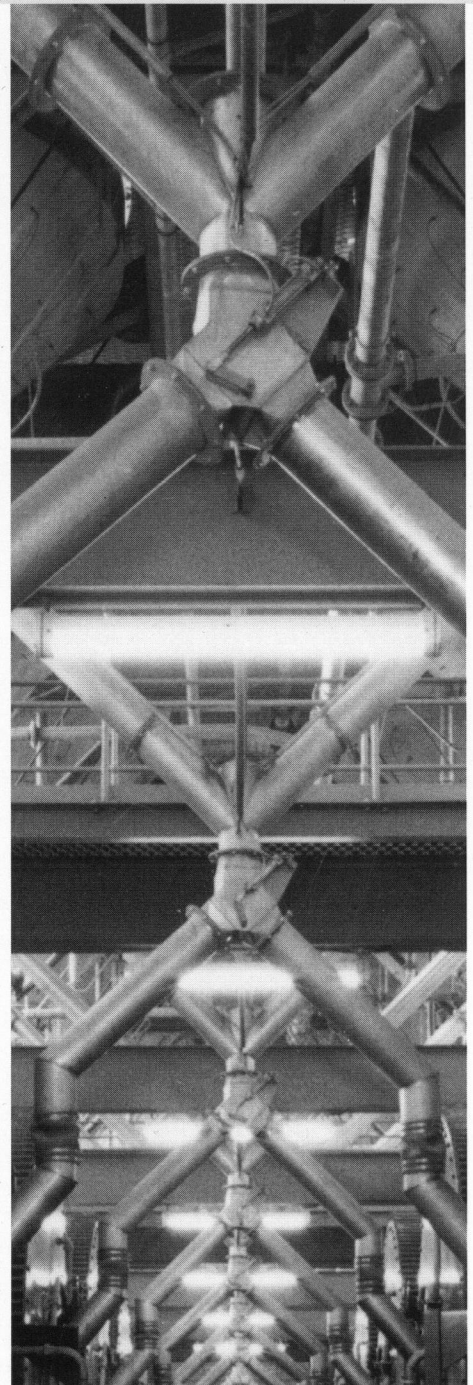
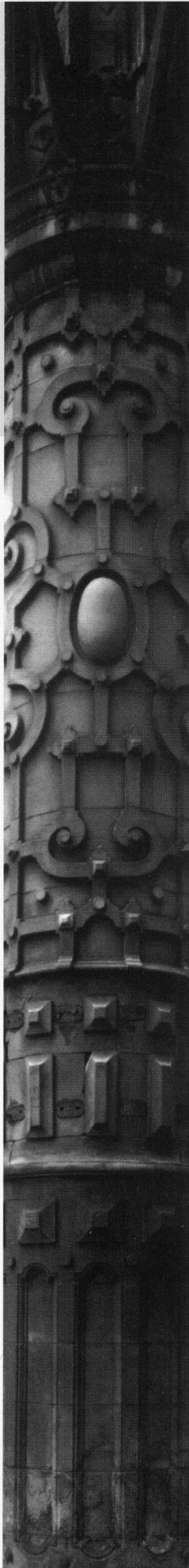




Royal
Commission on the
Ancient and
Historical
Monuments of
Scotland

MONUMENTS ON RECORD

Annual Review 1995-6





The Royal Commission on the Ancient and
Historical Monuments of Scotland

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The National Monuments Record of Scotland
is open Monday to Friday for public
consultation from 9.30am to 4.30pm
(4.00pm on Fridays); the normal public
holidays are observed, however, NMRS will be
open on 5 May 1997, but closed on 27 May
1997.

RCAHMS has a World Wide Web site at [http://
www.open.gov.uk/scotoff/heritage.htm](http://www.open.gov.uk/scotoff/heritage.htm).

Cover illustrations

Details from

- 1 Dalkeith Palace, Midlothian; see p.49 [C 54444]
- 2 Dunlop House, Ayrshire [C 50422]
- 3 Glenesk Maltings, Angus; see p.29 [C 70756]

