

DISCOVERY  
and  
EXCAVATION  
in  
SCOTLAND

1976

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Council for **British Archaeology**

**SCOTTISH GROUP  
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Membership of the Scottish 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 Group since 1956. Its purpose is to list by counties all discoveries which have taken place in Scotland over the past twelve months. Copies may be ordered from the Hon. Treasurer, c/o National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

To be accepted for publication, contributions must conform to the standard format adopted by the Editorial Board. Potential contributors may obtain a copy of the appropriate instructions from the Hon. Secretary, c/o National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

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## EDITORIAL

All who attended the January 1977 Annual General Meeting of the Scottish Group, Council for British Archaeology, are aware that the financial burden involved in the publication of *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* is becoming increasingly heavy. It is a burden which the Scottish Group can no longer bear alone, and accordingly assistance has been sought from the official bodies who contribute information. We are pleased to report that we have heard just before going to press that the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland has offered to bear two-thirds of the cost of their entry, and we would like to take the opportunity to express the gratitude of the Executive Committee and of ourselves as Editors for this generous gesture. While everything possible will be done by the Scottish Group to ensure the continued publication of *Discovery and Excavation*, readers could help greatly by commending it to like minded people.

In this 1976 edition we have retained the old division of Scotland into counties, but in the near future we plan to conform to the new administrative regions, starting with the compilation of a comprehensive index of all the editions of *Discovery and Excavations* to date. However, before committing the time and resources required for this work, we would appreciate an indication from our readers as to whether they would find an index useful.

There is another matter on which we would welcome readers' views. We believe that there may be a major gap in the coverage of *Discovery and Excavation* as a medium for reporting current work in Scottish archaeology. It affords no opportunity for listing research projects currently being undertaken, for example within University Departments of Archaeology. Information of this kind would be relatively easy to obtain, could be compressed so as to conform with space constraints, and would add to the academic value of the publication.

As always, we would like to express our gratitude to all those who have made this edition of *Discovery and Excavation* possible: to the contributors, for the text; to the Archaeology Division, Ordnance Survey, for checking grid references; and to Miss M. W. Roxburgh, for secretarial help with the manuscript.

MARGARET E. C. STEWART

CHARLOTTE M. LYTHER

December, 1976.

The following are known to have undertaken Field Work in Scotland in 1976 but have not submitted reports of their work to *Discovery and Excavation* :—

Prof. B. Jones	Aerial photography
Prof. J. K. S. St. Joseph	Aerial photography
L. M. MacLagan Wedderburn	Site—Garbeg, Drumnadrochit

#### ERRATA

##### *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 1975*

page 16 The date of the bronze pin from St. Columba's Cave is 4th-10th century.

page 50 Benbecula is in Inverness-shire—Islands, not Ross and Cromarty—Islands.

##### *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 1974*

page 10 The site at Cille Mhicheal was reported in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 1961*, page 22.

## ABERDEENSHIRE

### ABERDEEN

*Ian A. G. Shepherd*

#### Harlaw Playing Fields

##### DYE AND BLEACH WORKS

NJ 919053. Subterranean remains of dye and bleach works consisting of a bricklined arched flue, c. 1m high x 0.6m wide : appeared as a 20m long subsidence in W centre of playing fields. Fire irons visible.

### BIRSE

#### Waterside Farm

##### HUT CIRCLES

NO 533980. 2 hut circles c. 17m diam. (between crests of walls spread to c. 3m wide) on edge of second terrace to S of River Dee. Entrance to better preserved circle visible in W. of its wall-circumference.

### LUMPHANAN

#### Cairn Mude

##### ROUND CAIRN

NJ 588030. In fine position on W spur of Stot Hill : severely damaged by two recent trenches, c. 9m x 1m x 1.8m deep, dug at right angles to each other through centre of cairn.

### MONYMUSK

#### Priory (site)

NJ 685153. In new extension of graveyard, foundations and human remains found where remains of priory last noted in 1722.

### OLD MACHAR

#### Lochhills Farm

##### STANDING STONE

NJ 915147. Near bottom of sloping field c. 1.7m high x c. 1.0m wide.

#### Lochgreens

##### STANDING STONE

NJ 915154. On 325' contour. Not intervisible with Lochhills stone : c. 1.7m high.

### PEEL OF LUMPHANAN

*E. J. Talbot*

NJ 577037 (D.O.E.) Excavation was principally directed towards an investigation of the path which led from the causeway (discovered in 1975) to the top of the motte. This proved to be cobbled, like the causeway, but had suffered much from soil slip. The counterscarp bank proved to have been much modified in recent times so that the original passage to the causeway, across the ditch,

had become engulfed. The late fifteenth century Ha'ton House (on the motte top) was completely excavated and proved to be 18m x 7m.

GLEN MUICK, TULLICH AND GLENGAIRN

Kevin J. Edwards

New Kinnord Settlement

RING CAIRN

NJ 454003. A degraded cairn c. 35cm in height and bordered by a low stone kerb 16m in diameter. The inner chamber is 8m in diameter with stone rubble within. There is no passage to the chamber. The cairn lies c. 350m NW of the New Kinnord settlement group, and would appear to be the circle marked with-in field 1312, Fig. 24, of A. Ogston's *The Prehistoric Antiquities of the Howe of Cromar* (1931, Spalding Club, Aberdeen); it is not mentioned in the text.

BUCHAN

Aubrey Burl

BERRYBRAE RECUMBENT STONE CIRCLE

NK 027571. (see earlier report, D. & E., 1975, 7). The 'stoney bank' reported last year had originally consisted of an external drystone wall about 1.0m high and 50cm thick, upon which all the circle-stones had been supported. There were no stoneholes even for the W Flanker which stands over 2m high and weighs at least 3½ tons. Positions were located for the five missing circle-stones, and the prostrate Stone 3 was re-erected.

The wall was revetted internally by a clay bank, capped with small stones, which sloped down to a circular central area about 6m across. Many worked flints were recovered from the bank whereas pottery sherds were in the main found in the central area. A probable late Northern beaker with incised decoration associated with much charcoal was found in the bank in a clay-filled pit.

A miniature ring-cairn composed of pebbles and little stones survived in the central area, 4.7m in diameter. Its central ring, 1.4m across, had been badly damaged at the NW but inside it were two cremations with a third deposit, surrounded by quartz fragments, on the SE circumference of the ring-cairn. Two incised sherds were found close by. A 'platform' of heavy stones linked the ring-cairn to the recumbent stone at the WSW and there was a notable concentration of quartz fragments in this area. Comparatively recent interference had resulted in pits being dug in front of each Flanker, another near the middle of the ring, and there had been a general digging over of the interior.

See Small Finds List.

## ANGUS

KETTINS — see Ordnance Survey entry.

LINTRATHEN — see Ordnance Survey entry.

See also Small Finds List.

## ARGYLL — ISLANDS

JURA — see RCAHMS entry.

COLI. — see RCAHMS entry.

### ISLAY

*Islay D. Shanks*

#### CIRCULAR ENCLOSURES

NR 407472. 300-400m WSW of the cairn on the summit of Carn Mor, in a grassy plateau. Circular enclosure, 6m in diameter, within turf and stone walls 1.8-2.75m thick with entrance in SE. N of the entrance the wall expands, while to the S a 1.5m diameter annexe is slightly recessed into the wall.

NR 468513. 150m SE of Mullach Ban, on top of 1st ridge seaward. Circular enclosure 9.15m diameter within walls 0.91-2.75m spread, turf grown, incorporating boulders. Entrance in SE flanked by slabs, and closed by a slab. Circle partly enclosed by dyke.

#### DUNS/HOMESTEADS

NR 383456. On an isolated rock ridge in the second field inland from A846 at Portintruan, E of the road from Tigh an Arbhair to Kilbride. An oval saucer-shaped depression, the W side marked by large separate stones, and the S by a slight earth mound. Area 15.24m E-W by 9.15m.

NR 377451. A massive earth and stone wall, 6.09m at base, has been carried N-S across the end of natural furrows, and turns E along the top of the most northerly ridge. Area enclosed 30.48m x 36.58m.

NR 421654. A few metres E of the N-S stretch of road from Lossit Farm to the shore. A rocky outcrop 30-40' above local ground level, vertical on S and very steep on E, W and N, supports a low wall mound 4.58m broad, enclosing an oval area 12.18m x 10.97m.

NR 369467. Extreme SW end of Borrachill ridge. Detached outcrop crag has a heavy drystone wall barring the scaleable E side. The other three sides are sheer.

#### CROFTS

NR 378453. Primitive heavy walled round ended house, A846, a few metres E of Farkin Brae on E side of Rudha na Faoilinn Bige. Entrance eccentric in SW long side. Walls 0.61-1.22m wide. Interior 7.925m by 6.1m with, at the narrow SE end, a chamber 1.22m long x 0.3m.

NR 318511. Just E of N edge of Knockangle Point rocks, on the edge of a sand cliff, a long house foundation 8.54m x 8.08m close to an oval enclosure 54.87m x 30.48m, enclosed by a turf grown wall mound.

NR 426485. 700m NE of Loch Iarnan by 500m NW of westernmost Loch nan Diol. A long house, 27.45m x 3.66m, subdivided into rooms, 3.66m, 9.35m, and 15.24 long. Close by is a circular enclosure 53.34m in diameter.

#### DUNS OR ENCLOSURES

Loch Lossit NR 422647. In the third valley SE of Beannan Dubh, S of Dun Bhoreraig, an isolated hillock of grey limestone. The top is enclosed by a stone and a turf wall, 0.91m to 1.82m wide, expanding to 3.65m on each side of an entrance in the E. A division wall separates the main enclosure, 10.97m x 8.23m from a smaller enclosure, 5.48m x 3.65m with inturned entrance at NW

#### Brahunisary

Cnoc na Cille NR 378461. 91.50m E of Brahunisary road end, and 36.57m S of Kilbride road. A raised grassy platform, oval, 10.97m x 9.14m, and 1.82m - 2.44m above field level is contained by a retaining wall of large stones and earth. The ground falls away to E (Cf *D. and E.* 1964, pp. 15-16).

Ballynaughton NR 394466. About 275m NE of Ballynaughton Farm ruin, at the abrupt NE end of the ridge, Cnoc Mor. A stone and turf wall, 1.83m spread encloses a D-shaped area 18.29m x 15.24m, the straight N wall following the steep N edge of the ridge, but the semicircular continuation of walling lying on the level ridge surface. Some 38m downslope to W is a stone lined circular kiln, 2.43m within a 0.92m thick wall.

#### CORN KILNS

Brahunisary NR 376464. Double platform kiln 18.29m W of the W boundary wall of Brahunisary, and just N of the farm. A platform, 7.57m square, contains two recesses, 1.22m x 1.83m and 0.91m x 0.76m with dividing wall containing a lintel-like slab, hollow underneath. Another possible platform kiln lies at Ardbeg, Loch Iarnan, NR 421480, where the 6.10m x 3.05m platform has the kiln hollow at centre. Heavy disturbed stones have been placed at the SW end.

Borrachill/Brahunisary NR 374467. G. Kiln on a terrace half way down the NE face of Borrachill field, a 3.04m diam. "well," enclosed by a 0.91m wide ring wall of square faced stones, with open-ended annexe to W — narrowing from 1.52m to 0.91m.

Dun Bhoreraig NR 415658. On W side of Dun Bhoreraig near the summit, a circle of stones and earth, spread to 1.22m contains a depression 1.67m x 0.91m.

#### Port Ellen

##### HUT CIRCLE ?

Borrachill Mor NR 367460. At the W end of the S face of Borrachill Mor, on a small terrace is a circular structure, 3.65m diameter, within a 1.22m thick wall, 0.20m-0.61m high.

#### Brahunisary

##### CUP MARKED STONE

NR 375461. On the S side of Kilbride road, just W of an assumed prolongation across the road of the W boundary wall of Kilbride Farm, a slab, 100cm x 50cm x 60cm x 60cm, and 25cm



thick above ground bears two depressions, (a) 8cm dia. x 2.5cm deep, (b) 4cm dia. x 1.75cm deep. From (a) a shallow channel, 25cm long, 5cm broad, and 1cm deep, extends to the edge of the stone.

#### STANDING STONES

NR 378458. 91.44m W of Cill Lasrach, midway between Cill Lasrach ridge and the next ridge inland, at the W end of a smooth grassy pasture. A block of stone 76.2cm x 50.8cm x 35.56cm x 50.8cm at base and 43.18cm x 43.18cm x 20.3cm x 53.34cm on the shouldered surface. Only 68.58cm high but earthfast and conspicuously isolated.

Ardtalla NR 466546. (a) 27.43m NE of Ardtalla Farm, in the small field next to the farm building, an isolated stone, 68.58cm high and 66.04cm x 43.18cm, tapering to 40.64cm x 38.10cm. Earthfast. (b) 15.24m NW of the SW gable of Ardtalla Farm a leaning standing stone, shouldering in height from 1.22m to 1.40m, with smooth faces, and 33.03 cm x 48.26cm.

#### BLACK HOUSES AND EARLY CROFTING SETTLEMENTS

Gartloist NR 337611. On the hilltop in the field W of B8016 and SE of A846. Rectangular buildings with round corners internally and externally. (a) 10.01m x 8.22m. Walls low, spread to 1.83m. Rooms 4.56m x 3.75m and 2.74m square, divided by 1.83m wall. (b) Single, 3.75m x 4.56m.

Avinlussa NR 352581. S of Laggan River, opposite Avinlussa, 18.30m from river bank. Earth-walled, 10.97m x 8.40m. Entrance at NW corner. E end rounded. W end straight — i.e. combined house and byre. Division wall 3.66m from E.

Trudernish NR 465524. S side of large field SE of Trudernish Farm, astride the ridge leading to the Trig point. Rectangle, ends rounded. Rooms 6.10m x 2.44m and, less clearly outlined, 4.57m x 2.73m.

Kintour NR 448519. (a) Rectangle. Walls slab built, 0.91m wide. Two rooms, each 3.65m square, entered independently. Open ended annexe 1.83m wide at E end. (b) Square outline, 1.52m square. Three walls of stone. The fourth a prone slab 1.52m x 0.45m x 0.45m.

NR 456522. Some 600m E of Craig Fhinn and 3.6km NW of Kintour School, on the NE slope of the watershed between the Kintour river and Trudernish, rectangular builds: (a) 9.14m x 3.05m — partly missing. (b) S end rounded. N end straight — opposed entrances in E and W long sides near S end. 7.01m x 2.74m internally. (c) W end round. E end straight 3.65m x 2.74m. (d) Enclosure attached at right angles to W side of (b) 13.72m x 4.57m. (e) Rectangle 5.49m x 4.57m.

NR 458522. On the first ridge inland from Kintour School, beyond the ford (SW) at the end of the pathway along the ridges. A rectangle of moss-grown small rounded stones, much overgrown. Internally 4.57m x 2.74m. To S, a second "room" 2.74m x 1.83m markedly rounded.

NR 459521. S edge of peat moss S of Cnoc na Clagain ; enclosure recessed into gentle slope. Walls spread 1.83m. Entrance 1m wide, flanked by large stones in SW. Open ended and 8.23m x 2.13m internally.

Ballygrant NR 396662. In the grassy limestone belt between Robolls and Lossit Estate Woods, sloping NE towards Keils. (a) Rectangle containing three rooms, two 3.65m square, one 6.40m x 3.65m, and with slight annexe, 3.65m square. (b) 36.58m x 10.97m, undivided, with 3.65m square "outshot" annexed W of centre of long S side.

Ballyvicar NR 343478. Just N of fence running E-W, N of Ballyvicar, almost on the boundary between pasture and peat moss. Round cornered rectangle ; walls 0.91m thick, part obscured by tumble. Rooms, 3.65m square and 3.65m x 2.74m.

Cnoc na Clagain NR 456530. Immediately NW of the ridge dun at the NE end of the grassy terrace NE of and below Cill Chuibeain, primitive walled structures, with walls upsloping from base. Markedly rounded at corners. (a) Long round ended build, narrowing within from 3.65m to 2.74m. Subdivided by rough walling into rooms 4.57m x 3.65m and 3.65m x 2.74m, the larger entered at N and NE. (b) Rectangle, 6.71m x 2.44m within wall varying from 0.91m to 1.52m wide. 0.91m entrance central in long side.

Loch Iarnan NR 413475. c. 1.6km W of Loch Iarnan. Roughly rectangular build, walls heavily stone faced, earth filled, turf grown, 0.91m - 1.83m thick. Entrances in NE and SW ends of shorter sides. 5.30m x 3.65m internally with recess in E wall and 1.83m bulge into interior from W wall.

Cnoc na Clagain NR 457531. N of Hillock, N of Cill Chuibeain. Rectangle E-W. Round E end. Straight W. Walls 0.91m thick, but S wall 1.83m. Entrances at SE to room. 2.72m x 1.83m, divided from room on W, 1.83m square.

Baile Neachtain NR 390470. Just N of Baile Neachtain Farm ruins, on the opposite, S-W side of a small burn flowing SE. A rectangle 6.10m x 3.65m. Walls spread to 1.32m of stone and turf. Lesser walled annexe 3.65m x 2.74m. The burn flows beside the NE wall which is boulder faced, opposite a heavily walled section of the opposite bank of the burn. Perhaps an early mill.

Bowmore NR 315585. On the crest of the hill between Loanbaan and the cart road to the N. Two roughly rectangular builds. Walls low and part removed of stone and turf. (a) Main build 7.31m x 5.49m, aligned E-W, and entered at SE corner, with E

annexe 2.44m wide open-ended at N. Walls 0.91m-1.83m wide, partly boulder faced. (b) as (a) but main build subdivided into rooms 4.57m and 2.74m wide. E annexe 3.15m wide.

Kilbride; Tigh an Arbhair NR 383459. On the first big ridge beyond and N of Tigh an Arbhair. Beside a standing stone, 1.83m 0.91m x 0.30m, a build apsed on N, straight on S, and 5.49m N-S x 3.65m within. Gap in E side. Walls incorporate large slabs, one passing through the W wall, and extending beyond, measures 1.22m x 0.45m x 0.30m. With this cf Finlaggan, NR 400682, on W side of road to Balulive, S of Finlaggan road. Apse ended build with straight opposite short end, 4.57m x 2.74m, narrowing to 2.43m at apse. This associates with a rectangle 5.49m x 2.74m, a semicircular enclosure, 3.65m diameter, and all part embraced by turf walls enclosing at least 27.43m x 15.24m.

Fang Dubh NR 292434. S of Fang Dubh and E of the enclosing fence. Rectangle, round cornered, subdivided into rooms 5.7m x 3.65m, and 3.65m square, within 1.83m wide walls, spread, overgrown.

Craig Fhinn NR 451521. In a loop of the Kintour River, concave to N, on the left bank, five rectangular buildings. Walls spread 1.83m - 2.47m, and 9.14m x 4.52m to 6.10m x 3.05m. Close by is a roughly circular enclosure 23.78m internally, the S rim built on the edge of a cliff dropping steeply to the river, but part of the N is missing. On the W side of the enclosure a corn kiln is 1.83m in diameter, within 0.91m wide walls.

Loch Iarnan NR 416477. Against the steep bank on the NW. A rectangular enclosure, 21.34m x 16.46m. One entire length on SW is backed by a long house 21.34m x 3.05m, subdivided into rooms 6.10m, and 6.10m, and 7.65m long. Against the NW is a build 7.41m x 4.87m, and against this a kiln 1.83m within 3.05m ext diameter.

Loch Leathen NR 413634. In the hollow E of the NE tongue of L Leathen, on the S side of a bluff. A corn kiln 0.92m within 1.83m wide walls. Nearby are five aligned buildings N-S. (a) Rectangle containing a room 1.83m square, and an attached chamber 1.83m x 7.32m open ended on the S. (b) A round cornered rectangle, with boulder faced walls, 4.57m x 2.74m. (c) An oval enclosure 1.52m x 0.91m internally. (d) Roughly built round cornered house, 6.40m x 3.66m within, entered from the E, with, annexed on S, a build 8.23m x 3.61m entered at SE corner.

Loch Leathan NR 406631. E of Glen Road, W of Loch Leathen, S of Loch Fada: (a) Rectangular build, divided by 1.52m wide partition with through passage into rooms 5.49m x 3.65m, and 3.65m square, with semicircular annexe, 2.74m x 2.74m at E end. (b) Nearby, a 3.65m square build, halved by a partition which runs towards the entrance, such that either room may be entered from it.

Ballygrant NR 400666. SSE of Ballygrant Inn (Robols House). From N to S (a) A two-roomed house, 6.71m x 4.27m, and 3.65m x 4.27m, with to E a rectangle 8.23m x 4.27m, but not attached. (b) To S, a long house with 1.52m platform wall at E end, and divided into rooms, 6.40m x 3.65m, 3.65m square, and 1.83m square open ended on W, all forming the S side of an enclosure 30.5m x 15.24m. (c) To S, a house with rooms 8.23m x 3.65m, and 2.74m x 3.65m.

PORT CHARLOTTE  
CHAMBERED CAIRN

*S. J. Pierpoint  
and P. Harrington*

NR 248576. The four part chamber and substantial forecourt were excavated together with circa 150 sq. metres of the cairn. The site had suffered considerable modern disturbance.

An irregular area c. 20m x 4m in the forecourt revealed a modern robbing trench to the W of the entrance. The deposits in the forecourt consisted of facade collapse surmounted by two levels of cairn slip. On top of the lower level of heavier rubble was a scatter of flints including a plano convex knife. Only two large facade stones could be relocated; that to the W of the entrance had collapsed with the pressure of the cairn and lay on the old ground surface. Bone material was recovered from the forecourt. In front of the entrance was a deep pit (0.60m) into the edge of which was placed a large sill. The socket produced deposits of charcoal.

Following modern disturbance of the last two chambers, only the W stone of the rear chamber remained. However three stone slots and a small area of slab paving remained intact. Much of the original deposit was undisturbed and a mass of bone fragments, several flints including a leaf shaped arrowhead, and a little pottery were recovered. The front chambers were almost intact apart from a shallow pit dug into the first chamber which included Neolithic sherds in the fill. The chambers were constructed around a large sill and septal with pairs of jambs and side stones; gaps being filled with complex wedges. Both chambers had layers of slab paving, the lowest layers of which were associated with uncarinated Neolithic pottery with heavy rims. In the second chamber was a small free standing stone beneath which was a charcoal spread. Under the slab paving were four flint knives, a further leaf arrowhead and pot sherds. These front chambers were almost devoid of bone material.

Three areas each of c. 50 sq.m. were opened in the cairn. To the rear of the chamber was a pre-cairn flint scatter. The cairn consisted of an inner core of massive slabs leaning against and in some cases over-sailing the side stones. This was revetted and partly covered by massive boulders, all this was capped with a small-pebbled cairn.

NR 286722 (See also *Discovery and Excavation* 1954, 1956, 1959, 1960, 1961, and 1973).

Traces of Mesolithic activity, sealed below the main deposits of the Early Bronze Age midden, were mainly material like the flint assemblage discovered in 1973, but with some further spreads of small beach pebbles.

Much of the surviving area of the Early Bronze Age midden was excavated. At one stage a double palisade trench appears to have been dug into the accumulating rubbish, its curve suggesting a small enclosure, whose limits have been lost because of erosion. On top of what is now the midden surface a possible house floor has been exposed. Small finds from the associated midden here proved numerous, including plain and decorated wares, including Food Vessel, Enlarged Food Vessel and Encrusted Urn, perforated hammer-head, a barbed and tanged arrowhead and a varied assortment of flint-tools and hammer stones.

A further area of the 'Twenty Five Foot' raised beach a few yards below the Bronze Age settlement was examined. As in 1973 this was found to be covered with a muddy sediment rich in insect and plant remains, all of species appropriate to freshwater margins and marshes, together with quantities of birds, elder and willow twigs. There is a sherd of Encrusted Urn from the edge of this deposit.

On the flat bluff a few yards above the Bronze Age midden a major early historic settlement was located. Successive circular stone buildings had been dismantled to make way for a well-preserved souterrain. This had been covered over with rich midden deposits, which produced large quantities of pottery and animal refuse. Successive occupations overlying the souterrain were associated with hearths and spreads of refuse, the finds from which included iron-work, a bronze pin with jewelled head, and bone and horn pins.

Thirty yards N an extensive metalworking site was discovered. A complex system of furnaces, claylined boxes and pits, together with stone-lined boxes was associated with crucible fragments and other debris. Two mills, one saddle-shaped, one flat faced, a ground stone axe and a number of flint flakes suggest a pre-historic period.

