

Kincardine

EARTHWORK (SITE) STONEHAVEN. No trace is now visible on the ground of the earthwork marked "Camp" on the O.S. map and formerly known as Arduthy (PSAS **L**, 321; Topography of Roman Scotland, 104). The site however is not appropriate for a Roman fort, and it seems probable that the earthwork will have consisted of one or more ramparts extending across the neck of the promontory formed by the junction of two valleys.

868865.

xx S.E. ("Camp").

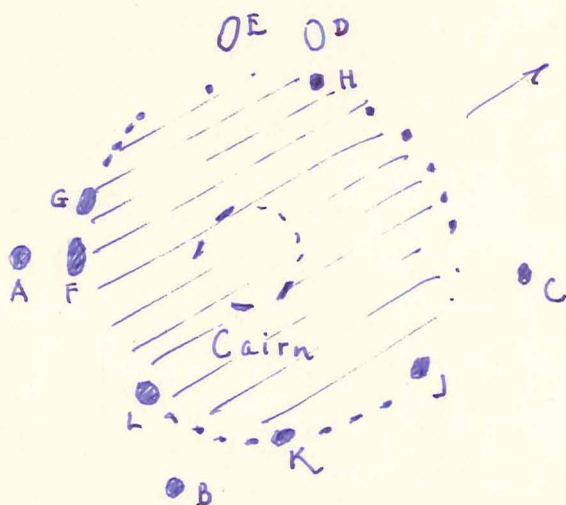
30 April 1957.

MSS.	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REFS.	.....

10 36955

CAIRNS ETC., CAMPSTONE HILL, RAEDYKES.

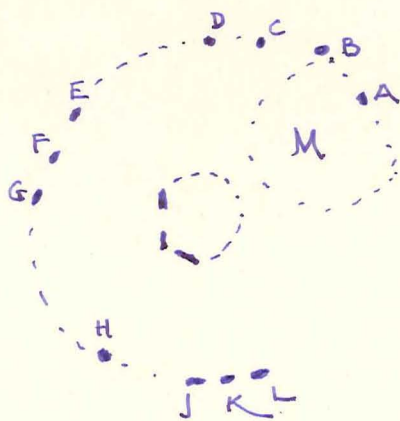
(1) The "Stone Circle" marked on the O.S. map is another cairn of the Garrol Wood type.



1037182

The standing stones A, B and C (and possibly the recumbent stones E and D) are members of an outer ring of independent stones placed 8 feet away from the cairn. The cairn is 33 ft. in diameter and is bounded by standing stones F-L which are linked together by similar stones laid on edge to form a continuous kerb. The cairn material is very distinct (about 2 ft. in height), and an internal "chamber" is visible, measuring 10 ft. in length and bounded by stones which may be laid either on edge or on bed. The "chamber" has obviously been plundered.

(2) There is another cairn SE. of No. 1 (i.e. the largest of the "circles" marked on the O. S. map) which has been of the same type ^{but} ~~and~~ is even more disturbed.



1037185

Stones A-H presumably represent the remains of an outer ring of independent stones while J-L, which are laid on edge, may have taken the place of the Recumbent stone. All these stones however have been linked by dry walling to make a stell, while a smaller stell (M) has been formed in the interior. The cairn and its peristalith have been removed, but the central/

central chamber is represented by a hollow with three stones on the perimeter. The chamber has no doubt been plundered.

(3) Between Nos. 1 and 2 there are two circular enclosures, one measuring 27 feet and the other 25 feet over the walls which are 8/10 feet thick in each case. The outer faces of both walls are distinct, but there are no inner faces showing - simply a roughly circular hollow in the centre of the enclosure - so that each monument may possibly be only a plundered cairn. There are no signs of entrances. The question arises whether these may not be Ring cairn analagous to some of the cairns with hollow centres found at Fyvie, Aberdeenshire.

(4) The "traverses" marked on the O. S. map are of late field boundaries and should be ignored.

(5) The whole of the top and upper slopes of the hill are covered with scores of small round cairns some of which are only 8 feet in diameter, while others measure 20 feet to 30 feet across. Most of them are clearly formed of land-gathered stones piled together with little or no earth, but their round shapes and the association of the other structures described above seem to suggest that they are not simply clearance cairns. Many of them have been dug into, and it is possible that they have been published.