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ALS	Afforestation Land Survey
AP	Air Photograph
APC	Air Photographs Collection
APS	Aerial Photographic Survey
ARTEMIS	Application for ReTrieval and Mapping Information System
CAD	Computer-Aided Design
CANMORE	Computer Application for National Monuments Record Enquires
CUCAP	Cambridge University Committee on Aerial Photography
DOCOMOMO	Documentation and Conservation of the Modern Movement
DPS	District Photographic Survey
DTP	Desk-Top Publishing
EDM	Electronic Distance Measurer
FESP	First Edition Survey Project
GUARD	Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division
GIS	Geographical Information System
HMSO	Her Majesty's Stationery Office
HS	Historic Scotland
ICARUS	Interactive Computerised Aerial Reconnaissance User System
IT	Information Technology
IS	Information Systems
LBRP	Listed Buildings Recording Programme
MOLRS	Medieval or Later Rural Settlement
NAS	National Archaeological Survey
NDPB	Non-Departmental Public Body
NMRS	National Monuments Record of Scotland
NTS	National Trust for Scotland
PACE	Property Advisors to the Civil Estate
PC	Personal Computer
OS	Ordnance Survey
RCAHMS	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales
RCHME	Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England
RIAS	Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland
RIBA	Royal Institute of British Architects
SAAPC	Scottish Archaeological Air Photographs Committee
SDR	Sokkia Data Recording
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record
SNH	Scottish Natural Heritage
SRO	Scottish Record Office
SSAP	Scottish Survey of Architectural Practices
SUAT	Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust
WWW	World Wide Web

Publications available from RCAHMS
(prices include postage)

Archaeology Division

Afforestation Land Survey Reports
*Watnish, Skye and Lochalsh District, Highland Region:
An Archaeological Survey* (1993).
£3.50.
Strath of Kildonan: An Archaeological Survey (1993).
£3.50.
Glenesslin, Nithsdale: An Archaeological Survey (1994).
£3.50.
Southdean, Borders: An Archaeological Survey (1994).
£3.50.
Braes of Doune: An Archaeological Survey (1994).
£3.50.
Mar Lodge Estate, Grampian: An Archaeological Survey
(1995). £3.50.

Broadsheet Series

1. *Muirkirk, Ayrshire: An Industrial Landscape* (1995).
£2.00.
2. *Mar Lodge: The Archaeology of a Cairngorm Estate*
(1996). £2.00.

Aerial Survey

Catalogue of Aerial Photographs 1989 (1993). £3.50.
Catalogue of Aerial Photographs 1990 (1993). £3.50.
Catalogue of Aerial Photographs 1991 (1994). £3.50.
Catalogue of Aerial Photographs 1992 (1996). £3.50.

*Colonsay and Oronsay; an inventory of the
monuments extracted from Argyll, vol. 5* (1994). £9.95.

Archaeological Sites and Monuments Series

A full list of titles in print can be obtained from
RCAHMS.

National Monuments Record of Scotland

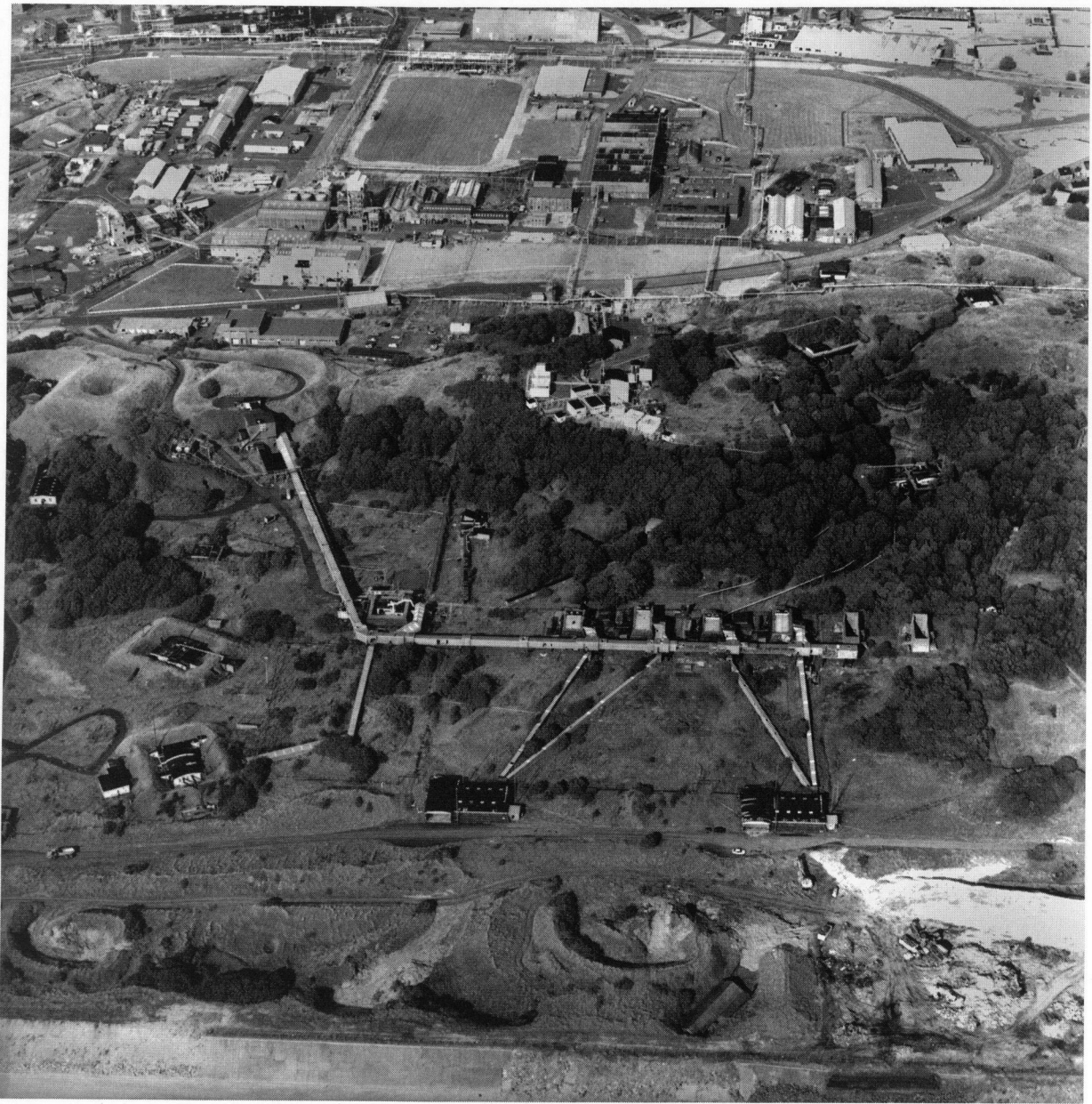
*NMRS Jubilee Catalogue 1941-1991: A Guide to the
Collection* (1991). £ 9.95.
Pictish Symbol Stones; a handlist 1994 (1994). £3.50.