NR 287730. Rescue work was also undertaken on a small circular stone building exposed in a bunker NE of Ardnave Loch. The wall, which lay against the outer edge of a foundation cut into the dune, was skilfully constructed of upright slabs interspersed with thin dry-stone panels of water-worn pebbles. Finds consisted of two small sherds of pottery, a bone needle, a few scattered animal bones and a pit full of limpets.

**ORONSAY****SHELL MOUNDS  
PREHISTORIC & EARLY HISTORIC SETTLEMENT***Dr W. G. Jardine  
and Mr D. C. Jardine*

NR 346889. Priory midden (200m W of Oronsay Priory)

NR 359879. Caisteal-nan-Gillean

NR 372890. Cnoc Sligeach

The position of the "Mesolithic" shore-line in the vicinity of the Priory midden was mapped. Further measurement of present tidal ranges in the vicinity of Caisteal-nan-Gillean and Cnoc Sligeach were made. At Caisteal-nan-Gillean the depths to rock-head below the mound excavated between 1879 and 1882 by S. Grieve and W. Galloway were measured by augering at several points. The results of the augering suggested that shell refuse is located mainly near the crest of the mound. A small pit dug at the SE edge of the mound yielded a work flint fragment, a limpet-hammer and charcoal fragments.

At Cnoc Sligeach, the pit dug in 1973 and 1974 (*Discovery and Excavation, 1973 & 1974*) was partly re-opened, and a trench extending E for 6m from the original pit was dug. The sides of the trench revealed at least four discontinuous layers of variable thickness of shell refuse, occasionally with associated fragments of charcoal. In addition to *Patella* spp., valves of *Mytilus* sp., *Pecten* sp. and *Ensis* sp. and bones of vertebrate animals were found, including part of the lower jawbone of a carnivore. Several worked flint fragments and flint pebbles also were found, as was a fragment of a barbed bone harpoon, four points of which were preserved. Below the main layers of midden material and underlying (? blown) sand, charcoal fragments were found immediately above storm beach cobbles and pebbles. A sample of the charcoal was collected for radiocarbon dating.

**ARGYLL — MAINLAND****UGADALE***Frances Hood***CUP MARKED STONE**

NR 778294. Three cup marks on a large boulder near top of S slope of ridge between Allt na Beiste and Allt Falbea, SW of High Ugadale and N of Low Ugadale. The boulder measures 1.26 x 0.61 x 1.19m.

**Glen Lussa****SHIELINGS**

NR 748253. Small group of shielings overlooking High Peniver Farm.

**CAMPBELLTOWN****Kilchousland****FRAGMENT OF CROSS**

NR 751221. Fragment of old cross 53 x 24 x 6.5cm. Sword pommel on one surface, foliations and scroll work on sides. In Campbelltown Museum.

## Balloch Hill

### CIST

NR 677175. Two stones remain, aligned N/S and E/W, the latter 84 x 48 x 40cm.

### KINTYRE

#### Ardnacross

*Mr and Mrs J. G. Scott*

#### CHAMBERED CAIRN, ARG 35

NR 768259. Examination of the forecourt of the Clyde chambered cairn, Ardnacross II, continued, to the W of an apparently levelled hollow found in front of the burial chamber entrance in 1975. The hollow had been edged by a sill. Efforts to trace this to the W disclosed a trench, c. 45cm wide and c. 25cm in greatest depth, continuing the line of the sill stones but not necessarily associated with them. The trench proved to have been backfilled with turf and stones before any weathering had taken place. In the turf infill were found a piece of slag and a piece of iron which seem to confirm the recent date of the feature.

### MID ARGYLL

#### Carnasserie

#### POSSIBLE CHAMBERED CAIRN

NM 844021. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile NE of Carn Barn, Carnasserie, at a height of c. 450ft OD, is a mound of stones, c. 15m wide from E to W and c 17m long from N to S, which may be a chambered cairn. At the S end, which is complicated by a modern dike, there may be a forecourt, c. 6m across and 2m deep, with traces of dry-stone walling. On the W side, towards the N, are two uprights which could be the portal stones of a side chamber.

#### Temple Wood, Kilmartin

*Mr J. G. Scott*

#### STONE CIRCLE

NR 826978. (D.O.E.) Excavation in the SW quadrant of the stone circle revealed a satellite cairn, c. 3.25m in diameter and 0.5m high, built up to the outer edge of the stone circle. Its kerb consisted of upright slabs alternating with drystone walling. The cairn covered a slab-built cist, measuring 1 x 0.6m internally; it appeared to be empty.

About 39m to the N two upright slabs project above the surface, with an area of cobble stones between. One slab may be displaced, but the other is set deeply into a socket, with a similar but slabless socket c. 1m away.

### CRAIGNISH

*Nat. Hist. and Antiq. Soc. of Mid Argyll*

#### Dun Mhuilig Bay

*per Dr D. R. Stewart-Smith*

#### CROSS SOCKET SLAB

NM 778019. On the N shore of Dun Mhuilig Bay, about 60' W of the house Dun Mhuilig. The slab measures approximately 40' x 41" and 37" x 41". There is a socket in the centre of the stone measuring  $7\frac{1}{2}$ " x  $14\frac{1}{2}$ ". The stone is of a local type of Gneiss and

dressed with a pointed chisel in the style of mediaeval impact chiselling. The site was found and cleared by Robert Blair, apprentice stonemason.

#### GLENORCHY

##### Croft of Portbeg

*Peter Hill*

##### ESTATE OFFICES

NN 132276. This is the site of the domestic offices of Kilchurne Castle. Documentary evidence shows that it had contained a stable, a peathouse, a barn, a byre and both lime and corn kilns. The site was abandoned in c. 1680 after partial emparkment. The remains of several buildings and a small harbour are visible.

##### Braklead

##### DESERTED SETTLEMENT

NN 309365. The site contains the remains of at least eight structures with their attached yards and one well preserved corn-drying kiln.

##### Braclaich

##### DESERTED SETTLEMENT

NN 337450. This site was deserted in the mid 17th century and contains the remains of three long houses (c. 13m x 6.5m; 20 x 6.5m and 12 x 6m) and a kailyard (c. 20m x 23m). The adjacent areas of rig and furrow with some rudimentary enclosures are well preserved.

##### Catnish

##### CHARCOAL BURNERS' PLATFORMS ?

NN 231308. Two circular platforms, 8m and 4½m in diameter.

#### GLENORCHY

##### CORN-DRYING KILNS

There are three distinct types. Examples have been noted at NN 305441, NN 247339, NN 268355, NN 163249, NN 173258, NN 174258, NN 172259 and NN 168262 in addition to those marked on the Ordnance Survey.

#### MUCKAIRN

##### Black Lochs

##### CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORMS

NN 926315. Two platforms 9½m in diameter with charcoal debris.

#### TAYVALLICH

##### Lochan Taynish

*Peter Hill and John Barrett*

##### CRANNOG

NR 741855. A small island substantially reinforced with stones contains the foundations of a rectangular building c. 9 x 4m.



CRAIGNISH

Bagh Dail nan Ceann

FIELD SYSTEM

NM 776043. A cleared strip of ground immediately adjacent to two round cairns is enclosed by parallel dykes c. 15m apart. This strip is subdivided by at least four cross dykes into regular rectangular plots. The strip is some 110m long and is encroached upon by rig and furrow.

ACHNACREE

FIELD BANKS

*Achnacree Moss Research Group  
per Mr P. Hill*

NM 923349. (D.O.E.) Excavations of the exposed portion of Dyke A at Croft One, Black Crofts were completed. A stretch c. 11m long was opened and sectioned at nine points. The bank was a stone faced gravel mound with a quarry ditch on the N side. The most probable reconstruction is of a nearly vertical wall on the north supported by a rounded mound on the south.

A section of Dyke C was excavated where it emerged from the peat hag. Here it was a scattered rickle of stones. Probing to the NW showed a construction similar to Dykes A and B : a section cut to the SW showed a pronounced gravel mound stripped of its facing in antiquity. The first section was bounded to the SW by an area of neatly laid cobbling. Its edge was not defined. Further probing in this area suggests that there were other remains including an ancient water course revetted with a bank of stones on the SE.

*Cowal Archaeological Society  
per Miss E. B. Rennie*

Ardnadam

CHAPEL SITE

NS 163791. (See *D. & E.*, 1975) The plan of three huts is now established. The latest is a hip-ended oval house 5.5m x 4.25m. The middle period is a circular hut 5.8m in diameter formed by a double ring of posts. The earliest is a hut concentric with the middle-period one but 7.3m in diameter. These three huts are all later in period than, and built on the inner enclosure of, the 'large circular structure' 12m in diameter.

Further excavation was done on the 'collapsed stone structure' (*D & E*, 1973, p.12). It was found to be a circular cell 1.2m in diameter with a single P.H. in the W wall, all contained within a larger stone structure of an irregular shape, approx. 2.5m x 3.6m.

COLINTRAIVE

CUP AND RING MARKED STONE

*Cowal Archaeological Society  
per Rona Barr*

NS 034747. Found, by Mr J. Stewart, Altnabuie, Colintrave, among stones and rubble from a demolished house just by the Village Hall, a very fine cup and ring marked stone, schist, 0.66m x 0.50m x 0.10m. Two well defined cups and rings, 4 and 3 rings respectively, 0.37m and 0.20m in diameter. At present in finder's garden but due to go to Bute Museum.

NR 677176 (See *Discovery and Excavation*, 1975 p. 10).

The three late structures inside the fort differ from each other in plan, size and construction. The most notable is a circular building c. 4m in dia. with stones from the rampart tumble assembled as poor foundations for a flimsy conical superstructure the rafters of which probably met at the top of a single large central post max. 0.4m dia. An additional wall provided to windward on the NNW appears as a protruding bank of rubble forming an arc to the inner wall, the two being separated by a cavity max. 1.2m in width.

The area of rampart tumble adjacent to and beneath this secondary structure was disturbed, but amongst other objects it yielded part of a lignite bracelet, worked carbonised wood, several glass beads and an iron spearhead. Sealed below the wall on the S was a small midden, a sample of which produced hulled four row barley and seeds of the genus oats.

A 13m long trench in front of the S jamb of the entrance was placed to locate possible outer ramparts in this critical area, but only the slipped lowest course of a slight drystone wall was found here.

The third, outermost rampart can only be traced from surface indications on the W side of the fort c. 6m from the middle rampart. In the area excavated, it had entirely fallen down the hill-slope, but many of its stones remained in the lower of two flanking ditches. These shallow ditches delimited the now missing rampart which therefore had a maximum width of 2m here. They are moreover unique at this fort where natural rock is often very near the surface. The few finds from the rampart, exceptionally well knapped flints, includes a leaf-shaped arrowhead with all-over retouch.

SOUTH KNAPDALE  
ST. COLUMBA'S CAVE ELLARY

*Nat. Hist. & Arch. Soc. of Mid Argyll,*  
*per Miss Campbell of Kilberry*

NR 751767. (*Discovery and Excavation*, 1975, p. 16.) A section against the inner face of the transverse wall revealed a concentration of cockleshells (infrequent elsewhere on site) and footings of a structure perhaps antedating the wall. Examination of the cave-mouth area disclosed fragmentary extended burials, heavily damaged by the 19th C clearance but mostly oriented on the altar within the cave. One grave retained covering stones over the pelvis (probably female; r. hand within pelvic basin, l. hand below it) with r. femur and part of l. ribcage, the rest missing. These graves are sunk into, and backfilled with, iron slag and charcoal; it appears therefore that one ironworking phase may be Viking or early medieval (though we would still suggest a post-medieval ironworking also).

## NORTH KNAPDALE

### Crinan Canal

#### CUP MARKED BOULDER

NR 793937. Drainage of the Bellanoch reach revealed a boulder resting on mud in a small bay SW of the swing bridge at Crinan Ferry. The boulder is normally under water and is c. 2m x 2m x 1m, a rounded erratic with some surface fracturing. There are at least 11 cups, 1 ? partially ringed, all rather deep, perhaps water-worn. Estimated diameter of largest, c. 10cm. The stone appears to rest on an old land-surface, sloping NE below a steep bluff.

## MID-ARGYLL

### Minard — Loch Fyne

*Col. P. F. Gladwin*

#### CUP MARKED ROCK

NR 976952. On a flat-topped outcrop in Brainport Bay approx. 25m from present shore and approx. 3m above present highest tide levels, 14 cup-marks in three groups. No rings.

## CAIRN

NR 973953. Oval 13m long 8m wide. Axis NW/SE. SE corner partly demolished by construction of old dyke. No prominent kerb. Edging stones are set in a bed of clay which extends a short distance beyond perimeter of cairn.

## DUN MHIC CHOICIL

*Mr and Mrs J. Hedges*

NR 656301. (D.O.E.) (See the *RCAHMS* account and plan.) The dun and its outer defensive walls were threatened by road widening; excavation was limited to the walls and interior of the dun and to the areas to be removed. The primary dun was shown to be D shaped with entrance to the S near the straight E side. Inside was a secondary building, two walls of which survived in part. Outside, the outer defences continued the line of the E side of the dun before turning W along a natural platform. They enclosed a courtyard, little of which was threatened.

## A Y R S H I R E

## KNOCKSKAE

*Wm. Lonie and Harry M. Sinclair*

#### TURF HUT VILLAGE

NS 370014. Indicated by Mr Thomas Cuthbertson, shepherd, of Knockskae cottage. Above the major head dyke on the lower terrace of the E spur of Knockskae. A group of turf huts, of the long narrow boat-shaped type, three measuring over 2.5-3m wide. Walls 18.9m x 7.6m; 19.4m x 9m; 10.2m x 5.7m. A fourth 14.8m x 7m has the W wall extended beyond the S entrance to a total distance of 21m. Associated is a platform recessed into the hillside, and 10.3 x 8.7m; and a sub-rectangular pound enclosed by 2m thick turf wall, and measuring 29.1m x 24.6m.

NS 369011. On a detached spur of Knockskae, S of the above, at least three and possibly four similar long turf huts are enclosed by a slight mound rimming the edge of the spur. All are cut through by lazy-beds, and reduced, infilled, or broken.

NS 369015. To the N of the first group lies one single long turf hut.

NS 361026. On the N bank of the Balbeg Burn, in a loop of the stream, a roughly rectangular stone and turf walled enclosure, 19m E-W by 10m within 2-3m thick walls. To the W lies a single wide turf hut of 'spiral' type, with overlapping of walls at the entrance.

NS 362031. On the edge of an outcrop shelf supported against a N-S stone dyke, a recent sheep fold with enclosures is an earlier much overgrown and reduced subcircular enclosure.

NS 364032. On the edge of a ridge, a recent steading with yards etc. includes a possibly re-used pound of the above type, but ditched all round.

NS 367034. Within a roughly oval enclosure faintly outlined by a low turf dyke, a hut circle 6.6m x 7.2m. To the W a track runs N curving rapidly to NW between a heavy turf boundary dyke flanking the enclosure and a parallel dyke.

#### CRAIG HILL FAIRLIE ENCLOSURES

*Frank Newall and Wm. Lonie*

NS 210556. A possible homestead, 29.9m overall N-S x 27.5m, is enclosed by stone wall footings. Within are two hollows separated by a SW-NE ridge. Outer walling on the S flanks a hollow way which curves round the SE, swinging N to join a major hollow way.

NS 211556. An associated enclosure lies to the SE, being a circular space enclosed by a 2m wide bank of sand, with thin black humus overlying. Overall measurements 28.3m N-S x 27.2m. Against the S side is a disturbed platform of sand 14.8m x 23m.

#### Fairlie Craig — Fairlie Glen

##### ROMAN ROAD SURVEYS

Three tracks converge on the vicinity of Fairlie Castle; (a) a hard track following the E side of the belt of woodland running S to Fairlie Glen; (b) an improved, terraced and banked estate road following the W side of the same woodland strip; (c) a lower slightly cambered road now accepted as hard track, which fords the streams on the lower hill terrace. This third appears to be the earliest of the three. To the N it passes into the grounds of a house, NS 212555, where it has been erased. Beyond it may connect by hollow way curving downhill to NW with the early road between present coast road and railway, NS 210563 (*Discovery and Excavation* 1971, p. 12); but a broad scarped road curves widely NE

to pass just N of the farm, NS 213557, and from the farm a linear stretch of road runs E-W to curve into this 8.23m scarped road.

To the S just N of Fairlie Castle, an early road has passed obliquely downslope to the N edge of the stream. On the opposite bank an oblique approach, now hanging due to erosion, restores the alignment.

#### Loudoun Hill — Barochan

A Roman road has been traced only in stretches, much of it being sunk in peat mosses, from SW of Loudoun Hill to the Renfrewshire border S of Myres Farm. Where clear of deep hags and sectioned by streams, the road is a mound of beaten clay, stiffened with small metal beneath some 15cm of peat, and 7.32m wide. Recognisable features are NS 597389, typical re-aligned oblique stream crossing; NS 595391-NS 593394 — cambered track between early rigs; NS 585428-NS 578437 — broad cambered track over raised ground, clay bank sectioned by stream in hollows.

#### BARR

##### Druid's Grave

##### CHAMBERED TOMB

*Dumfries and Galloway Archaeological  
Fieldwork Group per L. J. Masters*

NX 33789440. Within a Forestry Commission plantation on SW slope of Bencallan Hill, 6.5km E of Barr. Although a description of this site is given by J. McBain in his *The Merrick and the Neighbouring Hills* (1929, pp. 120-21), the site had not been included in the records of the Royal Commission and the Ordnance Survey (Archaeology Division). It was rediscovered by Dr and Mrs J. Whetstone.

The remains of a burial chamber of Bargrennan type are at present incorporated into the edge of a sheep enclosure made of cairn material. Little remains of the cairn itself except in the NW and NE quadrants, to either side of the burial chamber. The chamber itself is orientated N/S, and was almost certainly entered from the N. It survives for a total length of 3.50m and consists of two, or probably three, pairs of orthostats, surmounted by two, or again possibly three, capstones. Of the visible orthostats, the S pair are massive blocks supporting a prodigious capstone, measuring 1.66m x 1.42m and 0.50m maximum thickness. Of the next pair of orthostats to the N, the one on the E side is inclined into the chamber, and the capstone above is displaced. At the N end of the S pair of orthostats there is a vertical pillar stone set against the W orthostat, and the line across the chamber to the E orthostat is continued by a lower sill stone. The S end of the chamber has been greatly disturbed, but the N end is filled with stone. Immediately S of the S pair of orthostats is a large hollow. To the E of the chamber there is a line of 3 large vertical slabs. To the S of these are 2 more large blocks now lying prone.

See also Small Finds List.

## BANFFSHIRE

RATHVEN

*Ian A. G. Shepherd*

Woodside Lodge

WELL

NJ 483654. In scrubland : Circular stone-lined well 1m dia. and 4m deep. Covered with 2 flat slabs. Wooden windlass has been tipped into well.

FORDYCE

*Ian Keillar*

Moss of Reid

FOUNDATION AND ANVIL STONE

NJ 576599. Just inside Moss of Reid Plantation, near 300ft contour, on NW side of plantation boundary ditch ; foundations of square shape, approx. 30m x 18m. W wall is sectioned by ditch. Wall approx. 2m wide at base and looks more like a rampart than a load bearing structure. No sign of defensive ditch. Just outside E wall is anvil stone with pecked out ingot mould. Mould curved at one end and square at other. Stone tapers at each end and is approx. 500mm x 200mm x 200mm. Mould is 155mm x 58mm x 45mm deep.

PORTSOY

Rosehall Croft

CUP MARKED STONE

NJ 597663. On landward side of coastal path, broken boulder with 5 cup marks 25-60mm dia.

## BERWICKSHIRE

FAST

*Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society*

CASTLE

*per E. Robertson*

NT 861710. (see *D. & E.*, 1975). A well, situated approximately 30m SW of the castle, was partially excavated. The wellhead was constructed of a single course of cut grey sandstone, superimposed on grey wacke rubble. A large iron key and two fragments of a billon penny of James IV were found.

An army exercise codenamed 'Jockstrap' under the leadership of the late Lt. Adrian Ashby Smith, surveyed the caves underneath the castle. The entrance to the main cave is situated 120' below the lower courtyard area and access was limited by the tides. The main cave was partially excavated and various bones were found in the red clay and grey wacke chippings. The maximum distance penetrated from the entrance of the cave was 260' and the survey revealed that the cave extends underneath the full length of the castle to a point inland of the drawbridge.

## BUTE

### ARRAN

#### WHITING BAY

Torr an Loisgte

*Dr H. Fairhurst*

#### HORNED CAIRN

NS 039249. A long cairn lies N-S along a narrow terrace below the sharp summit of Torr an Loisgte, at an altitude of about 150m and some 400m WNW of the Giant's Graves. It was first noted by Capt. A. and Mrs Thomson in what is now Forestry Commission plantations. The cairn material has been disturbed over the S half, but a horned forecourt is traceable and one side of the chamber opening onto it. A transverse chamber with corbelling below roofing slabs is clearly visible on the W side, while the N end, on the edge of a steep slope downwards, remains intact. Overall, the cairn measures about 28 x 15m.

### GLENSCORRODALE

#### Gargadale

#### DESERTED SETTLEMENT

NR 958262. The cluster of five houses, abandoned last century, stands in rough grazing and the stackyards, gardens, corn-drying kiln and the rigs in the old fields are clearly visible.

#### Catacol

#### DESERTED SETTLEMENT

NR 917490. A group of mounds representing the houses of old Catacol, is visible at the upper end of the arable, just below the dyke on the edge of the moor.

#### Lochranza

#### BARKING HOUSE

NR 937503. The ground floor of a derelict building on the bank of the river was equipped to treat fishing nets with tannin from oak bark; a vat and three flues are visible. Another example existed, formerly immediately W of the road, S of the row of house at Catacol.

#### Blackwaterfoot

*Roger Mercer*

#### AREA SURVEY

(D.O.E) During late March and April 1976 an area of some 2,500 acres was walked and surveyed in the Blackwaterfoot/Machrie area of SW Arran to establish the presence and position of field monuments prior to the plantation of the area by the Forestry Commission. The area comprises four blocks of land set on the valley sides and hilltops surrounding the well known group of early prehistoric ritual monuments at Machrie and Auchnagallen. All monuments recognised were plotted onto 1:2460 scale sheets, principal complexes of sites were drawn at 1:1000 and the principal unitary monuments were planned at 1:50 or 1:100.

Four principal phases of land utilisation had taken place within the area.

(1) An early prehistoric phase represented by Clyde type cairns, round cairns and mounds, one cairn cemetery and possibly some fragments of field wall buried deep in the peat covering the area.

(2) A later prehistoric phase which appears to represent the development of large farms in the area centering on non-nucleated farmsteads comprising a number of "hut-circles" as farm buildings. The so-called "Dun" at Kilpatrick would appear as the focus of one of these farmsteads and the remains of two others in the Machrie area were encountered. These farmsteads serve as the focus for very large stone walled enclosures which may represent arrangements for the in-and out-farm areas of stock farmers.

(3) At an unknown date later than the above and presumably during the Mediaeval period extensive areas of present-day moorland were enclosed and cultivated using rig and furrow. In some cases this rig and furrow was linked with the construction of curved "head-dykes" on the valley sides.

(4) Finally in the early 19th century a phase of sheep farming with the construction of one, now ruined, sheep farm built on top of previously extant rig and furrow was recorded.

In all, nearly 200 features were recorded and surveyed providing a firm basis for negotiation with a view to preservation to take place. Areas which will be threatened by forestry activity will be investigated by excavation during the summer of 1977.

#### BUTE

##### Hilton

*Buteshire Natural History Society*

##### NEOLITHIC BURIAL CAIRN

*per D. N. Marshall*

NS 067685. (See *Discovery and Excavation* 1972 to 1975.) The site has been cleared to bed-rock over much of the area. Post holes under the cairn and beyond the cairn to the SW with associated cobbling showed that there had been occupation on the site before the cairn was built. The careful build up and construction of the early cairn was planned. Sherds from three different pots probably with Irish affinities were found. Full report in Vol. XX *Transactions B.N.H.S.*, published December 1976.

##### Kingarth

##### STANDING STONE

NS 091556. (*Discovery and Excavation*, 1975). The Standing stone was re-erected by a team of Bute Estate workers in January, 1976. It had to be set in concrete to stabilise it.

See also Small Finds List.

