

DISCOVERY
and
EXCAVATION
in
SCOTLAND 1972

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**SCOTTISH REGIONAL GROUP
COUNCIL FOR BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY**

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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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AK/...

ABERDEENSHIRE

HUNTLY
FOUNDATION

Ian Keillar

NJ 553429. In wood on east side of Hill of Mungo, foundation of unmortared building, 8m long and 4m broad with circular structure 1.8m inner diameter at east end.

Cairnie

NORTH TILLYTARMONT FARM
PICTISH STONE

N. H. Terwin

NJ 53 472. An incised symbol stone 1.5m high x 1.3m broad with irregularly rounded edges was found at Donald's Stone Haugh. The stone was lying flat, face down, about 30cm below the surface. Beneath the foot of the stone were about 20 stones that originally supported it.

The symbols present are an exceptionally fine eagle at the top of the slab and an 'elephant' figure below, both of which face right as the stone is viewed from the front. The stone has been moved to the above mentioned farm. Publication will be in *PSAS*.

LOWHILLSIDE, BOURTIE
URN CEMETERY

Dr. A. A. Woodham

NJ 808235. An inverted cordoned urn covering cremated bones and a flint fragment, and the base of a second urn were discovered during ploughing S of Lawel Hill in December 1971. These were taken to the Museum at Marischal College.

In January and February 1972 a 15' square centred on the original finds was cleared down to subsoil level, and portions of 5 more urns, two inverted, two upright and one doubtful, as well as a cremation pit were found within a few feet of each other and placed in a line with the original two urns. All covered or contained cremations and the whole cleared area was blackened or reddened by fires. Bone fragments were plentiful.

Only the first urn to be found was at all complete. Owing to the shallow top-soil depth—about 9"—the others had suffered damage from previous ploughing and only bases or rims were found.

It is hoped that further excavations will be possible during the autumn of 1972 before the field is ploughed again. A report will be prepared for *PSAS*.

ANGUS

Dundee

CORNER OF BAIN SQUARE AND WELLGATE
DRAW WELL

C. A. Zealand

NO 403306. In August, 1972, demolition revealed a domestic draw-well about 5m deep and about 85cm in diameter and lined with well-coursed stonework luted with clay. The top was faced with a single slab with a circular opening 40cm in diameter and rebated around the rim. The well probably belongs to the late 18th/early 19th century and has now been filled in.

Meikle

CARDEAN
ROMAN FORT

Dr Anne S. Robertson

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

In 1972, the complete plan of a timber-framed barrack-block lying within the SE area of the fort was recovered. The barrack-block had its long axis parallel to the S rampart, and its short axis parallel to the E rampart, and since these two ramparts were not at right angles to one another, the barrack-block was not a rectangle, but an obtuse-angled parallelogram.

The barrack-block was 32' wide and 160' long, of which about 120' had been divided into ten rooms or contubernia, leaving almost 40' for a centurion's quarters at the E end. The overall width of 32' had been divided by a median double-rib. This may have been a constructional technique designed to provide extra-strong support for penthouse roofs sloping down to either side.

The mass of finds included a silvered bronze horse-trapping, an iron chisel in fine condition, samian and coarse pottery of late first-century date, and from the construction level of the barrack-block four coins — one silver and three bronze — of the reign of Vespasian A.D. 69-79.

ARGYLL — ISLANDS

Isle of Islay

GIOL., THE OA
CORN KILN

Islay D. Shanks

NR 279445. On the N side of Abhainn Ghil Iochdrach, on the W side of a ruined croft. A rectangular kiln 15' x 9', with central well 6' in diameter.

Other kilns are located as under.

LOSSIT FARM

NR 411655. Facing the kiln at NR 410656. On the edge of a steep valley; recessed into the face, an open kiln 6' at centre, and 6' across the turf arms extended forward on either side of the gap.

A similar kiln lies opposite the 4th power wire pole from the farm. Also 6' at centre, but the projecting arms are 4' high and 3' wide, with the gap to one side.

1000 yds from the farm at NR 412663 another, complete, almost circular—recessed at rear, 6' diameter walls 3' high, 2-3' wide : a pit and spoil heap lie immediately NE.

FINLAGGAN ROAD

NR 403682. S of Cnoc n' Dannsaidh and N of Achnacloiche. 6' in diameter but 10' from entrance to recessed rear.

LEORIN

NR 355485. Beside two long croft houses, 90' x 15' over 3' walls with partitions, 700 yds NE of Lcorin Farm. Large corn kiln 27' x 24' with 8' diameter well.

TIERVAAGAIN

NR 378643. WSW of Tievvaagain farm, on the summit of the ridge above Coill'an Dalach. Recessed into rock face. Two straight arms curving in towards entrance. Walls, stone set in turf. 6' diameter.

AROS BAY

SMALL CIRCULAR FOUNDATIONS

NR 465523. On high ground between Trudernish field and the beach cliff, on the N side of the bay. Among scattered groups of stones the following outlines (a) 12' by 6' within a 2-4' spread. (b) Circle 9' x 6' within. (c) Circle 30' diameter.

LOWER GLENASTLE

NR 281457. On the storm beach of the bay S of Glen Astle Burn mouth. Similar to the above—4 circular patterns. (a) 6' within 6' walls, (b) 3' internally, (c) 18' within 3-6' walls, (d) 18' x 12' within 3-6' walls.

AROS BAY

NR 466525. In a hollow between Trudernish Farm field and the cliff on the N side of Aros Bay. Roughly circular build, 15' x 12' within 3' walls widening to 6' at E entrance. 5' x 5' recess to right of entrance.

LOCH LOSSIT

NR 413663. N of the long E-W wall N of Lossit Farm just below the crest of the ultimate limestone ridge W of Dun Bhoreraig two circular structures (a) 9' within 3-4' walls, (b) 12' internally. Two semi-circular structures (c) 12' diameter within arc of turf 6-12' (d) diameter within arc of turf 3' wide.

DUN GHUAIDHRE

NR 386649. On the S end of the first ridge W of Dun Ghuaidhre Beside a croft house foundation 50' x 12' with partition, a circle, 9' internally within 6' wall.

TRUDERNISH

NR 464527. In hazel wood on the W side of Trudernish Field. An oval enclosure 12' x 9', within an irregular 3'-6'-9' wall, with entrance in the narrow end. Barred within by a row of stones across the short axis, and containing a small circle of stones 3' diameter.

ACHNACLAICHE ROUND HOUSES

NR 412675. A house, 33' in diameter within 9' wide walls, with running out SW from the left side of the S entrance, two parallel "walls" 20' apart by 100' long.

LOCH IARNAN

NR 415492. NE of Crun na Maol, NE side of Ardilistry Burn headwaters. Circular depression, 15' diameter within a 12' to 15' thick wall. (Cf. *D & E*, 64, 15.)

LOSSIT STANDING STONES

NR 406656. In the garden of a house, SE of Lossit Farm road, opposite the gamekeeper's house. Standing stone 4' 6" high, 4' broad at base tapering to 1' 1" thick.

KILSLEVAN

NR 419670. On a grassy mound in heather SE of the hamlet of Kilslevan a prone slab 8' x 3' x 2', with loose stones around. NW and S of the easternmost house in Kiel are two rectangular enclosures 15' x 12' and 12' x 9' internally.

ACHNACLAICHE

NR 411675. E of the N-S wall and S of the E-W wall SE of Achnaclaiche on a slope towards Loch a Chuirn Bhig. A standing stone 5' high x 4' broad x 9".

ACHNACLAICHE
HOMESTEADS OR DUNS

NR 412678. SE of Achnaclaiche by 450 yds, between the boundary wall and the burn a subrectangular flat topped hillock 10'-15' above the surrounding ground. Clear traces of stone wall round the E quadrant, 2 courses high. Wall about 3' wide. Overgrown tufts continue the circuit and reveal stone to the probe. The area enclosed is 80' x 40'.

LOCH TALLANT

NR 452514. NE of Loch Tallant on a slope towards Kintour River. An oblong enclosure some 150' x 90' within a high continuous turf covered stone wall, 5' thick, 8' high outside, 5' high inside. At the W corner a stone faced entrance 5' high, 5' wide, with walls 4-5' thick.

TRUDERNISH POINT

NR 467526. On the N side of Trudernish Point a few yards W of the dun—an irregular enclosure defended by cliff edge on N, by a 180' long wall on E and a 120' long wall on W curving at S to close with the wall. Wall 3-6' bonded with outcrop.

DUN BHORERAIG

NR 418657. SW of Dun Bhoreraig a conical hillock, terraced with loose stones on top. Steep sided on SW and N but easier E ascent is barred by turf walling with an outer line of walling 50' downslope.

LOCH LOSSIT
ISLAND SITES

NR 406650. The southernmost island in Loch Lossit, i.e. S of Eilean Mhic Iain (I.A.S.G. s(4) 48) appears to be walled at the NE end and to have a cross wall from shore to shore near the centre of the island. Between is a mound 10'-15' high, with 12' diameter hollow at centre.

LOCH BARRADALE

NR 392636. At the W end of Loch Barradale an island 50' x 50' approached from the shore by a tongue of land stretching towards it. Along the W side a stretch of turf mound about 24' long by 3' high, with stones showing. Similar parallel walling appears to run along the E side.

ACHNACLAICHE
ROCK CUT BASINS

NR 411675. S of Achnaclaiche on the slope towards Loch a Chuirn Bhig, in a long N-S boundary wall, cut in an outcrop slab of dolerite 9' x 2' x 2', incorporated in the wall are three basins side by side, each 12" across, 10" wide and 5" deep.

CARN FARM, PORT CHARLOTTE
SETTLEMENT

Frank Newall
Donald MacFadyen

NR 243571 — NR 245572. In open grazing beyond the south-most farm field. Two early crofting settlements almost side by side, separated by a turf boundary dyke. (a) One long house and a smaller. (b) Two long houses aligned in one continuous build, with against the crag face to the W a normal circular corn kiln with flue beneath straight edge and slab on E, and to the N a slight turf walled circular corn bin.

NR 244572. Within the outermost field due W of the farm-house, a very much disturbed series of foundations indicating at least one long house, and one outhouse, with indeterminate walling to the E.

CARN FARM
FLINT SITES

NR 245572. Flints occur throughout the field immediately S and W of the farm, i.e. over 12 acres, and were collected sporadically from cart track ruts, the field at present being under grass.

Neil MacFadyen

NR 245575. Struck flint flakes and blades from the field NW of the farm.

TORRONY RUINS
CORN KILN

NR 234563. S of the village (19th C) which overlies earlier turf covered walls is a corn kiln of key-hole type.

SANAIG ROAD
CORN KILN AND SETTLEMENT

Mrs C. G. Newall

NR 244666. On the N side of Sanaig road is a much tumbled corn kiln, with flue on the W and 4'-5' internally within 6' walls. Overlapping this on the E, and extending from the E side of the wall is a pennanular turf wall enclosing 14' of level ground with steep fall to the N between the original kiln edge and a large boulder. On the S side of the road slightly farther W are the foundations of at least 3 long houses.

AIRIGH SGALLAIDH
SETTLEMENT

Frank Newall
Donald MacFadyen

NR 183551. A large subcircular pen on the E slope of Airigh Sgallaidh, near its summit, lies close to a roughly built long house foundation; with a very broad round ended house entered at narrow end, and round corn kiln close by.

GLEANN TUATH

NR 217704 and NR 216704. Oval stone walled houses, 4.8 x 4.5m over 1m thick walls, the former with small stone walled "twinning" pen against crag face to S.

BUNKER SITE (D & E, 68, 10)

John Q. Neilson

NR 215700. Further flints were collected from this area. Also found a porcelanised flint graver and a hammer stone.

KILCHIARAIN

Mr Gilbert Clark

NR 204603. Some 20 years ago—"a megalithic build of large slabs" was uncovered by the farmer of Kilchiarain Farm, but was covered and earth heaped over it. It is now a nettle-grown rise in the field due N of the chapel, on the N side of Kilchiarain burn and W of the farm.

CARN FARM
FLINT CORE SCRAPER

NR 244572. From a post-hole dug for a straining post at the field gate 150m S of Cill Michael Chapel (*D & E*, 61, 22) a flint core scraper.

CONC AINGIL
CIST

NR 318511. See Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments.

Lismore

ACHANDUIN
CASTLE

D. J. Turner

NM 803392. (Cf. *D & E*, 1970 and 1971.) Continued excavation of the medieval occupation deposits in the N quarter of the courtyard exposed a rectangular open hearth. Remains of the inner walls of buildings have yet to be located. The cobbles underlying much of these deposits were found to be the top of a stoney fill to a large depression in the bedrock. Beneath this fill there was a further occupation deposit.

The post-Reformation building overlying the medieval layers in the N quarter of the courtyard was found to extend across the entrance of the castle. Apparently, it related to a small furnace immediately S of the entrance. This furnace was constructed after the partial destruction of the castle and utilised one of the windows from the lower storey of the range as a tuyère.

A second entrance to the lower storey of the SE range was found to be identical to that exposed in 1970. All the four checked rybats of the outer opening still in position, had been badly damaged by stone-robbers and so no masons' marks remained. In the E corner of the SE range, secondary walling was exposed which partitioned off a small rectangular room.

Work on the bastion-like platform outside the postern on the side of the castle showed that this was a two-period structure enclosing a defensive pit. There was evidence that it had been preceded by a timber stair.

At the E corner of the castle, work exposed the foundations of a garderobe tower of slight projection, confirming the inference of McGibbon and Ross but refuting the dimensions shown on their plan.

Eight coins were found, including a half-penny of John Baliol and a half-groat of Robert II. In a rubbish deposit near the bottom of the postern bridge-pit, an Edward II penny of the London mint was found associated with several sherds of a large, thin-walled, hand-made vessel with an everted neck and a rim decorated with small stab-marks. A jug neck and handle, provisionally ascribed to the late sixteenth and early seventeenth century, was found beneath the post-Reformation building.

Oronsay

SHELL MOUNDS

Dr W. G. Jardine

approx NR 359879 Caisteal-nan-Gillean

approx NR 361885 400m N of Seal Cottage

approx NR 373889 Cnoc Sligeach

Stratigraphical and geomorphological investigations were conducted in the vicinity of the two Mesolithic shell mounds at Caisteal-nan-Gillean, a shell mound located 400m N of Seal Cottage, and the shell mound at Cnoc Sligeach, Oronsay. Close to each of the shell mounds (composed mainly of limpets, *Patella* spp.), beach gravels and shell fragments (mainly bivalve mollusca, especially *Artica islandica*) were found and sampled for radiocarbon dating. Shell fragments from the beach at NR 361885 were dated 7170 ± 150 (inner fraction), 6850 ± 120 (middle) and 6800 ± 200 years B.P. (outer) (Birm-326). The shorelines of the time of occupation of the sites were partially mapped and their levels surveyed at Cnoc Sligeach and N of Seal Cottage.

ARGYLL — MAINLAND

DALSMERAN, SOUTHEND, KINTYRE AXEHEAD

Mr and Mrs J. G. Scott

NR 643133. In August an axehead was found, at not more than 22cm below the surface, during ditch digging. The axehead, 13.1 x 4.9 x 3cm in size, is of polished bluish-grey rock, speckled with ivory, resembling axeheads of Group IX from Northern Ireland. It is expected that the axehead will be placed in Campbeltown Museum.

ARDNACROSS, KINTYRE CHAMBERED CAIRN, ARG 35

NR 768261. The excavation of the Clyde chambered cairn, Ardnacross II, was continued, with the assistance of Dr T. G. E. Powell and of members of the Kintyre Antiquarian Society. The

trapezoid shape of the Neolithic cairn was confirmed. The landward side was traced in two places, built of drystone walling. The seaward side, also built of drystone walling, was proved in a further two places; in the second of these, towards the rear of the cairn, a rough but massive stone kerb, similar to that found in 1971, and perhaps belonging to a round Bronze Age cairn, cut across and overlay the side of the Neolithic cairn. The rear of the Neolithic cairn has still to be located.

The plan of the Neolithic cairn, as recovered this year, proves that the axis of the burial chamber is almost parallel with the line of the landward side, diverging markedly from the axis of the cairn itself.

KILMICHAEL GLASSARY
FORT

NR 857947. Built round a pinnacle rising from a precipitous rocky ridge, trending NE-SW, about 1 mile N of Kilmichael Glassary, is a fort, with remains of substantial drywalling at NE and SW ends, c. 40m apart. The two sides are so steep as not to require fortification. The SW end is also protected by a fissure-like ditch. Beyond the NE wall is an unfortified flattish platform. The entrance is not obvious. Access to the interior, even within the walls, is difficult.

Kintyre

RANACHAN
CUP MARKS

R. B. K. Stevenson

NR 701247. Low on the S-facing slope of a small valley in pasture, the central of three boulders (1.4m across) is covered with nearly a score of cups varying in size; W boulder 14m away has possible single cup.