Buildings Division

*Catalogue of Records, Scottish Industrial Archaeology
Survey 1977-85* (1989).
£2.00.
Brick, Tile and Fireclay Industries in Scotland (1993)
£5.00.
Catalogue of Scottish Power Collections (1994).
£2.00.

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ICI/ Nobel's Explosives Works, Ardeer, Ayrshire, recorded from the air in the course of Industrial Survey. [C 55432]

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I succeeded Lord Crawford as Chairman of the Royal Commission on 1 April 1995. Lord Crawford had filled this appointment with great distinction through a period of ten years during which the responsibilities of the Commission expanded, it was relocated in excellent new accommodation, and its methods of operation were reformed by the development of new database technologies. He brought to the work of the Commission leadership gifts together with great knowledge and experience in the heritage field, and all those who have benefitted from the changes made during his Chairmanship - and the generations which will benefit in the future - owe him a debt of gratitude.

The primary purpose of RCAHMS is to trace, record and make available information on the rich archaeological and architectural heritage of Scotland. As the National Monuments Record of Scotland expands, the work of meeting the increasing demands upon it depends more and more on exploiting information technology. The integrated approach now being adopted by the Royal Commission and Historic Scotland to the development of such systems merits particular note in this *Review*. The development of computerisation of the Architecture Record, and the start of the input of data to it, is an important step towards ensuring the ready availability of information in the Record. At the same time it will make the assimilation of new material more rapid.

A major project during the year has been the First Edition Survey which is described in greater detail elsewhere in this Report. Using the traditional skills of map-based research many formerly inadequately recorded sites,

particularly relating to post-medieval times, are being added to the database, and graphic information is being digitised for the Geographical Information System. The availability of such consistently recorded information will provide a basis for field recording in the future and it will also assist other organisations with matters of preservation and management.

I am glad to say that the role of RCAHMS among heritage bodies in Scotland appears to be increasingly valued. Co-operation, both nationally and locally, with long-established and new bodies shows the importance of a co-ordinated approach to information gathering and the management of scarce resources. The year under review has, however, been a period of unwelcome uncertainty concerning the ways in which the new local authorities will manage archaeological and building conservation.

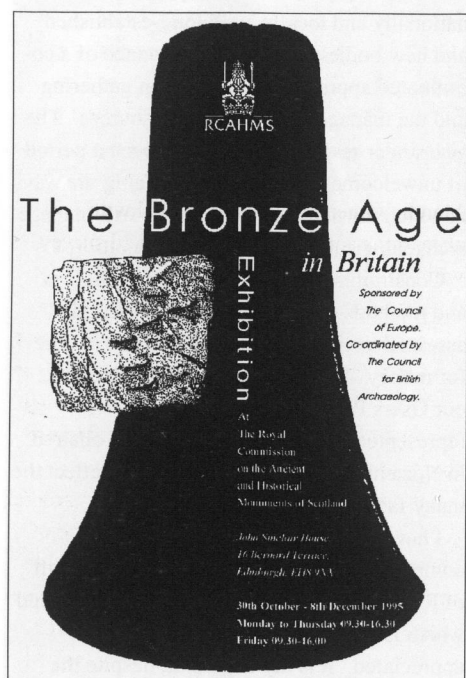
Constraints on funding mean that choices and methods of survey have to be carefully assessed to ensure that the results offer value for money. In this we are greatly helped by our Users Panel. The range of interests represented at the first meeting that I chaired, in November 1995, seemed to me to reflect the many facets of the work of RCAHMS.