## CAITHNESS

##### LATHÈRON

##### Cnoc na Maranaich

*L. J. Myatt*

##### WELL

ND 131331. A small well containing water, with drystone walls 0.3m x 0.45m in plan and 0.45m deep adjacent to the external SE edge of the chambered tomb, and near to the summit of the hill.



## Cnoc na Maranaich

### BURIAL CIST

ND 131331. Approximately 75m SSE of Cnoc na Maranaich chambered cairn is a burial cist with the capping stone still in position. Size of capping stone about 1.2m x 0.9m. Beneath the corner of the capping stone can be seen the upright slabs of the cist. Interior appears to be untouched.

### WICK

#### Girnigoe

##### IRON SLAG

ND 379549. Iron slag found in midden exposed by sea below wall of Girnigoe Castle. With finder.

#### Camster

*Lionel J. Masters*

##### LONG CAIRN

ND 260442. (D.O.E.) Work was resumed at the Camster long cairn in the area of the SW forecourt and adjacent 12m length of cairn. A limited amount of excavation had previously taken place in this area, directed by the late Dr John X. W. P. Corcoran. (*Discovery and Excavation*, 1971, p. 52-53).

The SW forecourt was found to measure 8.5m between the short stubby horns. The edges of both forecourt and horns were formed of large sandstone blocks, nowhere more than two courses high. Within the forecourt area and extending for some 2m beyond the horns was a filling of slabs, mainly laid horizontally, but with some pitched slabs adjacent to the forecourt blocks and horns. Beneath this forecourt blocking, and resting on the old ground surface, were small heavily abraded sherds of Neolithic pottery and a single flint scraper. A small pit and a burnt area were also found beneath the blocking.

In his excavation of the NE forecourt, Dr Corcoran demonstrated that there had originally been a straight dry-stone façade across the end of the cairn. A substantial platform had been built in front of the façade, which diverged at either end to form two horns with steps leading up to the platform. Although the SW forecourt had been considerably disturbed by stone robbing for the adjacent sheep enclosure, enough survived to suggest that the large forecourt blocks could have served as a platform, particularly as there was evidence of paving with flagstones above the large blocks. However, there was no evidence for steps connected with the horns of the SW forecourt. Immediately behind the platform are the remains of an unbroken dry-stone wall some 5m in length and less than 1m in height, which might be interpreted as a façade. It is noticeable however, that the line of this wall diverges from that of the platform, particularly at the NW end, where it appears to turn almost at right-angles to form an internal cairn wall, well within the line of the inner revetment.

In the area behind the SW forecourt a number of large vertically set slabs could be seen. These had been tentatively interpreted by Dr Corcoran as the orthostats of an oval burial chamber. Excavation this season has not entirely disproved this interpretation, but a number of the vertical stones have now been shown not to be set into the old ground surface, and can therefore no longer be considered as *in situ* chamber orthostats. What has now been revealed in this area is a number of large horizontal slabs.

A 5m wide section cut across the cairn revealed interesting details of its construction. On the NW side the cairn had been built by overlapping slabs pitched at an angle of between 40-60°. On the other side the construction was more irregular, and incorporated a large number of substantial sandstone blocks as well as slabs. The stones here were pitched at all angles from horizontal to vertical.

On both sides of the cairn, extra-revetment material had been removed during Dr Corcoran's excavation, with the exception of a 5m section on the NW side. In this section there were many large slabs indicating the collapse of the inner revetment wall. It is also possible that some of this extra-revetment material belongs to the outer "kerb", a feature found on both sides of the cairn in its northern half. The calcaneum of a mature ox was found within the collapsed revetment wall on the NW side.

See also Small Finds List.

## DUMFRIES - SHIRE

WANLOCKHEAD  
BEAM ENGINE

*G. Downes-Rose*

NS 870131. (D.O.E.) Excavation immediately in front of the engine has verified pictorial evidence for the existence of a horse-gin mechanism working in the 1880s to raise lead-ore from the mine-shaft that the water-pressure pumping engine served. The horse-track measured some 7m in diameter around the central mechanism but little remained to indicate precisely what this might have been.

ESKDALEMUIR  
Long knowe  
ENCLOSURE

*Roger Mercer*

NY 210999. (D.O.E.) A banked enclosure of sub-rectilinear outline and about half an acre in area stands on a spur at about 1,000' O.D. overlooking the Garwald water and lying about 300m E of the natural eminence of Long knowe itself. It apparently has two entrances, one to the E, and one to the S, and the enclosure bank is reinforced by the presence of a ditch on the NW side where the site faces the neck of the spur and is thus most easily assailable.

Within the enclosure 10 huts were located. Their outline was determined by stone packed slots into which slender timber uprights would have been placed and the interiors were paved in the area around the entrance. The entrances were generally in the S sector but were not consistently aligned. Both entrances in the enclosure bank, which was at least partly stone-faced, opened onto clear areas in the interior. At least five of the huts gave clear evidence of more than one phase of construction and three huts juxtaposed on the S side of the site gave consistent evidence of three phases. Vertical roof supports within these huts were founded in post-holes, a number of which were recovered; or occasionally upon prepared sockets drilled in the paving slabs. No artefacts were recovered from the interior area.

The ditch on the NW side of the enclosure was waterlogged and produced from primary and secondary fill much birch wood and a small but significant assemblage of bone material.

The area around the enclosure was examined for traces of outer enclosures or fields. To the S of the site a series of natural terraces on the slopes of the spur may well have been used for agricultural purposes.

#### KIRKPATRICK-JUXTA

Coats Hill

SMALL CAIRNS

*Dumfries and Galloway Archaeological  
Fieldwork Group per Robert McEwen*

NT 070047. On W side of Coats Hill, 1.6km WSW of Moffat, and on line of Frigg Gas Pipeline (East). Group of four small cairns, largest 6m dia.

Mosshope

SMALL CAIRNS

*Dumfries and Galloway Archaeological  
Fieldwork Group per Lionel J. Masters*

NT 021078. On natural terrace at 335m above O.D. on otherwise steep east facing slope of Shiel Hill, 7km WNW of Moffat. A group of 11 small cairns, averaging 3m diameter and less than 1m high. Some of the cairns lie within a Forestry Commission acquisition and the area around them will be left unploughed.

#### GREтна

Redkirk Point

HEARTH (PROBABLY MESOLITHIC)

*Dumfries and Galloway Archaeological  
Fieldwork Group per Trevor Langhorne  
and Lionel J. Masters*

NY 30056514. On present shore of Solway Firth, at altitude of 4.81m above O.D., 2.70km SW of Greta School. A pear-shaped hollow approximately 2.00m x 1.30m x 0.50m deep contained a setting of burnt sandstone pebbles and charcoal, set within dirty and discoloured sand. The hollow had been exposed both horizontally and vertically by marine erosion. A small excavation was undertaken during which the entire contents of the hearth were removed for examination.

The setting of stones was situated towards the bottom of the hollow and measured some 0.50m x 0.70m internally. The setting contained the bulk of the charcoal, identified as oak and elm with some twigs of birch, but some charcoal was found under the stones. The main interest of the hearth lies in its situation. It would appear that the hollow was constructed in sand which is overlain by a thin layer of peaty soil and estuarine deposits. A radio-carbon date of  $8135 \pm 150$  B.P. had previously been obtained for the overlying peaty soil (*Radiocarbon* 4, 57-70). Marine erosion had removed the overlying deposits over almost the entire area of the hollow, but at one point the dirty sand appeared to underlie the very thin layer of peaty soil.

See also under Small Finds List.

## DUNBARTONSHIRE

CUMBERNAULD  
LONG RIGGS

*Cumbernauld and Kilsyth District Council  
per H. B. Millar*

NS 767761. The Long Riggs here are a particularly fine example, but had fallen into disuse. The Cumbernauld Development Corporation have recently undertaken to rehabilitate them as a public park, retaining the original parallel lines. In the course of this a well was discovered, as yet unexplored. With the co-operation of the District Council, an excavation was carried out on the buildings of one rig. These date from the 17th-19thC. In one structure, four successive floor levels were noted. Artefacts included a half-penny of George II, a leather bucket and a culross griddle, all presently at Castle Cary.

CROY HILL

*W. S. Hanson*

ANTONINE WALL, ROMAN CIVIL SETTLEMENT

NS 734764. (D.O.E.) The second season of excavation at Croy Hill was concerned with the area E of the fort. Evidence of ploughing was abundant across the whole site.

Traces of occupation were wide-spread. The main element of the site was a series of small ditches contiguous to what were like construction trenches but which would not fit any reasonable pattern of timber buildings, and which might represent land division into plots by a combination of ditches and fences, whose alignment was clearly related to the E continuation of the road line discovered last season. The road was sectioned in two places and showed two periods of construction, the later being displaced c. 1m from the line of the earlier, with what appeared to be a deliberately dumped make-up level between the two. Only one set of construction trenches and post-holes, both containing surviving post-impressions, could be interpreted as a building.

Industrial activity on the site was indicated by the discovery of a small bowl furnace full of charcoal. In its fill were found two large worked stones, both broken. One seemed to have been intended to carry an inscription, for on one face a rectangular area was defined by a double border, while the other had a large rectangular socket carved in the centre. The incomplete state of the first stone would suggest that it had been discarded because it broke during manufacture. Also of interest was the discovery just within the S limit of trenching of a cremation in a grey ware jar.

The small finds, all consistent with a short period of occupation in the mid-second century, included a virtually complete mortar-ium of Colchester manufacture from one of the fence construction trenches, and most of a two-handled black-burnished jar (Gillam 126) in the silt of the road ditch.

NEW KILPATRICK  
Bearsden

Dr David J. Breeze

ANTONINE WALL, ROMAN FORT

NS 545721. (D.O.E.) In the *praetentura* the stone granary was further investigated. It measured 30.3m x 3.7m internally, the entrance lying to the W beside the *intervallum* street. The floor was supported on dwarf walls broken by gaps opposite the air vents through the outer walls. E of the granary and N of the *via principalis* a natural depression seems to have been left open during the life of the fort. Four seasons of work have demonstrated that the *praetentura* contained 3 barrack-blocks, 2 storehouses and a granary, leaving three building plots unoccupied. It seems probable that each barrack-block contained one *turma*.

S of Roman Road the commanding officer's house was located E of the headquarters building. It consisted of three ranges of rooms round an open courtyard facing S. A verandah ran round the W, N and E sides of the courtyard and probably also along the S front of the building. To its E lay a long narrow building. Two areas in the *retentura* failed to reveal recognisable buildings, though one area may have contained a workshop.

Two ditches were located on the E side of the annexe and the timber building between the fort and the bath-house was further examined. The discovery of an inscription reveals that the fort was built by legion XX Valeria Victrix.

ANTONINE WALL SECTION

L. J. F. Keppie

NS 561724. (D.O.E.) The provision of a water supply to greens on Douglas Park Golf Course has necessitated the laying of plastic piping across the line of the Antonine Wall frontier just E of the 15th green. Here the wall-base was located at a depth of 0.1-0.2m; it had a width of 4.52m, and some turfwork was visible over the S kerb. At a second point, E of the 13th green, the piping was laid across the ditch-hollow from N to S, but pipelaying operations

halted inches short of the presumed position of the base. In a pit dug by Club staff at the terminal point, some turfwork was noted at a depth of 0.6m. This may be interpreted as slip from the adjacent rampart.

DULLATUR  
ROMAN CAMPS

*L. J. F. Keppie, J. J. Walker*

NS 746767. (D.O.E.) A brief opportunity was afforded for further investigation of the two camps located from the air by Prof. St. Joseph in the field S of Dullatur House (*see Discovery and Excavation 1975*, p. 20). The E side and the SE corner of the outer camp were located, and the positions of two of its gates located. At one point, close to the SE corner, the ditch had been cut through a bed of shale.

OLD KILPATRICK  
Middleton, Milton  
POSSIBLE FORT

*Thomas C. Welsh*

NS 429755. Prominent hill above 450' contour, NW of cottage which is NE of Middleton Farm, and within the curve of a track which approaches the cottage from the NW. An area approximately 85 x 58m is enclosed by the remains of a well 3-4m broad, in places stone-faced. On NW, N and NE slopes is a terrace with possible bank along its edge, and there are two small ditches across the SE approach. There are traces of an inner enclosure 43 x 21m on the summit.

Lang Craigs, Milton  
CAIRN

NS 434757. On a landslip ridge 60m below the crags, 90m NW of abrupt terminal angle in Lang Craigs (at which there is a dry-stone wall). Slightly robbed cairn with vestiges of a kerb, 11m dia., 1 to 1.5m high.

ENCLOSURE, CUP MARKS, FOUNDATION, MOUND, PLATFORM

NS 433771. On a prominent hill below where the Lang Craigs curve sharply E, a former plantation enclosed by an iron fence, contains an outline formed by embedded stones, 24 x 19m, within which is a stony area 5m across. On SSE perimeter is a boulder 48 x 35 x 20cm, bearing six cups 45mm dia., arranged five round a sixth, the pattern being 15cm across. A triangular stone 2.5m in from the E perimeter bears a single cup 45mm dia. NS 436775. Eminence N of Lang Craigs, 18 x 12m oval foundation.

NS 434756. N of wall at abrupt terminal angle of crags, prominent earth mound.

NS 434757. 25m S of the cairn, an apparently partly artificial platform, measuring 34 x 25m.

See also Small Finds List.

## EDINBURGH

EDINBURGH

N. M. McQ. Holmes

High Street (New Assembly Close)

URBAN SITE

NT 259736. The conversion of numbers 140-142 High Street into a Wax Museum involved the lowering of floor levels in some of the cellars at the rear of the building. Investigation of the areas concerned revealed a complex arrangement of earlier stone walls and foundations immediately below some of the cellar floors. In the southernmost cellar, above a steeply sloping natural clay surface, was a mediaeval midden deposit. From the latter some 3000 sherds of probably 13th century pottery were recovered.

CRAMOND

ROMAN FORT AND ASSOCIATED STRUCTURES

NT 190770. (See *Discovery and Excavation*, 1975, p. 24.) The hypocausted building discovered to the N of the fort in 1975 was confirmed as a bath-house. Three main constructional phases were distinguished. Eleven rooms of the final phase lay-out were established, including cold plunge-bath and latrine, but the northernmost part, including the main furnace, lay beneath the municipal car park. An interesting feature was the conversion of the original apodyterium and frigidarium into what was probably some kind of recreation area after the addition of a new unheated block on the E side in phase II. In this connection it may be of some significance that among the finds were two pieces of tile with criss-cross grooving and a fair number of gaming pieces of various materials.

Amounts of Roman material were generally very small. Pottery dating from approximately the 14th century was found lying directly on the floor of the well-preserved cold plunge-bath and in the latrine were the remains of eight or nine humans buried together in considerable disarray and associated with the upper part of a cooking-pot of 14th century type. Elsewhere extensive robbing of building stone had taken place in the 17th century.

NT 191767. This area was probably at least on the outskirts of the Roman period "vicus." A well and a number of shallow pits have been cleared, as well as what may be the foundation trench for a stone wall, and a quantity of Roman pottery, iron and burnt daub has been recovered. The most striking discovery, however, has been of enormous quantities of iron studs from Roman footwear, many still lying in their original patterns marking the outline of boots which have otherwise totally decayed. Part of a leather shoe has been recovered from the well.

Observation of excavations for a gas pipeline passing through the area of Cramond foreshore has resulted in the following discoveries :

NT 188771. From the trench cut through the eastern end of the Dalmeny estate has come a selection of pottery sherds ranging from the 14th to the 20th century. The trench also revealed demolition rubble from 18th century cottages.

NT 189771. An annular brooch of lead, probably mediaeval, was found during the construction of a coffer dam to allow the pipeline to be laid across the mouth of the River Almond.

#### LEITH

##### VARIOUS URBAN SITES

A survey of the archaeological potential of all available vacant sites in the area of the mediaeval port was carried out.

NT 270763. Tolbooth Wynd : all deposits destroyed by cellars.

NT 270764. Burgess Street : all deposits 18th century and later.

NT 267765. Coburg Street : modern demolition and industrial deposits only.

NT 269764. 1-4 Sandport Place : all deposits 18th century and later ; some cellars.

Sandport Place/Ronaldson's Wharf : all deposits 19th century and later.

NT 268765. Commercial Street/Dock Street: two out of four trenches encountered mediaeval midden deposits 1m or more in depth. Pottery sherds recovered date from around 1300 onwards.

NT 272765. Timber Bush : deposits of glass kiln waste (17th century or later.)

## EAST LOTHIAN

#### PRESTONPANS

Nethershot Road  
LONG CISTS

*Joanna Close-Brooks*

NT 39207478. Bones of at least four individuals and stone slabs from destroyed graves were found in soil dug out by a bulldozer. One intact cist was visible in section ; it was 1.8m long, the side built of two slabs (one slab 1.05m long.) Full details lodged with National Monuments Record, Edinburgh.

#### THE CHESTERS FORT

*M. J. Yates*

NT 508782. (D.O.E.) Work has begun on removing Second World War constructions from the monument. They consist of an observation post and several gun-emplacements. In removing the former, which was situated in the centre of the fort, vestigial traces of two walls appeared which might pertain to the hut-circle marked at this spot by the Royal Commission prior to the observation-post's erection. No attempt, however, was made to excavate any more than was necessary. The removal of one of the gun-emplacements, situated on top of the inner rampart on the north side of the E entrance to the fort, afforded the opportunity



of examining the section through the rampart, albeit only partial. There was no sign of any revetting within the bank and no tip lines were visible. There were no finds of any importance.

## FIFE

### NEWBURGH

Ballinbreich Castle

CONSECRATION CROSS

*Archaeological Section  
Perthshire Society of Natural Science  
per Mrs Morrison*

NO 271204. One half of consecration cross five courses from ground level on S facing ashlar wall of N wing.

### FALKLAND

East Lomond Hill

CUP-AND-RING MARKS

*Joanna Close-Brooks*

NO 231061. Two cup-marked boulders of yellow sandstone fallen from a field dyke. One stone 0.64 x 0.54 x 0.22m, with two cup-and-rings, two cups, and one ring pecked on one face. The second stone 0.33 x 0.22 x 0.17m, a cup-and-ring mark with gutter pecked on one face; a central cup surrounded by five smaller cups on the opposite face. The larger stone reported by Messrs W. Allerton and G. P. Bennett. Both stones now in Falkland Palace. Details in National Monuments Record, Edinburgh.

### ST. ANDREWS

Kirkhill

EARLY CHRISTIAN CEMETERY

*Edwina V. W. Proudfoot*

NO 515166. Two skeletons from the Early Christian cemetery at Kirkhill, St. Andrews were eroded from the cliff. The bones, which were in a poor condition, were in shallow graves dug in light gravel. Further remains will be eroded from this area if consolidation is not carried out, and the Authorities concerned have been notified.

### ST. ANDREWS

Hallowhill

EARLY CHRISTIAN CEMETERY

NO 494156. In October 1975 three long cists were found in a new garden at Hallowhill, St. Andrews. A small excavation revealed a number of other graves, most of which had been damaged by bulldozing. In March 1976, a small team worked and excavated the twenty cists in the garden. Where enough of the skeletons survived to examine, it appeared the remains were of men, women and children, most were extended on the back, with the head to the W. One grave was approximately NS and had been dug over another of EW alignment. Fragmentary remains of a cobbled road were also found. The area outside the garden is a public park, with recently planted trees. Permission was given by the District Council to excavate in this area before further tree planting caused damage. Twenty graves and also another stretch of the road were uncovered.

In September 1976 excavation started again. Some of the cists were in an excellent state of preservation, some, which had been opened in 1860 were severely damaged and others had been damaged by ploughing. A large amount of skeletal material has been collected. Almost all the cists are oriented EW but several later cists are NE-SW and one cuts an earlier EW grave. In this group there were two of particular interest. One grave had an original burial subsequently displaced, and another inserted face downwards on top. Another, found originally in 1860, was a stone cist, NE-SW, with various grave goods, a glass bowl, iron knife and other items, all now missing. This grave is one of two pagan graves in the cemetery. The second pagan grave is a massive short cist 6' x 4' x 2' with an inhumation covered with remains of a fire. On top of this was placed a large stone and then the grave was filled with sand. The burial seems to be that of a young person. A "purse" or "bag" hung from the waist with various items — horse teeth, quartz pebbles and part of a probably Roman snake headed bracelet. A small bronze container or possibly escutcheon lay beside the bag. The top of this was decorated with millefiore. Nearby was a small round bronze brooch. Excavation has revealed some hundred cists as well as several dug graves.

Traces of a structure have been found. A number of large post-holes have been located on the top of the hill, but as yet no ground plan of the structure can be ascertained.

#### BALMERINO

'Battle Law'

CUP-AND-RING MARKED STONE

*J. B. M. Kenworthy*

*and E. V. W. Proudfoot*

*(report also from R. W. B. Morris)*

NO 362236. In the SE corner of a field, in which other pre-historic finds have been made, removal of an iron gate-post showed it to have been set into a sub-triangular slab of metamorphic rock, 1.10m x 0.80m x 0.52m maximum thickness. One face is flat, with nine definite and two possible cups, the other is covered by a complex of at least 80 cups, cup-and-ring, dumb-bells and channels. The stone has been removed to Naughton House (NO 372 247) by the owner, Brigadier Crawford.

#### Scurr Hill

TERRACING

*J. B. Kenworthy*

NO 368250. On the S slope of Scurr Hill, crop-marks suggest the presence of ploughed-out terracing. Slide with NMR.

#### CERES

Kinninmonth

PENNANULAR CROP-MARK

NO 429129. In a field on the NE shoulder of Kinninmonth Hill, a pennanular ditch, open to the N, and about 13m in diameter was seen as a crop-mark. Slide with NMR.

ST. ANDREWS

St. Rule's Tower

CHURCH SITE

*N. Q. Bogdan*

NO 514166. A small scale exploratory excavation was carried out on behalf of the Department of the Environment within St. Rule's Tower prior to the reconstruction of the lower stairway. Evidence was found of an additional wall (44cm wide), running EW and 10cm N of the existing inner S wall. Associated with the wall was a floor level which postdated a substantial hole (2½m long by a maximum of 1½m), which had been excavated into the boulder-filled foundations. The opportunity was also taken to survey the whole structure.

## GLASGOW

See Small Finds List.

## INVERNESS-SHIRE — ISLANDS

BENBECULA

*Alexandra N. Tuckwell*

ROSINISH

*Ian A. G. Shepherd*

Area I : Main Beaker Midden

NF 873537. (D.O.E.) What had been seen (*Discovery and Excavation*, 1974, p.38) as a U-shaped structure of rough boulders was excavated and proved to be a subtriangular feature comprising two stone walls, 3.30m and 5.60m in length, at right angles, the hypotenuse formed by a sharp escarpment cut through the surrounding midden to form the central scoop of the feature. The structure post-dated the ploughing (*Discovery and Excavation*, 1975, p.50) and extant midden remains.

To the south of this structure a thin surviving layer of midden was stripped off an area c. 7.00m x 7.00m. This revealed a sand blow overlying the old land surface. Extensive traces of ard marks were found in this sand blow and beneath the old land surface. Plaster casts were taken of some ard marks and their intersections and of one clear spade mark found in the cultivated area.

Part of a possible field boundary was uncovered consisting of a length of ditch c. 4.50m long forming a corner to the W and N of the exposed ploughed area and varying in width from 0.50m to 0.70m. Another feature of this southern area was a large patch of burnt sand c. 1.40m x 1.50m and an accompanying scatter of small pits containing similar material. Pottery and small finds from the area were of the same range as in the 1975 season.

Area II : North Hillock

The remaining 25 sq. metres of this area were excavated. Beneath the midden concentration a layer of burnt clayey sand partially covered an unconsolidated sand surface, filling pits and

pockets within the sand. In the centre of the area were traces of possibly five post-holes and in the SW quadrant was a roughly circular pit c 1.20m in diameter and about 0.90 deep containing large numbers of marine mollusca (limpet, razor, oyster, crab), animal bone (sheep, cattle, dog), and egg shell as well as Early Northern Beaker sherds.

#### NORTH UIST

The Udal

*I. A. Crawford*

NF 8278. Work on the N mound of the site was completed and showed continuous occupation from Late Iron Age through to Post Medieval. Structures included a Late Medieval "figure of eight" house, part of a corn drying and winnowing complex of the Viking period, a small 9th C. Viking fort (a 7m square walled enclosure) and an ore roasting platform of wheelhouse date.