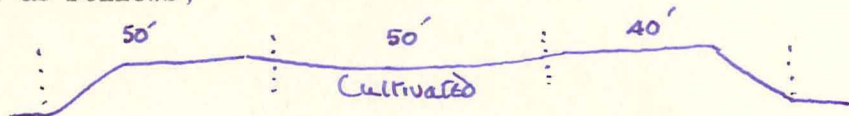
2nd May 1957.

MSS	.....	RS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....

10 37/83
10 37/84

Kincardine.

VITRIFIED FORT, GREEN CAIRN (Cf. P.S.A.S. xxxiv 108 no. 2). A curious fort, which occupies the crest of a low ridge only 20 ft. in height and is easily accessible from all sides. It appears to have been oblong in shape with maximum measurements of 240 ft. by 140 ft. over a single wall. No details of this wall are however visible at the present time as it is thickly overgrown with long grass and whins, while the interior of the fort is under cultivation. A cross-section through the short side is as follows,



the outer scarp being 4 to 5 ft. in height while the internal depression is very shallow. The gateway was presumably in one of the short sides. Although no facing stones of the wall are visible, stones which have been removed from the interior during cultivation, and dumped in small piles on and around the wall, include vitrified material in every case - the material being in small pieces.

MSS	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REFS.	.....

Kincardine.

"CAMP", BLACK HILL. (Cf. P.S.A.S., xxxiv, 107 no. 7). The "Camp" which is marked on the O. S. map on Black Hill is simply a field boundary.

877848. xvi S.W.

30 April 1957.

MSS.....	KS
PLAN.....	
MAP.....	
M.R.....	
REFS.....	

EARTHWORK, GREEN CASTLE (Cf. P.S.A.S., xxxiv, 60). A magnificently preserved earthwork, ranking with Dinvin in Ayrshire, and certainly medieval. The plan is similar to that of Howden Motte (Selkirkshire), a natural knoll being fortified by drawing a rampart round the crest and a ditch round the base. As at Scraesburgh (Roxburghshire), the material for the rampart has been obtained by scooping out the interior; there is no trace of stonework, and the maximum height of the rampart above the interior is 11 ft. (at the N. end). The upcast from the ditch has been dumped on the lip of the counter-scarp to form an outer rampart. It is best seen on the S. and W. sides, although in the latter case it is partly overlaid by a plantation bank. The gap in the S. end of the work looks intrusive, while the one in the E., if original, has undoubtedly been improved - the causeway being wider than would be required for a medieval work.

10 3 6089

MSS.	Rs
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REFS.	.....

Kincardine.

CAIRN, CANTERLAND. (Cf. P.S.A.S. xxxiv, 54). Although marked on the O. S. map as a motte, this monument is actually a cairn. It measures about 57 feet in diameter by a maximum of 5 feet in height, and, like the cairn at Arniefoul in Angus, is surrounded by a ditch and external bank. The latter are not quite circular, the external measurements of the bank being 102 ft. from NW. to SE. by 90 ft. transversely and the internal measurements 89 ft. from NW. to SE. by 79 ft. transversely. But I feel that in contrast to Arniefoul the bank and ditch may well be contemporary with the cairn. The cairn is turfed over but seems to be largely stone underneath: there is no kerb visible. It has been dug into in a number of places but the primary burial may well be intact.

705653

13 September 1956.

10 36329

MSS.....	KS
PLAN.....	
MAP.....	
M.R.	
REFS.....	

Kincardine.

HOMESTEAD MOAT FORDOUN. (Cf. Crawford Topography of Roman Scotland, 103). A good example of a homestead moat which has consisted of the usual ditch between two banks. The inner bank has been completely levelled, and the external bank only survives on the E. where it is 12 feet wide but not more than 2 feet in height. The ditch measures up to 5 feet in depth on all four sides and was no doubt originally wet, although the farmer states that the lead-in and out-fall were cut in his youth when water was brought, by an open channel, via the moat to a dam near the farm. There is no sign of an entrance nor any trace of internal buildings.

735770. xxiv N.E. ("Roman camp").

7th May 1957.

10 36470

MSS	RS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REFS.	.....

Kincardine.