Kintyre

GROGPORT
CAIRN AND CIST

NR 807443. On left bank of Allt Sunadale 40m from bridge is a cairn 9m across eroded by stream, and a small cist exposed in S edge. (RCAM No. 71, cist in same field.)

Kintyre

GLENREASDELL

NR 853589. Add to description of RCAM No. 110 (5), cups only—2 cups have a ring and channel.

OBAN

Kilmore and Kilbride Parish
HILL FORT

Mrs M. Kay

NM 834282. Surface find : grey flint tool; single worked edge 2.3cm long; width 1.5cm. Retained by finder.

NS 163791. The 13th and early 14th Century pottery which was found associated with iron slag on a scooped platform (*Discovery and Excavation* 1971, page 8) has now been found in one area of the Chapel Site and this has given considerable evidence of an iron working industry. On another area of the Site, 7m to the North, a cobbled floor has produced pottery of the 14th and 15th Centuries. Underlying parts of these two regions is a rectangular floor with very rounded corners, 7.3m x 5.5m, delineated by a trench 46cms x 23cms. This floor contains good postholes but no associated pottery.

Evidence of an earlier stone, and possibly of an even earlier, wooden chapel, have been uncovered to the West of the chapel described in *Discovery and Excavation* 1967, page 8.

COWAL
TOWARD CASTLE

Hugo B. Millar

NS 119679. Custodianship of this ruin has now been vested in the Clan Lamont Society and a programme of rehabilitation was undertaken. The tower-house vaults were cleared of fallen rubble, etc., and this revealed several new features — the blocking of a small chamber in the NW corner by a later stair, and a new entry from the court through an earlier fireplace in the N wall. In the court, the bases of several walls were cleared, mainly in the NE sector. The E range now appears to be that of a hall-house of approx. 1630; its N end was apparently repaired and re-occupied temporarily after the 1646 siege. The building E of the trance seems to have been a chapel; its S wall has been robbed to its foundations. A pathway of access has been constructed up the E side of the site from the carriageway. Finds were some sherds of green-glaze pottery, some glass and nails, and a turner of Charles II, all at present in the above's hands. This season's report will appear in the Clan Lamont Journal.

CAIRNBAAN

Natural History and Antiquarian Society of Mid Argyll
POSSIBLE DAMAGED BURIAL-CHAMBER *(per Miss M. Campbell)*

NR 834906. Between the entrance-gate of a new bungalow and the rough area bordering the recent Sawmill site, and within the flood-fan from an old dam-burst higher up the Cairndubh Burn, a group of large erratic boulders rest on vertically-set slabs. They may be the remains of a chambered cairn (? the lost *carn dubh* which gave its name to the nearby burn). The site is too ruinous for measurement but extends over some 2 x 3m.

FINCHAIRN
CUP MARKS

Helmut Petzsch

NM 908042. 139m ESE (116° mag) of byre attached to shepherd's house, on rocky ridge 50 yds. SW of its highest point on a flat rock outcrop of fissured schist approximately 2.75 x 1.52m. On it are a round basin .28m diameter x .15m deep and at least 70 cup marks measuring up to .09m in diameter x .02m deep. Comparison should be made with *PSAS* Vol. XCV p. 32 entry 228.

GLASVAAR
BASIN, CUPS-AND-RINGS AND CUPS

NM 885019. "Whale-back" outcrop of fissured schist 35' x 4', 10' high on W, 15 yds. from field's W corner. On its horizontal top strip area round basin 10" diameter, 8" deep, 2 cups-and-one-ring (complete rings, no grooves), up to 6½" diameter, and 27 cups, 1 of which is 5" diameter, 3" deep, with traces of a surrounding ring. Near *PSAS* XCV p. 33 no. 232.

KILBRIDE
CUPS-AND-RINGS, CUPS

NR 852965. Cf. *D & E* 1959 p. 6 — (a) Near N end, a cup-and-two-rings 7¼" diameter, ½" deep, with pocking clearly showing, and, near S end, 2 further cups. This is the rocksheet in *PSAS* XCV p. 33 no. 235 with additional stripping.

(b) griststone boulder, smooth and round-topped, 5¼' x 2' x ½'. On its N side are 2 cups-and-two-rings, both much weathered, maximum diameters 8" depth 1/16, also 3 (possibly 4) cups. This boulder was found near NR 850957. The cross-marked slab described in *PSAS* XCV p. 69 no. 445 is also now at NR 852965.

GLENDARUEJ. — LETHINKILL FARM
CUP-AND-RING MARKED BOULDER

NR 999842. 90 yds. SE of road's wall, 80 yds. SW of burn, a flat boulder 4' x 3½', ½' high, 7 cups up to 3" diameter, ½" deep, one of which is surrounded by a much-weathered "key-hole"-type ring, with radial groove from the cup.

LOCH AWE
CRANNOGS

C. M. & T. D. McArdle

A survey of crannog sites in Loch Awe was undertaken between September 15-October 5 with the assistance of Naval Air Command Sub-Aqua Club, leader Sub.-Lt. B. Hardy. Sixty sites had been car-marked for examination. Owing to the low level of the loch nearly all were partly exposed above water

Twenty crannogs were identified of which nineteen were surveyed and profiled. Six were built on a flat bottom, the others on glacial mounds or on bedrock. In one case a natural island had been used as a foundation.

Outlying features included 3 harbours, 4 jetties, 5 causeways and a midden containing possible destruction level.

Nine crannogs had timber construction either radiating or set in a criss-cross pattern and in 3 cases worked timbers were seen.

Surface finds included 3 querns (2 rotary and 1 saddle), pierced stone weights and whet stones.

1 Rotary quern and stone anchor in contributor's possession.

BALLACHULISH HOUSE
CAIRN

NN 048595—see Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments.

GLENAMACRIE
CAIRN

NM 932283—see Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments.

A Y R S H I R E

A. E. Truckell
Mr Ansell

CASTLE ISLAND, LOCH DOON

NS 486940. Thwart-board of boat : oak thole-pin : leather shoe-sole : green glaze strap-handle : all found by divers off-shore of Castle Island.

Irvine

SHEWALTON MOOR

S. Clark, M. & W. Shields, G. Thomas

NS 332366. Quarrying operations in the sand dunes on Shewalton Moor have revealed a layer of decayed wood at a depth of 3m below the surface. Further excavation uncovered a roughly semi-circular area 2.7m across and 130mm thick, running up to the cliff face. Several well-preserved pieces of wood and hazel nut shells were recovered, but it was impossible to ascertain the exact nature of the deposit due to destruction by mechanical diggers. Dr James Dickson of the Department of Botany, Glasgow University, has stated after a first examination of the wood that it may have been drift-wood.

Frank Newall, Dr. Willaim Lonie

Beyond Slouch Moss a road line ascends the shoulder of Bankend Rig, and is possibly continuous with a terrace along the W edge of the Rig. Farther S, beyond another stretch of boggy ground, a broad terrace continues along the W and S flanks of Bibblon Hill. This supports a mound of upcast red sandy clay, separated by a layer of iron pan from an upper slighter cambered mound of grey clay, at least 6.6m wide. Off the S end of Bibblon Hill the direction changes to almost N-S, and on firmer ground a fully preserved stretch of cambered road, 8m wide, interrupted only by the foundations of a house built across the line (11.7m x 6.2m), was traced from the headwaters of the Polkebeck Burn to bridge ramps crossing the stream farther S. NS 676360 — NS 678300. This would continue S to cross the Greenock Water to the W of Forkings. The present farmer at Kaimes Farm, Muirkirk, confirmed that some 20 years ago a hardway or footpath ran to this point from Muirkirk. This was ploughed out in fields N of the town, when, to their surprise, beneath the path was a mound of grey clay "at least 20 ft. wide" with small gravel hammered into the surface. He indicated the line, now under housing estate, and to the N extensively trenched and planted by the Forestry Commission, as running from NS 685267 to NS 682273. This appeared to coincide with the Muirkirk-Sanquhar trunk road, S of Muirkirk.

MUIRKIRK — SANQUHAR ROAD

Surface appearance is of a trunk road. Terrace and upper metal conform to specification. But the metalled track moves uncomfortably from side to centre of the terrace, and in sections the terrace can be seen to have been adapted to an earlier terrace. In section the base metal of the trunk terrace is seen resting on a hollowed out mound of grey clay. In particular, NS 695255—7.4m bridge and upper metalling not strictly aligned with lower 9m clay mound and metalled edge. NS 698245—spoil heaps and quarries of later systems encroach on residual smoothly cambered road running straight to ford the stream in steep descent and riser. NS 700242 — earliest crossing a smooth cambered mound fording the stream steeply, and metalled over a 9m wide grey clay mound. Cut by hollow way, and crossed by second ford road and later trunk bridge road. NS 708217—sequence similar to above. NS 717208. Abrupt swing to S of Trunk system is impossible in a Roman system. The residual line lies 1.5m higher along the N edge of the road, reduced by successive cutting to incorporate a later ford, a pre-trunk bridge (piers survive), and the latest, trunk road.

Beyond the Roman road, the familiar clay mound, 9.9m wide, on a 12.9m terrace shoulders Pepper Hill, turning it to assume an E-W direction to the March Burn crossing, NS 724208, where it assumes an ENE direction aimed persistently for the next 8 miles on the N spur of Tinto. See Lanarkshire.

During road surveys the following were located:—

HOMESTEAD

NS 724208. Just N of the Roman fording point, an oval enclosure, 27m x 22m, contains against a linear stretch of wall on SE a rectangular enclosure 14m x 8.9m.

CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE

NS 727209. 80m N of the Roman road a turf walled enclosure 14.7m diameter over a 4-4.5m wall, has a 1.8m entrance in N. The wall has a distinct "ledge" along the inner side. A slight hollow round N, E, and W, but not S sides, suggests scooping rather than ditching.

NS 728208. South of the road a turf walled enclosure, 11.3m in diameter over 2.1 - 2.6m wide walls. Entrance possibly in E.

BRIGUARD HARBOUR (D & E, 66, 16)

The harbour was revisited at extreme low spring tide. It could be seen that a lower scarcement continues along the inner side of the harbour wall, and beyond this a lower laid cobbled stretch, continued at least along the west side. A linear tumble of blocks just showing, across the "mouth" was found to be secondary, the primary wall footings continuing through and beyond. The width was confirmed at 150', the length 176' plus. The Admiralty Chart indicates 2.5 fathoms over the site at high water. If the harbour wall were horizontal it would rise no more than 10' high at the mouth.

AYR STONE AXE

Thomas A. Hendry

NS 323186. Mr. Frank Noblett, 31 Dunure Road, Doonfoot, Ayr, unearthed in his garden a small stone axe-head of late Neolithic date. The axe, $7\frac{1}{4}$ " in length and broadening from 2" at the butt to 3" at the cutting edge, was found at a depth of approximately 2'. In possession of finder.

GOUROCK BURN DOUBLE FORT

NS 215454. Cf. *D & E* 1968, 1969. Excavation of this site was completed with the exploration of the entrance passageway in the upper site and part of the passageway in the lower site.

Entrance to each site, during the first period of occupation, was found to have been by passageway under the rampart. The northern passageway was 25' long, 4' deep and, on average, 3' wide. Both passages were blocked up at the beginning of the second period of occupation and new entrances (not located) constructed.

Finds of animal bones, sea-shells, spindle whorls, quern-stones and coarse pottery were similar to finds from previous seasons. In the fill of the northern passageway was found a sestertius of Sabina (c. 128-138 A.D.).

BANFFSHIRE

KEITH GRANGE
DRESSED STONE

Ian Keillar

NJ 489522. Trapezoidal dressed stone, 400mm x 300mm x 130mm thick with flat bottomed hole 170mm diameter and 30mm deep cut in one face. Ploughed up by farmer on site of Roman camp. Stone with recorder.

BUTESHIRE

Isle of Arran
NORTH BLAIRMORE
FLINT SCRAPER

J. Davies

NS 028326. A discoidal flint scraper 4.5cm x 3.0cm was found on the path by the golf links. On the non-bulbar face is a pronounced keel and an attempt to remove this had failed due to the development of a hinge fracture in the flake struck from the edge of the scraper. On the keel a very small polished area remains, suggesting that the scraper had been made from a polished implement, probably an axe. Donated to the Glasgow Museum and Art Gallery, Kelvingrove.

Isle of Bute

HILTON, PORT BANNATYNE
CAIRN

*Buteshire Natural History Society
D. N. Marshall and Wm. Ritchie*

NS 067685. A circular area of turf covered stones (approximately 30m in diameter) on the moor above the west side of Kames Bay was shown by preliminary examination to have three sets of upright stones set in it. They may be the tops of cist or chamber wall slabs. Lumps of quartz have been used in the build.

FOUNDATIONS

NS 008727. The foundations of three structures lie in the rough moorland SSW of the Bull Loch.

No. 1 is an oval setting of stones, approximately 15 x 8m. The walls, one course only, are about 1m wide, and include some large stones. The narrow door at the WSW is made of two orthostats 2.10m x 2m.

No. 2. An oval setting of stones 13 x 8m rings the top of a small knoll which may be natural or may be partly built up. It is made of smaller stones than No. 1. It has no obvious door, there is a slight hollow in the centre.

No. 3, a circular setting of stones 20 x 22m, lies 200m NW of Nos. 1 and 2. It is made of large stones. The entrance, 4.80m wide, is made of large orthostats.

BLOOMERY

NS 005727. A flat spread of iron slag, 30m x 40m, lies in the moor about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the shore of the west Kyle.

CUP MARKS

NS 003726. On a large boulder are 13 cup marks, 10cm in diameter. 3 are distinct, the rest rather faint. There is also a groove 17.5cm x 6.5cm long. On a smaller boulder 12m to the NE are 8 not very well defined cup marks.

INCHMARNOCK

NS 026596. In a wall at Mid Park Farm, near the ruins of St. Marnock's Chapel, a stone with a simple cross, its 7cm wide arms defined by incised lines. It has round hollows in the angles of the arms and a central boss. It has now been built into the wall beside another incised cross which was found some years ago.

CAITHNESS

CROSSKIRK

BROCH SITE

Ian Keillar

ND 025701. Stone pot lid and whetstone found amongst abandoned rubble from destroyed broch. Lid with Caithness Field Club, whetstone with finder.

Canisbay

SKIRZA HEAD

BROCH

Euan W. MacKie

ND 394684. (Cf. *D & E* 1971, p. 15.) A few days were spent re-excavating the interior of this broch. A secondary facing of masonry was found against the interior wallface on the NE half.

having a thickness of 20cms on the E and 1.10m just N of W. At the foot of this wall, in dark earth, were found some bones, a large piece of sawn antler and a fragment of reddish everted rim pottery with neck-band decoration. The plan of the inner wall-face proved, after this clearance, to be exactly circular with an average diameter of 6.65 to 6.7 m.

NESS
BROCH

ND 381666. Re-excavation was undertaken. The interior wallface, and the wall itself, had been destroyed along the whole of the N arc. Here traces of secondary walling and peripheral paving further out give an approximate indication of the line of the broch wall.

CROSSKIRK
BROCH

ND 025701—See Department of the Environment.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE

Tillicoultry

WESTER KIRK CRAIG
SETTLEMENT

T. C. Welsh

NS 919983. In hollow to NE of summit cairn. Foundations of huts and enclosures internally : 8 x 9m oval; 3.5 x 2m oval with extension; 6 x 3.5m; 6 x 3m oval and 6m diameter; 11 x 9m with extension, and 3m diameter. Under rushes, a foundation 8 x 6m oval. To N is a well-built rectangular 2-roomed dwelling 8 x 5m with possible kiln remains nearby. On slope above Kirk Burn on E side of site are a group of heavy-built rubble enclosures, principally a massive circular enclosure, internally 12m diameter, walls c 3m thick, incorporating hut 2.8 x 3m, and enclosure internally 4 x 3m. There are bank-and-ditch boundary walls on NE side of Wester Kirk Craig.

WESTER KIRK CRAIG
HUTS

NS 916982. Around 1,100' contour, near rocky prominence above Mill Glen, circular enclosure 9m diameter, partly marked out by large stones. 45m to SW is an enclosure 12 x 9m, from which respectively are : 12m to N, hut 4m diameter with extension; 12m to W, oval hut 7 x 4m. Traces of other walling

DAIGLEN BURN
DWELLING

NS 909985. 800' contour, NE bank, on shelf above waterfalls. 2-roomed, well-built dwelling 12 x 6m, probable kiln 4m diameter, and enclosure internally 10 x 6m. Trace of former spring.

Dollar

GLEN OF SORROW DWELLING

NO 946001. SE bank of tributary, 1,050' contour. 2-roomed rectangle 15 x 5m.