I have been greatly impressed by the commitment and professionalism of the staff of RCAHMS. They give a service to Scotland which is sometimes not sufficiently appreciated. It is my hope that, despite the inevitable constraints which limit the service they provide, the importance of their work and the resources available in the National Monuments Record of Scotland will become even more widely known.

William Fraser

Public Events

The Royal Commission participated in Doors Open Day and National Archaeology Day in September 1995, and over one hundred visitors discovered not only about the work of the Commission, but also saw displays relating to other buildings open in Edinburgh on that day. Between October and November an exhibition on the *Bronze Age in Britain* was displayed in John Sinclair House as part of the Council of Europe Year of the Bronze Age.



Partnerships/External Liaison

The year saw the culmination of the Scottish Survey of Architectural Practices, a project that had involved the partnership of the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland, Historic Scotland, the Business Archives Council of Scotland, and the Royal Commission. The resultant volume, *Scottish Architects' Papers: a source book*, by Rebecca Bailey, includes an up-to date listing of the collections of NMRS and will act as a benchmark, listing what is known of both private and public collections of papers.

RCAHMS participated in the Scottish Office team that, in May 1995, negotiated a Service Level Agreement between Ordnance Survey and Scottish Office for the provision of a variety of map data sets to Government departments and related public bodies. The agreement, initially for three years, will be

renegotiated on a rolling basis and is the first of its kind between OS and central government. It allows secure access to digital mapping and related copyright issues within a predetermined budget and thereby brings major benefit to the Royal Commission's increasing need for digital mapping for GIS purposes.

RCAHMS architectural survey work continues to attract outside interest and involvement. In April, Úna Sugrue, an architect from the Conservation course of the Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies at York had a two-week placement with us, and she carried out a detailed survey of the Old Home Farm, Fyvie, at the request of the National Trust for Scotland. In June, Frédéric Dassas from the École Nationale du Patrimoine, Ministère de la Culture, Paris, spent a month-long study mission in RCAHMS, with much mutual benefit.

RCAHMS survey material and survey techniques formed a major feature of the *St Kilda Explored* exhibition held in the Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove, Glasgow, from 20 October 1995 until 26 August 1996.

Staff Matters

The retirement of Mr G S Maxwell, Head of Archaeology, in April 1995, was included in last year's report as it fell only just outside the year in question. Those of Mr Ian Fleming and Mr J B Hamilton took place at the end of the year. Ian Fleming joined the Ordnance Survey in 1959 and acted both as field surveyor and as recorder in the Archaeology Division; he transferred to the Royal Commission in 1983 and brought a knowledge of cartographic procedures that has helped to forge efficient liaison with the Ordnance Survey, particularly on matters of map-revision. As a result of the transfer of the Scottish Office Air Photograph Collection in 1993 John Hamilton joined the Royal Commission to assist with the provision of this new service; he made an important contribution by setting up new systems to keep track of the steadily increasing number of public orders.

The retirement of Mr Maxwell was followed by the promotion of Dr J N G Ritchie to the post of Head of Archaeology and that of Mrs D M Murray to that of Depute Curator of NMRS. A new structure for NMRS, reflecting the functional aspects of the duties, was agreed by

Poster prepared for the exhibition *The Bronze Age in Britain*.

Commissioners, and will be set in place in 1996-7.

Mr Mercer was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in April 1995 and was appointed as an Honorary Professor of Archaeology in the University of Durham. He attended the conference of the European Association of Archaeologists in Santiago in September 1995, where he presented a paper.

Mrs Murray was elected as Chair of the Institute of Field Archaeologists for 1995-6.

Dr Ritchie and colleagues attended a conference in Oxford on Archaeological Heritage: Inventory and Documentation Standards in Europe organised by the Council of Europe and RCHME in September 1995.

Mr William Brogan, of the Administration Section, a member of the Territorial Army, volunteered for full-time service in Bosnia, in support of the military operations of the NATO Peace Implementation Force (IFOR).

Information Technology

The main developments over the year have been on the Architecture Record database project, the network, and the GIS systems. Most of the work envisaged in the original Information Strategy Study four years ago have now been completed, and an ISS Review paper was produced in February 1996, documenting what has been done over the last few years, and looking ahead to requirements

up to the year 2001. The facilities for making public access to NMRS databases as straightforward as possible have also been under review.