LONG CAIRN, MIDDLE KNOX. This cairn occupies a magnificent position on the crest of a high ridge and in plain view of the sea. It is definitely a cairn and not a barrow, being composed largely of water-worn stones. It measures 120 feet in length (or 140 feet if the tail at the south end is included, but I think this is simply a dump of field-gathered stones) and is 40 feet wide in the centre. The N. end may be a few feet wider, and the S. end (excluding the tail) a few feet shorter, but there is little in it. The cairn has been dug into at various points, but there is no surface indication of a chamber or of cists.

8170.

3rd May 1957.

10 36841

MSS.....	RS
PLAN.....	
MAP.....	
M.R.	
REFS.....	

Kincardine.

ROMAN TEMPORARY-CAMP, RAEDYKES. As Macdonald reports, there are two sizes of rampart and ditch used here - the smaller rampart being for all practical purposes a stone wall. Macdonald accounts for the existence of the two sizes by differences in the terrain, but his argument breaks down on the N. front where the ground facing the lesser rampart is just as much in favour of the attacker as elsewhere on this side. It seems probable that the true explanation is that the smaller size of rampart represents unfinished work.

There are numerous shallow pits on Garrison Hill which, on the analogy of similar pits at Cawthorne, may indicate the sites of tents, but otherwise the interior is featureless.

P.S.A.S., L (1915-16), 318 f.

8490. xv N.E.

2nd May 1957.

10 37153

MSS.....	KS
PLAN.....	
MAP.....	
M.R.....	
REFS.....	

Kincardine

EARTH WORK (SITE) CASTLE DYKES. (Of. P.S.A.S. xxxiv, 60). This earthwork has now been completely levelled by cultivation. It was presumably of mediaeval date.

810746

xxv SW

13 September 1956.

MSS.....	KS
PLAN.....	
MAP.....	
M.R.....	
REFS.....	

ID 36836

CAIRN, MONTGOLDRUM. (Cf. P.S.A.S., xxxiv, 107). Despite the Ordnance Survey, this monument is not a "Camp", as Coles recognised, but a ruined cairn. It measures 60 ft. in diameter, has a peristalith, and the centre has been plundered in search of treasure (~~does~~^{the} name Montgoldrum mean that they found it?). The large fractured stone close by has probably been a standing stone associated in some way with the cairn. As Coles observed, there are some slight remains of another similar round cairn (i.e. one or two stones of the peristalith and a little core) 20 yds. away to the NE.

816772

xxv NW ("Camp")

13 September 1956.

10 36817

MSS.....	RS.....
PLAN.....	.....
MAP.....	.....
M.R. ....	.....
REFS.....	.....

"TUMULUS", WITCH HILLOCK, INGLISMA^LDDIE. This cairn or barrow has been engulfed in a new forest and is itself planted with conifers. A circular mound, about 60 ft. in diameter, it stands 7-8 ft. high and shows signs of a ditch round the base, particularly on the SE.

The likely topography has been completely changed by the forest, and the mound (which incidentally shows no trace of stone) is difficult to find. The easiest way to reach it is to leave the car at Inglisma^Ldie, cross the burn by the foot-bridge opposite the house, and take the first track on the left after the crossing. Follow this track for 390 yds., and the mound is then 30 yds. to the E. in the forest.

643673

xxviii SE xxi SW

30 April 1957.

MSS.....	KS
PLAN.....	
MAP.....	
M.R.....	
REFS.....	

10 36002

Kincardine

"RAMPART", BOWDUNS. (Cf. P.S.A.S. xxxiv, 108). Christison was right in thinking that this so called rampart is simply a field boundary.

881845

xxi NW

30 April 1957.

MSS.....	KS
PLAN.....	
MAP.....	
M.R.....	
REFS.....	

CASTLEHILL. A natural sand and gravel kaim, which has been roughly circular, measuring 60-70 ft. in diameter across the flat top, and about 20 ft. high. A large segment has been carried away on the SW. It may have been dressed to form a motte, but there is no evidence of this on the ground apart from the flat top and regular profiles of the sides. There is no sign of a ditch. Another less regular shaped kaim lies S. of the river, 300 yds. due E. of Castlehill.

657921

Ⓢ. Aberdeenshire xciv SE

1 May 1953.

MSS	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REFS.	.....

W 36201

"ENCAMPMENT", INVERCANNY RESERVOIR. (Cf. Crawford, Topography 147, "Cairnton"). This supposed earthwork is a natural feature, the so-called ramparts being glacial moraines.