The basal level on the N mound is exactly contemporary with the upper (wheelhouse) level of the S mound.

See also Small Finds List

### INVERNESS-SHIRE — MAINLAND

NEWTON OF PETTY

*John E. Thawley*

CLAVA CAIRN

NH 734485. Two seasons of excavation have confirmed that the site was of "ring-cairn" type. The inner kerb consisted of a small ditch dug into the old land surface which was filled mainly with water-worn boulders and some flat slabs. The infill protruded above the old land surface in some places, but it was impossible to estimate the extent of this phenomenon as the upper layer of the infill was of the same material as the cairn platform which overlay the whole site. The larger sizes of both the ditch and the stones of its infill on the SW side of the inner kerb reflected the usual Clava orientation. Large quantities of crushed cremated bone were found in a matrix of sooty soil in the central area of the cairn. There was little sign of disturbance in the thin layer of cairn material, and in view of the very unsubstantial nature of the inner kerb, it is doubtful if the cairn ever had more than a flat platform of cobbling. No diagnostic cultural material was recovered.

TOMATIN  
OLD ROADS

*G. Ronald Curtis*

NH 794316. NH 805293. In advance of the A9 road works three trenches were cut across the Wade Road which had a carriageway about 3.5m wide cut into till with the addition of very little gravel.

NH 825263. Similarly one trench across the "Old Edinburgh Road" showed it to be 4.5m wide constructed of sand and gravel 15cm thick over a layer of hand placed stones.

INVERNESS

Mackintosh Road  
RAIGMORE STONE CIRCLE

NH 687454. A survey by theodolite was made, in 1973, of the stones of the circle before their removal and re-erection in advance of new road works.

DAVIOT AND DUNLICHITY

Carn Bheithen  
FORT

*Edward Meldrum*

NH 666319. On summit of very rocky steep-sided outcrop with wide views over Strathnairn to N and E, an oval enclosure, approx. 31m N-S, and 12m E-W, fortified by ruinous stone walling with some sections showing facing boulders at S and SE. Considerable debris around base of rock outcrop. At N end of interior of fort are foundations of two small sub-rectangular structures of indeterminate, perhaps late-medieval date, formed probably of stones robbed from the ruined ramparts.

Eastgate  
MEDIAEVAL DEFENCES

*W. G. Duncan*

NH 668453. (D.O.E.) The Excavation was aimed at locating the town's E defences. According to historical information there had been a series of defences dating back to the 12th C in the reign of William the Lion. Information also suggested that the line of the late mediaeval defences on the E side of the town was along Academy Street, Hamilton Street, and Ardconnel Terrace.

It was decided to concentrate effort on the Hamilton St. area where a 5 x 10m trench (Trench A) at right angles to Hamilton St. was stripped to a depth of 0.5m but revealed only modern rubble. A 2 x 10m trial strip was therefore taken down a further 1.5m and mediaeval features consisting of two patches of dark organic soil were revealed. The larger of the two was almost certainly linear and likely to be the defensive ditch of the town. Depositional layers yielded pottery, bone, leather and metal probably of late mediaeval date. In addition to the linear feature, at least three circular pits, one stone and one clay lined, were defined. The fact that the town ditch cut these pits indicates that it is either of late mediaeval date or a re-cutting of an earlier ditch. The pits had been used for dumping rubbish but this may not have been their original purpose. From the clay and stone lining, they may have had an industrial use. It is known that the town E of Church St. was given over to tanning, and these pits could have been tanning pits.

Trench B, measuring 2 x 5 x 2m, was cut along the possible line of the ditch c. 7m N of Trench A. This cut proved an extension of the ditch and showed it to be 6m wide and 1.14m deep at the centre, which was the deepest point. It was curved in section, and probably originally deeper. Its defensive value would be in its width rather than its depth.

There was no trace of any defensive wall or palisade.

## KINROSS

Portmoak Farm

David M. Munro

CORN DRYING KILNS, POTTERY, AND CROSS-SLAB

NO 173008. Levelling operations revealed the remains of two corn drying kilns lying immediately N of the old graveyard and chapel site at Portmoak farmstead. The stonework of one of the kilns suggests the use of material from the chapel which was demolished about 1660. This kiln has been rebuilt close to the graveyard.

In the same area many fragments of pottery were brought to the surface and a search of surrounding ploughed fields resulted in the collection of over 1000 sherds. These have been compared with other mediaeval pottery from the Fife area indicating that the majority of finds at Portmoak date from the 13th century.

During restoration of the graveyard and chapel site a cross-slab was discovered measuring 0.67 x 0.38 x 0.1m. The shape of the cross and the continuous interlacing covering it can both be matched in 10th and 11th century examples at St. Andrews Cathedral, although the elements are not combined in exactly the same way.

## KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE

THREAVE

G. L. Good and C. J. Tabraham

THREAVE CASTLE

NG 739622. (See *Discovery and Excavation*, 1974, pp.76-7 and 1975, p.28.) The excavation of the harbour and curtain wall area was completed in advance of masonry consolidation. In addition work began on a re-excavation of the area E of the castle on a range of buildings considered to be of pre-Douglas date.

### *The Harbour and Curtain Wall*

The remaining silting levels within the harbour and the ditch to the S were removed. The recovery of a number of wooden objects bearing the Douglas monogram confirmed that the harbour was fashioned out of the natural Silurian shale during the Douglas occupation of the island (circa 1360-1455). The circular tower to the NE produced a vast quantity of animal bone but little else. In the consolidation work that followed a silver penny of Robert III (died 1406) was found in the heart of the later curtain wall on the NW. Its very worn condition indicates a date of deposition in the 1460s. If this is confirmed by dendro-chronology of the two oaks that formed part of the structure of this wall (both retain their sapwood, one even has its bark which means that the year of felling of the tree concerned should be ascertainable) it confirms what has already been implied by all other evidence — archaeological, architectural and documentary — that the first and major phase of curtain wall construction was undertaken by either the eighth or ninth earls of Douglas prior to the siege of 1455.

## *The Outer Enclosure*

There is good reason to believe that the outer bank and enclosing ditch E of the tower-house of Douglas was the defensive arrangement for an earlier mediaeval fortification on the island — perhaps destroyed by Edward Bruce in 1308. Exploratory excavation produced evidence to suggest that a small blacksmith's forge had suffered demolition in the early years of the fourteenth century. Wall clearing in 1923 had revealed the existence of a large rectangular building immediately E of the E ditch of the curtain wall with a range of buildings running S from it. The rectangular building, measuring some 23m E-W by 13m, was partially stripped. It would appear that the 1923 excavation had uncovered all the main walls of the complex by trenching but that the floor levels within were left untouched. Unfortunately the association between wall and floor would seem for the most part to have been destroyed.

### COLVEND AND SOUTHWICK

#### Slewcairn

*Lionel J. Masters*

#### UNCHAMBERED LONG CAIRN

NX 924614. (See *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1973, p.31; 1974, pp. 43-44; 1975, pp. 27-28.) Removal of the remaining filling in the mortuary structure has revealed further deposits of cremated human bone scattered amongst the boulders of the basal filling and on the old ground surface. One interesting deposit comprised parts of the frontal and parietal bones inverted and used as a "container" for further pieces of skull and unidentified fragments. A burnt flint leaf-shaped arrowhead was found nearby. At both ends of the mortuary structure and in the centre, three large oval pits have been located. Partial excavation has indicated that the pits are tightly packed with small granite boulders, and that they all contain cremated bone. Although the excavation of the pits is not yet complete, there is no positive indication that the pits had held posts.

The removal of the basal layer of stones at the S end of the cairn has revealed an undulating old ground surface, with no indications of an old turf line.

### KIRKGUNZEON

*Dumfries and Galloway Archaeological*

#### Glaisters

*Fieldwork Group per Lionel J. Masters*

#### SMALL CAIRNS, LONG HOUSE AND FIELD SYSTEM

NX 888659 to NX 890651. On flat ground between 140m-150m above O.D. 700m E of Glaisters Farm (centre of cairnfield), and 7km NE of Dalbeattie. In an area of peat moorland 900m N/S by 300m E/W is a scattered cairnfield of some 100 small cairns, averaging between 3m and 4m diameter, and generally less than 1m high. Several of the cairns had been disturbed during the construction of landing strips for the Dumfries Glider Club, whilst others had been robbed during earlier peat digging. No other

features, such as field banks or lynchets, were noted. The land has been acquired by the Forestry Commission and two areas within the cairnfield (at NX 888656 and 890652) have been left unploughed. The latter area contains one very much robbed cairn of 7m diameter.

NX 889646. A long house 14m x 4.5m externally built of substantial granite boulders and surviving to a maximum height of six courses, is situated near the east bank of the Shiel Burn. A hollow way runs up to the 0.5m wide doorway positioned centrally within one of the long walls. There are also traces of an external structure left of the doorway. Surrounding the house on all sides is a complex pattern of field banks and run-rig. The field system and long house lie partially within the Forestry Commission acquisition, and the long house, field banks and an area of run-rig SE of the long house have been left unploughed.

See also Small Finds List.

## LANARKSHIRE

CADDER  
ANTONINE WALL, SECTION

L. J. F. Keppie

NS 616726. (D.O.E.) A natural-gas pipeline has crossed the line of the Antonine Wall frontier W of Cadder fort on the towpath of the Forth and Clyde Canal. Such however had been the artificial build-up of the ground at the construction of the Canal, that the subsoil was located only at the very bottom of the pipe-trench, at a depth of 1.4m. No trace of the stone base of the Wall was noted in section, though earthmoving machines brought up several large sandstone blocks, perhaps remnants of the core. The S edge of the ditch was tentatively established.

BOTHWELLHAUGH  
ROMAN BATHHOUSE

NS 729578. (D.O.E.) Excavation was concluded prior to flooding of the site. The main outlines of the building were already known (see *Discovery and Excavation*, 1975, p. 30). In 1976 excavation E of the cold room revealed lines of foundation-cobbling which suggests that this room was to have been almost square in shape, 8.2 x 7.5m, but was never completed to the intended size. Against the N wall of the bathhouse was set a timbered-framed structure, part of which served as a vestibule. In a second phase the vestibule was reduced in size, and in third it was swept away; the whole area outside the bathhouse to the N and NE was artificially built up and covered over with thin sandstone slabs. Fragments of an almost complete Hunt Cup were found in the made-up ground.

The main furnace room was excavated. The visible walling here is entirely secondary; evidence for the primary phase took the form of foundation-cobbling, on a rather different alignment.



Access to the furnace room was by a narrow doorway in the S wall. Limited trenching outside the SW corner of the bathhouse located foundations of a timber-framed building, perhaps a fuel-store. Further work on the S furnace established two phases of use, but produced no evidence of a structure to provide cover for a stoking party.

Round three sides of the bathhouse there extended a V-shaped drainage channel, 0.9m wide at Roman ground surface level. Its purpose was to drain the site while construction of the bathhouse itself was in progress; it was then overlaid by three of the stone-capped drains emerging from the main building. N of the bathhouse was a spread of slabs and heavy cobbling, perhaps belonging to an exercise area. There were some hints of a pre-Roman occupation: a semicircle of burning, in which numerous stake-holes were observed, and a fragment of Iron Age pottery.

Small finds confirmed the dating of the bathhouse to the Antonine Period. They included a carnelian intaglio engraved with the figure of a capricorn, and a tile-fragment bearing the pawmark of a dog.

STONEHOUSE  
Dykehead Farm  
ROMAN ROAD

*John Cossar*  
*W. A. C. Sharp*

NS 754435. Soil resistivity surveys and trial trenching revealed the foundations of the road with traces of metalling and kerbstones. The average width of the road was about 5m. No agger was observed; nor were there any side ditches.

#### Castlehill

NS 765446. Trial trenching produced no traces of a suggested Roman fortlet 1 km from the Roman road.

BIGGAR  
BOGHALL CASTLE

*Biggar High School*  
*per Edward Archer*

NT 040369. Further work has been undertaken on the gatehouse revealing more of the walls of the structure. In the second trench the presence of a wall has been detected, however, it appears to have been almost totally robbed out. Work on the tower house area has revealed a substantial chunk of mortared masonry which fell off the tower during demolition work. Little more has been found out about the 1760 house as the rear wall has not been located.

LANARK  
Castlegate Car Park

*Lanark & District Archaeological Society*  
*per Edward Archer and Malcolm Gair*

NS 881435. Excavation work is still in progress on the two trenches in the Castlegate and Broomgate. In the Castlegate trench the remains of the 18th century bloomery were removed to reveal a metalled surface about 2.85 x 1.75m corresponding to about half the area of the foundations of the room adjoining 28 Castlegate.

Work has shown that this metalled surface stretches underneath the eighteenth century foundations. On top of the metalled surface were fragments of 13th/14th C. pottery, mainly from the West of Scotland. A bowl furnace was found in that part of the area adjoining the street and about 1m from the metalled area. Fragments of a mould and a piece of 14th C. pottery were found. The only metal object was part of a bronze belt buckle.

In the second room of No. 26 Castlegate the clay raft was removed to reveal a stone wall 2.5m in length. Next to the wall was a perfectly preserved oak plank 2.6m in length and still with several of the original nails.

In the westernmost of the two small rooms at No. 24 Castlegate the metalled surface with 13th/14th C. pottery was found. Beneath this level the remains of a floor joist were found and next to it some fragments of 14th C. pottery.

In the Broomgate trench a third rubbish pit 1.34m x 84cms x 1.10m deep was discovered. In it was found a quantity of late 17th /early 18th C. rubbish mainly consisting of bottle fragments, pottery and several pieces of clay pipes. The easternmost wall was demolished and underneath it was found an assortment of animal bones and late mediaeval pottery. On the E side of the wall another rubbish pit was found containing animal bones and hair, which may indicate fleshmongering activities.

The latest work on the site has revealed a layer of smelly black soil, probably cess pit material, containing mediaeval pottery.

See also Small Finds List.

Swaites Hill — see *RCAHMS* entry.

## MIDLOTHIAN

Inveresk

*Gordon Thomas*

ROMAN CIVIL SETTLEMENT

NT 345720. (D.O.E.) The site lies on a ridge of high ground overlooking the River Esk just south of Musselburgh within the village of Inveresk. Finds of Roman pottery, coins, metal objects, stone structures and roadways have been recorded from the area over the past few centuries indicating that it is the probable location of a Roman civil settlement. Excavation of part of the site was undertaken in advance of building construction.

The sequence of occupation follows an expected pattern. All the Roman material recovered falls within the Antonine Period, which ties in with remains from the fort in St. Michael's churchyard. There have been two major phases of occupation each with two and possibly three sub-phases.

The earliest phase was found in two areas lying directly on the subsoil. Very little remains of this phase as it was largely obliterated.

ated by rebuilding in the second phase. In both areas foundation slot trenches for timber structures were uncovered. All structures on the site were aligned consistently along a N-S axis. In one area a line of postholes for timber uprights was found in a trench which disappeared under a later stone wall. An adjacent foundation trench was filled with lumps of charred timbers overlain by charred planks lying at right angles to the trench ; probably the remains of a floor with timber beam support. In the other area this phase was overlain by a midden deposit.

The later phase was more substantial with at least three different building methods. Overlying the midden was a stone cobbled surface running N-S and littered with debris. A second cobbled area meets this one at right angles ; its different construction and building material suggest it is either a small courtyard or a road running towards the fort. Along either side of the N-S surface were concentrations of nails and daub as well as two lines of large clay- and stone-filled postholes reaching down to subsoil. Directly overlying the burned timber building was a large cobbled surface with a small E-W drain running through part of it. On top of this a small stone building had been erected, although largely destroyed. Several large paving stones indicate it had originally extended S. Three large channelled drain stones overlie the smaller drain.

## MORAYSHIRE

### EDINKILLIE

Rochuln

*Ian A. G. Shepherd*

#### STONE CLEARANCE HEAPS

NJ 074472. At least 12 small, lightly turf-covered stone clearance heaps (c. 3.0m diam x c 0.75m high) scattered E to W over low ridge.

#### DEPOPULATED SETTLEMENT

NJ 074472. Consists of two rectangular, two compartment, buildings : square enclosures on the crown of the ridge.

### ROTHES

Collie Farm

*Ian A. G. Shepherd*

*Ian B. M. Ralston*

NJ 360514. Several lengths of neatly trimmed Scots pine trunks lying evenly and horizontally beneath c. 0.8m of silt in one of haughs of River Spey. Exposed over a length of 110m by digging of drainage trench orientated 260° N. Timbers had been trimmed with broad, heavy axe blades and were roughly pointed. Also short, split and sawn timbers, occasionally also roughly pointed. Possibly a load of timber stranded while being floated down Spey, or laid in connection with old railway nearby.

## ELGIN

### Whitetree

#### STONE CLEARANCE HEAPS

NJ 125567. Circa 10 stone clearance heaps in boggy, ill drained area at bottom of Heldon Hill.

## ELGIN

#### URBAN EXCAVATION

*William J. Lindsay*

NJ 213628. (D.O.E.) Trial excavation revealed a series of medieval pits. Pottery of a 13/14th century date was recovered along with animal and fish bones, shells and metal working debris in the forms of charcoal, slag and many crucible and mould fragments.

NJ 219628. Excavation revealed a well and several hearths and pits of a late medieval date. Considerable quantities of pottery and iron slag were recovered from these features. A piece of post-medieval kiln furniture was also found.

See also Small Finds List.

## NAIRN

### ARDERSIER

#### Mains of Balnagowan

#### SHORT CIST

*Ian A. G. Shepherd*

*Alexandra N. Tuckwell*

NH 811547. Ploughing of the crest of a S-facing natural sand eminence revealed a short cist, 1m x 0.6 x 0.5m internally, of red sandstone, set in a pit 1.9 x 1.55m.

The cist contained a fragmentary female skeleton, placed on its right side, orientated W and facing S, accompanied by a complete step four beaker placed behind the head and a flint flake placed behind the pelvis. The cist floor consisted of a 100mm thick layer of selected coloured pebbles. Finds to Cawdor Castle Museum.

## ORKNEY

#### BROUGH OF BIRSAV

*C. D. Morris*

HY 239285. (D.O.E.) An early curving gully, partially below House N, which lies W of the church, was traced further than in 1974, but no limits can yet be placed on it. A new phase of excavation began in and around the complex of walls named "House E" and a large area N of it. Numerous rubble spreads and wall-remnants were located. Several building and re-building phases are involved, and finds so far from the area can be paralleled in Viking contexts. Sherds of pottery, some similar to those found at Deerness in 1975, are a new category of artefact from this site in the current excavations.

#### BROUGH OF DEERNESS

HY 596087. (D.O.E.) Further work on the enclosure revealed the stone wall boundary with its entrance on the S side. Outside

the chapel five further graves, in poor condition, were examined ; four proved to be of babies. Within the stone chapel, post-holes and slots in the natural clay indicated a timber phase probably preceding the stone chapel and associated with the remains of a stone wall on the S side of the chapel below the standing walls.

#### DOUNBY

Knowes of Quoyscottie  
BRONZE AGE CEMETERY

*M. E. Hedges*

HY 302228. (D.O.E.) The barrow cemetery, which includes the Knowes of Cuween, consists of seventeen mounds varying in size from 8.50m in diam. and 50cms high to 18m in diam. and over 1m high. 5 were ploughed out earlier in the century and of the remainder 6 have been extensively damaged. Excavations were undertaken when ploughing was intended in that part of the field in which 3 of the best preserved and 2 of the least best preserved of the knowes stood.

The 4 excavated knowes were all of a similar construction being formed of redeposited natural clay over a primary encisted cremation. As each mound was being built a stone kerb was being simultaneously constructed so that some of the stones rested on the old ground surface whilst others lay on the slope of the mound. Presumably the knowes originally had a turf capping but due to erosion it was only apparent adhering to the sides.

Within the kerb of 3 of the knowes there was discovered a stone plough share which had obviously been placed there with symbolic intent. A stone plough share was also found in the kerb of one of the extant knowes of Cuween. Parts of a cist were found within the kerb of one of the knowes and it would seem that this had been demolished and re-used in the building of the mound.

The primary burials varied in character. In the fourth, and most extensively damaged barrow, there was no cist. The best preserved cist was constructed of four thin slabs resting on the old ground surface and forming a box with internal measurements of 24 x 27.5 cms with a height of 28cms. It was orientated N-S but the N end slab had collapsed inwards. Surrounding and supporting the cist were four large stones laid flat and these in turn were overlain by four even larger stones which sloped outwards from the top of the cist. There was an irregularly shaped capstone. Presumably the four sloping stones were to protect the cist when the mound was being heaped up over it.

A similarly constructed cist in one of the other knowes had a basal slab. In both cases a small heap of cremated bone was the only contents.

In the third knowe a much larger oblong cist was discovered. It had a basal flag but only one long edge and part of an end

were standing. Supporting stones were again observed. The cist had no capstone and the fill being a mixture of brown earth and rubble it was assumed that it had been previously excavated.

Attached to one of the knowes was a cremation cemetery consisting of small holes dug into the ground containing cremated remains and ash. There were about forty in all. Some underlay the mound and others were cut into it.

See also Small Finds List.

## PERTSHIRE

MUTHILL

S. S. Frere

Strageath

ROMAN FORT

NN 898179. (D.O.E.) (See *Discovery and Excavation* 1973, 1974 and 1975.) 3 E-W trenches were cut across the area between the rear of the *principia* and the N-S barrack uncovered in 1973, to show the plan of any other buildings parallel to that barrack. One trench located part of the Flavian *via decumana*: its surface had been destroyed and it appeared as a bedding of river-boulders with fine gravel in between.

The evidence from 1973 and 1976 shows that in the Flavian period there had been two pairs of barracks in this part of the fort. Of these, the 1973 barrack was for cavalry, but there is insufficient detail of the plans of the others. Since there were 4 barracks in half the *retentura*, the unit at Strageath would appear to have been larger than a *cohors quingenaria equitata*, and must have been either 2 normal cohorts, one part-mounted, or a completely cavalry *ala quingenaria*.

In the Antonine I period, there were 3 barracks in this part of the fort, with a *via quintana* and a small building (a workshop or store) between the *via quintana* and the *principia*.

In the Antonine II period, the *via quintana* was built over, but a narrow patch c. 4' wide was metalled immediately behind the *principia*. E of this was a barrack block 32' wide, facing E onto a gravel path; E of this again are the post holes of buildings whose plan is at present uncertain.

In an Antonine II post hole beside the *via decumana* an almost complete spade-blade was found — this supports the earlier evidence of systematic demolition. 6 coins were found; 5 first-century bronzes, and a *denarius* of Vespasian.

ST. FILLANS

Prof. L. G. Alcock

Dundurn

HILL FORT

NN 707233. Limited excavations were carried out by the Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow.

At least 2 periods were recognised in the fortifications of the citadel and the uppermost terrace. Dateable finds were few but point to an Early Historic ("Pictish") occupation. More precise dating will depend on radio carbon assays.

A (free) fuller interim report may be obtained by sending a s.a.c., not less than 9" x 6", to the Dept. of Archaeology, The University, Glasgow.

DUNNING  
Bogtonlea  
MOUND

*Margaret E. C. Stewart*

NO 048164. A low mound marked on the 1" OS map as Gal-lows Knowe and measuring c 29 x 26m was to be removed to facilitate ploughing. As the mound looked like a spread tumulus, a 2m section was cut across E-W and taken down to the top of undisturbed gravel. At the centre the top 2m of the mound consisted of a mass of stones which were a mixture of large water worn boulders and quarry blocks below which was a mound of earth 0.4m in height. The stones and earth thinned towards the periphery.

Nothing of archaeological significance was found. As the gravel subsoil of the surrounding field is singularly boulder-free, it is likely that the mound represented the demolition of a dry stone building piled up *in situ* to save the trouble and expense of removal.

PITLOCHRY  
Queen's View, Allean Forest, Loch Tummel  
HOMESTEAD

NN 863602. The site is one of Watson's "Ring Forts". Two seasons' work under the auspices of the Forestry Commission (East Conservancy) have cleared the outer wall face which on the S sector still stands in places to a height of nearly 2m. Abutting on the outer wall face at the SE is a kiln structure consisting of a clay lined bowl from which came a quantity of carbonised cereal. Nearby the upper half of a rotary quern was found.

The N half of the interior has been excavated. 14 post holes were exposed, not as yet forming any definite pattern and possibly not all contemporaneous. There was no occupation debris on the gravelly subsoil. The explanation may be provided by a dark narrow line of soil discolouration, at distances varying from 0.4-0.9m from the inner wall face, which may mark the edge of a floor covering. There were no relics.

