M. Anderson	Medals, medallions and jetons of Mary, Queen of Scots	Edinburgh Tatler, April 1971
A. E. Truckell	Foreign coins in a 16th century Scottish town	Spinks Numis. Circ. 79, 1/1971
J. K. R. Murray	The gold forty-shilling piece of James VI of Scotland	Brit. Numis. J., 38/1969
J. K. R. Murray	The Scottish silver coinage of Charles II	Brit. Numis. J., 38/1969
I. D. Brown and M. Dolley	A bibliography of the coin hoards of Great Britain and Ireland [1500-1967]	R. Numis. Soc. & Spink & Son, Ltd., 1971, £4.00
J. G. Dunbar and A. A. M. Duncan	Tarbert Castle: a contribution to the history of Argyll	Scot. Hist. Rev., 50, 1
A. McCracken	Wauchope Castle	TDGAS, 47/1970
A. Rowan	Crichton Castle, Midlothian	Country Life, 7.1.71

MEDIEVAL AND RECENT (contd.)

R. C. H. M. (England)	Sheilings and bastles	HMSO, 1970, £3.40
I. MacIvor	Fort George: Guide	HMSO, 1970, 25p
G. A. Elliot and T. D. Thomson	Coldingham Priory excavations — II.	HBNC, 38, 2
J. Hood	St. Helen's Church, Cockburnspath	HBNC, 38, 2
C. A. R. Radford	Glasgow Cathedral, guide	HMSO, 1970, 16p
E. L. G. Stones	Notes on Glasgow cathedral (pt. 2)	Innes Review, 21, 2
J. E. Scott	Saddell Abbey	TGSI, 46
D. McRoberts	The manse of Stobo in 1542 (pt. 1)	Innes Review, 22, 1
D. McRoberts	A Scottish Madonna in Brussels [From Aberdeen]	Scot. Art Rev., 13, 2
W. N. Robertson	Fragments of sculptured stone-work from the tomb of Henry Wardlaw, Bishop of St. Andrews	PSAS, 101/1968-69
A. and M. Ryan	A tomb-slab in Gullane Church	TELAS, 12/1970
W. E. Dodd	Telford's churches	Scots Mag., May 1971
D. C. Cargill	Pre-1855 monumental inscriptions in Berwickshire	Scot. Geneal. Soc. 1971, £3.00
F. and S. Mitchell	Pre-1855 monumental inscriptions in East Fife	Scot. Geneal. Soc. 1971, £2.25
[Gourock Times]	Old burial ground at Gourock	Scot. Geneal, 17, 4
—	Provisional and statutory lists of buildings of architectural or historic interest: Arbroath, St. Andrews, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Rutherglen, Angus, Berwickshire, Buteshire, Dunbartonshire, Inverness-shire, Perth and Kinross, Renfrewshire, Ross and Cromarty, Roxburghshire, Selkirkshire, Stirlingshire, Sutherland	Scot. Dev. Dept., 1971
D. Walker and J. Dunbar	Brechin Castle, Angus	Country Life, 12.8.71 and 19.8.71
J. Palmer	Blaírquhan	Scot. Field, Jan., 1971
D. Walker and C. McWilliam	Cairness, Aberdeenshire	Country Life, 28.1.71 and 4.2.71
C. Finlay	Catter, Dunbartonshire	Scot. Field, Feb., 1971
G. A. Elliot	Edlingham	HBNC, 38, 2

MEDIEVAL AND RECENT (contd.)