Architecture Record Database

Following the establishment of the Oracle databases on RCAHMS servers, a major project was carried out over the last year to computerise the Architectural aspects of the NMRS, a development anticipated ever since the Archaeology Record database was implemented. The initial analysis phase started in February 1995, and the main Architecture Catalogue application was put into production use almost exactly a year later, with the Collections Management package in the final stages of development by the end of March. Other subsystems, to deal with accessions and data fed in from field survey, will follow. The new application is fully integrated with the existing Archaeology database, and it will thus be possible for users to query across the whole Record if desired, as well as within the architecture or archaeology sections of it. Data entry on the Architecture Record database started in early February 1996, and, although the task is massive, around 3,000 records were entered before the end of March. Much of the data input is being done straight on to digital maps linked to the Oracle database, using the *Pandora* GIS application.

Dunrobin Castle, Sutherland, aerial view of the castle and formal gardens. [C 46074]



Network Expansion

The planned network expansion took place over the summer months, and staff all over the office can now be connected to the network. Progress is still being made towards the aim of having a networked PC on every desk, adding extra machines as funds permit. The infrastructure is now in place to support this and to allow future upgrading to faster network technologies than the present 10 Mbps ethernet. At the same time as extending the coverage of network wiring, the opportunity was taken to install a cabling system which will enable the network to be run at ten or fifteen times the present speed in the future. Demand for greater bandwidth is not many years away, as there will undoubtedly be a massive increase in the need for storage of digital data for both NMRS and the Drawing Office as well as increased network traffic.

GIS Projects

The past year has been a very exciting one for the GIS projects. This has provided an enormous boost, enabling three planned applications to be developed. These are: a map and database browsing application called *Artemis*, designed for general use by staff throughout the office; an application called *Pandora*, used for maintenance and data input on the linked Oracle and GIS databases; and an application for loading GIS data from the Ordnance Survey and from field work, called *Midas*. These applications form a suite of four, along with the *Icarus* system which was developed in 1995 to undertake the indexing of vertical aerial photographs.

The scope for co-operative ventures with other bodies is being explored, and a joint project with Historic Scotland, based around the *Artemis* application, is underway to extend the use of GIS to HS staff. The GIS hardware and software facilities were upgraded during early 1996 in preparation for this project.

Information Systems Strategy Review

A great deal has happened since the original IS Strategy document was adopted in January 1992. A review of computerisation work has now been carried out, and an IS Strategy Review document was produced in February 1996, detailing what has been achieved and looking forwards over the next five years. A summary version of this document was included with RCAHMS' Corporate Plan for

1997-2001. The expected trend of future requirements is towards much greater network bandwidth, the creation of large data repositories for textual, mapping, image and audio-visual data, and the need to provide data communications both inwards and outwards, along with the security considerations that accompany such a transition. The great constraints are, of course, resources - both money and staff time. The cost of simply staying still in IT systems is high, as each new development adds to the support and maintenance burden, but it is essential to maintain the efficiencies they make possible in an increasingly technological environment.

Public Access to NMRS Databases

Following the development of the Architecture Record database and hence the creation of a seamless NMRS database, it is a matter of priority that visitors wishing to consult the computer records should find the database as easy to use as possible. Work started in March on an application called *Canmore* (Computer Application for National MONuments Record Enquiries), which is intended to provide the general user ready access into the database. Searches on location, classification, and name, as well as a general 'keyword' facility, will be possible, leading into a selection of detailed information on screen and the possibility of printing out a report. The system is expected to be ready by late summer 1996, when it will be available to visitors to the NMRS. This is a new type of venture, since current computer systems are designed for trained or specialist users. Feedback from visitors on how useful the application is, and how it can be improved, will be sought.

Accommodation

Over the last year much has changed in the management of RCAHMS accommodation, in that the financial responsibility for the upkeep and maintenance of John Sinclair House now rests directly with RCAHMS using Property Advisors Civil Estate (PACE) as its 'intelligent client' in subcontracting maintenance and advisory work.

Publications

1995-6 saw the publication of a report by the Afforestation Land Survey on the Mar Lodge Estate, and, in conjunction with the National Trust for Scotland, the publication of the

The launch of the new editions of the Exploring Scotland's Heritage series, 29 February 1996: left to right, Mr A Fyfe Holmes (HMSO), Dr J N G Ritchie, Mr J B Stevenson, Mr I A G Shepherd (authors), Dr A Ritchie (editor), Mr R J Mercer (Secretary RCAHMS), Dr B Walker and Mr J R Baldwin (authors).



second Broadsheet: *Mar Lodge The Archaeology of a Cairngorm Estate*. The broadsheet format is particularly successful innovation in presenting the results of landscape archaeological survey to a very wide public. The *Catalogue of Aerial Photographs 1992*, a massively productive year, was also published. The popular series of guidebooks published in conjunction with HMSO were redesigned in an portrait format, and four out of a projected nine were published. The range of individual staff publications, either resulting from conference papers or specific surveys, has this year been particularly wide. RCAHMS sponsored, in partnership with HMSO, the publication of *Behind the Façade; Four Centuries of Scottish Interiors*, by Sheila Mackay, a volume that makes extensive use of photographs now in the NMRS.