GLEN OF SORROW SETTLEMENT

NS 954995. On a prominent, steep-sided, triangular piece of ground on the N side of tributary, at junction with Burn of Sorrow. The third side is protected by a turf bank 3m thick. Foundations under rough grass along tributary side of prominence, as follows : 10 x 5m rectangular dwelling; 6 x 8m oval, entrance to N; 6 x 10m rectangle; circular 5m diameter; 6 x 10m oval and traces of two others rectangular and oval. At the tip of the prominence, where a steep, narrow path approaches from the valley floor, is a small square foundation. Outside the settlement, at NS 952996, on a terrace around 950' contour, is a 6 x 4m drystone dwelling with extension. To N of settlement, on a small but similar prominence at NS 952997 is a hut 4m diameter, house platform and foundation of probable kiln.

BURN OF SORROW HUTS

NS 959994. On narrow prominence at bend in burn, 5 x 11m and 8 x 6m huts. To W, outside old boundary wall, a square turf enclosure, 7m, with extension.

BANK HILL DWELLING

NS 958992. 750' contour. A hollow way running from NS 953986 diagonally across the contour, turns north just above site, continuing to NS 954996. The dwelling is 2-roomed, round-ended 6 x 1m, built into slope. 50m to N is a 6 x 4m turf oval. Walling evident in vicinity.

BETWEEN SORROW AND CARE ENCLOSURES

NS 961996. Series of large contiguous oval enclosures along 800' contour, the walls thick and of heavy build. At NS 961995 square foundation.

Traces of a discontinuous trackway below the oval enclosures suggest a link between the aforementioned hollow way from NS 954996, and the old road from the Glen of Care to Glendevon.

Alva

AUCHENHARRY BURN, ALVA GLEN SETTLEMENT

NS 879988. To S of sheepfold on S side of tributary of Alva Burn, extending to a point opposite mouth of Glenwhinnel Burn,

and between 1,000' and 1,100' contours. Huts internally 2 x 4.5m oval; two circular 2m diameter; 5 x 1m; outline oval 4 x 2.5m with extension. Also several hut platforms with turf banking. Huts accompanied by nettles.

MYRETON HILL.
SMALL SITES

At NS 860977 oval hut internally 5 x 2.5m and contiguous enclosures 3 x 4m and 12m square of drystone walling. In a loop enclosing the prominence at NS 862978, 800' contour, a boundary wall 2.5m thick, and about 1m high is drystone faced on downhill side. In hollow at NS 858977 2m square hut adjoining enclosure, with oval enclosure to N internally 10 x 7m. Nettles within area.

DUMFRIESSHIRE

A. E. Truckell
J. Williams

HOLYWOOD ABBEY

NS 957801. Collection of mediaeval pottey. In Dumfries Museum.

A. E. Truckell
J. Williams

MORTON CASTLE

NS 891992. Pices of mediaeval tile from castle floor.

A. E. Truckell
R. Watson

FINGLAND, WAMPHRAY

NY 140943. Large spinning-whorl in fine pale sandstone with incised radial decoration, found on ploughing a field untouched for many years about 400 yards ENE of Fingland farm, near Kirkcleugh—one of a distinctive group associated with pre-Norman religious sites in Dumfries and Galloway.

A. E. Truckell
Forestry Commission

MINISTERS' MOSS

NX 986906. Door-socket stone in fine white sandstone, found during forestry ploughing on Minister's Moss near border of Ae Forest and Kirkmahoe parish: two sinkings on opposite sites, one normal, one broad, flat, and with a central boss. At Dumfries Museum.

A. E. Truckell
Crichton Royal

CRICHTON FARM, DUMFRIES

NX 993736. Neolithic - polished stone axe, probably Gp. VI found during ploughing. At Dumfries Museum.

NITH BRIDGE

A. E. Truckell

NX 871954. Black Basalt Ball from bed of River Nith just below Nith Bridge, Thornhill. At Dumfries Museum.

TEMPLEHILL

A. E. Truckell

Miss Carlyle

NY 241781. Triangular Bronze Age Axe-Hammer from Templehill near Ecclefechan. At Dumfries Museum.

WANLOCKHEAD
LEADMINE

W. Harvey

NS 868137. At the Bay, or Charles, Mine in Whytes Cleuch, Wanlockhead, are the remains of 18th and 19th century surface workings. Fieldwork at this site was undertaken by students at the Glasgow University Extra-Mural Department's Summer School in Industrial Archaeology. Two areas were cleared of debris to reveal something of the arrangement of the machinery for pumping and winding. The excavation of some 17 sq.m. S of the pumping shaft revealed a pit 3m deep which once contained one of the counterbalance weights for the pump rods, and also the stone foundations for a steam engine. Since the main pumping machinery was a water-pressure engine in the shaft, these findings indicated the use of auxiliary steam power. Further S, the clearance of debris over an area of some 34 sq.m. uncovered the boilerhouse. This was of brick, with some ornamental tiles in the floor, and contained the bases of two boilers. One was clearly used for the auxiliary pump, so the other may have been used for powering a small winding engine.

Further work will be undertaken.

KIRKCONNEL
ROMAN ROAD ?

Frank Newall

Dr William Lonie

A broad spread mound, 9m wide, runs E-W along the N side of the ridge N of Bankend farm, from NS 745124 to NS 750123 where it curves widely to run SSE to NS 753120. Along the E-W stretch is a recognised hardway, acknowledged by the slab built stile in the stone dyke dividing the fields.

Kirkpatrick-Juxta

COATS HILL
HUTS

T. C. Welsh

NT 072043. 80m S of fort, oval hut 7.5 x 3m, aligned E-W, on platform. 6m to E traces of structure on a low mound 5m diameter. Other stony mounds in vicinity. 25m of fort, is an oval hut 4 x 3m. There are discontinuous stretches of parallel rubble banks across gap to W of fort.

HOLMSHAW
ENCLOSURE

NT 039046. On a low knoll c 200m of plantation at ford, 30m from N bank of Garpol Water, a wall of rubble between drystone facings 2m thick encloses a circular area 9.5m diameter. See *TDGNHS* 1973.

GARPOL WATER
CUP MARKS

NT 036048. Natural outcrops on 750' contour, NE of ruined dwelling. Along upper surface of a natural boulder, close to the edge at which there is a large vertical face, is a line of 8 irregular pecked hollows over 120m in length. These suggest a quarrying process. One the vertical face of an adjacent rock, close to the ground, is a curved arrangement of 3 cup-marks each 7cms diameter, 1-2cms deep. There are possible cup-marks on other rocks in the locality.

BEATTOCK HILL
ENCLOSURE AND CUP-MARKED BOULDER

NT 062019. Approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile WSW of summit of Beattock Hill, on a prominence N of road, oval enclosure internally 7.5 x 9m, with walls at ground level 1.5m thick. Traces of internal structures show similarities to the enclosure in RCAHMS Dumfriesshire, No. 412. On a line of walling extending SW for 8m from enclosure is a free boulder with a cup mark 5cms deep, 6.5cms. in diameter. See *TDGNHS* 1973.

DUNBARTONSHIRE

Old Kilpatrick

SHEEP HILL
STRUCTURE

Thomas C. Welsh

NS 434745. At 450' contour, NE of wood, NW of fort, heel-shaped pile of stones including natural outcrops measures approx. 8 x 5m. N side of structure consists of three slabs on edge.

EAST LoTHIAN

Dunbar

2, CLYDE VILLAS, EAST LINKS
PROBABLE LONG CIST

Joanna Close-Brooks

NT 683787. A burial was discovered in October 1972 during demolition of the house. The grave was about 0.6m down in loose sand, under the stone flagged floor of the house. The skeleton was extended with the head to the W, and the grave had been roughly lined with stones. The skeleton is in good condition and has still to be examined.

Dunbar

SKATERAW
SHORT CIST

Joanna Close-Brooks, D. V. Clarke, Anna Ritchie

NT 729754. A short cist was discovered in October 1972, when a trench was dug beside the A1, immediately N of the road and about 500m WNW of Skateraw farmhouse. The cist was dug into the gravel subsoil, its capstone being 2m below the present turf. It was aligned roughly ENE-WNW and irregularly shaped, the average measurement being 1 x 0.7m x 0.32m deep. It was constructed of four single side slabs and a large capstone; the floor had been built up 0.2m with gravel, and then paved. It contained a crouched inhumation with a beaker behind the head.

FIFE

Boarhills

UPPER KEMBLE FARMS

David Durie

NO 575138. Partly Perforated Macehead with hourglass perforation 55 x 150 x 110m.

Barbed and tanged Chert Arrowhead 50 x 30mm.

Dunfermline

ABERDOUR ROAD

Joanna Close-Brooks,

Martin Norgate J. N. Graham Ritchie

NT 117863. Four cists and two isolated cremation deposits were discovered about 350m NE of Easter Pitcorthie. Cist 1 was aligned ENE - WSW and measured 0.8m x 0.46m and about 0.45m in depth; it contained the crouched inhumation of an adolescent and several pig bones. Two of the stones of Cist 2 had been dislodged before excavation; it was aligned NE - SW and measured 0.6m x 0.38m and 0.3m in depth and had probably contained an inhumation. Cist 3, also aligned on a NE - SW axis, measured 1.02m x 0.54m internally and about 0.5m in depth; in it were found the crouched inhumation of an adolescent male, a Food Vessel, a slug-knife, a flint strike-a-light and a piece of haematite. A small cist-like setting protected an Enlarged Food Vessel inverted over a cremation deposit. Two deposits of cremated bones were also found; one apparently inserted into a small, and possibly stone-lined, depression was associated with a fragmentary bone pin. The finds have been deposited in Dunfermline Museum.

Aberdour

HILLSIDE POLICY PARKS

COBBLED PATH

Ian A. G. Shepherd, R. J. C. Mowat, Lily Savoy

NT 188856. Rescue excavation was carried out by Edinburgh University Archaeological Society on a rubble site. The rubble was of 19th century date, probably debris from the rebuilding of

Hillside House, in c 1801. There was a well-laid cobbled path partly underlying the western edge of the mortar spread—this path runs diagonally up the slope to the NW for c 20m, and ends irregularly. A large number of sherds of glazed and unglazed mediaeval pottery was found at the site, overlying the cobbling and both over and under the rubble spread—the sherds were heavily abraded, and therefore appear to have washed down the hill. The pottery has been deposited with St. John Bosco's School, Hillside, and plans with the National Monuments Record.

INVERNESS-SHIRE—MAINLAND

Inverness

CRAIG PHADRIG
VITRIFIED FORT

A. Small

NH 640453. This season's excavation was entirely devoted to the outer defences. A vitrified outer rampart was established at the SW end but shown not to be continuous round the fort. On the NW no outer rampart existed but the main rampart had been partly reconstructed after its collapse on vitrification. On the NE side it was shown there was a double rampart, the impression of a third being created by the ditch from which the material for the outer rampart had been upcast.

KINCARDINESHIRE

DALLADIES
RITUAL SITE

NO 626673—See Department of the Environment.

KINROSS-SHIRE

ORWELL
PAIR OF STANDING STONES

NO 149043—See Department of the Environment.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE

BURNSIDE OF MABIE FARMS

A. E. Truckell
Stephen Elliot

NS 953712. Mediaeval Spindle Whorl found in a sloping field. At Dumfries Museum.

BUITTLE CASTLE, NEAR DALBEATTIE

A. E. Truckell

John Wykes

NS 819617. Collection of mediaeval pottery, part of rim of brass skillet, parts of brass and iron pots, lead, 2 Edward III sterlings, French 16th century copper coin, nails, horseshoe, etc., all found in bed of stream which runs down side of Buittle Castle. At Dumfries Museum.

HILLIS TOWER, LOCHFOOT

A. E. Truckell

James Williams

NS 912727. Slate with sheepshank hole from tower-house of Hillis. At Dumfries Museum. Mediaeval pottery with finder.

BLAWEARIE, KIRKBEAN

A. E. Truckell

Mr McMyn

NS 980592. Upper quern stone of local carboniferous breccia.

A. E. Truckell

Ian Little

NX 870686. Shallow stone basin in local Silurian rock, found near one of the several "deer-roasts" on Drumcoltran farm during ploughing. At Dumfries Museum.

DRUMNESS HOLDING, NEAR POLMADDIE

A. E. Truckell

Forestry Commission

NS 599881. Half-Groat of David II. found during ploughing. With Forestry Commission.

LANARKSHIRE

ROMAN ROAD SURVEYS (See Ayrshire)

Frank Newall, Dr. William Lonie

From the March Burn the road runs direct to the crossing of the Lairds Burn, passing over a low stoney hill N of Drummond Hill, as a very conspicuous stiff clay mound 8.3m wide passing over and through the splintered surface stones of the hill, beneath 0.4m of peat, sectioned by numerous Forestry Commission drainage trenches. Beyond the trenched area, in moorland the line is a 12.6m heather clad ridge. Some 200m from the ford a hollow way and droving track converge on the road, and the fording point NS 740214 is a composite, 23.5m wide. From here to the Duneaton Water it is cut by hollow way and track, and for some distance a recent shooters' track, but by its directness persists where other tracks turn, and shoulders Mid Hill to NS 745215 where a slight kink directs it to the next ford crossing and sights on Duneaton

Hill. At NS 759226 the Duncaton Water is forded (10.4m of metal). A bowl-shaped borrow pit lies on the W bank. The course is steeply up and over the shoulder of Gart Hill, and direct to pass under Auchendaff farmhouse.

E of Auchendaff the road is traced as a distinct terrace along the S face of Hartwood Hill, aimed on Tinto. NS 792242 10.1m camber. The modern road passes over at NS 824266, and beyond, the Roman road, a hard pink clay mound with small gravel rammed in the surface, fords the Glespin Burn and ascends in a typical 45° oblique terrace the steep E bank of the stream to cross the moorland as a cambered mound, 9.4m to the shoulder of the hill W of the Arnesalloch Burn. Here a kink directs it downhill to NS 828277, when it is lost in cultivated land, but headed on Douglas and towards the more difficult gorge section of the Arnesalloch Burn.

The road is found farther E crossing in two extremely abrupt approaches the gorge section of the Pagie Hill tributary to the Douglas Water, and mounting very steeply the S shoulder of Brown Hill, NS 851302. From here it runs direct to cross Parkhead Hill near the summit, a fully developed camber 7.6m x 0.8m high. Stream section shows a yellow-grey clay mound NS 855302 - NS 860302. On the surface of Parkhead Hill are several borrow pits. The road is now aimed on Birshaw Rig Wood, NS 877293, and varies at surface from 7.4—10.6m in width. To the E of the Birshaw Rig the road is lost in deep marshy ground but rises to run into the mapped track to Bodinglee Farm. The road was traced to the Bodinglee boundary NS 897304. In this final stretch a hollow way and cart track alter the general aspect of the road, but two major turf dykes, one a parish boundary, although narrowly gapped at hollow way and track, pass over the original cambered mound. The road is again directed on Tinto. The change of course towards and away from Douglas requires further investigation, especially within the extensive woodland S of the town.

During the road survey the following sites were recorded:—

CAIRNKINNY HILL
HILLTOP CAIRN

NS 785214. The cairn is circular and 12.19m x 1m high.

SHERIFFCLEUCH
HUT CIRCLE

NS 807224. W of Sheriffcleuch in a loop of the Sheriffcleuch Water, and on the N bank, a hut circle 7.47m diameter over a 2.1m wide turf and stone wall. Entrance in E, with, to the immediate N, a small annexed circle without entrance—0.9m across within an 0.9m wide wall. A tumbled small stone wall passes round the S edge of the site.

" ROMAN CAMP "

NS 807215. WNW of Sheriffcleuch (*PSAS XXIV*, 1889-90, 293). This rectangular earthwork 28.05m x 26.5m within a low spread 7m turf wall, appears to have an entrance just N of the SE corner. The outer edges may have been formerly rounded, and possibly the interior, the rectangular pattern being dictated by broad 18th century type cultivation rigs which have passed along the sides and through the interior.

ENCLOSURES

NS 803220. An enclosure 17.38m x 16.46m, with extending NE from its N arc a straight sided, round ended enclosure 16.46m x 8.23m. From the E corner of the main enclosure a turf dyke runs off SE. Beside this in the angle of its junction with another turf dyke is a stone cairn 4.58m in diameter. Similar structures on the N bank of the Sheriffcleuch Water, NS 806213, lie side by side, with a common N wall which closes a narrow 1m wide passage between them.

DUNEATON WATER
ROUND HOUSES

All houses in the area are of the Eaglesham - Swinzie Burn type (*D & E*, 59, 29 : *D & E*, 70, 16) of upcast turf, presenting a very wide slumped wall with narrow entrance. The scooping up of the wall has provided a wide shallow "ditch" round the houses.

NS 754231. Downstream from North Bottom farmhouse, on the E bank of the Duneaton Water, and on the N bank of a tributary, a large circle with a smaller one close on the E. On the S bank of the tributary are traces of a second small circle.