J. Hunt	Gosford, East Lothian	Country Life, 21.10.71 and 4.11.71
C. Finlay	Lessudden House, St. Boswells	Scot. Field, Aug., 1971
T. Lever	Lessudden House : Sir Walter Scott and the Scotts of Raeburn	Boydell Press, 1971, £2.75
C. Finlay	Quarter, Stirlingshire	Scot. Field, July, 1971
A. G. L. Hellyer	A garden with a military origin : Lochinch and Castle Kennedy	Country Life, 12.8.71
B. Megaw	An Ayrshire gentleman's farmhouse : a drawing of Mossgiel	Scot. Stud., 15, 1
J. E. Scott	Notes on Muckairn and Glenlonan	TGSI, 46
W. E. Calton	Newhouse and the family of Sawers	TELAS, 12/1970
J. D. Wood	"Regulating the settlers and establishing industry" : Planning intentions for a 19th century Scottish estate village [Bridekirk, Dumfriesshire]	Scot. Stud., 15, 1
J. Hume	Crosshill village	Indust. Arch., 7, 4
M. K. Meade	Plans of the New Town of Edinburgh	Architectural Hist., 14/1971
J. Dunford	St. Cecilia's Hall	Scot. Field, Feb., 1971
T. J. Honeyman	The oldest house in Glasgow — Provand's Lordship	Scot. Art Rev., 13, 2
R. Porteous	Grangemouth's modern history, 1768-1968	From Grangemouth Town Council, 1970, £1.05
A. Fraser	Loch Fyneside	St. Andrew Press 1970, £1.25
T. C. Martine <i>ed.</i>	Old Haddington	TELAS, 12/1970
—	Old Inverness	Robt. Carruthers & Son, Inver- ness, 1967, £3.15
A. Rowan	Three ways to conservation : Portsoy, Banff and Crovie	Country Life, 12.8.71
J. Godsman	Glass, Aberdeenshire : story of a parish	A. P. Reid & Son, 29 Market St., Aberdeen, 1970, £1.50
D. Fraser	Portrait of a parish [St. Cyrus]	Standard Press, Montrose, 1970, £1.25

MEDIEVAL AND RECENT (contd.)

I. M. Mackintosh	Old Troon and district	G. Outram, 1970, £2.10
J. G. Dunbar	The peasant house <i>In</i> Deserted medieval villages <i>ed.</i> M. Beresford and J. G. Hurst	Lutterworth, 1971, £8.00
H. Fairhurst	Rural settlement <i>In</i> Deserted medieval villages <i>ed.</i> M. Beresford and J. G. Hurst	Lutterworth, 1971, £8.00
H. Fairhurst	The deserted settlement at Lix, West Perthshire	PSAS, 101/1968-69
Karl Baumgarten	Ethnographische Bemerkungen zum Grabungsbefund Hohenrode (Hebridean "black-houses")	Ausgrabungen und Funde, 16, 1/1970
D. Adamson	Hearth tax	TDGAS, 47/1970
T. C. Martine	Ancient dovecotes of East Lothian	TELAS, 12/1970
[R. E. Scott]	Three wells uncovered	HAST, 1970
C. S. Minto	Victorian and Edwardian Scotland from old photographs	Batsford, 1970, £2.50
L. R. Laing	Medieval and other material in Linlithgow Palace Museum	PSAS, 101/1968-69
—	A medieval bronze brooch [talismanic]	HAST, 1970
C. Burns	Golden Rose and Blessed Sword : Papal gifts to Scottish monarchs	J. S. Burns & Sons, 25 Finlas St., Glasgow, N.2, 1971, £1.25
G. C. Dunning	The trade in medieval pottery around the North Sea <i>In</i> Rotterdam Papers	J. G. N. Renaud, Rotterdam, 1968, £2.25
—	Wemyss ware : a decorative Scottish pottery c. 1883-1930 [Exhib. cat.]	Scot. Arts Council 1971, 40p
E. Collard	The achievements of Scottish potters	Scot. Field, April, 1971
I. Eaves	Some notes on the pistol in early 17th century England	J. Arms & Armour Soc., 6, 11/1970
H. S. Fotheringham	Scottish medieval goldsmiths	Edinburgh Tatler, Jan., 1971
H. S. Fotheringham	Scottish silver, 1702-1820 [6 articles]	Edinburgh Tatler, May-Oct., 1971
H. S. Fotheringham	Scottish provincial silver : Dundee, Elgin, Perth	Edinburgh Tatler, Oct.-Dec., 1970
J. H. Cockburn	Small Scottish chalices [or secular Travelling Cups ?]	(B) SFDC, 11, 1

MEDIEVAL AND RECENT (contd.)