Consultative User Panel

The Consultative User Panel met on 17 November 1995 with the Annual Review of the previous year forming the basis for report and discussion. The Royal Commission's ability to respond to the archaeological and historical implications inherent in the changing environment of local government organisation

was a cause of particular concern. The relationship between field surveyors and the land owners and tenants on whose ground work is being undertaken was also explored, and the need to make sure that the results of work were communicated to all those interested in managing the land was stressed.

Grants to Outside Bodies

Fewer grants were made in the year in question, both because of constraints on resources and the uncertainties of local government reorganisation, but a total of £2500 was disbursed: Strathclyde Regional Council, £2000, and Highland Regional Council, £500. Grants for the Sponsored Flying Programme were made to those carrying out reconnaissance based in Grampian Regional Council, Fife Regional Council, and the Universities of Glasgow and St Andrews.

Important Surveys

The completion of the survey of the archaeology of the island of Canna represents a path-breaking development in topographic recording. The survey of Torthorwald Castle brought together field survey, cropmark transcription and architectural analysis to



View of hall of Jenners Department Store, 47-52 Princes Street, Edinburgh, c.1895, from the glass negative collection of Harry Bedford Lemere (1854-1944). The collection was presented per NMR (England). [B 64355]

provide a full analysis of this important monument for the first time. The range of buildings recorded has been extensive including Falkland Palace and ICI/Nobel's Explosives factory at Ardeer, where the complex and potentially hazardous industro-chemical process has necessitated a fascinating series of structures, many photographed for the first time.

Important Accessions to NMRS

The most significant accession to the Architecture Record was the surviving portion of the Paton album, one of the most important study-collections of architectural drawings brought together by a Scottish architect and highlighted in a later section of this *Review*. Further portions of the papers of Sir Robert Lorimer have been gathered from the collection of Stuart Matthew. The notebooks of F T Wainwright, also acquired this year, offer interesting insights into a series of archaeological discoveries in Tayside in the 1950s.

Photographic Section

The Photographic Section has continued to take full advantage of the integrated multi-tasking structure now established and has greatly benefited from recent investment in

new equipment. The results of the film-downsizing programme from 4 by 5 inch to 120 roll film for almost all work has resulted in continuing improvements in efficiency- and cost-savings.

The increased use of digital images led to the introduction of a new pilot digital imaging service being set up using a new flatbed scanner. This will initially be used to support the Drawing Office Graphics Section publications programme with digitised images of black and white photographs.

The copying of glass negatives continues to make an important contribution to the conservation and accessibility of the collections of NMRS.

Drawing Office

The Drawing Office has continued to progress further in the use of new technology, in the areas of desk-top-publishing and ground based survey.

Graphics Section

The Drawing Office Graphics Section has installed an AppleMacintosh computer and optical disk drive. The main advantage of this new system is the facility to create a full page layout design, including all illustrations and photographs, that can then be sent direct to the

printers on optical disc in a Mac format, thus making no re-formatting or scanning necessary. The change to an AppleMac for the final layout and design of Royal Commission publications has necessitated the solution of a number of problems of installation and configuration of new equipment and software, however good progress has been made and the system is now fully operational. The Drawing Office has also recently installed Adobe Illustrator and Photoshop software, both these programmes producing files that are transparent to Mac and PC platforms. The scanning of black and white illustrations is now carried out in-house, and these scanned images are edited in Photoshop resulting in considerable cost-savings as well as the enhancement of publications.



Penmap in use in the field. Georgina Brown using the stylus to portray detail on site.

Data Archiving

The variety of surveying systems used has, over the years, produced an ever-increasing volume of digital data. This can be in the form of EDM (Electronic Distance Measurement) files brought back from archaeological surveys in the field or in-house aerial photograph rectification, which produces a digital file of a cropmark. All files are preserved and the data is placed on a 1:10,000 digital overlay, and associated database links are established. Relevant sections of the same raw data can be enhanced to produce colour publication illustrations. Hand-drawn ink illustrations for a publication can now be scanned, then adjusted and enhanced digitally, before final

importation of the image into the publication layout. All publication maps are now created digitally and are also placed directly in the publication prior to printing. All these digital files - EDM surveys, AP rectifications, map overlays, illustrations and maps - are stored. They are archived using mapsheet and project categories, and are backed up using in-office tape systems. Ultimately, the data will be held centrally, and a priority placed on the data in order to identify what is current and what can be archived onto a standard backup system such as CD, optical disk or tape.