Work was begun on the S half with the removal of heavy boulders strewn over this part of the interior. Below and around these stones there was an accumulation of intensely black soil from which were recovered many fragments of iron slag. This evidence of iron

working may represent a secondary use of the site. An asymmetrical circular yellow bead, possibly of amber, was found among the boulders.

When the excavation is completed next year the Forestry Commission will rehabilitate the site and open it to the public.

#### PERTH

St. Anne's Lane

##### DRAW WELL

NO 11932348. During demolition before re-development, a dry stone well was exposed in a basement adjacent to Constable's Inn on the W side of St. Anne's Lane. The well was back-filled before measurements could be taken, but photographs were obtained.

#### LITTLE GLENSHEE

*John R. Sherriff*

Shannoch Farm

##### CAIRNS

NN 99853165. Two cairns situated on a marshy piece of moorland 400m NW of the ruined croft of The Craigans, NO 00153140. The cairns lie next to each other and are aligned 15° W of N. The eastern cairn measures 2.50m x 0.70m and has been disturbed at its N end. The second cairn lies 0.50m from the first and is slightly more substantial being a little longer and broader. Both cairns are built of large sandstone and quartz boulders, with at least three courses of dry-stonework evident on the W side of the easterly cairn.

Local tradition implies that the cairns probably date from the plague of 1646-47, when, we are told, there was only one survivor at the nearby croft of Shannoch.

Ref. FORRESTER, D. M. (1944), "*Logiealmond*". 101.

#### Bochastle — Lake of Menteith

ROMAN ROAD SURVEYS *Dr W. Lonie, F. Newall and H. M. Sinclair*

The mapped hill track from Venacher to Menteith was seen to be composite, comprising early terraced and occasionally cambered track, accompanying hollow way and later metalled track or tracks. Proceeding S the earliest road emerges from beneath the latest track at NN 580046, just on the W bank of the third minor hill stream SW of West Dullater, the mapped track veering continuously farther W.

The road comprises three straight lengths :

- (a) NN 580046-NN 573040 from S to N directed on Bochastle.
- (b) NN 573040-NN 568032 from S to N directed on the native fort of Dunmore.
- (c) NN 568032-NN 567017 due N-S.



(a) Terrace, occasional traces of camber. Broken through by numerous peat cuttings and minor hill streams. At one point a cutting has gone through the Roman system, a cambered clay mound with little surface metal, laid directly on a clay terrace, and the later track is remetalled across the head of the cutting close to the Roman terrace scarp. This for some distance creates a double terrace effect. In sections the Roman system measured 10.2m to 10.7m, and, reduced by hollow-way, 8.9m to 9.46m. The cambered mound is 6.4m wide. A later track and hollow way follow the line, wandering off and returning.

(b) On the approach to the wooded height of Tombae the road is crossed by a heavy turf boundary dyke, and a later stone wall with gate for the later track. Beyond, the Roman road—a badly broken mound in heather—passes under a rigged field system, persisting as a faint terrace broken by rigs and crossed by three turf field dykes.

(c) From the SW edge of the woodland on Tombae the road crosses the main stream running SE and angles up the S bank before resuming its N-S line. Here a well developed terrace 11m wide is followed along the W side by a well metalled later track. At NN 568024 it passes into rigged land and is followed with difficulty until, a slight broken mound, it clears the field system just W of the bend in the Nether Glenny Road, NN 567017, passing just W of the cattle grid, the line being within 2° of due N-S. To S is "The Old Road", tending to edge towards Arntamie, NN 565010 and directed on the W side of the Roman fort at the W end of Lake of Menteith.

During the survey the following were recorded :—

NN 569026. 19th century corn kiln and storage enclosure. SE of Tombae on S bank of hill stream. Recent square built kiln 6m square. Kiln, 3.2m dia. at top, tapering down. Flue in N. Enclosure 6m x 7.6m. Associated croft ruins lie some distance to N, under the face of Tombae with earlier ruin to E.

NN 576044. N of Roman road and diverging later track, and close to their junction, an oval stone walled but disturbed and overgrown enclosure with, to NE, a possible early kiln mound.

NN 568037. B.A. cairn, but with straight kerb along SE face.

DALMARNOCK FARM  
BOAT

*Patrick Ashmore*

NN 998458. The base of a dugout canoe was discovered during roadworks. By courtesy of the contractors, Tarmac Construction Ltd., and the consulting engineers, Messrs Babbie, Shaw and Morton, it was recorded and moved for storage to a loch near Dunkeld. The flatbottomed boat base measured 4.58m x 0.82m. Near the stern and 2.14m from the stern were cylindrical holes 1" in dia.

bunged by pebbles. No trace of side-attachment methods were seen. Samples were taken for dendrochronological analysis without which the date of the boat remains dubious.

CARPOW

J. D. Leach and J. J. Wilkes

ROMAN FORTRESS

NO 207179. (D.O.E.) Further excavations were carried out at the early third century Roman military base at Carpow. Two areas were examined: (1) the causeway outside the S gate (*porta principalis dextra*) and (2) the N end of the central range (*latus praetorii*) W of the *via principalis* in the vicinity of the N gate, (*porta principalis sinistra*).

The existence of a causeway approx. 12.0m wide leading from the S gate was established, and the butt-ends of the inner ditch located on either side. Since the upper levels had been removed through ploughing, no traces remained of the wooden pipe joined with iron collars and other features, identified earlier, entering the base through the S gate. A section across the ditches 40m E of the S gate causeway revealed the inner (7.0m wide and 2.2m deep) and outer (3.0m and 1.60m) ditches, already known from previous excavations, cut into a subsoil of sand and gravel. The outer ditch, unlike the inner, still retained much of its V-shaped profile, with a narrow slot at the bottom. This section was continued S to examine a third ditch which aerial photographs had revealed apparently running from the SE corner of the main defences on a line slightly more to the S than the inner and outer ditches. At the point sectioned it was 10.5m outside the outer ditch (measured centre to centre) and was found to be V-shaped (3.0m across and 1.5m deep). The ditch had been carefully filled with rammed gravel. It may have been cut and then filled in almost immediately during the building of the base (perhaps it was an incorrect alignment of the S defences) or at least when this area was enclosed within an annexe attached to the SE of the base (see plans by Professor J. K. S. St. Joseph, *JRS*, 63, 1973, p. 220-2 with fig. 13).

In the north of the central range, excavations in the area where two stone foundations had been located in 1966 (*JRS*, 57, 1967, 175) revealed the stone foundations of a granary with external buttresses. With the long axis parallel to *via praetoria* and the central axis of the base, it measured 40.5m x 14.5m excluding buttresses. These latter were set at roughly 3.0m intervals along the N and S sides and projected about 0.75m from the building with a width of 1.0m. Three similar buttresses existed along the W side (one at each end and one at the centre). Slightly more than a third of the foundations remained, consisting of the bottom one or two courses of glacial cobbles pitched loosely into trenches about 1.0m wide, although it was possible to identify the traces of the E wall foundation trench along the edge of the *via principalis*. Internally the building was divided into two equal parts by a stone foundation

on the long E-W axis. The plan of the granary of 6° off a precise rectangle, indicating a precise correspondence of the building's axis with the lines of the *via praetoria* and *via principalis*.

STRATHARDLE

*Lisbeth M. Thoms*

Kindrogan, Enochdhu

CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE

NO 054638. Excavation of this site continued for one week in July (previous work was done by Dr M. E. C. Stewart in 1971). The 1976 season exposed the 1971 work in addition to opening up an adjacent area. The enclosure wall, despite being robbed to the lowest levels in many parts, was shown to be c. 2m wide and was composed of rounded, fluvio-glacial boulders of varying sizes. Inside the enclosure the removal of turf and topsoil revealed a darker coloured soil containing some large pieces of charcoal and some carbonised seeds. The depth of the dark layer varied due to the hollowing out of the 'natural' on which it lay directly. The enclosing wall also lay directly on the 'natural' at a slightly higher level than the interior suggesting that perhaps the interior had been deliberately hollowed out. Three undecorated wall sherds of coarse, gritty pottery were recovered from the interior and are similar to the seven sherds found in 1971 in association with the enclosing wall. The pottery, and samples of charcoal and soil are all in Dundee Museum. Work will continue next year.

DUNKELD TO LEDPETTIE

*G. Ronald Curtis*

OLD ROADS

NO 005444. NO 005456. NO 006437. In advance of the A9 road works 4 trenches were cut across the line of the Wade Road on left bank of the Tay, showing the original road and its improvements to be between 3.5 and 5.5m wide and formed with, and without, additional gravel.

ABERNETHY

*J. B. Kenworthy*

Dunmore

CROP-MARK ENCLOSURE

NO 178162. Immediately S of the SE corner of the Roman marching-camp (*JRS* 63 (1973), 219-220) crop-marks seem to show a sub-circular enclosure, some 80m in diameter.

Glenfoot

CROP-MARK (?HOUSE-CIRCLE)

NO 179159. In the NW corner of a field to the S of the A913, in July 1976 a small circular crop-mark showed, diameter about 5m. There are possibly other features in the area.

Pitversie

CROP-MARK ENCLOSURE

NO 186158. In N-sloping field, a single-ditched sub-rectangular enclosure showed as a crop-mark in July 1976. Maximum dimension about 50m E-W. There may be an entrance in the NE corner. Slide in NMR.

## URBAN RESCUE EXCAVATION

NO 118236. Urban site lying between High Street and Mill Street. Large scale excavations started on the Perth High Street in early December 1975 after an initial two months during which the standing structures were surveyed prior to demolition.

*Area A-1.* In this area a trench 20m x 2m sectioned the late 13th century town wall and part of the external wet ditch. The wall which was built of ashlar appeared to have been slighted in the early 14th century, probably during the Wars of Independence. Evidence was also found of earlier, probably 13th century, features S of the wall.

*Area A-2.* As a result of the success of the original cutting an area 5m x 12m adjoining the S and E of this trench was opened up. Evidence was then found of industrial activity in particular in connection with the tanning industry.

*Area B.* Documentary and archaeological research in this area showed that the undercroft of the N wing of the 'Old Parliament House' had been incorporated into a freemasons' hall in 1816. The 'Old Parliament House' was shown to be a large, L-planned town house, dating from the late 16th century. Although cellarage had destroyed much of what lay underneath, up to 4m of archaeological deposits, dating in the main from the 13th and 14th centuries, remained. The structural material consisted of a series of remarkably well preserved wattle buildings and pathways. These, which lay at right-angles to the Skinnergate, would appear to have been the auxilliary buildings, e.g. workshops, barns, storerooms, which would originally have serviced the main structure which lay in area C.

Finds from this area have included sherds of local and imported pottery, including polychrome of S French type. The metalwork has included barrel locks, arrow heads and an axe head. Documentary research had already indicated that this was within the leatherworking area of the town and this has perhaps been confirmed by the discovery of decorated scabbards and shoes. In addition, over a hundred samples of textile have been recovered in this area. Of particular note has been the discovery of two pieces of Lacci lace, dating from about 1300.

*Area C.* In this layer the upper two layers have been destroyed by the late 18th century cellars, nevertheless evidence has been forthcoming for a series of sand floors, and associated rubbish pits, dating from the 12th and early 13th centuries. It has also been almost certainly possible to show that it was from this area that a coin hoard was discovered in 1812 by Mr John Duncan.

Areas B and C consisted of a trench 8m x 40m, stretching at right-angles from the High Street.

*Area D* consisted of an area 5m x 12m across the city wall and part of the city wet ditch W of area A. It further confirmed the existence of this feature.

BLAIR ATHOLL. — See Ordnance Survey entry.

CLUNIG — See Ordnance Survey entry.

See also Small Finds List.

## RENFREWSHIRE

Dean Park Estate  
Old Golf Course

*David A. Cunningham*

NS 517666. (See *Discovery and Excavation*, 1975, p.61.) Further deep trenching on this development site has not revealed any further evidence of a Roman occupation and the 3rd C. material may be from a native site. The radio carbon dates from the Shiels Enclosure  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile to the N are 2nd/3rd C.

High Overmuir Ayrshire — Myres Refrewhshire  
ROMAN ROAD SURVEYS

*W. Lonie  
and F. Newall*

The mapped coach road is now a hollow way over the spur of Crook Hill, and succeeded the earlier hard track, which followed the W foot of the hill and aligned with the Roman road over High Overmuir.

In stream section, the typical clay bank was noted, here 5.49m wide. 50m further up the Myres Burn, a typical coaching ford is well preserved, paved and 4.87m wide between kerbs, with a short distance upstream a deliberately constructed fall to create backlash just above the ford and reduce the current force against its edge.

The Roman road was traced to NS 566468.

Subsequent surveys in the Greenfield-Balageich area have suggested a continuation of the road system still heading NNW.

Eaglesham

ENCLOSURES

NS 567462. On the N bank of the Myres Burn, a turf walled rectangular enclosure 22.5m E-W by 20m over a 1.2-1.5m wide turf wall.

Opposite, on the S bank of the stream, is a stone-walled rectangular enclosure 11.1m E-W by 8.5m.

12m upstream, a boat-shaped turf hut, entered at the SW corner, is a build with a turf wall which encloses several small aligned fields.

BARYTES MINE

NS 569462. In an angle of the Myres Burn a small Barytes Mine comprises a main shaft, two spoil heaps of barytes, a flat flooring, possibly for store, now removed, and a length of solidly faced stone dyke along the river to prevent seepage. From the floor

platform a narrow slightly hollow hard track runs west in the direction of Myres. An isolated shaft, perhaps exploratory, lies some distance off to the ESE.

#### ENCLOSURE

NS 561482. On the spur extended N from Loch Hill, a circular, slightly polyangular, enclosure. Slight turf wall spread 2m, enclosing 27.5m by 27.1m.

#### FARMS AND ENCLOSURES

##### Loch Hill

NS 563478. Turf walled house 7.8m x 5.1m enclosed in cordate yard 31.6m x 18.3m, attached to S side of rectangular enclosure 31.6m x 21.7m. To W is a turf walled cordate enclosure 16.6m x 14.3m with to S a length of travelling dyke enclosing in a curved north termination, a raised platform. Possibly 18th century.

##### Carrot Burn

NS 565475. Nineteenth century long house, byre, and shed with yard and infield attached on N and S. To the N lies an independent enclosure, while at the W end of the house a mound may be peat stack or midden.

NS 565474. SW of the store is a round house of the large turf walled Eaglesham variety, 16m overall. The wall is 3.3m wide and as at Swinzie Burn (*Discovery and Excavation*, 1970, p.16) comprises a lower tier with upper tier 1.3m wide built round the inner edge, giving the impression of buttressing. The entrance in SW is turf filled with slip from the lower tier, but the clear gap in the upper tier betrays it.

#### ANNULAR DEPRESSION

*Neil Holt, F. Newall and D. Newall*

NS 238710. E bank of Kelly Cut, S bank of burn from Crawhin Reservoir.

An annular depression 7.3m across.

#### TURF HUT

NS 218685. N bank of Kelly Burn. Turf hut 10.6 N-S x 8.55m.

#### ROMAN FORTLET

##### Lurg Moor

*F. Newall*

NS 295737. There is a central gateway on the N side of the fortlet, the causeway from the S passing through the fortlet, and proceeding for some distance down the steep slope to the N.

#### LINEAR TURF MOUND

NS 309734 to NS 313733.

Linear turf mound with quarry pits to N. Against the S side NS 311733 is a subrectangular enclosure, with turf walls 2.3m wide. The major turf mound is a flattened camber 5.5m-6.5m wide accompanied by and cut through by a hollow way.

#### TURF WALLED ENCLOSURE

NS 314731. Built against the N side of a minor E-W turf field boundary is an elongated sub oval turf walled enclosure, 8.9m E-W x 5.5m.

#### KILMACOLM

*W. O. Black*

#### MOUNDS

#### East Green

NS 335691. Within a circular clump of trees in East Green field next to Margarets Mill, a circular mound, steeply scarped on E and W with large peripheral stones showing and 21.3m in diam. Although this may be clearance, it is not unlike the B.A. cairn now removed (*Discovery and Excavation*, 1967, pp.45-6.)  
Pacemuir Bridge

NS 348693. Just W of the bridge a large mound of stone with dyke just showing beneath and D shaped yard faintly outlined by low walling attached on S is probably an early croft foundation in-filled by clearance. To NW is a mound apparently of natural gravel with large stones showing at edge and in content.  
Priestside

NS 335711. To SE of Penytorsal Motte an oval mound, beside an old road, and 4.3m x 5.9m, extended in a tail along the road-side to a total 9.5m. The main mound has a "kerb" of large stones on S and E, and is 0.7m to 1.2m high. Drainage operations in the deep peat hollow to E have revealed old wooden drains of flat bottom and side planks. On these had been laid horseshoe tile drains. From the peat was recovered a hand forged iron axe, asymmetrical, with rolled over hammer welded socket, and a hexagonal iron pointing chisel.

#### TRACK

*D. McKinnon and F. Newall*

The old pad pony track was traced up the Green Water from NS 281693, a 2.44m wide terraced, metallated track, to the first river crossing at the footbridge, NS 282695. Beyond this point it recrosses the river at NS 282694, and again at NS 281693, and continues as terraced track up the W bank, where it was traced to NS 280691. The stretch along the river between the two crossing points is a raised metallated track 0.61m high x 2.4m - 3m wide and much damaged by the river changing course.

Along the line the following sites were located :—

NS 211693. Indeterminate build obscured by stone removal and disturbance but suggestive of a roughly rectangular stone build with attached circle or semicircle. The metallated track passes along the side.

NS 282694. S of the footbridge, and just S of the point where the pad recrosses the river. The remains of a badly disturbed circular enclosure, of which only the W arc remains and a short stretch of the E, the S removed by the river. In section iron pan indicates a floor level.

## INVERKIP

### Ouse Hill

#### FOUNDATIONS

NS 265707. Between the Gryfe Headstream tributaries from Ouse Hill. Two turf outlined oval hut foundations 8.5m x 7.3m, and, annexed, 4.6m x 3.4m. Entrance to larger at NE, at junction with smaller. To N, on a lower terrace is a third oval hut mound, slightly hollowed at centre, with vestigial wall mound on W and NW. Overall 8.2m x 6.4m.

## EAGLESHAM

### Nethercraig

*Harry W. Bell*

#### DUN

NS 597510. On a hillock 60m E of Nethercraig Farm. Dun, bounded on N and E sides by a ruinous wall. Three irregular enclosures inside, with walls 550mm high and 700mm thick, hewn from a platform of natural rock.

## HOUSTON

### South Mound

*Alex Morrison*

#### BRONZE AGE BURIAL SITE

NS 400664. Site mentioned in Old Statistical Account and marked on O.S. 6" map with cross and statement "a stone coffin containing human bones found here." The site is on a rocky ridge running S from the South Mound, with no great depth of soil covering. A pit had been cut into the rock on the crest of the ridge, possibly to contain cists, though no trace of these or even fragments of their component slabs were found. The infill of the pit showed a great amount of disturbance, probably 18th century, but the lower levels yielded inhumation and cremation burials, Food Vessel sherds and parts of a bronze pin or awl. Two decorated trapeziform spacerplates, a triangular end-plate and 80 fusiform beads of a crescentic jet necklace were recovered, some beads just under modern turf level, but the greatest concentration in the bottom of the pit. Pit measures 3.8 x 1.5m.

See also Small Finds List.

## ROSS AND CROMARTY — ISLANDS

### LEWIS

*Joanna Close-Brooks*

#### VALTOS, UIG

### Kneep headland

#### KERB CAIRN

NB 099364. Partial excavation of a stone structure eroding from sand dunes at about 15m O.D. showed it to be a cairn defined by two concentric kerbs of boulders. The outer kerb, now ruinous, was oval, 5.8m x 5m, the inner kerb circular, 3m in diameter, and about 90cm high. The top 50-60cm of the inner cairn was packed with stones, and included a black deposit containing much cremated



bone and cramp. The lower 30cm of fill of the inner cairn was mostly sand and contained a disturbed inhumation burial, also animal bone and sea shells. The cairn had been built on a buried soil with blown sand deposits below. The only artefacts recovered were four struck quartz flakes from the buried soil.

CALLANISH *Margaret and Gerald Ponting*  
STONE CIRCLES AND RELATED STRUCTURES *and G. Ronald Curtis*

Callanish II Cnoc Ceann a Gharaidh NB 222326.

Callanish III Cnoc Fillibhir Bheag NB 225327.

Callanish IV Ceann Hulavig, Garynahine NB 230304.

Surveying by theodolite was undertaken in 1972 at 4 stone circles to determine their geometrical shapes. Additional sites of possible standing stones, prostrate stones and settings were found in 1975, and a survey by theodolite was made in 1976 to determine their positions (10 figure grid references). This latter work was based on the high precision triangulation survey of 1974 by the Department of Geography, University of Glasgow. All the items reported are likely to be contemporary with the principal structures of the Callanish complex. Many of the reported sites are intervisible with each other and with the stone circles. Names for the new sites have been taken from the Ordnance Survey (1 : 10,000) or from local sources. The numbering system follows Thom, A. (1967) (I-VII) and the Glasgow survey (unpublished) (VIII-XII) with additions (XIII-XVIII).

(Somerville, B. (1912) Circles 2, 1, 3, *RCAHMS* (1928) Nos 90, 91, 93. Thom, A. (1967) Nos H 1/2, H 1/3, H 1/4. Burl, A. (1976) *Hebrides/Lewis*/8, 4, 7.)

Callanish VI : Cùl a' Chleit

STANDING STONES AND PROSTRATE STONES

NB 247303. On the rocky hillock named Cùl a' Chleit. In association with previously recorded larger standing stone are 3 prostrate slabs ; 1.5m, 1.9m and 1.9m long. In association with previously recorded smaller standing stone are 2 miniature standing stones and a horizontal slab between them. Around the base of the hillock there are possibly other prostrate stones.

There are many truncated portions of possible former standing stones built into the wall of a nearby sheep fold.

(*RCAHMS* (1928) No. 95. Thom, A. (1967) H 1/6. Burl, A. (1976) *Hebrides/Lewis*/5-Cùl a Chleit.)

Callanish VIII: Bernera Bridge

STANDING STONES

NB 164342. The ground close to and between the standing stones has recently been disturbed by blasting for a water main and an electricity pole.

(Somerville, B. (1912) Circle 4. *RCAHMS* (1928) No. 86. Thom, A. (1967) H 1/7 - "Great Bernera".)

### Callanish VIII A: Aird a' Chaolais

STONE, NOW DISPLACED

NB 165340. On the N verge of a bend in a minor road, 100m S of S end of Bernera Bridge. Stone, 1.70m x 0.50m x 0.65m. Formerly standing, removed during road improvements recently. Former upper end hammered to a rough chisel point. Lichen growth indicates 1.10m was above ground when standing.

### Callanish IX: Druim Nam Bidearan

STONES, NOW PROSTRATE

NB 233297. On summit of rocky ridge by Cairn, 0.5km SSE of sheep pen on Cnoc Dubh. 2 prostrate slabs each about 1.3m long, each with one end apparently surrounded by packing stones.

### Callanish X: Druim Nam Eun

STONE CIRCLE, PROSTRATE

NB 230336. On rocky ridge immediately E of quarry, 225m ESE of pile of stones on Cnoc a' Charnain Mhor. A circle of 10 stones with 7 more internally and 2 externally. No stones standing but most of them have packing stones in association with one end and a void under the centre. A precise survey by theodolite has been made (1972). A Type A circle (Thom) can be fitted, having major axis 26MY orientated to Callanish XI and minor axis orientated to the central stone of Callanish I.

(*RCAHMS* (1928) No. 92—reputed quarry and destroyed stone circle. Burl, A. (1976) *Hebrides/Lewis/6*—Druim Nam Eun.)

### Callanish XI: Airigh Na Beinne Bige

STANDING STONE, STUMP, PROSTRATE STONE AND POLISHED AXE

NB 222356. On S slope of Beinn Bheag 200m NNW of cattle grid on Pentland Road. One standing stone approx. 0.50m square, 1.50m high, set within packing stones; one stone stump approx. 0.25m square set within packing stones; one prostrate stone 1.85m long; broken remains of 3 suspected fallen stones; possible locations for 3 or 4 missing stones; all located in an area approx. 50m across on a sloping peat-covered terrace with steeper rocky slopes above and below. A polished stone axe head 103mm x 59mm x 32mm was found beside one of the broken remains.