NS 766228. N bank of Duneaton Water. Circle 13.5m in diameter. Wall 2.7 - 3.9m. Entrance SE, 1m. To NE a circle 12m in diameter. Entrance NW Wall 3.3m.

NS 767229. E of the above, a circle 14.9m in diameter. Wall 3.2m. Dips in wall bank but no obvious entrance. To NE a smaller circle 12.5m.

NS 769229. Farther E, on E bank of the Mossy Burn a small circle—12m category.

NS 784231 and NS 785231 N bank of Duneaton Water, and respectively SW and SSW of Auchendaff Farm are two further circles of the above—12m category.

NS 786236. Immediately N of the road to Auchendaff Farm, two circles 11m and 12.6m respectively over 2.5m and 3m walls.

TURF WALLED COMPLEX

NS 786237. North of the above circles is a massively turf-walled sub-rectangular enclosure 22.3m E - W x 19.6—22m N - S. Walls range from 5.6—6.6m wide. E and W walls have a 1m

wide channel running along the centre. The N wall trifurcates for some 9m from its E end, having two passages c 1m wide running in. Internally the area is divided by a S - N turf wall into a rectangular chamber with triangular chamber on the W, and connecting entrance on the N of the dividing wall, which aligns with an entrance in the outer E wall. The main chamber is also entered at SE, by a 1.5m gap in the S wall which narrows to 2.6m wide.

NS 765228. In a loop of the Duneaton Water on its N bank overlooking the ford crossing to the W is a mapped circle. This is a typical of the many mapped circular fanks in the area, being outlined by a low overgrown stone wall 1.4m wide with little tumble, and has no obvious entrance.

GLENTAGGART CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE

NS 808247. S of the Glentaggart - Auchendaff farm road is a circular enclosure, turf banked, but low and unlike the round houses in the area. The entire centre is wet and marshy and there is no obvious entrance. It is 23m in diameter over a 3.9m wide wall.

RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE

NS 793246. Off the extreme E end of Hartwood Hill and N of the Roman road by some 200m is a rectangular enclosure occupying a green knoll traversed by low cultivation rigs. The suggestion is of a steep sided enclosure bank occupying the site of an earlier much reduced bank, with curving corners at the outer edges. A ditch curves round the SE corner. Shallow depressions cross NE and SW.

This compares with a similar enclosure, NS 804251, also containing high-pitched rigs, or lazy-beds, but with irregular sides and no traces of ditches.

SHIEL BURN CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE

NS 830266. On the S bank of the Shiel Burn, an E tributary of the Glespin Burn, close to the crossing point of a major stone boundary dyke, and earlier turf dyke—an overgrown turf enclosure, 9.2m x 9.5m, allowing for expansion of the walls on either side of the W entrance. Walls 2.5 - 2.7m thick.

SETTLEMENT

On the N bank, opposite NS 829267 are two oval turf huts 7.2m x 5.0m and 7.3 x 5.1m with entrances in the narrow E ends, with beyond them, in line, two turf mounds 3.4m and 3.7m in diameter. A short distance to S between tributaries, close to their junction, is a turf house, 9m x 4.8m. One end is straight, the opposite rounded, and there is no clear entrance. A hollow way passes N - S to immediate E. To the W, downstream, and built into the earlier turf dyke, just beside a hollow way running N - S is a circular pen or fold, stone lined.

**PARKHEAD HILL
SETTLEMENTS**

NS 862304. On the NE shoulder of Parkhead Hill is a settlement of at least 5 turf walled long huts averaging 13.3m x 7.4m to 15.2m x 6.7m. All are entered at one end, but run N-S or E-W.

MAIDENGILL HILL

NS 872297. On the SE shoulder of Maidengill Hill are at least 5 turf walled huts as at Parkhead Hill but slightly smaller and more rounded at the ends. All are entered at one end.

**PARKHALL BURN
CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE**

NS 865298. A circular turf walled enclosure 21.6m over a 2.5m wide wall, with disturbed gap on N.

POLYANGULAR ENCLOSURES

Three large enclosures possibly connected with early sheep droving and folding, are polyangular, consisting of a series of short linear lengths of drystone wall encircling a height, having a general broad end and an elongated restricted opposite end. On a rise SE of Parkhead Hill the structure is of drystone faced turf—NS 861298. The others lie on the forward NW edge of the rise SSE of Maidengill, and on the SE shoulder of Bodinglec Law, respectively NS 872298 and NS 890300.

BUSBY

**BUSBY GLEN
FORTIFIED SITE**

Thomas C. Welsh

NS 579567. Prominence on E bank of White Cart at waterfall. The river takes a bend at this point, and the area of the site is bounded by very steep cliffs. In a curve with an approximate internal radius of 17m from the tip of the promontory, a bank 3½ to 4m thick, and of length 32m protects the E side. That the bank may have had an outer kerb is suggested by a curvilinear arrangement of three large stones, respectively 110 x 85 x 40cms high, 120 x 40 x 60cms high, 110 x 60 x 40cms high, followed by a fourth, buried, 90 x 50cms. The bank itself is less than 0.5m. Within, at the tip of the promontory, there is a sub-rectangular rock-cut foundation. There are traces of a possible ditch on the N side of the enclosure.

MIDLOTHIAN

**NEWHAVEN, EDINBURGH
CHAPEL SITE**

J. C. Wallace

NT 255770. In the main street of the village of Newhaven on the Firth of Forth is a burial ground which is traditionally the site of a chapel built in 1506 at the time of the construction

of the "Great Michael". Excavation during April revealed the foundations of a rectangular building measuring internally 19.2m E/W x 6.4m N/S, with walls 680mm thick. A coin of Charles I and a quantity of glazed late mediaeval pottery were found. A report will be published in the Book of Old Edinburgh Club.

Edinburgh

FAIRMILEHEAD
BUCKSTONE ROAD
SHORT CISTS

Joanna Close-Brooks
D. V. Clarke

NT 248689. Two short cists were found in June 1972 on a new housing estate. Cist 1, which had been damaged before it was examined, measured 1.45 x 0.48m and was 0.45m deep, aligned approximately E - W. It was built with four side slabs, and had two small capstones, but on the north side thin slabs overlay the side slab to raise the wall to the correct level for the capstone. Cist 2 was destroyed before it could be recorded, but photographs taken at the time of discovery show it was of similar construction, with at least two courses of thin stones above one side slab. Each cist contained a single skeleton found in disorder at the west end of the grave. No artifacts were recorded.

Kirkliston

NEWBRIDGE
ROMAN MILESTONE

Joanna Close-Brooks
G. S. Maxwell

Part of a Roman milestone was found on the Ingliston estates near the cairn and standing stones at NT 123726 in the late 17th century, and has been in the National Museum since 1872 (Catalogue No. FV 29). E. A. Cormack published a note on it recently, drawing attention to a second stone found in the same field (*PSAS*, CI (1968-9), 290). This led to recognition of the fact that another milestone-fragment in the Museum, unprovenanced (FV 30), is in fact the second stone found at Ingliston, whose general appearance was hitherto known only in the illustration published by Gordon (*Itinerarium Septentrionale*, Pl. 14, 4). It can now be seen that the second fragment, bearing the upper edge of the die of the inscription, fits more or less exactly on the top of the first. It is clearly impossible, therefore, to supply more than two lines of text before the beginning of the extant portion, and the lengthy insertion proposed by those seeking to date the inscription to the early 3rd century AD would appear to be quite out of the question (cf. *Roman Inscriptions of Britain*, I, 727). The milestone was thus probably erected in the early years of the reign of Antonius Pius.

ESKBANK
ROMAN CAMPS

NT 322668—See Department of the Environment.

MORAYSHIRE

DUFFUS CUP MARKS

Ian Keillar

NJ 125683. 150m east of Burghead-Elgin Road (B9013), loose boulder with six cup marks 30mm in diameter. Four of the cups joined by pecked lines in approximate shape of curved cross.

EDINKILLIE STONE CIRCLE

NJ 048414. On east side of old Forres-Spey road and just north of ruined farm, probable stone circle. Three adjacent stones in an arc, 19m between stones. Stone on opposite side of circumference. Approximate diameter of circle, 58m.

KINLOSS POTTERY

NJ 062609. One east side of Kinloss - Forres road (B9011), shell midden some 9m long and 450mm deep, exposed during the recent road widening. Segment of platter (280mm diameter, 7mm thick, rim 20mm high) and part of handle of jug found on surface. Pottery with finder.

INVERALLAN & ADVIE IRON SLAG

NJ 069328. Iron slag found on slopes of fort. With finder.
BOGHEAD MOUND, SPEYMOUTH FOREST *Miss A. S. Henshall*

NJ 360592. This is the site reported as Bellie grave-mound, Fochabers, in *D & E* 1971.

About one-quarter of the site was excavated this year. The mound is about 17.0m in diameter and 1.7m high. It was found to consist of a cairn of boulders 1.3m high capped overall by a thick layer of sand. A post had stood near the centre.

The cairn was constructed on a layer of burnt material and near the centre of the mound the underlying natural sand was burned bright red. Flecks of burnt bone suggested the presence of a funeral pyre from which cremated remains were subsequently carefully removed. Throughout the cairn and the blackened layer beneath were chips of flint and many sherds from vessels belonging to the Early or Middle Neolithic.

Outside the edge of the mound a small pit was found with the remains of at least three Beakers.

ORKNEY

SKARA BRAE

*Anna Ritchie
D. V. Clarke*

HY 231187. It was hoped that sampling of the midden would provide sufficient material for an analysis of the environmental and economic aspects of the site as well as a satisfactory artifact se-

quence. Two areas of known midden deposits were selected, one near the centre of the settlement in the area containing the last remnants of the final phase midden and enclosed by Passages A, B and F and House 7 (Trench I), and the other on the eastern periphery of the settlement, adjacent to Childe's test pit IV (Trench II). Owing to the richness of the deposits found, neither trench was completed, and a second season of excavation is planned in 1973.

Trench I proved to contain solid midden deposits to a depth of 1.70m, which was the floor level of a house (no. 11), stratigraphically earlier than Passage F, Cell F1, and the south wall of Passage A. The house had been built on top of midden which had accumulated against the back of the upper casement wall surrounding House 7. The wall of House 11 survived to a maximum height of 0.43m, and had been cut into and overlain by the south wall of Passage A; midden had accumulated on top of the ruins of House 11 before the south wall of Passage A was built, and was separated from succeeding midden deposits by patches of the pure clay employed in the consolidation of the upper courses of the wall of Passage A.

Trench II contained a sequence of midden deposits, less rich in artifacts than those of Trench I, and separated one from another by layers of naturally deposited sand. No structures were encountered apart from a relatively modern boat-tethering post. The two lowest midden deposits had a high moisture content sufficient for the preservation of organic material.

The finds, with a few notable exceptions, were comparable to those from the earlier excavations. Four new decorated stones were found, including one with traces of ochre infilling in part of the design. Large numbers of Skail knives and pot-lids occurred in all levels, but there was a notable absence of large stone artifacts, axes and carved balls. The flint and chert industry remains undistinguished, and mainly consists of side- and end-scrapers. Particularly interesting was the discovery of an unfinished stone toggle, and pieces of pumice, some grooved or rubbed. The bulk of the material found was bone. Almost all of Childe's types were found except for the pins, of which only four were found including a spatulate-headed example and broken skewer pin. In addition, two decorated pendants and examples of hitherto unknown tool types were recovered. Most important, however, was the very large sample of mammalian, bird, fish and rodent bones. When analysis is complete this should, in conjunction with the large coprolite sample, give considerable information concerning such matters as diet, animal husbandry, and the importance of hunting and fishing. Limpets were the predominant species among the shell-fish, but the latter do not seem to have formed an important part of the economy. Three beads were the only shell artifacts. A large number of sherds were recovered. Decorated

sherds form a small proportion of the total and are almost all of Childe's class C, except for five small scraps of possible Beaker from one of the earliest levels so far exposed (equivalent to Childe's period II). The organic material has so far been little analysed, but a small sample examined by Dr J. H. Dickson contained species of moss, sedge, and grass, seeds of the Campion family, and pollen of grass, dandelion and plantain. Several fragments of wood, including one or two worked pieces, and sparse cereal grains, probably barley, were also recovered.

PERTSHIRE

EILEAN RIABHACH HOUSE, ABERFELDY
MILLSTONE

Miss Clark

NN 849487. A millstone 86cm x 90cm in diameter was turned up in rough ground in Eilean Riabhach House garden. The outside edging has been broken. It has a central hole much worn with two side slots for a handle with a cross bar. The hole is 7cm deep and 10cm across (7cm at top where worn). The slots are 10cm long and approximately 4½cm wide and 3cm deep.

SPINDLE WHORL

In the same garden a broken half of a spindle whorl was found. It measures 1.7cm.

CULDAREMORE, BY FORTINGALL
CISTS

C. M. & T. D. McArdle

NN 727468. 2 cists excavated April 1972. One (long axis NE - SW, size 1' 10" long, 1' 1¼" deep, 9¾" wide) was exposed by ploughing; during excavation the capstone of the other appeared (cist aligned N - S, 2' 3½" long, 1' 7" deep, 1' 1¼" wide). They were about 2' apart, on the edge of an old river terrace. The original pits had been dug into this, the cist edge slabs of mica schist inserted, and slightly darker soil than the surrounding glacial outwash packed around them. No finds appeared save 2 tiny fragments of cremated bone from the larger cist, and scattered charcoal from the dark filling in both. The cists were filled with gravel to prevent collapse and have been left open to view.

FOWLIS WESTER
FORT

John Stevenson

NN 935293. On the spur of a terrace overlooking Glen Almond House are the remains of a dry-stone walled enclosure. All that may be seen are short stretches of facing walls with rubble core. The inner facing wall can be traced for 40m on the crest of the slope. 5m down the gentle scarp and concentric with the inner wall are the outer facing stones, which are visible for 20m. The existence of a fort somewhere in the vicinity has been known since the eighteenth century, when its walls were said to stand five feet high, but its precise position has never been recorded.

Trinity Gask

ROUNDLAW
ROMAN WATCH TOWER

Dr. Anne S. Robertson

NN 958189. A third Roman watch-tower, or signal-station, on the Gask ridge was excavated under the auspices of the Hunterian Museum and of the Perthshire Society of Natural Science (Archaeological Section). The other two recently excavated watch-towers, at Gask House and at Parkneuk, had each proved to be wooden towers about 10' square and probably 20' high, within a bank and ditch, with one entrance causeway. Pottery from Gask House placed the series (of which about twelve are known) in the first century A.D. (*Discovery and Excavation*, 1966, 37; 1968, 28f.).

The Roundlaw site was of particular interest since the four great corner post-holes of the wooden tower, and the encircling ditch, had been cut out of solid rock. The tower had measured about 12' x 14' and the encircling ditch had had an internal diameter of about 48'. There was a single entrance-causeway, 6' across, on the south side facing the Roman road which ran along the ridge. On the inner side of the ditch there had evidently been a bank of turf. In every ditch section turf slip was found tailing down from the inner side of the ditch. There were no dateable finds.

The rock-cut ditch was not the usual V-shaped ditch, but was of the so-called 'Punic' shape, with the outer side plunging straight down, and the inner side sloping gently upwards.

FOWLIS WESTER PARISH
KERBED CAIRN

J. E. M. Comrie

NN 928278. On a hill called Stroness at 1100' is a circular cairn of water-worn boulders and earth, measuring 10.90 x 10.98m. 28 stones of a non-contiguous peristalith are visible, the largest of which is 0.65m in length. A depression in the centre indicates a previous disturbance. The cairn is sited on a false crest commanding extensive views to the E and S. To the W at NN 924277 on an adjacent rise are four low stone cairns, one being 2.40m in diameter.

HUT CIRCLE

NN 921269. On an area known as Buchanty Hill at 1000' is a hut circle with a diameter of 11m and wall width of 2m. Situated in a hollow, sheltered from the N and with an entrance on the downward side facing S. The walling has no obvious inner or outer facing.

Nearby another hut circle is partly destroyed to the N and W by a fence. The entrance on the S side facing downhill is 2.50m in width.

CUP-MARKED STONE

NN 913260. On a SW facing slope of Buchanty Hill at 950' is a boulder measuring 1.60m x 1.40m with 22 cups and 11 dumbbells, 6 of which are distorted by a fault of quartz in the stone.

Loch Tummel

ALLEAN FOREST
DESERTED SETTLEMENT

Margaret E. C. Stewart

NN 859603. This site was partly excavated during ten days in May 1972 at the request of the Forestry Commission. Two houses and a corn drying kiln were examined. The first house was built along the contour and showed two periods of occupation. The first occupancy had been domestic but during the second period the house had been used for dyeing and carding wool. An elaborate drainage system had been focussed on two uprights over which the wet fleece would be thrown to drip directly into the drain. Alongside was a pit at the bottom of which were signs of heat. This no doubt was the position of the cauldron in which the dyes were concocted.