662963

viii NE

1 May 1953.

MSS.....	KS.....
PLAN.....	.....
MAP.....	.....
M.R.....	.....
REFS.....	.....

10 36/61

Kincardine

MONTROSE'S TRENCH (SITE). This has been a rectangular earthwork measuring 200 ft. in length by at least 145 ft. in width within a substantial ditch at least 20 ft. across. The S. side has been destroyed by the public road, and the rest has been cultivated, with the result that the ditch is now scarcely visible. It is unquestionably a homestead moat as Crawford suggested (Topography 147). The ditch shows distinctly as a crop-mark on National Survey Air Photograph UK/131, 4332 and overall measurements should be checked against this photograph.

716004

v SW

1 May 1953.

MSS.....	KS
PLAN.....	
MAP.....	
M.R.	
REFS.....	

10/8559

Kincardine

"SUPPOSED PICTS KILN", LAW OF LUMGAIR. It is difficult to say what this title refers to on the 1-inch map (I had not got the appropriate 6-inch map with me), but I suspect that it once referred to a chambered cairn built on the highest part of the Law of Lungair and now largely removed. The cairn has been built of water-worn stones, large quantities of which have been carted off to the farmyard to serve as bases for haystacks, and its original outline is lost. There is no indication of any chamber at the present time.

853818

30 April 1957.

MSS	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REFS.	.....

10 37015

"INTRENCHMENT", RAEDYKES. The plantation in which this earthwork is situated had been felled and only recently replanted at the date of visit so that the work was clearly visible. It consists of a bank with a ditch on the S. side, and its course is accurately marked on the 6-inch O.S. map. Starting at the E. end, on the edge of the road, the work has been denuded ^{for} ~~within~~ a distance of 22 yds. Then follows a fine stretch 60 yds. in length whose profile is given ^{below +} in the Note Book (S.10,11). Although the O.S. map shows the ditch as a ~~water~~ ^{course}, not much scouring seems to have taken place - the total volume of the ditch being very little more than that of the bank.

At the end of the 60 yds., there is a gap of 20 ft. which looks original, although it is impossible to be sure of this without excavation. Then follows a 40 yds. stretch where the earthwork is slightly less substantial than before, the total width of the bank and ditch being reduced to 30 ft. and the bank standing to a maximum height of 8 ft. above the bottom of the ditch. There does, however, seem to have been some scouring here in the ditch. Traces of a revetting of large stones can be seen on the outer scarp of the bank about half way along this sector. They occur about 3 ft. 6 in. from the top of the bank, i.e. at about ground level on either side of the earth ^{work}, and give a width of about 17 ft. ~~of~~ ^{for} the bank at this point. Another gap follows, 12 yds. wide and probably secondary, after which the bank resumes with a width of 15 ft. and a height of only 2 ft. 6 in. The ditch profile has been wrecked by later drainage but it is not as wide nor as deep as further E. The W. end of the work has clearly been destroyed by former cultivation, but the E. end may be original since there are no signs of any continuation ⁱⁿ ~~of~~ the plantation ~~on~~ ^{to} the opposite side of the road. Further E. the line is continued by a gully which was no doubt marshy in former times and which would itself form as a boundary line.

There is not sufficient evidence to say definitely whether the work is Roman or not, although after investigating Raedykes marching-camp

I am inclined to think that it is. The dimensions of the best-preserved sector are similar to the Raedykes rampart and ditch at their maximum ~~extent~~^{size}, and the Raedykes rampart also shows an external stone revetting in places (apart from the piece which is almost wholly formed of boulders.) It also faces away from the marching-camp, and to that extent serves as a covering defence; but it is curious that it looks S. on to ground which is overlooked from within the camp.

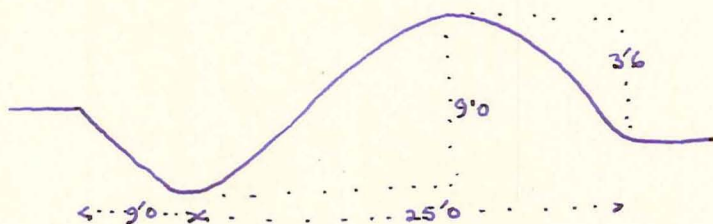
843895

xv NE

2 May 1957.

MSS.	RS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REFS.	.....

Profile referred to in l.7.



10 36973