S. Danesi and G. Vianello	Magia del peltro [pewter]	Mondadori, Milan, 1971
J. Williams	An example of the Stirling Pint of 1622	TDGAS, 47/1970
J. S. Buist	Mauchline [ware]	Bull. Costume Soc., Scotland, 8/1971
W. A. Seaby	Ulster beggars' badges	UJA, 33/1970
E. Carus-Wilson	Haberget : a medieval textile conundrum	Medieval Arch., 13/1969
A. S. Henshall	Clothing found at Hunstgarth, Harray, Orkney	PSAS, 101/1968-69
R. K. Marshall	Clothes for a duchess [Anne 3rd Duchess of Hamilton 1632-1716]	Bull. Costume Soc., Scotland, 8/1971
B. Acton	"To a frok for Gris, for lace to her" : considerations on Meller- stain and children's costume	Costume Soc., Scotland, 1970
M. Swain	The Floo'erin [Ayrshire needlework]	Scots Mag., Oct., 1971
A. Fenton	A history of rural Scotland	Scottish Agric., 50, 2/1971
A. S. Mather	Pre-1745 land use and conservation in a Highland glen : Glen Strathfarrar	Scot. Geog. Mag.
I. Adams	The mapping of a Scottish estate [Hopetoun and Annandale]	Univ. Edinburgh Dept. of Educ. Studies, 1971, 50p
W. P. L. Thomson	Funzie, Fetlar : a Shetland run-rig township in the 19th century	Scot. Geog. Mag.
A. Fenton	The Plough-Song. A Scottish source for medieval plough history	Tools and Tillage, 1, 3/1970
G. Lerche	The ploughs of Medieval Denmark	Tools and Tillage, 1, 3/1970
A. Fenton	Hafer — und Gerstenmehl als Hauptgegenstand der schottischen Nahrungsforschung	Ethnologia Scandinavica, Stockholm, 1, 1971
C. A. Goodlad	Shetland fishing saga	Shetland Times Ltd., 1971, £3.50
J. MacDonald and A. Gordon	Down to the sea : Fishing villages of Hilton, Balintore and Shandwick	Northern Pub- lishers (Abdn.) Ltd.
T. Donnelly	Arthur Clephane, Edinburgh merchant and seedsman, 1706-30	Agric. Hist. Rev., 18, 2

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A. and A. Cormack	Days of Orkney steam	Kirkwall Press, 1971, £1.50
A. T. Curle	Early wire fencing [a note]	HAST, 1970
D. P. Capper	The Great Michael	Scot. Field, Feb., 1971
C. Martin	When the Spaniards landed on Fair Isle	Scot. Field, March, 1971
D. Fraser	The smugglers [Montrose]	Standard Press, Montrose, 1971; £2.10
A. Graham	Archaeological notes on some harbours in eastern Scotland	PSAS, 101/1968-69
W. A. J. Prevost	A Coach service between Edinburgh and Carlisle in 1846	TCWAS, 70
A. R. B. Haldane	Three centuries of Scottish posts	E.U.P., 1971, £3.75
I. Donnachie	The industrial archaeology of Galloway	David & Charles, 1971, £3.50
J. Ross	Whisky	Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1970, £2.00
J. Butt, <i>ed.</i>	Robert Owen, prince of cotton spinners	David & Charles, 1971, £3.75
N. E. McClain	Scottish lintmills 1729-70	Textile History, 1, 3/1970
T. A. Stillie	The evolution of pattern design in the Scottish woollen industry in the 19th century	Textile History, 1, 3/1970
A. I. Bowman	Culross Colliery: a 16th century mine	Indust. Arch., 7, 4
—	Prestongrange beam engine: a monument to the coal industry	Indust. Arch., 7, 4
—	Water of Leith project 1971	Edin. Col. Com., D. Social Stud., 1971
F. P. Tindal	East Lothian watermills	E. Lothian County Planning Dept., 1970
S. F. Sanderson & E. Estyn Evans	The academic status of folklore in Britain	J. Folklore Inst., Univ. of Indiana, 7/1970.
L. G. Johnson	Laurence Williamson of Mid Yell	The Shetland Times Ltd., 1971, n.p.

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