At the N end of the house were the postholes of a carding loom.

The W wall of the house had two cruck openings. There were no reciprocal openings in the E wall which had been inserted into a cutting in the sloping ground.

The doorway was at the S end of the W wall.

The second house was partly paved at one end. Two doorways diametrically opposite one another in the long walls may indicate that the building had been used as a barn. It lay immediately adjacent to an enclosed area of flat ground which was probably cultivated.

The corn kiln was built into an E facing slope. It was carefully constructed but at a later stage had been used for burning limestone and, to increase the draught, extensions had been built on either side of the flue opening.

Other unexcavated sites within the settlement area include two long houses against the contour, two open ended byres and an enclosed garden.

Crieff

CONNACHAN
CAIRN

NN 890264. In August 1972 with the help of members of The Strathearn Archaeological Society the first quadrant of a low circular stoney area measuring 12.0 x 12.50m was excavated. This showed that the edge of the stoney area had been demarcated by

a boulder kerb. The individual stones average .50m in length and are approximately .10m apart. At a distance of between 1.75 - 1.80m further towards the centre there was a second concentric setting of boulders of the same size and set the same distance apart.

BARTON HILL.
MOTTE

NO 244287—See Department of the Environment.

RENFREWSHIRE

Pollokshields

HAGG'S CATSLE

Dierdre Sloan

NS 563628. A considerable volume of medieval pottery was discovered at Hagg's Castle, in the locality of 'Potterfield', marked on Richardson's map of Glasgow of 1795. The sherds represent large portions of two jugs, one with a very glossy green glaze, the other glazed a dull brown; rim and body sherds, and bases of other containers and bowls are also present. The incidence of wasters among this material suggests a local kiln site, the exact location of which is unknown. All sherds were completely unstratified but fabric and glaze suggest a late medieval date.

Eaglesham

CAIRN HILL.
CAIRN AND ENCLOSURE

Thomas C. Welsh

NS 573470. On the summit, the present cairn is contained within a sub-circular enclosure wall. There appear to have been earlier structures on the site. Slightly off-centre to E within the enclosure, a circular stony mound c 16m in diameter and 1m high forms the summit on which the modern cairn stands. On the NE side of this are two wall bases on bedrock, forming adjacent sides of an enclosure, which, if the remainder underlies the present enclosure, would indicate a sub-rectangular enclosure internally c 8 x 3m. 15m SW of modern cairn is a natural boulder 1.5 x 1.4 x 0.9m high. It bears several cup-marks, including a dumb-bell 22cms long.

Frank Newall

BAROCHAN HILL.

Anne Halifax Crawford

NS 412690. In 1953, an aerial photograph showed possible Roman ditches, indicated by crop marks, covering the N, E and W sides of the surface of the hill. Subsequent probing appeared to confirm the presence of ditches on these three sides, but the S side remained unresponsive. From a rabbit scrape was recovered a fragment of first century Roman glass. (NMA 668.) With this

should be considered the patera, stamped (CIPIP) OLIBY, which, however, was apparently found to the NW of the hill (PSAS LV, 1920-21, 14).

The hill is extremely steep and seemed unlikely for a Roman fort. Nevertheless, in July 1972 the S side was sectioned with the following result:—

The summit of the hill is defended by a composite turf and clay rampart, fronted along the steep S face by a palisade trench which at the SE corner can be seen to turn, to run into line with a ditch along the E side. The rampart is traceable on the surface and encloses about 3.2 acres.

The sections extended within the fort located the SW and SE corners respectively of a possible barracks block, and the most southerly building of the main central range. This indicates that the fort faces W.

From a puddling pit and brick-firing oven used by the fort builders was recovered a fair quantity of Agricolan pottery, including mortaria, stamped ALBINVS and SVMACI.

KNOCKMOUNTAIN (D & E, 71, 36) — LURG MOOR

ROMAN ROAD

Frank Newall, Duncan MacKinnon

Due to intensive cultivation and wet moorland this stretch is difficult. Lengths of road have been located however: (a) Terracing the E end of the wood at the junction of Gallowhill Road, and Cloak Road, NS 357715 - NS 355715; (b) On the height WNW of North Priestside, 200 yards of cambered road NS 328718; (c) East of Little Auchentiber—a line of ancient trackway, at least 5.5m wide running WNW - ESE towards an existing footbridge over a stream NS 317719.

UPPER GREEN WATER HEADSTREAMS HOUSES

NS 291697. Close to, and within the junction of the most westerly S tributary to the Green Water, and a subsidiary stream, structure 5.2m N - S x 4.8m E - W over 0.9m walls. Boulder flanked entrance on ESE, 0.9m wide.

NS 292694. On the W bank of the second from W tributary S of Green Water, upstream from huts already recorded (*D & E, 57, 31*) a large circular foundation 8.6m internally N - S, and about the same E - W, but with the E arc washed out by a stream. Wall width maximum 1.5m.

NS 299695. On a knoll, near the W bank at the ninth from W tributary on the S side of the Green Water, a complex comprising a roughly circular enclosure bank, 13.5m N - S x 14.3m E - W over all, containing an oval hollow, faintly embanked on S, with probable entrance on N, and 5.5m E - W x 7.3m N - S. Immediately E are suggestions of an annexed similar structure.

CAIRNCURRAN
STONE AXE

Miss Kerr

NS 296708 approximately. From a field below Cairncurran, on Mansfield Farm, found in the early 1920s, an axe of the same polished grey stone as that recorded from Gryfe Reservoir Open Site 5 (*D & E*, 66, 40) and of the same technique, with polished flats at the sides and at the butt. Length 9.8cm. Butt width 2.15cm. Blade with 4.3cm. Thickness 1.7cm.

GRYFENEUK
SPINDLE WHORLS

John Kerr

NS 302715 (*D & E*, 66, 40). Whorl of hard grey shale. 3.2cm diameter, 1.6cm thick, perforation 1.5 - 1.3cm, tapered. On one face a slight shoulder and ridge.

KILMACOLM PLAY PARK

William O. Black

NS 358702. Half of a spindle whorl of hard grey stone, 3.1cm in diameter. From the same area were recovered a sherd of olive-green glazed grey ware, and a basal sherd of red ware with patchy mottled purple-brown glaze.

BRAGARRAN NEW TOWN, ERSKINE
COINS

James Robertson, George Newall

NS 461711. From disturbed ground close to Bargarran Roundabout were recovered, lying close together, a copper coin of Louis XVI., and one of Urban VIII. Both coins were very worn. Of the first, only the outline of the head, and the letters LO can be seen on the obverse, while the reverse reads only REX 1791. The second shows a more recognisable head and the inscription SX.VRBAN.VIII, but the reverse, more worn is largely illegible, and N.AMILAN only can be made out.

CROOK HILL
CUPPED PEBBLE

Mrs Blair

NS 356598. On the hill was found an oval basalt pebble, 6.4cm x 3.2cm. Small cups on the opposed faces measure 1.25cm x 0.4cm deep.

LOCH THOM
CUP-MARKED STONES

D & E, 71, 38. This entry should read NS 263717, off the SE extension of the loch.

ROSS AND CROMARTY

DUN CARLOWY
BROCH

NB 189412. See Department of the Environment.

LOCH EYE
CIRCULAR STONE PLATFORMS

NH 795825. See Department of the Environment.

S H E T L A N D

NESS OF SOUND
BURNT MOUND

A. Small

HU 467397. Excavation of the Burnt Mound at Ness of Sound was undertaken under the auspices of the Shetland Summer School. A section through the 'mound' showed the usual matrix of fragmented heated stone, charcoal and the occasional pottery sherd. Area excavation within the crescent of the mound revealed the structures associated with a seasonal cooking place—a large stone cooking pot almost 3m x 1m sunk into the peat to make it watertight partly enclosed in a small square building. A paved area linked this to a semi-circular hearth where the stones required to boil the water were heated. On each side of the paved area storage chambers were clearly defined. Small finds included pottery, stone implements and part of a wooden shovel or paddle. A pre-bronch Iron Age date has been assigned to the site.

S T I R L I N G S H I R E

LECKIE
DUN

Euan W. MacKie

NS 693940. Excavation of this dun has continued with the assistance of members of the Stirling Field and Archaeological Society. More finds, made in the small trench in the interior, included a handle-less stone cup-shaped lamp and the upper stone of a rotary quern with an upright handle-hole. Under the dark occupation layer—which may well represent a secondary habitation of the dun—was a layer of reddish sand which had been piled against the footings of the wall, presumably to even off the rock interior. The carbonised grain found in 1971 received a radio-carbon date of A.D. 45 ± 120 (GX - 2779).

The intra-mural structure on the NW side proved to be a stairway in the wall with a lobby at its foot and a door from the interior leading to it. Several massive stone lintels had been in position over the stair lobby. Many large bone fragments were found in loose rubble above the fallen lintels and probably date to about the time of the destruction. One was dated at A.D. 110 ± 150 (GX - 2780).

DUNEREAH
STANDING STONES

NS 533807. A resistivity survey and excavations were carried out at this site. There are five stones, arranged in a rough line from NE to SW, and four are fallen. Three of these four lie tilted and seem to have tipped over from an upright position. The fourth (the stone at the SW end of the line) lies flat and may be a recent addition to the group.

Four clear layers were observed in the sections, from topsoil to subsoil, and a flint core and some flakes were found in the top two. On top of layer 3 were several spreads of a white ashy deposit containing flecks of charcoal; one had enough charcoal for a radiocarbon date—2860 ± 270 B.C. (GX - 2781). The socket for the one remaining upright stone was cut through layer 3 but layer 2 appeared to have accumulated against it. The level of the hearths therefore seems to be associated with the stones.

St. Ninians

EAST PLEAN
NET SINKER

J. K. Thomson

NS 835879. Surface find. The stone sinker has an hour-glass perforation and measures 6cm x 5cm. Donated to Stirling Museum.

CONEYPARK
BRONZE AGE CAIRN

NS 783926. (Cf. R.C.A.H.M.S. Stirlingshire Inventory (1963) Vol. I, No. 18(I)). In advance of building work, Stirling Archaeological Society surveyed the site and carried out limited excavations in 1972.

A second short cist was found just within the cairn material 3m SE x E from cist No. 1. It consisted of a capstone set on built up side walls, the bottom courses being five slabs on edge. The internal measurements were 64cm long x 48cm wide and 60cm deep. This second cist was oriented NE - SW, with its floor made of small pebbles on which lay a late incised beaker and a small piece of human skull.

Gargunock

BROOMPARK

Miss D. J. Milne

NS 704943. A fallen stone measuring 1.50 x .85 x .50m which may at one time have stood upright now lies along the crest of a grassy ridge aligned E - W and near to its rounded E end.

The ridge commands wide views of mountain skylines from E and W through N with vee notch to the NW.

The astronomical implications are being investigated.

St. Ninians

SNABHEAD
ROMAN ROAD

NS 803889. In advance of motorway construction work, the Roman road was excavated on the line given on older O.S. maps but now deleted for lack of corroboration. A base course of closely packed 5-10cm stones laid like cobbling was found under 30cm of ploughed soil.

STIRLING
ROMAN ROAD

NS 792928. A further section of the Roman road within Stirling burgh has been excavated in a private garden. Under 90cm of topsoil, the undisturbed base course of closely packed, fist sized stones, again reveals a neat edge to the road. Only 2cm of fine gravel, containing particles of unburnt coal, remains on top of this base course. Assuming the same 6.70m width as previously, this puts road centre at NS 79158/928818. This section is only a few yards further N than those previously reported, the edges are in alignment and so enable a more accurate projection of the line to be made. It shows the previously reported W turn to be an 11° change in direction, and to occur at NS 79196/92684.

MUMRILLS

E. J. & G. J. Price

NS 918795. Samian Ware and flue tiles found on surface at site of fort.

SEABEGS — MILNQUARTER

NS 821796. Military Way located 60' S of Antonine Wall—82' E of playground fence.

CAMELON

NS 870806. A halfpenny of George II (1727-1760) found in a garden.

CAMELON SOUTH FORT

NS 864807. During building operations remains of Roman buildings and streets were uncovered, revealing several occupation layers and evidence of recurring destruction.

Finds included a great deal of pottery including many pieces of Samian ware, some bearing a potter's mark; nails and miscellaneous ironwork; an excavating tool, a chisel, pieces of glass, lead slag, a small bronze brooch, bronze rings, horseshoes, horse teeth, pieces of "niedermendig" querns, parts of decorated columns some 36" in diameter, and a needle, and several bronze and silver coins.

A report on these excavations is being prepared.

SEABEGS PLACE FARM
ANTONINE WALL

Kay Docherty, E. J. & G. J. Price

NS 818795. (Ref. *D. & E.* 1968). An area 16' x 12' near the boundary of Seabegs Place Farm revealed the stone base of the Antonine Wall, 14' wide, cut by a culvert inclining slightly eastwards. The dressed stone kerbs of the base were intact but the southern 7' of the filling of heavy cobbles had disappeared. The culvert had survived undamaged apart from a slight collapse at

the southern end. Its total width was 2' 10" - 3', and that of the channel circa 10". Finds included a small flint scraper and a few pieces of mediaeval ware.

WATLING LODGE
ROMAN FORTLET

NS 862797—See Department of the Environment.

SUTHERLAND

DURNESS

Ian Keillar

NC 418672. Smoo Cave. Bone and stone objects resembling Obanian culture artifacts picked up in water eroded shell midden inside large cave. With finder.

CAPE WRATH
STRUCTURE

Thomas C. Welsh

NC 262743. On 523' spot height N of Dunan Mor, a structure of drystone build forming a curve 12m long lies on the north side of the summit.

ALLT NA CLAISE LEOBAIRNICH
SETTLEMENT

NC 263727. Inside bend of above stream. On improved ground, oval foundations 6 x 3.5m; 2-roomed, 5.5 x 4m; 4 x 3m; 6 x 4m and circular foundation under more recent, square structure. A village is indicated in this locality in the end-paper map of J. Henderson's *Agriculture of Sutherland*, 1812, and it bears the name Leobuy.

CLAIS AN DUNAIN
STRUCTURE

NC 256727. S side of valley, below 250' contour, on grassy shelf in lee of slope. Structure measuring 9 x 6m is of laid flags and boulders, and has been quarried to provide for three circular shielings built onto it.

GEODHA CHREAMHA
SETTLEMENT

NC 358692. Below track and between streams. Longhouse 17 x 3.5m; 7 x 4m oval; kiln 2 x 1.4m; these within an enclosure with traces of other structures. N of smaller burn is a circular slab of conglomerate sandstone 1.4m diameter, 30cms thick, which has a central hole 10cms diameter. Evidently the base of a hand mill, the stone is held level by support stones underneath. On a shelf of the hillside NC 357692, is an oval enclosure 21 x 10m, and there is a large area of ground, around the bay, enclosed within a head dyke. Shown on various maps including Henderson's as Geochreabh or Geocharave.

ACHIEMORE
STRUCTURE AND ENCLOSURE

NC 362682. Sites occupy two promontories of the headland. On a level grassy area of the seaward promontory, 8 x 23m, is a rectangular turf enclosure 7 x 12m, entrance to S. On another promontory is a circular rubble enclosure internally 6m diameter.

ALLTAN DEARG
SETTLEMENT

NC 361667. On level ground on either side of ravine, foundations of three oval huts: 7 x 3.5m, 6 x 4m, and 4 x 3m. Run rig, head dyke and enclosure 9m diameter on shore.

ALLT CHLADICH
SETTLEMENT

NC 373652. Ovals 6 x 3m and 7 x 6m. Rectangle 6 x 4m with extension, 7 x 3.5m, and longhouse 18 x 4.5m with 5 rooms. Foundation 4m square with enclosure. Head-dyke, improved grazing and run-rig, and traces of old peat cuttings

CNOC A' GHIUBHAIS
CAIRNS AND SHELTERS

NC 266701. The summit cairn is a dome of laid flags, 4m diameter, 1.9m high, with a 1m pavement around base. To NE is a cairn of flags 6m diameter, 1m high, kerbed. 180m E of summit cairn are three surviving walls of a dwelling 6 x 4m, with hearth, chimney-butt, and entrance to W. About 30m E of this is a shelter roofed with large flags, overall 2.5 x 2m, internally 1m high. The summit cairn is at 976' O.D.

CAPE WRATH
SMALL SITES

Ferry House, NC 372658, in addition to 3 dwellings marked by Ordnance Survey, oval hut 6 x 3.5m and enclosure 11m square. NC 356633, in addition to two already marked, 7 x 4m oval hut with extension and adjoining enclosure 18 x 12m. At Kearvaig, NC 291726, 6 x 3m oval, NC 281707 oval hut 5 x 4m opposite Maovally Burn. NC 328697, oval hut. Traces of wall across neck of promontory NC 252732.