### Callanish XIII: Sgeir Nan Each

SETTING

NB 215341. On tidal islet in Tob na Faodhail 300m WNW of Free Church and 200m NE of sheep wash. Islet, unnamed on map, also known locally as Sgeir nam Faodhalach. 4 low piles of rounded stones; a hollow between them; a prostrate slab lying on the NW pile; all within an area 4m square. The rectangular slab, 1.30m x 0.55m x 0.09m (average), appears to have been worked.

**Callanish XIV E : Cnoc Sgeir Na H-Uidhe.**

**POSSIBLE PLATFORM AND STONE**

NB 228329. On E summit of rocky ridge 450m E of Callanish cattle grid, 100m N of road. A low standing stone 0.45m high x 0.30m x 0.68m with packing stones, within a level area of turf 8m long. This site lies in the direction of equinoctial sunrise as seen from Callanish I, to which the stone is aligned.

**Callanish XIV W: Cnoc Sgeir Na H - Uidhe**

**POSSIBLE CIST**

NB 227329. On W summit of rocky ridge 350m E of Callanish cattle grid, 100m N of road. Small stones set on edge forming a rectangular setting 1.40m x 0.65m.

**Callanish XV : Airigh Mhaoldònuich**

**PROSTRATE STONE**

NB 177346. On grassy ridge 100m N of road, 25m E of track through Croft 24, Kirkibost. A large prone slab approx. 3.55m x 1.35m, thickness varying from 0.25-0.45m, lying in peat on a grassy ridge. The lower end appears to be surrounded by packing stones and there is a void under the centre of the stone. This stone was brought to our notice by Mr Norman MacDonald of Kirkibost.

**Callanish XVI: Cliacabhadh**

**STANDING STONE**

NB 213338. In verge on E side of road, between 2 most northerly houses of Callanish. A standing stone approx. 0.95m high x 0.30m x 0.98m surrounded by packing stones. It stands approx. 800m due N of the centre of Callanish I. This stone was brought to our notice by Mr James Crawford of Garynahine.

**Callanish XVII : Druim Na H-Aon Cloich**

**POSSIBLE STANDING STONE, NOW BROKEN**

NB 237320. On flat peat ridge about 40m NE bend in fence, 225m NNW Garynahine road junction. The fragmented remains of a suspected stone, now prostrate, on top of a flat ridge named "Ridge of the One Stone", whose meaning was brought to our notice by Mr John MacIver of Breascleite. A stone is shown within 50m on the 1853 Ordnance Survey 6" map.

**Callanish XVIII: Loch Crogach**

**POSSIBLE STANDING STONE**

NB 244292. On rocky ridge 250m NW of Loch Crogach. A standing stone approx. 0.59m high x 0.49m x 0.20 to 0.23m thick in a cleft of rocky ridge. The stone is shown on the 1 : 10,000 OS map.

**GREAT BERNERA**

**Cnoc Ruinagaidh, Bosta**

**STONE STRUCTURE**

NB 141401. In grassy hollow among rock cliffs 5-10m high on 3 sides, open to NE, on 125' contour, about 30m S of road to Bosta Burial Ground. A structure of roughly circular shape, about

20m across, but having some sharper curves and one flat side. The circumscribing wall has masonry "dressed to the outside" of well fitting slabs below and less neat blocks above, the whole interspersed with 4 erect stones, also flush with the outside, and rising higher than the present wall height of about 0.5m. The internal area is of turf level with the top of the NE walling. The date and function are unknown. On the NW side there are walls of rough masonry, rectangular on plan, suggestive of a "blackhouse". This site was brought to our notice by Mr R. Knights of Breasclete.

## ROSS AND CROMARTY — MAINLAND

LOUBCROY AND LEDMORE ESTATES

*J. M. Howell*

(D.O.E.) A field survey of areas which are to be afforested within the next few years was undertaken by members of the Department of Archaeology of Edinburgh University. The total area walked and surveyed amounted to 17 sq. miles. Two main datable periods of occupation were recovered.

(1) The first period was represented by a total of twelve chambered tombs and a possible trapezoidal long cairn. Around Cnoc Chaornaidh these tombs seemed to form a group of similar type with chambers of O-C-H Type C and a tendency for a heel shape to predominate in the cairn outline. Five of these tombs were previously undiscovered: NC 317086; heel-shaped cairn (16.50m NE-SW x 19.00m NW-SE), polygonal chamber (3.75m x 2.75m), orientation SW. There was also evidence of a horned façade. NC 315085; robbed cairn with orthostats lying on surface displaced. NC 314090; robbed cairn with chamber still visible (3.75m x 3.00m), orientation S. NC 315090; robbed cairn but some orthostats still visible especially along the passage, orientation S. NC 315085; possible trapezoidal long cairn (27.25m long and 21.5m and 6.5m wide), evidence of revetment along both long sides, orientation SE.

(2) The second period related to crofting settlements marked on Roy's map of the mid-eighteenth century. Strathseasgaich — Aultivallin — Ledmore.

Other monuments of unclassifiable date, were found making a total of 63 unitary monuments altogether.

ROSSKEEN

*J. E. Kirby*

Newmore Wood

ROUND CAIRNS

NH 682736. Three denuded round cairns c: 4m dia.

CUP AND RING MARKED BOULDER

NH 683737. In Newmore Wood.

See also Small Finds List.

## ROXBURGHSHIRE

See Small Finds List.

## SHETLAND

See Small Finds List.

## STIRLINGSHIRE

CAMELON  
ROMAN FORT

*Valerie A. Maxfield*

NS 863807. (D.O.E.) A second season of excavation was carried out in the NE corner of the S fort at Camelon. The E-W road located in 1975 (*Discovery and Excavation*, 1975, p. 52) was lifted and found to be Antonine in all its phases. Three of the furnaces within the industrial area were dismantled and all were found to have had more than one period of construction; a rough path surfaced patchily with cobbles, gravel, sandstone flags or amphora fragments led S from the main E-W road to each furnace position. One of the furnaces appears to have been surrounded by a building of post-hole construction with an eavesdrip gully along its E side. Associated with the furnaces was a large number of very substantial pits, and considerable quantities of iron-work came both from these pits, and the general area of the industrial activity. To the S of this area, but still well within the confines of the Antonine annexe, was a long narrow building, stone built—or at least having stone foundations—3.2m wide (external measurement) and at least 6.5m long. It was surrounded by a fairly substantial area of cobbling.

Further traces of Flavian timber buildings of trench construction were obtained, but the area was so badly cut about by the second century pits that no coherent building plan has yet emerged. There appeared to be two distinct alignments of construction trench. To the S of the area where these trenches were located, but well within the assumed defences of the Flavian fort, a butt-end and short stretch of V-shaped ditch 2.2m wide x 1.5m deep was located. There was no dating material from the lower levels of the fill, Antonine pottery from the upper levels. The ditch cuts across the area of Antonine occupation which had slumped into the depression which it had created: it is therefore assumed to be Flavian.

Observation of a contractor's trench cut roughly at right angles to the line of the W annexe defences confirmed the position of one of the ditches.

Small finds included two spear-heads, three arrowheads, several brooches, two of which were enamelled, a *patera* and a small bronze dish decorated on the rim.

## Fairy Knowe

## BROCH

NS 585942. (D.O.E.) This was a rescue excavation carried out in advance of a road improvement scheme.

The broch is circular, with an overall dia. of 19.2m, the wall being 5.4m thick. The outer face comprises large rounded boulders, the inner, smaller sandstone blocks. A small rectangular "chamber" was discovered within the thickness of the wall in the NE quadrant. In this quadrant lay an area of external paving. The paved entrance passage lies between the NE and the SE quadrants and is 0.9m wide. Excavation of the occupation area revealed a central rectangular hearth surrounded by a complex arrangement of pits, potholes and channels. Finds from this area included numerous fragments of samian, fragments of crucible, three bronze finger rings, a bronze penannular brooch, quantities of iron slag and lead, and part of a carved stone bowl with handle.

## STIRLING

## STIRLING CASTLE

NS 790940. (D.O.E.) This was a watching brief carried out during the laying of services to the N and E of the Chapel Royal.

*N of the Chapel Royal*

A number of unstratified sherds of green glazed and other pottery was found. Two phases of building foundations were revealed. The uppermost foundation consisted of a 4.5m stretch of walling 0.4m wide, showing no dressed face. The lower foundations were separated from this by 0.2m of clayey soil and were on a different alignment. They consisted of two lengths of wall running the width of the trench (1.6m) and linked by a cross-wall 3m long and 0.75m wide. In alignment, these foundations are similar to those of the earlier Chapel Royal, revealed a number of years ago in the Upper Courtyard.

*E of the Chapel Royal*

Two separate building foundations were discovered in this trench. The first length of walling, 0.65m wide, stretched 9.1m from the eastern wall of the Chapel Royal parallel to the Castle wall. The second wall projected NE from the NE corner of the Great Hall. It is 1.4m thick and runs to a length of 0.8m truncated by the Castle Wall running across it at an angle.

## FALKIRK

L. J. F. Keppie

## Bantaskin

## ANTONINE WALL

NS 873800. (D.O.E.) Construction of Falkirk's Southern Link road has destroyed a 45m length of the Antonine Wall and ditch within the former policies of Bantaskin House. The stone base

was completely stripped over this distance; it proved to be in a commendable state, except that the S kerb had been removed and the core disfigured by twin electricity cables. The base had a width of 4.5m. Three culverts were located, and there was evidence of a repair to the N kerb: it had been taken up, and relaid 0.5m further N. The superstructure was of clayey soil revetted by turf cheeks. The ditch had a width of 12m, and the upcast had been spread out on its N side for a distance of at least 11m.

*Cumbernauld Historical Society—Field Study Group*

POLMONT

*per J. J. Walker*

Avonglen Quarry

LONG CIST

NS 957786. A further long cist was exposed by weathering in the N face of the sand quarry, but a collapse in the quarry face destroyed it before examination could take place.

*Dr W. Lonie, H. M. Sinclair, F. Newall, D. Newall*

ROMAN ROAD SURVEYS

Menteith - Carbeth (See *Discovery and Excavation*, 1973, p. 41)

NS 545917. From the W side of the A875 a broad hard ridge runs SW for some 150m, before passing into once rigged marshy pasture. This supports a slightly shouldered track, hollowed at centre and at least 7.4m wide, SE of Kepculloch. NS 535902-NS 532899. A hard ridge used as track across cultivated fields, followed from the Rinnans, near Gaisland crossroad, just NE of Camoquill, develops into a double metalled track following either side of an old field division.

NS 520880. A terrace in the field E of Drumtian develops to SW as a low cambered broad mound crossing the field S of Drumtian, to find the Endrick at NS 517877. Past ploughing has revealed no heavy metalling, merely clay. South of the ford the road has been reduced by a deep hollow way, rising and developing as a broad hollow to S with traces of cambered mound alongside, passing down the W side of Carbeth Hill foot to NS 514875.

Carbeth Hill

NS 513873. The hill is surrounded by a spread terrace 13.7m to 15.2m wide, and on all sides by three lower mounds. On the N these measure from the upper terrace front 22.7m, 49.5m, and 81.1m. The area enclosed is sub rectangular, 8.5 acres (3.4 hectares) with widely curving corners. The sides measure 173.8m (N), 195.2m (E), 173.2m (S), 201.3m (W). Possible entrances lie N of centre on E and W. The upper terrace was sectioned on N and W. On N a possible clay rampart base considerably reduced and 6.7m wide between white clay bands, and 9.45m overall, was located. On the E white clay was located but no recognisable structure, nor was the width established. To W the rising ground carries a ploughed humus only 10-15cm deep. Attempts to locate

ditch or palisade were abandoned due to the extremely wet conditions. Seven fragments of Mediaeval pottery were recovered, none primary. The following was located :—

NS 523913. Just S of plantation NE of Upper Ballat. Contiguous turf walled oval enclosure 11.8m x 9m, and 9.2m x 10m, within 3.6m into 4.6m wide walls. Common wall 5.2m thick.

KILSYTH

*Cumbernauld and Kilsyth District Council*  
*per H. B. Millar*

ROMAN ALTAR

NS 717786. During the excavation of Kilsyth Castle, the lower half of a Roman Altar was recovered from the debris, apparently re-used. The final two lines, together with parts of the third-up line, of the inscription survive. Although the face of the altar is badly weathered, the two lines may be read as VERVS/PRAEF, VSLLM, i.e. "Verus Prefect, Willingly, Gladly and Deservedly fulfilled his vow." Of the third-up line, the letters A and C can be made out. These readings suggest the possibility that the altar can be identified with a stone noted by the Antiquarian William Camden soon after 1600 (Published as R.I.B. 2187) and since lost.

KILSYTH CASTLE

NS 717786. The site lies in two fields N of Kilsyth bordering on the Kilsyth-Allanfaulds Road. Some fragments of masonry were noted in the inventory (No. 597). As the S field was required for private housing, excavation took place during August and September. A rocky outcrop at the N end of the field projected from a largish elongated mound which proved to be composed of masonry rubble to a depth of 3m over castle foundations, averaging 1.5m high. The earliest foundations were of a small L-plan tower of circa 1500, on a N-S axis, over-riding the rock. This had a double garderobe shaft on its W re-entrant. The short W wing projected from the S end and contained a postern doorway, the main door being to the N at first floor or rock level. This wing was part demolished and considerably enlarged in 1605, according to a dated sill recovered from the debris. Associated with these structures was a courtyard wall running N towards another building in the adjoining field, and a further wall to the E ending at the Garrell Burn. A drainage system vented W to a hollow, a former quarry disused since 1825.

Worked stones from the Castle site included a quantity of door, window and fireplace jambs and the left half of an arched broken pediment. Artefacts were a nearly-whole pot and many sherds of green glaze ware, a bronze spoon, a coin of Charles I, the basket hilt of a broadsword and other items. The hilt and spoon are presently in Kelvingrove, the coin and pot in the Hunterian. The worked stones are at Kilsyth, the rest at Castle Cary. The report will be published by the District Council.

See also Small Finds List.



## SUTHERLAND

CREICH

Rosehall

*J. E. Kirby*

CAISTEAL NAN CORR

NC 466012. Only parts of the E and S walls are now visible. The S wall has the fragmentary remains of a scarcement. Part of a sandstone rotary quern, broken in antiquity, used as a 'rubber,' and latter used as infill of the walls, was found in the rubble. Retained by finder.

LAIRG

Dalnessie

DEPOPULATED SITE

NC 621147. An extensive depopulated site with both rectangular and hip-ended long houses, field systems, clearance cairns and numerous other structures. Also at least 12 hut circles varying from 21' to 36' in diam., a kerbed cairn approx. 10' in diam., and an open stone-lined cist.

CLYNE — see Ordnance Survey entry.

GOLSPIE — see Ordnance Survey entry.

KILDONAN — see Ordnance Survey entry.

LAIRG — see Ordnance Survey entry.

LOTH — see Ordnance Survey entry.

ROGART — see Ordnance Survey entry.

LOUBCROY AND LEDMORE ESTATES — see Ross and Cromarty mainland.

See Small Finds List.

## WEST LoTHIAN

INVERAVON

*L. Main*

ANTONINE WALL, SECTION

NS 958797. During pipe laying operations, the Antonine ditch was observed in section. Although the edges of the ditch had been disturbed it had a width of 9.7m, and was visible to a depth of some 2m. No trace of either the upcast mound or the Wall base was found, and it was assumed that these had been destroyed by ploughing operations. The fill of the ditch was dark brown silt, and the line was approximate with that of MacDonald.

## WIGTOWNSHIRE

INCH — see Ordnance Survey entry.

NEW LUCE — see Ordnance Survey entry.

OLD LUCE — see Ordnance Survey entry.

See also Small Finds List.

## *Small Finds*

Discoveries of small finds have been reported as tabulated below. For further details about the finds contact the Reporters.

<i>County</i>	<i>Parish</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Reporter</i>	<i>Present Location of Find</i>
Aberdeenshire	St. Fergus		NK 069562	Yellow brown flint arrow-head 23mm x 14mm x 3mm	I. A. G. Shepherd	Mr C. B. Hendry, Dipplebrae, Crimond, Fraserburgh
	St. Fergus		NK 071562	Biconical stone spindle whorl, decorated with incised lines. Drilled and cylindrical perforation 8mm dia. Whorl 37mm dia. 14mm thick	I. A. G. Shepherd	
	Crimond	Dipplebrae	NK 074567	Dark green polished stone axe : 73mm x 18mm, 45mm across cutting edge	I. A. G. Shepherd	Mr C. B. Hendry
	Crimond	Dipplebrae	NK 071568	Polished jet pebble 19mm x 9mm with drilled perforation 6mm dia.	I. A. G. Shepherd	Mr C. B. Hendry
	Crimond	Dipplebrae	NK 073568	4 flakes of yellow brown flint	I. A. G. Shepherd	Mr C. B. Hendry
	Forgue	Troupmill Farm	NJ 587394	Flanged bronze axe, spindle-whorl, loomweights	I. A. G. Shepherd	Mr Mitchell Troupmill Farm, Drumblade
	Keig		NJ 596194	Conical bronze-on-iron object 6cm x 17mm, cast stepped cone plus 2 attachment bulbs. Probably recent	I. A. G. Shepherd	Mr I. M. Young 27 Anderson Rd, Aberdeen
	Aboyne	Waterside Farm	NO 534980	Upper stone of rotary quern	I. A. G. Shepherd	Waterside Farm

County	Parish	Location	NGR	Object	Reporter	Present Location of Find
Angus	Meikle	Cardean Roman Fort	NO 289460	8 frags. of amphora ; 3 frags. of coarse ware	Cumbernauld Hist. Soc. Field Study Group	
Ayrshire	Ayr	Doonfoot	NS 321185	Group VI axe, 4.8cm x 0.7cm	Ayrshire Arch. & Nat. Hist. Society	
	West Kilbride		NS 187513	Mesolithic flints	Malcolm MacNeill	
	West Kilbride		NS 198506	Water-rolled mesolithic flints	M. MacNeill	
	Stevenston		NS 280425	Mesolithic and later flints	M. MacNeill	
	Kilwinning		NS 318429	Patinated flint blade	M. MacNeill	
	Kilwinning		NS 324425	Mesolithic flints	M. MacNeill	
	Kilwinning		NS 325426	Patinated flint scraper	M. MacNeill	
	Kilwinning		NS 330427	Patinated flint core	M. MacNeill	
	Kilwinning		NS 331426	Flint and chert blades	M. MacNeill	
	Dreghorn		NS 345373	Mesolithic and later flints	M. MacNeill	
	Dreghorn		NS 353375	Mesolithic flints	M. MacNeill	
	Dreghorn		NS 363378	Worked flints, blades and flakes	M. MacNeill	
	Dreghorn		NS 364371	Blades, cores and flakes of flint	M. MacNeill	
	Monkton		NS 354282	Mesolithic flints	M. MacNeill	
	Monkton		NS 356284	Patinated blades and flakes of flint	M. MacNeill	
	Prestwick		NS 359242	Core, blades and flakes of patinated flint	M. MacNeill	
	Prestwick		NS 377259	Mesolithic flints	M. MacNeill	
	Prestwick		NS 378257	Flakes of flint	M. MacNeill	
	Prestwick		NS 369261	Mesolithic flints	M. MacNeill	
	Dunure		NS 262171	Mesolithic flints	M. MacNeill	

County	Parish	Location	NGR	Object	Reporter	Present Location of Find	
Ayrshire (contd.)	Dunure		NS 248146	Bronze-age flints	M. MacNeill		
	Dunure		NS 249129	Mesolithic flints	M. MacNeill		
	Dunure		NS 247123	Patinated flint blades	M. MacNeill		
	Girvan		NS 223001	Mesolithic and neolithic flints	M. MacNeill		
	Girvan		NX 199997	Mesolithic flints	M. MacNeill		
	Girvan		NX 200997	Mesolithic flints	M. MacNeill		
	Girvan		NS 209000	Mesolithic flints	M. MacNeill		
	Girvan		NX 210998	Mesolithic flints	M. MacNeill		
	Girvan		NX 209993	Mesolithic flints inc. one microlith	M. MacNeill		
	Girvan		NX 213996	Mesolithic flints	M. MacNeill		
	Girvan		NX 214997	Mesolithic flints	M. MacNeill		
	Argyll		NR 715213	Sharpening stone 7.5 x 5.5 x 2.4cm	Frances Hood	With reporter	
	Bute Argyll	Rhubodach, Bute	Found in a bank of earth	NS 0273	Bronze spearhead found 30 years age, identified as late Cypriot I (1500-1450 BC) (cf. "To illustrate the Monuments," Thames & Hudson, 1976, p. 136)	Buteshire Nat. Hist. Soc. per J. M. Bustin	
		Aucheliffen, Arran	Found in a drain by For- estry Commis- sion workmen	NR 983246	Stone axehead, 13.4 x 5.8 x 3.3cms	Dr H. Fairhurst	
	Shiskine, Arran	Birchburn Farm	NR 913295	Stone axehead	Dr H. Fairhurst	Mr D. C. Currie, Birchburn Farm	

County	Parish	Location	NGR	Object	Reporter	Present Location of Find
Caithness		Balnahard Farm	ND 117558	Worked flint core, 55 x 50 x 30mm	D. Omand	Mrs Brooks, Balnahard Farm
	Forsinard	Near station	NC 903429	Uncompleted stone axe, 145mm long, cutting edge 40mm	D. Omand	Mr Falconer, Bridge Street, Halkirk
	Canisbay	Freswick Links	ND 377673	Over 200 sherds grass-tempered ware; 2 sherds mediaeval pottery; $\frac{1}{2}$ d of Geo. II	J. E. and R. Kirby	Pottery in Nat. Mus.; coin with finder
Dumfriesshire	Closeburn	Near village	NX 898926	Small bronze ring, incised decoration	A. E. Truckell	Dumfries Museum
	Little Dalton	Church	NY 089747	Bag of human bones	A. E. Truckell	Dumfries Museum
	Redkirk Point	Foot of beach 100m W of Redkirk point	NY 302651	Mottled red-brown flint, worked as nosed scraper	A. E. Truckell	Dumfries Museum
	Hoddum	NE side Burnswark	NY 189790	Sandstone ballista ball	A. E. Truckell	Dumfries Museum
	Wamphray	Near Mill	NY 133965	Part of millstone in very coarse breccia	A. E. Truckell	Dumfries Museum
	Caerlaverock	Castle	NY 025655	2 EBA narrow-butted flat axes	L. J. Masters	Inspectorate of Anc. Mon., Edinburgh

County	Parish	Location	NGR	Object	Reporter	Present Location of Find
Dunbartonshire	Twechar, Bar Hill Roman Fort	Field S of Fort	NS 708759	Frag. of square-sided glass bottle	L. J. F. Keppie	Hunterian Museum
		400m SW of Fort	NS 705757	Upper half of bronze statuette of youth with negroid features	L. J. F. Keppie	Finder
		500m E of Fort	NS 711762	Frag. of sheet bronze	L. J. F. Keppie	Hunterian Museum
		Field S of Fort	NS 707756	3 sherds of samian ; 6 sherds of mortaria ; 11 amphora frags ; 3 sherds of coarse ware ; 4 frags. of glass ; 1 red clay gaming ball ; many pieces of tile/brick	Cumbernauld Hist. Soc. — Field Study Group	
Glasgow	Balmuildy Roman Fort	Field N of Balmuildy Farm	NS 581717	6 frags. of samian (3 decorated) ; 2 frags. mortaria ; 4 frags. coarse ware ; 3 red clay gaming balls ; 7 pieces tile/brick	Cumbernauld Hist. Soc. — Field Study Group	
Inverness-shire	Loch Obisary N Uist	SE corner of loch	NF 912611	Leaf-shaped arrowhead of white chert about 26 x 18 x 3mm	Margaret Ponting	Finder
Kirkcudbright- shire		SE of Pol- keoch footbridge	NS 684021	13 flints	F. Newall	Finder
	Glentee	On Millwhill	NS 604037	Fine scraper, dark flint with white cortex	A. E. Truckell	Dumfries Museum
	Mote of Mark		NX 844540	Baked clay bag-shaped sinker or loom-weight	A. E. Truckell	Dumfries Museum
	Dundrennan	Abbey	NX 749475	Small piece of green-glazed mediaeval pottery	A. E. Truckell	Dumfries Museum