Penmap

The acquisition of weather-proof, pen-based, field computers and associated software which integrate survey and database functions is allowing exciting new developments in the field. Development work is being jointly undertaken by the ALS and the Drawing Office and the system has been extensively field-tested in Liddesdale and Lorn.

The major advantage in field-survey is that, unlike other systems, *Penmap* allows the image to be viewed as the survey is progressing. This greatly reduces the possibility of errors being made, and not discovered, until back in the office, and also cuts the amount of post-survey processing time. The software allows a variety of survey techniques to be used on the same site, bringing a flexibility to the process which is not possible with other systems. The system is particularly impressive when operated with OS digital data as a background map. When suitable control points are available the position of the instrument can be resected onto the base map, and real-time National Grid positions mapped. So far the tests of the system have been limited to mapping work (scales 1:2,500 and 1:10,000), but in the next year it is intended to test *Penmap* at larger scales, particularly in the area of Building Survey.

The field database originally designed for use on the Husky Hunter machines has been developed within *Penmap*. The integration of survey and archaeological recording within *Penmap* has the immediate benefit of establishing the linkage between survey and record on the site. This again helps minimise the potential for errors and further cuts down the post-survey processing time. The development of picklists for many elements of each site record (e.g. classification) works well

with the touch sensitive screen. As well as enabling more rapid data-logging, this approach cuts out the possibility of typographical errors. Sketches and more extensive notes which would previously have been made in a notebook can also be accommodated with the survey files. Further aspects of the system which will be investigated in the following year include the ability to attach database records to graphic elements. This would be valuable in recording complex landscapes and in analysing transcriptions of cropmarks.

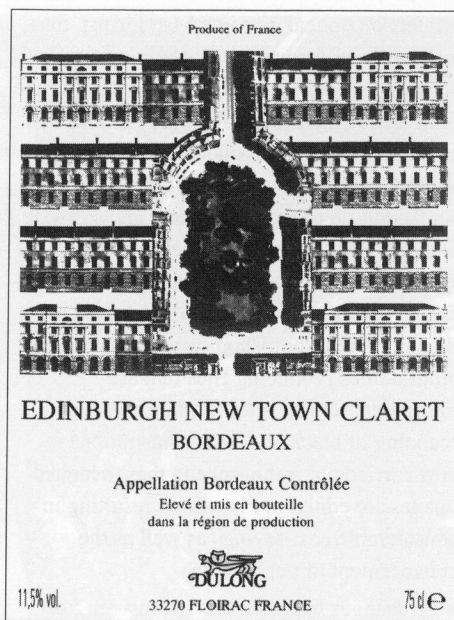
Justerini and Brooks

With Justerini and Brooks' Royal Appointment and RCAHMS Royal Warrant it seemed appropriate to celebrate our mutual contributions by collaborating to mark the issue of J&B's New Town Claret and Old Town White Burgundy. The label designs are based on material from the NMRS, and the objectives of both organisations are briefly set out on a label on the other side of the bottle.

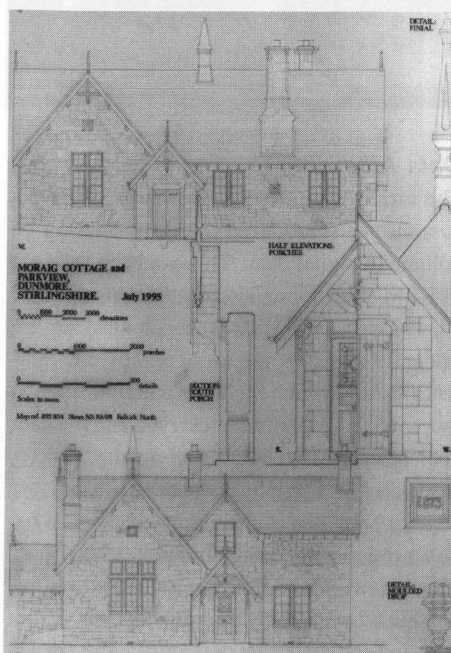
Crichton Lang Competition

Architectural measured drawing is an important skill in the recording and understanding of our built heritage and one upon which the Royal Commission depends heavily. Through a generous donation by Mr Crichton Lang it has been possible to mount a national competition for Scotland (The Crichton Lang Measured Drawing Competition) for a further year in order to foster and encourage the development of this skill. This year's Prize winners were:

- Senior 1st Mr Adam McLachlan, Stirlingshire £1,000
- 2nd Mr William R Mason, Glasgow £500
- 3rd Mr Colin Macinnes, Glenurquhart £250
- Junior 1st Mr Marc Jones, Ross-shire £100
- 2nd Katy Tattum and Quita Urquhart, Glenurquhart £50 (joint entry)



Wine labels designed for Justerini and Brooks.