ACH A' CORRRAIN
HUT CIRCLE

NC 367619. Between road and crags. Circular enclosure of overall diameter 12m has wall about 3m thick, and is subdivided by recent walling.

ALLT ACH A' CHORRAIN (N. of Burn)
CIST

NC 373631. Cairn RCAHMS No. 164. At the bottom of the cleared area at the centre of the cairn is a cist internally 1.2m x 0.6m, 0.5m deep, with a displaced capstone about 1.2m diameter 20cms thick. Two small intrusions have been made on the SE side of the cairn, one of these to base level.

ALLT ACH A' CHORRAIN
HUTS

NC 374626. On limestone prominence at confluence of streams. Oval hut 3.5 x 2.5m, round hut 3m diameter, each adjoining hollows under dense growth of nettles. Various structures, walling and enclosure. There is an oval hut 9 x 3m to S of confluence at NC 373625.

PROMINENCE N. OF ALLT
POSSIBLE CAIRN (REMAINS)

NC 376630. 200 foot contour, limestone crag. Oval arrangement of stones internally 3.2 x 1.5m, aligned E - W.

KEOLDALE
HUTS

NC 384654. On tip of promontory, hut 4.5 x 3m, and traces of two others, circular, about 2m diameter.

ACH' NA H-ANAITE, KEOLDALE
FOUNDATIONS

NC 386654. 125' contour, on level shelf below crags. Near SE corner of field known as Ach' na h-Anaite. Stones outline an area 24 x 14m; five stones to the N forming a horseshoe, with an outlying stone 18m equidistant from the endstones of the horseshoe. Two rectangular foundations 6 x 4m and 13 x 4m, at right angles.

LOCH BORRALIE
STEADING

NC 378667. Below 100' contour, about 50m W of jetty. Longhouse 13 x 5m, hut 6 x 4m, kiln and enclosure.

LOCH BORRALIE
SETTLEMENT

NC 384675. Centred on the dun, this settlement is probably that of Borralie of which several buildings are marked on Ordnance Survey maps. Longhouse 11 x 4m, 2-roomed, at NC 385676. Longhouses 15 x 5m and 16 x 5m beside sheepfold. Longhouse 15 x 5m with enclosure 8 x 5.5m on SW of dun. About 125m N of dun, longhouse 12 x 5m, kiln 4 x 4.5m internally, 1.5m diameter, 20 x 12m enclosure with 6 x 5m hut in N wall, and other walling. To S of dun, on shore of loch, two large rectangular enclosures, kiln 4.5m. At NC 381674 is an oval hut 12 x 4m in sub-circular enclosure 15 x 21m, and at NC 379670 on shore, is an oval hut 8 x 4m. The shores of Loch Borralie are divided into strips within head dykes.

BORRALIE
CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE AND HUTS

NC 389670. On limestone 130m NW of sheepfold below 150' contour. Two adjacent circles 6.5m, 6m and a subcircle 14 x 11m. Huts 4m diameter and 6.5 x 4m. At NC 389669, 50m from sheepfold, 2-roomed 10 x 4m hut and enclosure.

BALNAKEIL
CAIRN

NC 392673. Limestone prominence above 100' contour, E of track. Stony mound 9 x 6m contains a hollow open to N and S, 1.5 x 2.5m. The corners of the hollow are marked by four uprights, as follows: SW, 75 x 50cms, 75cms high; SE, 80 x 60cms, 80 cms high; NW, 75 x 20cms, 65cms high, and NS, 64 x 40cms, 70cms high. The NW and NE stones are set at an angle.

RISPOND
SETTLEMENT

NC 450652. Area to SW of Rispond. Longhouse 18 x 5m with enclosure; ovals 9 x 4m and 7 x 4m; rectangles 9 x 5m and 8 x 5m and longhouse 16 x 5m. Around NC 448653, 2-roomed longhouse 19 x 5m and rectangles 11 x 5m, 7 x 5m. Longhouses: 2-roomed 14 x 5m with enclosure, and 2-roomed 16 x 5m on N side of road.

ALLT LOCH SIAN
CULVERT

NC 441629. In the enclosed settlement here, two longhouses, 2-roomed 18 x 5m and 5-roomed 34 x 5m, show distinct construction. A pavement of flags about 1m broad surrounds each building, except on S side where there are D-shaped extensions of about 4m. In the first longhouse, a culvert 60cms wide, which was roofed by flags, has been partly exposed. It appears to have carried water under the extended pavement to the nearby stream, probably to drain the byre.

A'CHLEIT
SETTLEMENT

NC 439619. Below 50' contour, overlooking island of A'chleit, a longshore settlement as follows: 2-roomed 11.5 x 4.5m; NC 440621, 5-roomed 20 x 5m, one end rounded, cupboard recess in one end-wall; on storm beach 6 x 5m; NC 441622, 4-roomed 15 x 5m with enclosure 15 x 10m.

BALNAKEIL
SMALL SITES

(1) NC 386683, on islet at NE corner of Loch Lanlish, huts 12 x 3m and 6 x 3m, and seven contiguous enclosures. (2) 150' contour N of Loch Lanlish, NC 385685, 4 x 2m oval hut in oval enclosure. (3) NC 384684, NW of Loch Lanlish, oval hut and enclosures. (4) NC 386678, 10 x 3.5m steading with enclosure.

BALNAKEIL
DROVE ROAD

The aforementioned map in J. Henderson's *Agriculture of Sutherland*, and several other sources, indicate a drove road from Balnakeil, which appears to have been the only road to Durness.

prior to 19th century development. Traces of a road can be seen in the vicinity of Keoldale and Balnakeil as follows: NC 388680, about 50m long; continuous from NC 383675 to NC 379665 along W shore of Loch Borrallie. Henderson shows the road on the E side, however the limestone cliff renders the terrain unsuitable over much of the distance. At NC 383656 is a short stretch on the shore.

KEOLDALE
STEADING

NC 382667. SE shore of Loch Borrallie. Hut 4m square, enclosure (subrectangular) 30 x 42m with bank and ditch and trace of hut, marked by nettles.

LOCH ERIBOLL
SMALL SITES

Longhouses at NC 437612, E shore of Eilean Dubh 2-roomed 8 x 5m; and at NC 431609, 4-roomed 25 x 5m with enclosure. Steading at NC 442652 in dry gully, 2 roomed 9.5 x 4m and enclosures. Steading at NC 431644 on 550' contour, 6 x 4m with spring and enclosures.

WEST LOTHIAN

CARRIDEN

E. J. & G. J. Price

NT 025808. Roman pottery including some samian ware found during ploughing—also a sesterius of Hadrian datable to AD 119 - 138.

STEY STEP

NS 972802. Several pieces of Roman pottery found at junction of Antonine Wall and Stey Step Road.

INVERAVON

NS 953797. Quantities of medieval pottery found on line of Antonine Ditch during pipelaying operations.

WIGTOWNSHIRE

A. E. Truckell

NX 279489. Plaster from Chapel Finnian excavation, deposited by Dr C. A. Raleigh Radford. At Dumfries Museum.

DALLY BAY, KIRKCOLM
BEAD

J. G. Scott

NW 968687. Mrs H. Watson, of Glasgow, possesses a Roman melon bead found about four years ago near the surface on a track off the bay adjoining Dally Bay. The bead, irregularly oval

in shape, with irregularly reeded sides, is of dirty white vitreous paste, brown-stained, with an extensive patch of bright turquoise-blue glaze. It is 21 x 17 x 15mm in size, with an 8mm cylindrical perforation.

Whithorn

PRIORY

NX 444402—See Department of the Environment.

Archaeology Division, Ordnance Survey

Revision and resurvey of antiquities has continued in the counties of Aberdeen, Angus, Argyll, Banff, Bute, Caithness, Dumfries, Fife, Inverness, Kincardine, Kirkcubright, Lanark, Moray, Peebles, Sutherland and Wigtown.

NEW DISCOVERIES

County	Parish	Antiquity	NGR
Aberdeen	Birse	Hut Circle	NO 528905
Angus	Edzell	Settlement & Field System	NO 556776
		Field System	558730
		Settlement & Field System	560744
	Lochlee	Hut Circle	541806
Argyll	Coll	Hut Circle	NM 135536
		Hut Circle	192549
		Hut Circle	200575
		Potsherds found	215609
		Potsherds found	272638
	Kilmartin	Homestead (Glen Lyon type)	865039
Island of Mull	Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon	Cairn	NM 308203
		Kilninian & Kilmore	Cairn
	Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon	Dun	381540
		Burial Ground	442271
	Kilninian & Kilmore	Standing Stones (2)	402390
		Fort	427382
	Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon	Cairn	449352
	Torosay	Standing Stone	496357
	Kilninian & Kilmore	Fort	417556
		Torosay	Standing Stone
		Cairn	547393

County	Parish	Antiquity	NGR
Island of Mull	Kilninian & Kilmore	Cairn	549489
		Dun	539415
	Torosay	Dun	625234
	Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon	Fort	396240
Caithness	Halkirk	Hut Circle	ND 047614
		Hut Circle	055604
		Hut Circle	057605
		'U' Building	057606
		Cist	059600
		Settlement	059603
	Latheron	Hut Circles	257452
		Hut Circle	264426
		Hut Circle	282412
		Hut Circles	303418
		Hut Circle	302407
		Hut Circles & Field Systems	068206
		Hut Circle	077201
	Wick	Hut Circle	259455
		Hut Circle	258463
		Hut Circles	254444
		Hut Circles	259446
		Hut Circle	259448
		Hut Circle	257447
		Settlement	263440
Hut Circle		312427	
Hut Circle		309432	
Hut Circle		309428	
Dumfries	Kirkmichael	Settlement	NY 007890
Inverness	Abernethy	Field System	NJ 056236
		Field System	058231
		Field System	058241
		Field System	062220
		Homestead	065237
		Hut Circles & Field System	081209
	Daviot & Dunlichity	2 Hut Circles & Field System	NH 635267
	Hut Circle	635271	

County	Parish	Antiquity	NGR		
Inverness	Daviot & Dunlichity	Hut Circle	636270		
		Hut Circle & Field System	626250		
		Field System	632257		
		Settlement & Field System	633251		
		Hut Circle & Field System	641272		
		2 Hut Circles, Cairn, & Field System	655268		
		Hut Circle & Field System	633246		
		Cairn	736391		
		Cairn	729390		
		Settlement & Field System	616289		
		2 Hut Circles & Field System	617284		
		Hut Circle & Field System	638293		
		Hut Circle & Field System	611297		
		Settlement & Field System	609294		
		Hut Circle	610289		
		Field System	609287		
			Dores	Field System	NH 587282
				Hut Circle	597277
				Hut Circle & Field System	599279
			Field System	615272	
			"Tom Bhuidhe"—? Mottle	604274	
		Duthill & Rothiemurchus	Field System	840244	
			Hut Circle & Field System	558353	
		Inverness & Bona	Hut Circle	503349	
		Kiltarlity & Convinth	Hut Circle	764240	
		Moy & Dalarossie	Field System	767238	
			Saucer Cairn	767240	
			Cairn	765237	
			Cairn	766237	
			Hut Circle & Field System	769256	
			Field System	774258	
			Hut Circle & Field System	779256	
			Settlement, Cairn, & Field System	788267	
			Field System	794272	
			Hut Circle	798273	
			Field System (remains of)	766249	
			Hut Circle	794249	
		Field System	791308		
		Hut Circle	814264		
		Field System	834268		
		Field System	814273		
		Settlement & Field System	802294		

County	Parish	Antiquity	NGR	
Inverness	Duthill & Rothiemurchus Inverness & Bona Kiltarlity & Convinth Moy & Dalarossie	Field System	801283	
		Hut Circle & Field System	815278	
		Hut Circles & Field System	820278	
		Homestead (Long House)	817281	
		Hut Circle & Field System	828273	
		Hut Circle & Field System	808277	
		Hut Circle & Field System	822288	
		Homestead	826297	
		Field System	824298	
		Hut Circle & Field System	807303	
		Field System	812307	
		Field System	818311	
		Cairn	816311	
		Field System	815334	
		Hut Circles & Field System	808241	
	Hut Circle & Field System	811241		
	Small Isles (Canna)	Fort	NG 209053	
		Hut Circle	210047	
		? Viking Burial	212045	
		Hut Circle	217047	
		? Viking Burial	220044	
		Fort (remains of)	237048	
		? Viking Burials	252058	
		Cairn	263064	
		Small Isles (Sanday)	Cairn	274049
			? Viking Burial	278043
	? Viking Burial		280040	
	Fort		281039	
	? Viking Burial		288042	
	(Eigg)	Hut Circle	NM 457874	
		Hut Circle	460876	
		Hut Circle	464872	
		Hut Circle	467845	
		Hut Circles	474874	
Cairn		474893		
Hut Circle		474844		
Cairn		481838		
Cairns		487838		
Fort with Secondary (? monastic) occupation		491847		
Small Isles (Muck)		Prob. Cairn	403791	
	Prob. Cairn (remains of)	422795		
	Prob. Cairn	473792		
	Prob. Cairn	401804		

County	Parish	Antiquity	NGR	
Inverness	Small Isles (Rhum)	Prob. Cairn		
		(remains of)	NG 322014	
		Prob. Cairn (remains of)	357041	
			Hut Circles	342950
	(Skye) Duirinish	Hut Circle	247512	
		Hut Circle	343551	
	(Skye) Kilmuir	Settlement	389689	
		Hut Circle	398702	
		Dun	447679	
		Cairn	461680	
	(Skye) Portee	Prob. Cairn (remains of)	480371	
	(Skye) Snizort	Cairn	377586	
		Settlement	387647	
Dun (remains of)		413482		
Settlement		404650		
Settlement		402645		
Kincardine	Fetteresso	Settlement &		
		Field System	NO 857903	
		Hut Circle	860907	
	Strachan	Cairn & Field System	670936	
Lanarkshire	Carnwath	Field System	NT 019495	
		Field System	009477	
	Dunsyre	Long Cairn	082496	
		Enclosure	082496	
		Enclosure	083494	
		Field System	081497	
Field System	008508			
Moray	Duffus	Long Barrow	NJ 149670	
		Probable Souterrain		
		(remains of)	146681	
	Edinkillie	Field System	NH 973381	
		Hut Circle, Field System		
		& Cairn	985383	
	Urquhart	“Speys Law”—		
		Barrow (remains)	NJ 287668	
		Cairn	296612	
		2 Polished Stone Axes		
	Found c. 1920	298605		
	Bronze Flat Axe			
	found 1971	302598		
	Cairn	301653		

County	Parish	Antiquity	NGR
Ross & Cromarty			
	Alness	Prob. Barrow	NH 618681
	Kiltearn	Hut Circle & Field System	550681
	Tain	Settlement	765775

Industrial Archaeology

John R. Hume

The sites and structures listed below are those which have been recorded in some detail, either photographically or by excavation and measurement, since September 1971 by members of the Scottish Society for Industrial Archaeology and others. A large number of other structures has been superficially recorded and records made of buildings and machinery still used by firms who would not care to have their names mentioned in *D & E*!

County	Parish	Antiquity	NGR
Ayr	Kilmarnock	Tannery, later joinery †	NS 430382
Clackmannan	Clackmannan	Linn Mill (corn, later saw) ¹	NS 926929
		Speedwell Lade Complex ¹	NS 925928
Dumfries	Annan	Welldale Mill (weaving)	
	Kirkpatrick Juxta	Beattock Railway Station	NT 077023
Edinburgh	(Bonnington)	Bonnington Mills (corn)	NT 259760
Fife	Culross	Rennie's Wells Farm, Horse Mill ¹	NT 007886
Glasgow	(Bridgeton)	Engineering Works	NS 608643
	(Kelvinside)	North Woodside Flint Mill ²	NS 573673
Kincardine	Benholm	Benholm Mill (corn) ³	NO 806692
Lanark	Dalziel	Motherwell Mill (corn)	
	Carmichael	Prett's Mill (corn)	NS 902402

County	Parish	Antiquity	NGR
Perth	Dunblane	Ashfield (textile village)	NN 785038
	Errol	Errol Railway Station	NO 254245
	Inchture	Inchture Railway Station	NO 287265
Stirling	Buchanan	Charcoal Kiln, Cailness, Inversnaid ⁴	NN 343063
	Drymen	Buchlyvie Railway Station	NS 563941
	Logie	Workers' Housing, Bridge of Allan	NS 788974
	Strathblane	Workers' Housing, Blanefield	NS 555796

Notes

- 1 Surveyed by Clackmannanshire Field Studies Society, Linn Mill excavated also; horse mill removed for preservation.
- 2 Post-1963 demolition rubble cleared from site by Glasgow Corporation Parks Department.
- 3 Recorded by Eric J. Simpson, Moray House College of Education.
- 4 Recorded by Dr. K. J. H. Mackay, Hayford House, Cambusbarron, Stirling.