County	Parish	Location	NGR	Object	Reporter	Present Location of Find
Kirkcudbrightshire (contd.)	Lands, near New Abbey East Preston, Kirkbean	Abbott's Tower	NX 972666	Timber	A. E. Truckell	Dumfries Museum
			NX 968564	Spindle-whorl in Arbigland limestone decorated with line of dots	A. E. Truckell	Dumfries Museum
	Carsethorn	Near mouth of Kirkbean burn	NX 985603	Frag. of 15th century vessel	A. E. Truckell	Dumfries Museum
		Near mouth of Kirkbean burn	NX 985602	Large mesolithic core scraper in patinated flint	A. E. Truckell	Dumfries Museum
		Near mouth of Kirkbean burn	NX 985603	Waterworn white patinated discoidal flint scraper	A. E. Truckell	Dumfries Museum
		Mouth of Kirkbean burn	NX 985603	Patinated flint core	A. E. Truckell	Dumfries Museum
Lanarkshire	Hamilton	Strathclyde Park	NS 733551	Many hundreds of sherds of late mediaeval pottery	M. Wallace and H. Campbell	Hamilton Museum
	Wilderness	Roman Fortlet	NS 790783	6 amphora frags. 2 pieces of flue tile ; 4 red clay gaming balls ; 1 frag. coarse ware ; 5 frags. green glazed mediaeval pot	Cumbernauld Hist. Soc.—Field Study Group	
Morayshire	Lhanbryde	Kennieshillock Farm	NJ 301604	Bronze flat axe, 141mm x 31mm at butt, 69mm at blade	Roy Milne, Gordon Thomas	

County	Parish	Location	NGR	Object	Reporter	Present Location of Find
Morayshire (contd.)	Duffus	Burghead	NJ 119688	Bronze coin of Magnentius (350-353 AD) minted at Lyon, of the Victorias DD NN AVG CAE type. Reverse, shield flanked by Victories VOT V MVL T X	Ian Keillar	Lost
	Duffus	Burghead	NJ 111692	Billion antoninianus of Gallienus (259-268 AD) minted at Rome. Reverse, panther advancing left LIBRO.P. CONS AVG.	Ian Keillar	With finder
	Drainie	Field S of Spynie Castle (found by treasure hunters)	NJ 231658	14-17th century coins; tokens; seal; bullets; cannon ball; lead pieces	Ian Keillar	Coins with finders; seal at Nat. Mus.; others at Elgin Mus.
Orkney	South Ronaldsay Evie and Rendall	Castle of Burwick Broch of Rendall	ND 434842 HY 425209	1 sherd coarse sooty pottery Sherds Iron Age pottery	J. E. Kirby J. E. Kirby	Kirkwall Museum Kirkwall Museum
	Perthshire	Lake of Mentieth	NN 575006	Sherds of at least 7 jugs and 1 cooking pot (early 15th century). One jug repaired	Miss H. C. Adamson	Kelvingrove Museum
Loch Ard		Near castle site	NN 474014	2 frags. of mediaeval cooking pot with everted rim and short strap handle	Miss H. C. Adamson	Kelvingrove Museum



County	Parish	Location	NGR	Object	Reporter	Present Location of Find
Perthshire (contd.)	Abermethy	Tumble of garden wall	NO 187153	Diamond shaped stone with 3 faces and roughed out 4th face. Face on W 19cms, on E 17cms, on S 12cms	Mr and Mrs Cameron	with reporter
	Carpow	Roman fort	NO 207179	145 frags. amphora ; 37 frags. coarse ware ; 18 frags. mortaria ; 121 pieces of tile/brick	Cumbernauld Hist. Soc. — Field Study Group	
	Bertha	Roman fort	NO 098268	32 frags. amphora ; 2 frags. samian ; 5 frags. coarse ware ; 1 sling shot ; 13 frags. flue tile ; 8 frags. green glazed mediaeval pot	Cumbernauld Hist. Soc. — Field Study Group	
	Dalginross	Roman fort	NN 772211	15 frags. amphora ; 2 pieces of tile	Cumbernauld Hist. Soc. — Field Study Group	
	Strageath	Roman fort	NN 898189	17 frags. amphora ; 7 frags. coarse ware ; 4 frags. mortaria ; 2 frags. samian	Cumbernauld Hist. Soc. — Field Study Group	
Renfrewshire	Renfrew	Arkleston East Farm	NS 506654	2 pennies George II ; 1 shilling George III ; 5 sherds from mediaeval green glazed jars ; 18th century small porcelain bust of Goddess Victory wearing cocked hat ; Redcoat's Tunic Button	Norma A. Cunningham	Reporter

County	Parish	Location	NGR	Object	Reporter	Present Location of Find
Renfrewshire (contd.)	Renfrew	Arkleston East Farm	NS 507655	1 Brass Dupondius of Nerva AD 98, reverse, rudder over globe; 3 stoneware jars 18th century; 4 bluegreen bottles 18th century	Norma A. Cunningham	Hunterian Mus.
	Renfrew	Dean Park Estate (Old Course)	NS 517666	2 rim frags. from Roman morataria; 3 rim frags. of Roman coarse ware; 7 Samian rim and body frags.	David A. Cunningham	Hunterian Mus.
	Renfrew	Dean Park Estate (Old Course)	NS 518664	16th century pottery jar 4" high, waisted neck, ribbed body, neck green glazed; Biflon plack, worn, James VI	David A. Cunningham	Reporter
	Renfrew	Blythswood Estate	NS 499677	Stone whorl 37mm diam x 6mm bore	David A. Cunningham	Hunterian Mus.
	Inchinnan	Old Mains Farm	NS 493688	1 base sherd of large mediaeval green glazed grey clay	David A. Cunningham	Hunterian Mus.
	Inchinnan	Old Mains Farm	NS 493687	2 stoneware jars; 1 black bottle; 1 clasp knife; all 18th century	David A. Cunningham	Old Mains Farm
	Inchinnan	Old Mains Farm	NS 488692	1 Small bronze coin of Valentinian late 4th century AD	David A. Cunningham	Reporter
	Inchinnan	Old Parish Church (site of)	NS 491681	Nodule of quartz stone, cross on base	David A. Cunningham	Hunterian Mus.
	Kilmacolm	St Fillan Church ruins	NS 382689	Bronze ornate-hinged clasp, corroded pin in situ; large bronze coin Byzantine 6th century AD; pewter crucifix (split) ornate botone styling (mediaeval)	David A. Cunningham	Reporter

County	Parish	Location	NGR	Object	Reporter	Present Location of Find
Renfrewshire (contd.)	Houston	Barochan Cross	NS 406693	2 rim frags. of coarse ware bowl	David A. Cunningham	Hunterian Mus.
	Houston	Barochan	NS 408694	16th century finger ring Maltese Cross bezel ; 16th century cosmetic flask beige and brown slip.	David A. Cunningham	Reporter
	Houston	Craigends Estate	NS 424662	17th/18th century jug, brown slip, Black glass bottle, 17th century, bottle, sapphire blue	David A. Cunningham	Reporter
	Bishopton	Hatton Farm	NS 406723	Black glass bottle, 17th century, long neck squat body ; 2 handle sherds, mediaeval brown glaze	David A. Cunningham	Reporter
	Bishopton	White Moss Fort	NS 418720	Bronze coin Roman ; stone "Discus " 7" dia. inscribed XI ; pot base Roman; Tile fragment with "Merry Thought" marking	David A. Cunningham	Hunterian Mus.
	Bishopton	White Moss Dam	NS 415718	Stone knife hone, symbols on base ; Jug handle (beige unglazed)	David A. Cunningham	Hunterian Mus.
	Bishopton	Slateford	NS 426726	Red clay tobacco pipe, attractive thistle design, broken stem. George III Serrate 1796	David A. Cunningham	Reporter
	Bishopton	Slateford	NS 433727- 426724	Small pot sherd, aggregate reinforced, Roman ; small bronze spoon ; small bronze cap ; bronze coin (damaged) of Gratian late 4th century ; bronze coin of Theodosius late 4th century ; bronze disc 26mm with loop eyelet for sewing, front piece missing	David A. Cunningham	Hunterian Mus.

County	Parish	Location	NGR	Object	Reporter	Present Location of Find
Renfrewshire (contd.)	Kilmacolm	Public Park	NS 350696	Grey flint scraper/graver, 30mm x 28mm x 5mm; Leaf shaped quartz blade 6.3 x 3.2 x 0.4cm	W. O. Black	
	Greenock	Hunterston Foreshore	NS 190525	Grey flint point, 40mm x max. 19mm x 5mm, edges trimmed	John Fleming	
Ross and Cromarty	Lochbroom	Achnahaird Sands	NC 018133	5 flint spalls; 1 bronze brooch pin and part of another; 1 bronze tag; several frags. of bronze sheet; 1 frag. spindle whorl; 72 prehistoric sherds, one decorated	F. & D. Newell	
	Roskeen	Newmore Wood	NH 680737	2 flint flakes	J. E. Kirby	Finder
	Lochbroom	Achnahaird Sands	NC 016131	3 flint flakes; iron slag; mediaeval bronze ring brooch; 3 sherds pottery	Ruth Kirby	National Mus.
	Lochbroom	Achnahaird Sands	NC 018134	Bronze mushroom-headed stick pin	J. E. Kirby	National Mus.
Roxburghshire	Newstead	Roman fort	NT 569345	54 amphora fragments; 11 samian frags. (2 decorated); 16 frags. coarse ware; 8 frags. montana; 27 pieces tile/brick	Cumbernauld Hist. Soc. — Field Study Group	
Shetland	Delting	Mossbank Broch	HU 453747	Sherds iron age pottery	J. E. Kirby	Lerwick Mus.
	Yell	Breckin Sands	HP 528053	Loom weight	Magnus Kirby	Finder

County	Parish	Location	NGR	Object	Reporter	Present Location of Find
Shetland (contd.)	Yell	Wick of Gossabrough	HU 528834	Mediaeval pottery	J. E. Kirby	Lerwick Mus.
	Yell	Gossabrough	HU 534834	2 sherds coarse pottery	J. E. Kirby	Lerwick Mus.
	Dunrossness	Broch of Virkie	HU 402113	2 sherds coarse pottery	J. E. Kirby	Lerwick Mus.
Stirlingshire		E of the A875	NS 547909	Struck blade of dark obsidian	W. Lonie H. M. Sinclair F. & D. Newall	
	Castlecary	Roman fort	NS 790784	16 frags. samian (5 decorated) ; 8 frags. mortaria ; 32 frags. amphora ; 12 pieces flue tile ; 7 frags. glass	Cumbernauld Hist. Soc. — Field Study Group	
	Mumrills	Roman fort	NS 918795	20 pieces flue tile ; 8 frags. samian ; 31 frags. amphora	Cumbernauld Hist. Soc. — Field Study Group	
Sutherland	Creich	Invershin	NH 575973	½d of George III	J. E. Kirby	Finder
	Farr	Invernaver	NC 700613	Flint core and chert flakes	Owain Kirby	Finder
West Lothian	Carriden	Roman fort	NT 027808	26 frags. amphora ; 6 frags. mortaria ; 8 frags. coarse ware ; 7 pieces flue tile ; 1 sling shot ; 2 red clay gaming balls	Cumbernauld Hist. Soc. — Field Study Group	

County	Parish	Location	NGR	Object	Reporter	Present Location of Find
West Lothian (contd.)	Inveravon	Roman fort	NS 951796	9 frags. amphora ; 7 pieces flue tile ; 3 frags. coarse ware ; 1 red clay gaming ball ; 14 frags. green glazed mediaeval ware	Cumbernauld Hist. Soc. — Field Study Group	
	Kinneil	Mediaeval Village SW of chapel site	NS 979806	143 green glazed sherds (15-16th Cent.) and 13 sherds (12-13th Cent. ware)	Cumbernauld Hist. Soc. — Field Study Group	
Wigtownshire	Luce	Sands	NX 128546	Partly completed barbed and tanged flint arrowhead ; bronze pin 83mm with possible janiform head (cf PSAS 105 No. 39) ; spindle whorl made from sherd of green glazed mediaeval pottery	W. F. Cormack Stranraer Mus.	

## *Archaeology Division, Ordnance Survey*

Revision and resurvey of antiquities progressed in the counties of Aberdeen, Angus, Argyll, Ayr, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Perth, Roxburgh and Wigtown. Many settlements, field systems and other hitherto un-noted monuments, including 'burnt-mounds,' are being discovered in Sutherland which is being revised to full county standards.

<i>County</i>	<i>Parish</i>	<i>Antiquity</i>	<i>Nat. Grid Ref.</i>
Angus	Kettins	Fort	NO 257 360
		Lintrathen	Hut Circle
Perth	Blair Atholl	Homestead	NN 852 633
		Hut Circle	NN 856 627
		Dun	NN 876 638
	Clunie	Crannog	NO 114 444
Sutherland	Clyne	Chambered Cairn	NC 753 148
		Settlement	NC 754 148
		Hut Circle	NC 758 161
		Hut Circle	NC 766 175
		Settlement & Field System	NC 768 101
		3 Hut Circles	NC 771 102
		Hut Circle & Field System	NC 774 105
		Hut Circle	NC 774 162
		Hut Circle & Field System	NC 776 121
		2 Hut Circles & Field System	NC 777 105
		2 Hut Circles	NC 778 097
		Hut Circle	NC 779 156
		Enclosure	NC 780 101
		Hut Circle	NC 780 160
		Settlement	NC 782 157
		Hut Circle	NC 783 110
		Settlement	NC 783 156
		Settlement	NC 787 152
		Cairn	NC 788 138
		Hut Circle	NC 789 108
		Hut Circle	NC 794 109
		2 Hut Circles	NC 794 148
		Hut Circle	NC 795 120
		Homestead	NC 797 119
		Hut Circle	NC 797 140
		Cairn	NC 798 120
		2 Hut Circles	NC 799 115
		Hut Circle & Enclosure	NC 799 120
		2 Hut Circles	NC 799 137
		Possible Cairn	NC 801 134
		Hut Circle	NC 801 088
		Hut Circle	NC 802 130
		2 Hut Circles	NC 803 123
		2 Hut Circles	NC 803 129
		Hut Circle	NC 806 085
		2 Hut Circles & Field System	NC 809 088
Hut Circle	NC 809 093		
2 Hut Circles	NC 814 091		
Hut Circle	NC 817 132		

<i>County</i>	<i>Parish</i>	<i>Antiquity</i>	<i>Nat. Grid Ref.</i>		
Sutherland	Clyne	3 Hut Circles & Field System	NC 819 101		
		2 Hut Circles & Field System	NC 819 125		
		Hut Circle	NC 828 114		
		2 Hut Circles	NC 829 125		
		Hut Circle	NC 832 113		
		Hut Circle	NC 832 123		
		3 Hut Circles & Field System	NC 835 108		
		Hut Circle	NC 835 128		
		2 Hut Circles	NC 839 104		
		Hut Circle	NC 847 069		
		Burnt Mound	NC 856 049		
		Homestead & 2 Hut Circles	NC 857 049		
		Hut Circle	NC 859 068		
		2 Cairns	NC 859 081		
		Hut Circle & Field System	NC 861 067		
		Settlement & Field System	NC 862 070		
		Enclosure	NC 866 081		
		Mound	NC 866 084		
		Hut Circle & Field System	NC 878 055		
		Cairn	NC 878 057		
		Motte & Probable Bailey	NC 895 036		
			Golspie	Settlement	NC 753 025
				Enclosure	NC 755 028
		Hut Circle		NC 756 017	
		Settlement		NC 756 042	
		Hut Circle		NC 759 028	
		3 Hut Circles		NC 763 034	
		Hut Circle		NC 764 008	
		Cairn		NC 765 007	
		2 Hut Circles		NC 765 023	
		2 Hut Circles		NC 766 014	
		Settlement		NC 766 030	
		Hut Circle		NC 767 010	
		2 Hut Circles		NC 767 044	
		Settlement		NC 769 041	
		Hut Circle		NC 770 036	
	Hut Circle	NC 770 044			
	Hut Circle	NC 770 052			
	2 Hut Circles	NC 782 051			
	3 Hut Circles	NC 801 134			
	Settlement	NC 862 035			
	Structure & Shell Middens	NC 882 017			
	Kildonan	Probable Hut Circle	NC 939 174		
	Lairg	2 Hut Circles	NC 518 170		
		Hut Circle	NC 524 163		
		Hut Circle	NC 529 157		
		Hut Circle	NC 531 136		
		Hut Circle	NC 551 134		
		Burnt Mound	NC 551 137		
		Hut Circle	NC 557 129		
		Hut Circle	NC 558 106		
		Hut Circle	NC 560 109		
		Hut Circle	NC 567 148		
		2 Hut Circles	NC 572 061		
		4 Hut Circles	NC 573 096		
		Crannog	NC 576 068		
	Cairn	NC 579 098			



<i>County</i>	<i>Parish</i>	<i>Antiquity</i>	<i>Nat. Grid Ref.</i>
Sutherland	Lairg	2 Hut Circles & Field System	NC 584 091
		4 Hut Circles	NC 585 084
		Burnt Mound	NC 585 086
		Burnt Mound	NC 586 075
		Hut Circle	NC 589 074
		2 Hut Circles & Field System	NC 590 090
		Hut Circle	NC 591 077
		Cairn	NC 592 089
		2 Hut Circles	NC 593 076
		Cairn	NC 594 074
		Hut Circle	NC 596 077
		Possible Cairn	NC 596 064
		Hut Circle	NC 596 084
		Settlement & Field System	NC 596 089
		Hut Circle	NC 597 087
		Cairn	NC 597 150
		Loth	Settlement
	Hut Circle		NC 925 125
	Settlement		NC 928 127
	Wag & Mound		NC 934 140
	Wag		NC 934 137
	Chambered Cairn		NC 935 103
	2 Wags & Mound		NC 936 142
	Hut Circle		NC 936 123
	Settlement		NC 938 133
	Hut Circle		NC 938 125
	Wag		NC 939 125
	Cairn		NC 939 124
	Settlement		NC 941 141
	2 Hut Circles & Enclosure		NC 944 111
	Hut Circle	NC 950 105	
	Rogart	Hut Circle	NC 760 051
		Hut Circle	NC 756 054
Settlement		NC 757 058	
Hut Circle & Field System		NC 768 089	
Hut Circle		NC 771 068	
Hut Circle		NC 775 095	
Settlement		NC 782 082	
Wigtown	Inch	Cairn	NX 136 659
		Cup-marked Rock	NX 140 668
		Cairn	NX 148 669
	New Luce	Cairn	NX 167 701
	Old Luce	Hut Circle	NX 150 600

Details of these sites can be obtained from Ordnance Survey, 43 Rose Street, Edinburgh EH2 2NL.

## ***Department of the Environment***

The Department sponsored excavations at nine guardianship monuments and 23 threatened sites this year. Two field surveys were also carried out. The individual site reports are included in the county list above with (DOE) inserted after the grid references ; the sites are listed below.

Aberdeenshire	Peel of Lumphanan
Argyll	Achnacree Balloch Dun Mhic Choicil Temple Wood, Kilmartin Kilellan Farm, Islay
Bute	Blackwaterfoot, Arran
Caithness	Camster
Dumfries-shire	Longknowe, Eskdalemuir Wanlockhead
Dunbartonshire	Bearsden New Kilpatrick, Bearsden Croy Hill Dullatur
East Lothian	The Chesters Fort
Inverness-shire	Inverness Rosinish, Benbecula
Kirkcudbrightshire	Threave Castle
Lanarkshire	Bothwellhaugh Cadder
Midlothian	Inveresk
Orkney	Brough of Birsay Brough of Deerness Dounby
Perthshire	Carpow Strageath
Ross and Cromarty and Sutherland	Lonberry and Ledmore
Stirlingshire	Buchlyvie Camelon Falkirk Stirling Castle

**Royal Commission on the Ancient and  
Historical Monuments of Scotland**  
(INCLUDING THE NATIONAL MONUMENTS  
RECORD OF SCOTLAND)

A travelling display to illustrate the work of the Commission, selected from the material shown in the 1975 exhibition *Recording Scotland's Heritage*, has been prepared under the auspices of the Scottish Council for Museums and Galleries. Since May 1975 it has been exhibited in museums and libraries throughout Scotland.

**Inventories**

The volume dealing with the *Prehistoric and Roman Monuments of Lanarkshire* will shortly go to press.

Fieldwork in North Argyll and on the islands of Mull, Iona, Coll and Tiree is almost complete, and the survey of monuments on Islay, Jura and Colonsay continues to make good progress. The principal architectural monuments surveyed this year were Oronsay Priory, Dunyvaig Castle, Islay and Islay House.

The following excavations were carried out :—

**ARGYLL**

Cul a' Bhaile, Jura

ENCLOSURE AND HOUSE

NR 548727. Preliminary work on a roughly circular stone-walled house standing within a walled enclosure, showed that it measured 8m in diameter internally. No closely datable finds were made, but the considerable growth of peat over the E half of the enclosure suggests that the site is prehistoric.

Killunaig, Coll

CIST

NM 219617. Examination of a cist which had been exposed in the sand-dunes for several years disclosed that it contained a box-like setting of stones covering a number of disarticulated bones. No grave-goods were found.

Sorisdale, Coll

BURIAL AND HOUSE

NM 272638. An inhumation associated with an All-Over-Corded Beaker was recovered from a shallow grave, which had been dug through a thin layer of midden material. Immediately W of the grave were some slight remains of a sub-circular house, possibly contemporary with the grave and midden.

**LANARKSHIRE**

The Hero's Cairn, Swaites Hill

CIST

NS 958405. A cist that has been exposed in the Hero's Cairn for many years was excavated; it had previously been disturbed and contained only the fragmentary remains of a Food Vessel and a small quantity of cremated bone.

## **Aerial Survey**

On the recommendation of the Committee for Rescue Archaeology set up by the Scottish Ancient Monuments Board a grant was made to the Commission in 1976 to allow it to carry out an extensive aerial survey programme. Climatic conditions during the period June-August were exceptionally favourable in much of eastern Scotland and more than 600 monuments were recorded, the majority being identified by means of crop-markings, a large number of which were new discoveries. The most interesting sites included Dark Age or Medieval timber halls on Deeside (NO 737967, 733959) and west of Brechin (NO 509585); new Roman temporary camps at Ford, Midlothian (NT 384638) and Millside Wood, Roxburghshire (NT 690270); double pit-alignments at Kinnell and Kinalty, Angus (NO 605494, 356512); and a number of small, square-ditched enclosures, possibly barrows of the later Iron Age, in the Lunan valley, Angus (NO 626491, 618494 and 687509). A summary list of all these sites has been compiled and the prints will shortly be available for inspection in the National Monuments Record of Scotland.

## **National Monuments Record of Scotland**

### **EMERGENCY SURVEYS**

The more important buildings for which records have been prepared include major castles of the medieval period at Dunure, Ayrshire, and Fast, Berwickshire, where current excavations have revealed additional details of the buildings; medieval tower-houses at Benholm, Kincardineshire, and the Wine Tower, Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire; Aboyne Castle, Aberdeenshire, and Edinample Castle, Perthshire (both undergoing extensive restoration); 17th-century houses at Jerviswood, Lanarkshire, and Cammo, Edinburgh; early 18th-century houses at Cockenzie, East Lothian (in advance of restoration) and Polton, Midlothian (demolished); the mid-18th-century mansion of the Boswell family at Auchinleck, Ayrshire; Donibristle Chapel, Fife, built to the designs of Alexander Macgill in 1731; and a small Gothic Revival parish church of 1805 at Kensaleyre, Isle of Skye.

### *Accessions*

#### **ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS**

1. Copies of floor plans of Innes House, Moray, 1975. (Mutual Households Association of Scotland).
2. Dyeline copies of plans for alterations to Aultgowrie Mill, Invernessshire, 1973. (Mr T. K. Cranston per Mr I. Donnachie).
3. Drawings for additions to Duff House, Banff, by David Bryse, junr., 1870. (Banff and Buchan District Council).
4. Mid 19th-century drawings for a new Town Hall, Library and Museum, and Waterworks, Banff, c. 1925. (Banff and Buchan District Council).
5. Dyeline copies of a measured survey of a Wooden Pier, Broughty Ferry, Angus. (City of Dundee District Council).