Department of the Environment

The following excavations were undertaken by, or on behalf of the Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments.

Caithness

CROSSKIRK

BROCH AND SETTLEMENT SITE *Horace Fairhurst & David B. Taylor*

ND 025701. Headland 9km W of Thurso. The final season of this series lasted from the 3rd to the 21st of July. Previous reports appeared in *Discovery and Excavation* for 1966, 1969, 1970 and 1971. Attention was concentrated on the settlement outside the broch on the eastern side where the foundations were found to extend to the cliff some 20m distant.

An outwork, unsuspected until last year, was traced across the headland, passing between the broch and the cemetery wall of St. Mary's Chapel. It commenced in the east in front of the broch entrance as a wall 15' 0" thick with an earth core; a walled entrance was provided with checks and bar hole. Further to the west, where bedrock came near the surface, the outwork continued as a terrace-like feature with a "cell-like" structure behind. In front was a ditch, largely natural, which was 3.0m deep below the turf and existing top of the wall face. In the extreme west a fence of flagstones seems to have completed the defences away from the broch entrance.

The buildings making up the settlement were contained within the outwork and formed a complex of earth and slab floors at various levels, drystone walling and flagstones on end and underlying drains. These provided an intricate problem of interpretation in detail but had clearly extended over a considerable period after the construction of the broch and outwork. At a relatively late stage, a passage was driven through the earlier settlement buildings and ran through the entrance in the outwork at a high level. This passage had involved the use of masses of flagstones which also made up a carefully laid filling of the old depression in front of the outwork. These numerous slabs seemed to indicate the dismantling of the old broch tower. One of the last episodes in the post-broch phase was a burial in the centre of a late roughly circular dwelling; the body had been placed in a sitting position facing NNE; there were no grave goods. Finds of pottery, bone-work, querns, etc., continued to be numerous and another fragment of Samian occurred in overturned material which cannot be primary.

The whole site was filled in, levelled, covered with top soil when possible and seeded, to await further erosion from the cliff face where undercutting made preservation of the broch site out of the question.

Kincardineshire

DALLADIES (CAPO GRAVEL PIT), SITE 2

Dr. Trevor F. Watkins

NO 626673 After a brief trial exploration in September 1971 excavations began in June and July, 1972. The area of gravel open in 1971 was re-examined and excavation completed, and a new area alongside was stripped so that a further extension of the site could be excavated. There is no sign that the southern and western extremities of the site have yet been reached.

The site consists of a practically random series of ditches, pits and postholes cut into the gravel of a terrace near the River North Esk. The ditches and pits were deliberately refilled shortly after their construction, the refill material being a matrix of rich dark soil containing large quantities of charcoal and cremated bone. In some contexts deposits of animal jaws and skulls have occurred, and altogether twenty iron objects, mostly nails, supported by occasional traces of metalworking debris, have been recorded.

Of the ten potsherds only one is of local manufacture, the remainder being Romano-British of various wares and imports. The archaeological dating would seem to be late first or early second century A.D., and this is supported by a thermoluminescent date from clay in a hearth used for cremations.

One or two other hearths have been found *in situ* in pits, and others occur as burnt clay fragments amid the charcoal and cremated bones of the ditch fills. One of the hearths was surrounded by considerable quantities of carbonised barley, and elsewhere a number of rotary quernstones have occurred. Some of the ditches contained timber post structures, which were usually removed before refilling, and there is one post-hole circle discernible among the many holes located.

Thus far each new ditch excavated has new features; no two are alike. They vary in size, cross-section, length, plan and contents. Most important of all, they criss-cross each other and clearly indicate that they were each dug separately, not as part of a unified system, but at intervals and with no respect for earlier, refilled features. While the function and cultural affinities of the site remain obscure, it seems reasonable to believe that the site is too complicated to be a cremation cemetery and that it surely has overtones of ritual usage over some period of time.

Kinross-Shire

ORWELL. STANDING STONES

J. N. Graham Ritchie

NO 149043. Excavation at the bases of the two standing stones at Orwell was undertaken prior to the re-erection of the fallen W stone and to the embedding of both stones in cement. The original position of the fallen stone could be detected only

as a slight hollow in the natural gravel but as this corresponded with the position of the stone on Coles' plan (*PSAS, XL* (1905 - 6), 294, fig. 3), the stone could be re-positioned comparatively accurately. A cremation deposit was found in an insubstantial stone setting in a scoop in the natural some 0.5m S of the stone. The E stone, which is an impressive whinstone 3.8m in total height, had been set up in a hole 1.5m x 1.4m and 0.75m in depth. Within the pit on the SW side of the stone there was an unusual two-storeyed cremation deposit; the lower cremation was contained within a rough setting of stones with one side formed by the standing stone itself, and was covered by a flat slab. On this slab and again surrounded by a setting of small stones was the upper cremation. It seems most likely that these were inserted into the stone hole at the time of the erection of the stone. Another cremation was found at the lip of the stone hole on the SE side. The discovery of cists and cremation patches in the same field in the early 19th century (*NSA, IX* (Kinross, 59) suggests that the stones have acted as a focus for such burials.

Midlothian

ESKBANK
ROMAN CAMPS

Dr. Valerie Maxfield

Excavations were carried out prior to the construction of a housing estate on crop-marks revealed by air-photography. An area 20.0m x 50.0m was stripped to reveal an intersection of the ditches of two temporary camps and the entrance complex of one of these camps. A section cut across the point where the ditches met revealed that the later camp was the one without the "tutulus". The ditch of the earlier camp was 2.2m wide x 1.2m deep. No pottery or other material of Roman date was found.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to locate on the ground the pit alignment which cuts obliquely across the field in which the camps are sited.

Perthshire

BARTON HILL KINNAIRD
MOTTE

Dr Margaret Stewart

NO 244287. This prominent mound, a plug of andesite, 70 yards E of Kinnaird Church, was the subject of a rescue excavation during December 1971.

The summit of the mound measured 24.7 x 18.4m with a longer axis oriented N/S. The sides of the mound to N and E were long and precipitous but shorter to S and W.

Excavation exposed all but the NE quadrant of the top of this mound.

The S half had been dished and here eleven rock cut pits were found. Four averaged 1m in diameter and depth and were

arranged on the corners of a quadrilateral aligned NW to SE measuring centre to centre an average of 4m. The remaining seven pits were smaller and were disposed three aside on three sides of a larger quadrilateral with the same alignment and measuring centre to centre an average of 6m. The SW pit of this arrangement was found to be linked to a rock cut timber slot which extended half the distance along the NW side.

The larger pits of the inner setting held the timbers of a tower house surrounded by a post and log fence with an opening in the E half of the NW side.

The S end of the summit had been protected by a low dry-stone wall acting as an inner revetment to a wooden stockade.

The N end of the site had been roughly paved and from this area a quantity of domestic debris was recovered including 13th/14th century pottery with characteristic fish scale decoration.

There were also two pieces of Samian ware.

Ross and Cromarty

DUN CARLOWAY
BROCH

C. J. Tabraham

NB 189412. Excavation of the easternmost chamber was carried out in advance of consolidation of the masonry. Throughout the occupational depth of up to 2.0m several clay floors with associated peat-ash deposits were revealed. Only two of them had clearly defined slab-stone hearths, one of which was in association with a clay-lined pit and a drain that led from the latter into the outer wall. A number of "flues" or small air-vents were recorded built into the side-walls of the chamber. Much coarse pottery and a quantity of limpet shells were recorded, indicating a continuous domestic use of the chamber.

LOCH EYE, FEARN AND TAIN
CIRCULAR STONE PLATFORMS

J. W. Stuart

NH 795825. A prolonged dry spell caused the water level of the loch to fall and in October some scores of circular stone features were seen. These varied between 2.0 and 5.0m in diameter and were revealed above and just below water level on both N and S shores. Air photography suggests that they are distributed along an old shore line that became flooded when perhaps the water level was raised to power a mill during the Middle Ages. Some circles have narrow and insubstantial stone causeways leading to them from higher ground, suggesting that their surroundings were damp but not waterlogged. The features consist of up to four or more rows of stone arranged in a hollow circle. A few appear to have an entrance on the S or SE, but the majority are without. Although some are large enough to be hut circles, the very small size (diameters of barely 2.0m) of many makes their function problematical. No artifacts could be associated with them.

Stirlingshire

WATLING LODGE, FALKIRK
ANTONINE WALL

David J. Breeze

NS 862797. The W and S defences of the fortlet guarding the gate through which the road to the N passed through the Antonine Wall were examined in June 1972. The single ditch, terminating 0.74m S of the Antonine Wall rampart was 2.8m wide and 1.0m deep. No trace was found of the rampart but its position can be calculated from the discovery of a hearth 6.8m inside the ditch, presumably immediately behind the rampart. Taking into account the 1894 discoveries the fortlet can now be shown to have measured 14.5m (47½') N/S x 35.0m (114') E/W within a 4.5m wide rampart.

Wigtownshire

WHITHORN PRIORY

C. J. Tabraham

NX 444402. Excavations were carried out in the glebe and market garden to the S and SW of the Priory precincts. Natural sub-soil was located at a depth of 1.5m and cut into this were a number of enigmatic features from which no finds were recovered. The main feature appeared to be a ditch aligned NNW/SSE and 1.6m wide. Its sides were near vertical for the first 0.3m but its depth could not be ascertained for reasons of safety. A large pit and a number of smaller "post-holes" were also recorded. Adjacent to Bruce Street evidence of the building known locally as St. Joseph's College was revealed. The foundations of two periods of walling were located at a depth of 0.6m together with associated paving. Finds of pottery fit in with the demolition date ascribed to the mid-1820's.

**Royal Commission on the Ancient and
Historical Monuments of Scotland**

**(INCLUDING THE NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD
OF SCOTLAND)**

A. Inventories

The first volume of the Argyll Inventory, dealing with the district of Kintyre, was published in April 1972, while the second, describing the monuments of Lorn, is expected to go to press in 1973. Fieldwork in Mull and North Argyll continues to make good progress, and the survey of prehistoric and Roman monuments in the Middle and Lower Wards of Lanarkshire is now virtually complete.

Work was also continued on Iona, the main effort being concentrated on the survey and analysis of the abbey church. Other major buildings surveyed in Argyll include the castles of Duart and Lochbuie, Mull, and Ardtornish and Kinlochaline, Morvern.

The following excavations have been carried out :

Lorn, Argyll

**BALLACHULISH HOUSE, LISMORE AND APPIN
CAIRN**

NN 048595. Excavation of a cist visible on the N edge of the denuded cairn situated 300m N of Ballachulish House was undertaken in order to complete the planning of the site. Covered by a massive capstone, the cist measures 1.3m x 0.7m and 0.6m in depth. Several fragments of an Irish Bowl Food Vessel were recovered.

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

**GLENAMACRIE, ARDCHATTAN AND MUCKKAIRN
CAIRN**

NM 932283. Half of one of the small cairns near Glenamacrie (*Discovery and Excavation*, 1967, p. 9) was excavated in advance of its destruction in the course of timber extraction, in order to discover whether it was a burial—or a clearance—cairn. It had originally measured about 6m in diameter and 0.6m in height, and was composed of a mixture of stones and earth. Although there was no sign of a cist or burial in the centre of the cairn, the presence of a rough kerbing on the SE and N suggests that it was not a clearance-cairn.

Islay, Argyll

**CNOC AINGIL, KNOCKANGLE POINT, KILDALTON AND OA
CIST**

NR 318511 Erosion of the sand dune known as Cnoc Aingil revealed the remains of a long cist aligned E - W. About half of

the cist had been destroyed prior to the excavation, but the surviving W portion, which measured about 0.9m x 0.4m, indicated that it was of complex construction, having been divided internally into two 'storeys' by a flat slab. The lower of these had contained an inhumation burial and the cist had been covered by a small pile of stones. There were no grave-goods.

B. National Monuments Record of Scotland

An illustrated report of the work of the Monuments Record during the period 1966-71 has been published, and copies are available (price 30p) from the Commission's Office at 54 Melville Street, Edinburgh. The report contains a select descriptive list of emergency surveys of threatened buildings, together with a summary catalogue of the more important items added to the collections of photographs, drawings and other classes of material available for public reference in the archive and library

Emergency Surveys

In the twelve-month period from October 1971, records were made of a number of threatened buildings, 27 of which were listed buildings for which permission to demolish, or partially demolish, had previously been granted. The more important buildings for which records have been prepared include the much-altered remains of a late 16th-century town-house in Turriff, Aberdeenshire; Flemington Tower, Angus, an L-plan tower-house of late 16th- or early 17th-century date; Thistle Pottery, Portobello, Edinburgh, an extensive industrial pottery with two bottle-kilns; a cruck-framed building at Corrimony Grange, Inverness-shire; a 19th-century dairy at Guisachan, near Tomich, Inverness-shire; a long-house at Camserney Farm, Perthshire; and the Port Street Bastion, the remains of a 16th-century fortification on the town-wall, Stirling.

Accessions

DRAWINGS

1. Elevations and site plan of Cardinal Beaton's Palace, Cowgate, Edinburgh, 1886 (Mrs C. Thomson, Dunfermline).
2. Copy of a survey of Kebbatty House, Aberdeenshire (Mr Youngson, Aberdeen).
3. Measured survey of Terpersie Castle, Aberdeenshire, and elevations of the gateways at Seaton House, Aberdeen, and Hart-hill Castle, Aberdeenshire (W. D. Ironside, London).
4. General site plans of Dunottar Castle, Kincardineshire, and Tantallon Castle, East Lothian, by MacGibbon and Ross (Department of the Environment from the collection of the late Dr W. D. Simpson, Aberdeen).

5. Copy of reconstruction drawing of Scalloway Castle, Shetland (W. A. Dodd, Edinburgh).
6. Measured survey of the Royal Bank of Scotland, Sandgate, Ayr (C. E. McWilliam, Edinburgh).
7. Elevations and plans dated 1908 of 25 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh, showing building as existing and with additions (Scottish Gas Board).
8. Design for an obelisk by W. H. Playfair, 1835 (Purchased).
9. Plans of Montgomerie (now Cleveland) Crescent, Glasgow, by John Burnet, Senior (Dr Mary Stevenson, Aberdeen).
10. Copies of a measured survey of Balbirnie House, Fife (Glenrothes Development Corporation).
11. Drawings from the office of Maclaren, Soutar and Salmon (Ian Imlach, Dundee).
12. Copies of a survey of the Watch-tower, St. Cuthbert's Churchyard, Edinburch (City Architect's Department, Edinburgh).

PHOTOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, MANUSCRIPT NOTES ETC.

1. Photocopies of photographs of rooms originally in Hamilton Palace, Lanarkshire, and now in the United States of America (Peter Reid, London).
2. Negatives of excavations at Rough Castle, Stirlingshire, 1904 (National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland).
3. Engraving of the High Street, Falkirk, and a 19th-century photograph of the Lawnmarket, Edinburgh (C. E. McWilliam, Edinburgh).
4. Early 19th and 20th-century negatives, including views of Minto House, Roxburghshire, the Isle of Eigg, and the Ruthwell Cross, Dumfriesshire, before its removal into the parish church in 1887 (Hawick Museum).
5. Miscellaneous collection of 19th-century photographs of Scottish castles and mansion-houses (Rev. W. F. Harris, Edinburgh).
6. Collection of photographs, negatives, manuscript notes and newspaper cuttings relating to Scottish abbeys and castles by Dr W. D. Simpson (Department of the Environment).

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

1. Portfolio of plans of Stobo Castle, Peeblesshire, by Archibald and James Elliot, 1804 (Stobo Estate Office).
2. A drawing in the Soane Museum, London, of a 'house for Gordon' now identified as Letterfourie House, Banffshire (Soane Museum, London).