6. Miscellaneous collection of drawings connected with the Kinfauns Estate, Perthshire, including plans by Sir Robert Smirke for additions to Kinfauns Castle, 1831, and Castle Farm, 1826, and for a gas house and steam engine by James Milne, 1825. (Mrs Rhoda M. Wilson).
7. Plans for additions to Springwood Park, Roxburghshire, by James Gillespie Graham, c. 1820, and a perspective view of the Mausoleum watermarked 1820. (Purchased).
8. Seventeen designs for stained-glass windows designed by James Powell and Sons, Whitefriars, London, including Holy Trinity Church, Ayr, 1907, Inchinnan Church, Renfrewshire, 1905, and Bowden Church, Roxburghshire. (Purchased).
9. Dyeline copies of a survey of 206-228 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, 1975. (David Harvey, Alex Scott and Associates, Glasgow).
10. Dyeline copies of a measured survey of Knockando House, Moray, 1976. (Ian G. Lindsay and Partners, Edinburgh).
11. Dyeline copies of a survey of Cambusdoon House, Ayrshire, 1968. (Ayr Burgh Surveyor).
12. Dyeline copies of a survey prior to partial demolition of Park House, Dingwall, Ross and Cromarty, 1975. (Lobban and Mulhineux, Dingwall).

PHOTOGRAPHS, TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAWINGS, ENGRAVINGS,  
MANUSCRIPTS, ETC.

1. Map of Edinburgh by John Tallis, c. 1850. (Purchased).
2. Album of decorative designs by Bonnar & Co., 1875. (Purchased).
3. Photograph of drawings by Robert Matheson, Clerk of Eldin, J. Skene and others. (National Gallery of Scotland).
4. Photographs of a painting of a view of Edinburgh from the SW, c. 1840. (Daniel Shackleton).
5. Negatives of photographs of the exterior and interior of Blytheswood House, Renfrewshire, 1876. (Mr C Methuen-Campbell).
6. Early 19th-century oil painting of a perspective view of Polton House, Midlothian. (Purchased).
7. Photographs of drawings by Clerk of Eldin (including Blair Castle, Perthshire, Melville Castle, Midlothian, and Inverary Castle and Old Town, Argyll. (Sir John Clerk of Penicuik per National Gallery of Scotland).
8. Photographs of drawings in the Laing collection, including a View in Leith by Alexander Carse, a perspective of a 'Gothick' house by James Gillespie Graham, a scheme for the Burns Monument, Calton Hill, Edinburgh, by Thomas Hamilton, and an unattributed view of Dunkeld House, Perthshire, 1786. (National Gallery of Scotland).
9. 3¼" x 3¼" slides of architectural subjects in the Scottish Border Counties, c. 1900. (Mr Parker Love).
10. Early 20th-century postcards of Alloa, Clackmannanshire. (Mr Wilson Archibald).
11. Print of a late 19th-century photograph of Dunskey House, Wigtownshire. (Mr James Hunter Blair).
12. Engravings of Tobermory, Isle of Mull, Argyll, 1818, Castlehill, Thurso, Caithness, 1820, and the Isle of Jura, Argyll, 1817, by W. D. Daniell. (Purchased).
13. Collection of negatives and 3¼" x 3¼" slides of Scottish architecture. (Mr George Hay).

14. Colour photographs of a survey of floor-timbers taken during partial demolition of 5 Castlegate, Jedburgh, Roxburghshire. (Scottish Special Housing Association).
15. Albums of photographs dating from 1949 of gas works before demolition including Lerwick, Shetland, Kirkwall, Orkney, Langholm, Roxburghshire, and Banff. (Scottish Gas Board).
16. Plans, negatives and notebooks of the excavations of chambered cairns at Mid Gleniron, Wigtownshire, and a souterrain at Rossal, Sutherland, by Dr J. X. W. P. Corcoran. (Mr Eric Talbot).

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

1. Plans dated 1735, 1807 and 1811 of St. Serf's Parish Church, Dunning, Perthshire. (Scottish Record Office).
2. Measured survey of Barra Castle, Aberdeenshire, 1949. (Mr G. A. McNab per Mr G. Douglas).
3. Lithographed plans showing new works at Sandhaven Harbour, Aberdeen, by John Willet, Engineer, 1872. (Mr R. M. Emerson).
4. Plans for Shambellie House, Kirkcudbrightshire, including designs for a new house by David Bryce, 1854-55. (Captain Stewart of Shambellie per Dr A. Rowan).
5. Perspective views of the Bank of Scotland, The Mound, Edinburgh, showing proposed additions by David Bryce, 1847, and a portrait of David Bryce by J. Watson Gordon, 1849. (Bank of Scotland).
6. Photographic copies of montages of photographs of Edinburgh New Town street elevations. (Edinburgh Architectural Association).
7. Late 19th-century photographs of subjects in Ayrshire, mainly by George Washington Wilson and Valentine of Dundee, and a plan and elevations for Ayr Bridge by Alexander Stevens, 1786. (Ayr Public Library).
8. Plans for alterations to Corstorphine Parish Church, Edinburgh, by Kinnear & Peddie, 1890-93, William Young, 1890s, and Hay and Henderson, 1904. (Mr W. Woods).
9. Collection of 18th and 19th-century plans of buildings on estates in Scotland belonging to Sir William Forbes of Pittligo, including designs for Colinton House, Edinburgh, by Richard Crichton, Thomas Harrison, John Paterson and others, 1801, and a design for Invermay House, Perthshire, by Robert Burn, 1806. (National Library of Scotland).
10. Album of photographs of country houses including Wardhouse, Aberdeenshire, and Invergordon Castle, Ross and Cromarty. (Per Mr P. M. Reid.)
11. Negatives of early 20th-century photographs of Bo'ness, West Lothian. (Mr P. Mahon per Scottish Record Office.)
12. Album of newspaper cuttings and miscellaneous material relating to Sir Robert Lorimer and the Scottish National War Memorial. (Mr J. Swan per Dr P. Savage)
13. Early 20th-century negatives of subjects on Islay. (Islay Natural History and Antiquarian Society).
14. Late 19th-century and early 20th-century postcards of subjects on Islay and Jura. (Mrs I. Ramsay).
15. Late 17th-century bound volume of plans by Sir William Bruce, Alexander Edward and John Slezzer for remodelling and enlarging Kinnaird Castle, Angus, and for the garden layout. Working drawings by David Bryce, 1853-59, and a late 19th-century album of photographs of the exterior and interior of the castle. (The Earl of Southesk).

16. Plans for public and commercial buildings in Edinburgh, by David and John Bryce, including the Old Sheriff Court House, George IV Bridge, 1863, Union Bank, George Street, 1874, and Clydesdale Bank, George Street, 1841 and 1847. (Dean of Guild, Edinburgh).
17. Watercolour perspectives and working drawings by David Bryce for an addition to Clifton Hall, Midlothian, 1868, and designs for a new house at Sauchie, Stirlingshire, 1868. Designs for a new house at Clifton Hall, unexecuted, by James Maitland Wardrop, 1848. (The Headmaster, Clifton Hall School, per Bryce Exhibition Committee).
18. Plans for an addition to Ardarroch House, Dunbartonshire, by David Bryce, 1846-47, and a 19th-century photograph of the Lodge. (BP Oil Ltd. per Bryce Exhibition Committee).
19. Working drawings of Balfour Castle, Orkney, by David Bryce, 1847, a 19th-century photograph and a contemporary model of the house. (Mr T. Zawadzki per Bryce Exhibition Committee).
20. Three 19th-century photographs of Maulesden House, Angus. (Mrs Larry Knorr per Bryce Exhibition Committee).
21. Pencil perspective for a scheme originally proposed for Trumland House, Orkney, by David Bryce, 1873, and 19th-century photographs of the house and lodge. (Mrs Alice Logie per Bryce Exhibition Committee).
22. Watercolour perspective of Fotheringham House, Angus, 1863. (Major T. Steuart Fotheringham per Bryce Exhibition Committee).
23. Two watercolour perspectives of Fettes College, Edinburgh, by David Bryce, c. 1862. (Fettes College per Bryce Exhibition Committee).
24. Four watercolour perspectives of The Glen, Peebleshire, by David Bryce, c. 1855, and two watercolour perspectives of New Gala House, Selkirkshire, by David Bryce, 1872. (The Hon. Colin Tennant per Bryce Exhibition Committee).
25. Watercolour perspectives of Hartrigge House, Roxburghshire, 1850, and of the house with additions by David Bryce, 1852. (Lord Stratheden and Campbell per Bryce Exhibition Committee).
26. Lithograph of a view of Free St. George's Church, Shandwick Place, Edinburgh 1867, and a watercolour perspective of the proposed Trinity College Church, Edinburgh 1848, by David Bryce (Edinburgh Central Library).
27. Watercolour perspective of the former Union Bank, George Street, Edinburgh, by David Bryce, c. 1874. (The Manager, Bank of Scotland, George Street, Edinburgh, per Bryce Exhibition Committee).
28. Watercolour perspectives of the library interior, Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, c. 1876, and of the proposed 'Albert Keep' Edinburgh Castle, by David Bryce. (Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland per Bryce Exhibition Committee).
29. Plans for additions to Corsock House, Kirkcudbrightshire, 1893. (per Bryce Exhibition Committee).
30. 19th-century photographs of Inzievar House, Fife, and a pencil perspective and plans for additions to Seacliffe House, East Lothian, by (The Headmaster, Craigflower School per Bryce Exhibition Committee).
31. Album of 19th-century photographs of Craigflower House, Fife. (The Headmaster, Craigflower School per Bryce Exhibition Committee).
32. Measured survey of Clatto House, Fife, by Walker and Pryde, St. Andrews, 1964, and 19th-century photographs of the house. (Mr Greig Sibbald per Bryce Exhibition Committee).
33. Album of 19th-century photographs of Ballikinrain House, Stirlingshire. (Sir Ronald Orr Ewing, Bt, per Bryce Exhibition Committee).

34. Measured survey of Carradale House, Argyll, by Powis and McGregor, 1937. (Lady Mitchison per Bryce Exhibition Committee).
35. Plans for the reconstruction of Kilberry Castle, Argyll, by Thomas Brown, 1844, and for additions by Peddie and Kinnear, 1873. (Miss Marion Campbell of Kilberry per Bryce Exhibition Committee).
36. Drawings for Glengorm House, Argyll, by Peddie and Kinnear, 1859. (Mr J. R. E. Nelson per Bryce Exhibition Committee).
37. Finished drawings by William Burn and J. MacVicar Anderson for houses in Scotland, including Falkland House, Fife, 1839, Dunira, Perthshire, 1850-52, Carstairs House, Lanarkshire, 1821, and Balentore House, Angus, 1880. (The Royal Institute of British Architects per Bryce Exhibition Committee).
38. Mid 19th-century model of Kingcausie House, Aberdeenshire. (Mr Irvine Fortescue per Bryce Exhibition Committee).
39. Early 19th-century model of Caldwell House, Ayrshire, designed as a tea caddy. (Mr John Harris).
40. Plans for proposed alterations and additions to the Royal Medical Society Hall, Surgeon Square, Edinburgh, by Thomas Hamilton, 1837-38, and William Burn, 1819. (Royal Medical Society).
41. Drawings by David Bryce for Sunderland Hall, Selkirkshire, 1850, Coates Hall, Edinburgh, 1850, and alterations to Rossie Castle, Angus. (Dick Peddie and Mackay, Edinburgh).
42. Unexecuted designs for remodelling Balnaboth House, Angus, by R. & R. Dickson, 1820. (Captain C. Ogilvy MacLean per National Library of Scotland).
43. Plans for additions to Barwhillanty Lodge, Kirkcudbrightshire, by A. Thomson, 1886-87. (Mr J. Yerburch per Mr A. Curtis Wolfe).
44. Drawings for the erection of Stirling Prison by Thomas Brown, 1843-47. (Scottish Home and Health Department per Scottish Record Office).
45. Designs for Ayr Steeple, Ayrshire, by Robert Adam, 1785. (Ayr Carnegie Library).
46. The MacDonald collection of negatives of archaeological and vernacular sites in Inverness-shire, dating from 1920-30. (Inverness Museum and Library).
47. The Joseph Cook collection of 19th-century negatives of architectural subjects in Inverness. (Mr J. M. Sinclair).
48. Late 19th-century and early 20th-century photographs of Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire, taken by Mr Dewar, the local grocer. (Mr Parker Love).
49. Negatives of Scottish Townscapes, 1969-74, (Mr C. E. McWilliam).
50. Negatives of Industrial Archaeological Sites in Scotland. (Mr John Hume).
51. Late 19th-century collection of photographs of Scottish architecture by George Washington Wilson and J. Valentine. (Mr M. C. Gibb).
52. Miscellaneous collection of drawings including a design for an obelisk to Sir Walter Scott by W. H. Playfair c. 1835, drawings for the Burns Monument, Alloway, by Thomas Hamilton, c. 1820, and for Ramshorn Church, Glasgow, by Rickman and Hutchison, 1824. (Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland).
53. Plans for Stonefield Castle, Argyll, by W. H. Playfair, 1836-38. (Mr J. H. Scott).



## *A Scottish Bibliography for 1976*

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

Abbreviations are based on the American Standards Association list Z39, 5-1963 and its revisions.

Archaeological entries have been restricted — a fuller coverage is available in *Scottish Material Culture: a bibliography. Section A: archaeology*, 2, 1976.

### GENERAL

*British archaeological abstracts* 9, 1976

— London 1976 Counc Brit Archaeol, £4.50

*Current archaeological offprints and reports*, 53, 1976

— London, 1976 Counc Brit Archaeol, £1.25

*A prehistoric bibliography*

Bonser, W & Troy, J Oxford, 1976 Blackwell, £25

*Scottish material culture: a bibliography. Section A: archaeology*. 1, 1975 Clarke, D V & Grieve, A C comp Edinburgh, 1976 Nat Mus Antiq Scot

A list of articles on Scottish history published during the year 1974  
Rae, T I comp *Scot Hist Rev* 54, 1975, 207-214

*A bibliography of Angus*

Craven, N Dundee, 1975, £5.00

*Archaeology in Britain 1974-75 Report no. 25*

— London, 1976 Counc Brit Archaeol, 50p

British antiquity, 1974-5

Bonsall, C et al *Archaeol J*, 132, 1975, 302-61

Medieval Britain in 1974

Webster, L E & Cherry, J comp *Med Archaeol* 19, 1975, 220-60

Post-medieval Britain in 1974

Cherry, J comp *Post-Med Archaeol*, 1975, 240-260

Round-up 1975

Selkirk, A *Current Archaeol*, 5(3), 1975, 81-94

Survey of the year's excavations — Scottish sites covered (p.88-94) in varying detail are Bearsden; Bothwellhaugh; Camelon; Croy Hill; Knap of Howar and Lyne

*Bull Glasgow Archaeol Soc*, N S, 3, 1976

contains brief accounts of work on Scottish mediaeval burghs; St Blane's Well; Lurg Chapel; Milngavie; Dundurn; Bearsden; Croy Hill; Bantaskin, Falkirk; Bothwellhaugh

Air reconnaissance: recent results, 40

St Joseph, J K *Antiquity*, 50, 1976, 55-57

*National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland: twenty second report by the Board of Trustees* [Accession list]

— Edinburgh, 1976 HMSO, 38p

Transport and industry: a new concept in museums. [The Glasgow Museum of Transport]

Browning, A S E *Mus J* 75, (3) XVI-XVIII [Supplement]

*On view: a guide to museum and gallery acquisitions in Britain*. 1976  
Osborne, A ed London, 1976 Alan Osborne & Associates Ltd, £2.50

GENERAL (contd.)

The Mackenzie Collection [N Uist]

Close-Brooks, J & Maxwell, S *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, 105, 1972-74, 287-93

*To illustrate the monuments. Essays on archaeology presented to Stuart Piggot on the occasion of his sixty-fifth birthday*

Megaw, J V S (ed) London, 1976 Thames & Hudson, £15

Of particular interest are:

Johnstone, P, Shipwrights and wheelwrights in the ancient world, 49-56  
Ridgway, D & F, From Ischia to Scotland: better configurations in Old World protohistory, 145-52

Ross, A & Feachem, R, Ritual rubbish? The Newstead pits, 229-37

Stevenson, R B K, The earlier metalwork of Pictland, 245-51

*A guide to ancient sites in Britain*

Bord, J & C comp London, 1976 Latimer, £6.50

*Prehistoric Britain an illustrated survey*

Branigan, K Bourne End, 1976 Spurbooks Ltd, £5

*The folk lore of prehistoric sites in Britain*

Grimsell, L V Newton Abbot, 1976 David & Charles, £7.95

*Celtic mysteries*

Sharkey, J London, 1976 £4.25

*Ancient Scotland: a guide to the remains*

Laing, L Newton Abbot, 1976 David & Charles, £4.50

*Edwardian Scotland*

Hill, C W Edinburgh, 1976 Scottish Academic Press, £5.50

*Victorian & Edwardian Highlands from old photographs*

Thompson, F intro London, 1976 Batsford, £2.95

*Views of old Ross-shire*

Gordon, A comp Aberdeen [1976] Aberdeen Publ Ltd, n.p.

*The hub of the Highlands: the book of Inverness and district. The centenary volume of Inverness Field Club, 1875-1975*

— Edinburgh, 1975 Inverness Field Club and Paul Harris, The Albyn Press, Edinburgh, £4.50

*The central Highlands*

Finlay, I London, 1976 Batsford, £4.50

*The Moray book*

Omand, D ed Edinburgh, 1976 Paul Harris Publishing, £7.50

*The book of Bennachie*

Whitely, A W M ed Oyne, 1976 Bailies of Bennachie, £3.50

*Visits to ancient Caithness*

Bramman, J et al Wick, 1976 Caithness Field Club, 45p

County maps as historical sources: a sequence of surveys in south-east Scotland Parry, M L *Scot Stud* 19, 1975, 15-26

The minerals of south west Scotland

Williams, J *Hist Metall* 10, (1) 1976, 36-39

Clay pipes for the archaeologist

Oswald, A *Brit Archaeol Rep* 14, 1975, £3.80

The Fife archaeological index — a computer implementation

Kenworthy, J B, Stapleton, J R & Thurston, J H in

*Computer applications in archaeology 1975*

Lafflin, S (ed) Birmingham, 1975, 41-48

*Radiocarbon: calibration and prehistory*

Watkins, T (ed) Edinburgh, 1975 Edinburgh Univ Press, £3.50

Experimental archaeology and boats

Christensen, A E & Morrison, I *Int J Naut Archaeol*, 5, 1976, 275-84

## GENERAL (contd.)

Some observations on puff-balls from British archaeological sites

Watling, R & Seaward, M R D *J Archaeol Sci*, 3, 165-72

Further evidence of bone chewing by ungulates: the sheep of North Ronaldsay, Orkney

Brothwell, D *J Archaeol Sci*, 3, 1976, 179-82

A half-century of pollen analytical research in Scotland

Edwards, K *J Trans Bot Soc Edinburgh*, 42, 1974, 211-22

*Newsletter, 1975, 1976 and Review of Progress*

— St Andrews, 1975-6 Univ St Andrews Inst Maritime Archaeol

The use of explosives on the Adelaar wreck site 1974

Martin, C J M & Lang, A N *Int J Naut Archaeol*, 4, (2), 1975, 345-52

The integration of historical and archaeological data concerning an historic wreck site: the Kennemerland

Muckelroy, K *World Archaeol*, 7, (3), 1976, 280-90

The *Dartmouth*, a British frigate wrecked off Mull, 1690. 3. The guns

McBride, P *Int J Naut Archaeol*, 5, 1976, 189-200

The *Dartmouth*, a British frigate wrecked off Mull, 1690. 2. Culinary and related items

Holman, R G *Int J Naut Archaeol*, 4, 1975, 253-65

Earl Rögnvald's shipwreck

Collings, L, Farrell, R & Morrison, I *Saga-Book Viking Soc North Res*, 19, (2-3), 1975-6, 293-310

The wreck of the pink *Evstafii*. A transport of the Imperial Russian Navy, lost off Shetland in 1780

Stenuit, R *Int J Naut Archaeol*, 5, 1976, 221-43, 317-31

## PREHISTORIC

Glenbatrick Waterhole, a microlithic site on the Isle of Jura

Mercer, J *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, 105, 1972-74, 9-32

The Irish Mesolithic/Neolithic transition

Woodman, P C

in

*Acculturation and continuity in Atlantic Europe mainly during the Neolithic period and the Bronze Age. Papers presented at the IV Atlantic Colloquium, Ghent 1975*

de Laet, S J (ed) Brugge, 1976, 296-307

Megaliths, territories and populations

Renfrew, C

in

*Acculturation and continuity in Atlantic Europe mainly during the Neolithic period and the Bronze Age. Papers presented at the IV Atlantic Colloquium, Ghent 1975*

de Laet, S J (ed) Brugge, 1976, 198-220

Quanterness, radiocarbon and the Orkney cairns

Renfrew, C, Harkness, D & Switsur, R *Antiquity*, 50, 1976, 194-204

On some aspects of Neolithic building techniques in Orkney

Kilbride-Jones, H E *Acta Praehist Archaeol*, 4, 1973, 75-96

Excavations at Carreg Samson megalithic tomb, Mathry, Pembrokeshire

Lynch, F *Archaeol Cambrensis*, 124, 1975, 15-35

A neolithic multiple burial from Fengate, Peterborough

Pryor, F *Antiquity*, 50, 1976, 232-33

Tulloch of Assery B

Neolithic occupation sites on the Yorkshire Wolds

Manby, T G *Yorkshire Archaeol J*, 47, 1975, 23-59

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*The stone circles of the British Isles*

Burl, A New Haven & London, 1976 Yale Univ Press, £10

*Circles and Standing stones*

Haddingham, E London, 1975 Heinemann, £6.50

Some Cumbrian stone circles in perspective

Clare, T *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 75, 1975, 1-16

Les ceramiques 'cannelées' du Néolithique morbihannais

Bailloud, G *Bull Soc Préhist Française (Etudes, Travaux)*, 72, 1975, 343-67  
Beacharra ware

A Beaker burial from North Hazelrigg, Northumberland

Jobey, G *Archaeol Aeliana*, 5th ser, 3, 1975, 217-19

Petroglyphen aus Trialeti, Transkaukasien

Häusler, A *Boll Cent Camuno Stud Preist*, 12, 1975, 122-38

Badden and Cairnbaan

Dating a settlement pattern by thermoluminescence, the burnt mounds of

Orkney Huxtable, J, Hedges, J W, Renfrew, A C & Aitken, M J

*Archaeometry*, 18(1), 1976, 5-17

A short cist at Horsburgh Castle Farm, Peeblesshire

Petersen, F, Shepherd, I A G & Tuckwell, A N *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, 105, 1972-74, 43-62

Short cists at Buckstone Road, Fairmilehead, Edinburgh

Close-Brooks, J *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, 105, 1972-74, 281-84

Excavations at Summersdale, Orkney, by F G Wainwright in July 1960

Ashmore, P J *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, 105, 1972-74, 41-42

Excavation of a barrow at Queenafjold, Twatt, Orkney

Ritchie, G & A *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, 105, 1972-74, 33-40

*Excavation of a cairn on Kneep headland, Valtos, Miavaig, Isle of Lewis, 28 June-13 July 1976*

Close-Brooks, J Edinburgh, 1976 Stencil report, Nat Mus Antiq Scot

Brenig Valley excavations 1973 interim report

Lynch, F *et al Trans Denbighshire Hist Soc*, 23, 1974, 9-64

Brenig Valley excavations 1974 interim report

Lynch, F (ed) *Trans Denbighshire Hist Soc*, 24, 1975, 13-37

Cultural interaction in the insular Early Bronze Age: some ceramic evidence Waddel, J

in

*Acculturation and continuity in Atlantic Europe mainly during the Neolithic period and the Bronze Age. Papers presented at the IV Atlantic Colloquium, Ghent 1975*

de Laet, S J (ed) Brugge, 1976, 284-95

A collared urn cremation on Howick Heugh, Northumberland

Jobey, G & Newman, T G *Archaeol Aeliana*, 5th ser, 3, 1975, 1-16

Bronze Age weapon hoards in Britain

Coombs, D *Archaeol Atl*, 1, 1975, 49-81

*The Early Bronze Age daggers in Great Britain and a reconsideration of the Wessex Culture*

Gerloff, S München, 1975 Beck'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, DM 98

[= Prähist Bronzefunde V1/2]

Ireland and Spain in the early Bronze Age

Harrison, R J *J Roy Soc Antiq Ir*, 104, 1974, 52-73

The Bodonal de la Sierra gold find

Gorbea, M A *J Roy Soc Antiq Ir*, 104, 1974, 44-51

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*The organisation of Middle Bronze Age metalworking*

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