3. Plans for additions to Corstorphine Parish Church, Edinburgh, by Hay and Henderson, 1892-1905 (Hugh Ross, Edinburgh).
4. 18th-century garden lay-outs and plans for miscellaneous buildings (W. Brogden, Aberdeen).
5. Collection of 18th-century plans of buildings for the Duke of Argyll and Lord Milton, including a set of elevations and plans of Inveraray Castle, Argyll, and additions to Brunstane House, Edinburgh (John Warren, Horsham, Sussex).
6. Pencil and watercolour drawings by William Costen Aitken of buildings in Dumfries, Kirkcudbrightshire and Selkirkshire dating from the 1830s and 1840s (Dumfries Burgh Museum).
7. Oil paintings of Yester House, East Lothian, painted c. 1700 (Peter Morris, Yester House).
8. Plans of Duns Castle, Berwickshire, comprising designs for an addition in 1794 by John Baxter, and unexecuted designs for addition by Richard Crichton and Ignatius Bonomi (Mrs Hay, Duns Castle).
9. Collection of 18th-century plans of buildings for the Dukes of Argyll, including drawings for Inveraray Castle and Estate by Roger Morris and Robert Mylne (Duke of Argyll).
10. Plans of the Montague Bridge, Dalkeith Palace, by Robert Adam; Dumfries New Bridge by Thomas Boyd; St. Mary's Episcopal Church and the West Church in Dalkeith by William Burn and David Bryce; and miscellaneous plans of estate-buildings (Duke of Buccleuch).
11. Plans by William Burn, 1838, for an addition to the House of Monymusk, Aberdeenshire, and a plan for the improvement of 'Capefield' for Alexander Grant (Lady Grant of Monymusk).
12. Survey of Haystoun, Peeblesshire, as existing in 1919 (Lt. Col. A. M. Sprot).
13. Drawings by John Kinross exhibited in the RSA, comprising the Tea Room, Manderston, Berwickshire; Greyfriars Convent, Elgin; and his competition design for the Usher Hall and National Gallery, Edinburgh (Tarbolton and Ochterlony, Architects, Edinburgh).
14. Plans for the addition to Floors Castle, Roxburghshire, by W. H. Playfair, including drawings of the castle as existing in 1837 (Duke of Roxburghe per I. G. Lindsay & Partners, Architects, Edinburgh).
15. Collection of drawings of Balbirnie House, Fife, including plans by Robert Robinson and Thomas White, Junior, for the improvement of the grounds and plans of an addition to the original house by Richard Crichton (J. C. Balfour).

16. Measured surveys of Arbuthnott House and Muchalls Castle, Kincardineshire, and Coxton Tower, Moray (Scott Sutherland School of Architecture, Aberdeen).
17. Folio of lithographed plans of Edinburgh Improvements by David Cousin and John Lessels, 1866 (City Archivist, Edinburgh).
18. Collection of late 19th-century pen-and-ink sketches of Scottish architecture by H. R. Westwood; early 20th-century photographs of Currie and district, Midlothian (John Tweedie, Currie).
19. 19th-century photographs of Inveraray Castle, Argyll, prior to the fire in 1877, and Rosneath Castle, Dunbartonshire (Peter Reid, London).
20. Photographs of Laverockdale House, Colinton, Edinburgh, after completion of the house in 1914 (Eric Ivory, Edinburgh).
21. Copies of a survey of Balmuto Castle, Fife (D. R. Boswell, Bath).
22. Measured survey of Stoer Church, Sutherland (Allan Maclean, Inverness).
23. 19th-century photographs of houses in the North of Scotland in a grangerized copy of the book *History and Genealogy of the Mackenzies* by Alexander Mackenzie, 1879 (Dr Jean Munro).
24. Photographs of Barra Castle, Aberdeenshire, c. 1880 (Nicholas Bogdan, St. Andrews).

A Scottish Bibliography for 1972

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

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|------------------------------------|--|--|
| AAC | Ayrshire Archaeological and Natural History Collections | |
| BOEC | Book of the Old Edinburgh Club | |
| BRGK | Bericht der Romisch-Germanisch Kommission | |
| CBA | Council for British Archaeology | |
| GAJ | Glasgow Archaeological Journal | |
| HMSO | H.M. Stationery Office | |
| JRGZM | Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums, Mainz | |
| JRSAI | Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland | |
| PPS | Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society | |
| RCAHM | Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments | |
| SAF | Scottish Archaeological Forum [Dept. of Archaeology, Edinburgh University, George Square, Edinburgh] | |
| SFBC | Book of the Society of Friends of Brechin Cathedral | |
| SFDC | Society of Friends of Dunblane Cathedral | |
| <i>Lily Chitty
Festschrift</i> | = Prehistoric Man in Wales and the West,
<i>ed.</i> F. Lynch and C. Burgess | Adams & Dart,
1972 £10.50 |
| <i>Economy and
Settlement</i> | = Economy and settlement in neolithic
and early bronze age Britain and
Europe, <i>ed.</i> D. D. A. Simpson | Leicester U.P.,
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Festschrift</i> | = The iron age and its hill forts : papers
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<i>ed.</i> D. Hill and M. Jesson | Southampton
University
Arch. Soc.,
1971 £4.00 |
| GENERAL | | |
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| T. I. Rae | List of articles on Scottish history
published in 1971 | Scot. Hist. Rev.
51, 2 |
| C. M. Heighway
<i>ed.</i> | The erosion of history : archaeology
and planning in towns | CBA, 1972 £1.25 |
| A. Osborne <i>ed.</i> | On view : guide to museum and
gallery acquisitions in Gt. Britain
1971-72 | Plaistow Publica-
tions, 1972 75p |

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RCAHM (Scot.)	Inventory of ancient monuments of Argyll. 1. Kintyre	HMSO 1971 £10
D. Omand <i>ed.</i>	The Caithness book	Highland Printers Ltd. 1972 £2.75
N. Tranter	The heartland [Stirlingshire, Perthshire and Clackmannanshire]	Hodder & Stoughton 1971 £2.50
N. Tranter	The eastern counties [Aberdeenshire, Angus and Kincardineshire]	Hodder & Stoughton, 1972 £3.00
P. Bailey	Orkney	David & Charles, 1971 £2.50
J. R. Nicolson	Shetland	David & Charles, 1972 £3.25
F. Herrmann	The English as Collectors	Chatto & Windus, 1972 £10.00
J. D. Wortham	British Egyptology : 1549-1906 [A. H. Rind]	David & Charles, 1971 £2.50
J. Coles	Field Archaeology in Britain	Methuen, 1972 £3.50
E. Fowler, <i>ed.</i>	Field survey in British archaeology	CBA 1972
P. Ashbee	Field Archaeology : Its Origins and Development <i>in</i> P. J. Fowler (<i>ed.</i>) <i>Archaeology and the Landscape</i>	John Baker, 1972 £3.50
D. Brothwell	Palaeodemography and earlier British populations	World Archaeol. 4, 1/1972
E. C. Bowen	Britain and the western seaways	Thames & Hudson £3.50
P. Marsden	Archaeology at sea	Antiquity, 46/1972
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R. E. Binnes	The distribution and origin of pumice in N. Europe and the Western Arctic	M.Sc.Thesis, University of Wales, 1971
W. Ritchie	The evolution of coastal sand dunes	Scot. Geog. Mag., 88/1972
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| J. G. Evans | Notes on the environment of early farming communities in Britain | <i>Economy & Settlement</i> |
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M. J. O'Kelly | The Derrynablaha "shield" again | <i>J. Cork Hist. Arch. Soc.</i> , 76/1971 |
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H. N. Savory	Copper Age cists and cist-cairns in Wales : with special reference to Newton, Swansea, and other 'Multiple-cist' cairns	Lily Chitty Festschrift
J. G. Scott	A food vessel burial from Cour, Kintyre, Argyll	GAJ, 2/1971
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J. N. G. Ritchie	Excavation of a cairn at Strontoiller, Lorn, Argyll	GAJ, 2/1971
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A. Aspinall <i>et al</i>	Neutron activation analysis of faience beads	Archaeometry, 14/1972
A. M. Apsimon	Biconical urns outside Wessex	Lily Chitty Festschrift
G. Eogan	'Sleeve-fasteners' of the Late Bronze Age	Lily Chitty Festschrift
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C. Thomas <i>ed</i>	The iron age in the Irish Sea province (= CBA Research Rep. 9/1972) <i>includes</i>	CBA, 1972 £1.50
L. Alcock	The Irish Sea zone in the Pre-Roman Iron Age	
C. Thomas	Souterrains in the Irish Sea province: a note	
B. Raftery	Irish hill forts	
S. C. Stanford	Invention, adoption and imposition—the evidence of the hill forts	Wheeler Festschrift
R. W. Feachem	Unfinished hill forts	Wheeler Festschrift
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H. N. Savory	Excavations at Dinorben, 1965-69	Nat. Mus. Wales, 1971 £4.00
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K. S. Painter	An Iron Age gold-alloy torc from Glascote, Tamworth, Staffs	<i>Antiq. J.</i> , 51/1971
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ROMAN AND POST-ROMAN

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M. Henig	The Huntsman intaglio from South Shields	<i>Arch. Ael.</i> , 4, 49/1971
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Soc., 18/1971 |
| J. T. Lang | The Castledermot Hogback | JRSAI, 101/1971 |
| P. H. Sawyer <i>et al</i> | The two Viking ages of Britain : a discussion | Mediaeval Scand.,
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| H. H. Andersen,
P. J. Crabb and
H. J. Madsen | Arhus Sondervold
[Freswick, Jarlshof, etc.] | Kobenhavn, 1971 |
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Scottish Record Office	List of gifts and deposits vol. 1	HMSO, 1971
I. H. Adams	Directory of former Scottish commonties	Scottish Record Soc. N.S., 2/1971
G. W. S. Barrow <i>ed.</i>	Regesta Regum Scottorum. 2. The Acts of William I, King of Scots, 1165-1214	Edinburgh U.P., 1971 £8.00
M. Ash	The administration of the diocese of St. Andrews, 1202-1328	Ph.D. Thesis, University of Newcastle- upon-Tyne, 1972
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E. Talbot	Medieval Scottish towns : an archaeologist's observations	Glasgow Arch. Soc. Bull. 1, 2/1972
G. Menzies <i>ed.</i>	The Scottish nation	BBC Publications, 1972 £1.75
S. Moorhouse	Excavations at Burton-in-Lonsdale : a reconsideration [14th century]	Yorks. Archaeol. J., 43/1971
R. Strong and J. T. Oman	Mary, Queen of Scots	Martin Secker & Warburg, 1972 £2.25
C. J. M. Martin	El Gran Grifon : an Armada wreck on Fair Isle	International Journal of Nautical Arch., 1/1972
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B. Skinner	The royal visit of 1822	From Univ. of Edinburgh, Dept. of Educa- tional Studies, 11 Buccleuch Place 40p
I. Stewart	The long voided cross sterling of Alexander III illustrated by Burns	Brit. Numis J., 1970

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J. K. R. Murray	The Jacobite silver touchpieces	Seaby's Coin & Medal Bull., Nov. 1972
A. Ross	Scottish Blackfriars in the 17th century	John S. Burns & Sons, Glasgow, 1972 60p
A. Ross	Dominicans and Scotland in the 17th century	Innes Rev., 23, 1/1972
A. C. MacWilliam	The Jesuit Mission in Upper Deeside, 1671-1737	Innes Rev., 23, 1/1972
I. B. Cowan	The early ecclesiastical history of Edinburgh	Innes Rev., 23, 1/1972
D. McRoberts	The manse of Stobo in 1542, pt. 2	Innes Rev., 22, 2/1972
D. McRoberts	Dunblane Cathedral under the Chisholms	SFDC 11, 2
M. S. Mackay	Kilmadock in Dunblane diocese	SFDC 11, 3/1972
D. C. Bowser	The bells and tower clocks [Dunblane Cathedral]	SFDC 11, 2
H. Hutchison	Church influence on schooling in Dunblane, 1650-1700	SFDC 11, 3/1972
D. B. Thoms	Maison Dieu Church	SFBC Book No. 20/1972
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J. F. and S. Mitchell	Monumental inscriptions in East Stirlingshire pre-1855	Scottish Genealogy Soc. 1972 £2.00
———	Provisional and statutory lists of buildings of architectural or historic interest: Dundee, Falkirk, Kilmarnock, Banffshire, Clackmannanshire, Fife, Kincardineshire, Kirkcudbrightshire, Orkney, Ross & Cromarty, Roxburghshire, Shetland, Wigtownshire	Scot. Dev. Dept., 1972
R. de Z. Hall	A bibliography on vernacular architecture	David & Charles, 1972 £3.95
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J. Hunt	Scottish domestic architecture	Discovering Antiques, 59/1971
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J. D. J. Anderson	A look at one of Edinburgh's oldest shops [Romanes & Paterson]	Bul. Costume Soc. of Scotland, 10/1972
M. Lindsay A. Keith	Portrait of Glasgow A thousand years of Aberdeen	Hale, 1972 £2.60 Aberdeen U.P., 1972 £4.00
W. Dodd R. W. Brash and A. Leach	Ayr : a study of urban growth Round old Ayr	AAC, 10/1972 Ayrshire Nat. Hist. & Archaeol. Soc. 15p
D. Walker	The saving of a Scots burgh : Haddington	Country Life, 10/8/72 and 17/8/72
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A. Rowan	Balbirnie House, Fife	Country Life, 29/6/72
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L. Laing	Lochmaben Castle	Current Archaeol., 29/1971
D. McAra	Sir James Gowans (1821-90) : Romantic Rationalist	Scot. Art Rev., 13, 3
D. Walker	The Stirlings of Dunblane and Falkirk	Bull. Scot. Georgian Soc., 1/1972
A. Symondson	G. F. Bodley and St. Salvador's, Dundee	Bull. Scot. Georgian Soc., 1/1972
D. Jamieson	Uddingston, the village : pt. 1 To 1850	
E. McLean and F. G. T. Holloway	Bridge of Allan	Alloa Printing & Publishing Co., 1970 £1.00
T. D. Taylor <i>ed.</i>	The Annals of Fenwick, by James Taylor (1814-1857)	AAC, 9/1970
I. Morton <i>publ.</i>	Crusoe lived in Largo	Ian Morton, Lower Largo, Fife, 1972 25p
M. Brander	The Scottish Highlanders and their regiments	Seeley, Service & Co., London, 1971 £2.50
J. R. Ross <i>ed.</i>	The great clan Ross	From The Edin- burgh Bookshop £2.85
N. H. MacDonald	The Clan Ranald : a history of the Macdonalds or MacDonnells of Keppoch	From The Edin- burgh Bookshop 75p
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D. Thomson	Two medallionists in Georgian London : the letters of James and William Tassie	Country Life, 21/1/72

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R. B. Mooney	A business journey from Orkney to Liverpool in 1789	Trans. Hist. Soc. Lancs. Ches. 121
A. Fenton	The currach in Scotland with notes on the floating of timber	Scot. Stud. 16, 1/1972
B. E. Paterson	The social and working conditions of the Ayrshire mining population, 1840-1875	AAC, 10/1972
J. Butt	Working class housing in Glasgow, 1851-1914 <i>In</i> The history of working class housing, <i>ed.</i> S. D. Chapman	David & Charles, 1971 £4.75
A. Fenton	The Scottish Country Life Museums Trust	Mus. Jnl. 72, 1
A. Fenton	A fuel of necessity: animal manure <i>In</i> Festschrift Matthias Zender, <i>hg.</i> E. Einen and G. Wiegelmann 2v.	Bonn, 1972

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| A. Fenton | The place of oatmeal in the diet of Scottish farm servants in the 18th and 19th centuries
<i>In Studia Ethnographica et Folkloristica in honorem Bela Gunda, red. J. Szabadfalvi and Z. Ujvary</i> | Debrecen, 1971 |
| Nat. Mus. Ant. Scot. | Brose, milk and tatties [Exhib. leaflet, Royal Highland Show] | 1972 2p |
| M. D. Thornton
E. D. Morgan
and F. Celoria | The composition of bog butter | Science and Archaeol., 1/1970 |
| J. R. Baldwin | "The Berries" | Scots Mag., October, 1972 |
| A. Fenton | The days when corn was stored in bykes | Scope No. 30/1972 |
| M. L. Ryder | The wools of Britain <i>In The wool textile industry of Gt. Britain, ed. J. G. Jenkins</i> | Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1972 £10.00 |
| J. G. Martindale | The rise and growth of the tweed industry in Scotland <i>In The wool textile industry in Gt. Britain, ed. J. G. Jenkins</i> | |
| W. Hood | A museum of floor coverings [Kirkcaldy] | Mus. J. 71, 4 |
| G. Michie and B. Lenman | The miners of Glenesk | Scots Mag., November, 1972 |
| W. S. Harvey | Scottish lead mines [note] | Indust. Archaeol., 9, 2/1972 |
| I. Donnachie | A heritage for the future [Watermills] | Bull. Scot. Georgian Soc., 1/1972 |
| — | Livingstone Mill restoration | Indust. Archaeol., 8, 4/1971 |
| A. Graham | The Edinburgh, Leith and Newhaven railway | BOEC 33, 3/1972 |
| B. Lambie | Thomas Blackwood Murray : Scottish motor pioneer [Exhib. cat.] | Gladstone Court Museum, Biggar, 1972 |
| B. Auckland and J. J. Bonar | Penny posts of Edinburgh and district 1773-1839 | From D. C. Jeffries, 11 Craigcroock Ave., Edinburgh EH4 3QE £2.00 |
| C. W. Hill | Scotland in stamps | Impulse Books, Aberdeen, 1972 £2.25 |

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G. S. Emmerson	A social history of the Scottish dance	McGill-Queen's Univ. Press, 1972 £7.30
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