Moraig Cottage and Parkview, Dunmore, Stirlingshire; part of Mr A McLachlan's prize-winning portfolio in the Crichton Lang Measured Drawing Competition. [C 62876]

Fieldwork and record activities have contributed new information for many areas of Scotland and the expanding chronological range of archaeological interest ensures a greater depth to landscape survey than ever before. In microcosm this may be seen in the survey of the island of Canna where the recording of the island has involved the identification of over 900 structures where previously some 90 were known. Such massive additions to the database involve close collaboration between survey and archive, but bring into sharp focus the need for new styles of publication to bring the results of such survey into the public domain. These further considerations lie behind the changes in style that flow from the publication of *North-east and South-east Perth*, and a refinement of these changes has been under consideration throughout the year for the forthcoming National Archaeological Survey volume on *Eastern Dumfriesshire*. For the first time an introductory chapter on the environmental history and landscape evolution of a survey area has been commissioned, and thus the prehistoric landscape can be assessed within a

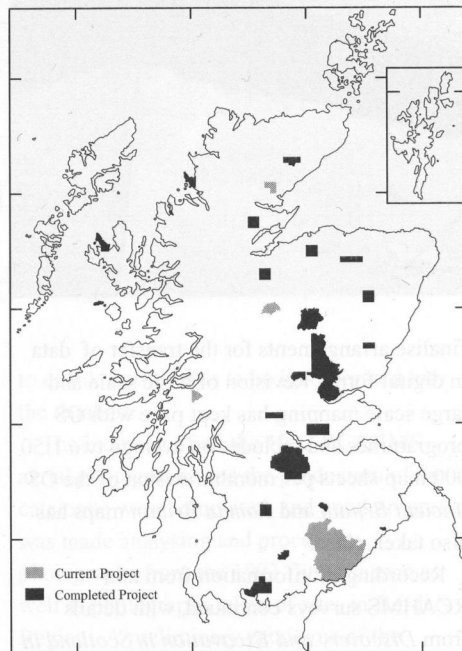
fuller framework, and the many influences on present landscape formation can be more fully understood, for these also have a profound effect on the survival or otherwise of earlier remains. The volume remains a distillation of what has been added to NMRS, but in addition to consideration of the various categories of monument there are landscape case-studies, which evoke representative areas in greater detail. Other styles of publication pioneered by the Afforestation Land Survey in previous years have resulted in the report on Mar Lodge Estate and the illustrated broadsheet on the estate, which makes good use of the potential of full colour mapping afforded by technological advances.

Survey in Strathdon and Mar has helped redress the long-standing absence of work in Aberdeenshire, but the Division has been active in many other parts of Scotland including the Kingussie area, Liddesdale and Strathearn, while the breadth of the flying programme ensures that many other areas are recorded from the air.

The development of GIS throughout the year has been outstanding with the potential of this method of storing and interrogating data becoming ever clearer. The inter-relationships between different strands of information, and the possibilities of linking the NMRS database with new RCAHMS surveys on an OS digital map-base and assessing the results against landuse and geological data are very exciting. The integrated recording and mapping made possible by the use of *Penmap* allows the immediate linking of database to survey with consequential savings of time. One particular development has been the project to add the information about deserted medieval and post-medieval settlement held on the first edition OS maps to the database with representation in digital form though GIS; this is reported on elsewhere in this *Review*, but the project has already made a substantial contribution to an area of study under-represented in the NMRS and will assist the ongoing debate about the recording and preservation of such sites in the field.

The potential of all forms of maritime, coastal and intertidal archaeology is enormous not least because of the enhanced preservation of otherwise perishable remains and the building up of a database in this sector is being vigorously pursued in ways that are presented later in this *Review*.

Archaeological projects since 1987.



The activities of the Archaeology Record have ranged chronologically from the cataloguing of prehistoric material to 20th-century wartime remains. The emphasis this year has been on technology, including connection to the Internet, which has introduced a new avenue for the public to make enquiries responding to our page on the World Wide Web. Further developments in computer technology have been of immense value, both in terms of informing the public, who have increasingly been requesting data on disc, as well as assisting with routine record work. All staff have participated in training courses, which have allowed them to gain maximum benefit from the GIS systems, and increasingly make

Holes, Carlops, Borders; Port of Menteith, Central and numerous RCAHMS industrial surveys. Involvement with the *Defence of Britain Project* has continued and surveys in Orkney and Fife have been incorporated smoothly into the NMRS database. Volunteer work on the vertical air photograph collection has abstracted military sites in Shetland and Orkney, resulting in savings of time in the field in the course of the Scapa Flow survey.

Over one hundred and fifty Antiquity Models relating to sites recorded in field programmes have been passed to the Ordnance Survey. There have been further discussions between the OS and the three Royal Commissions covering the United Kingdom to



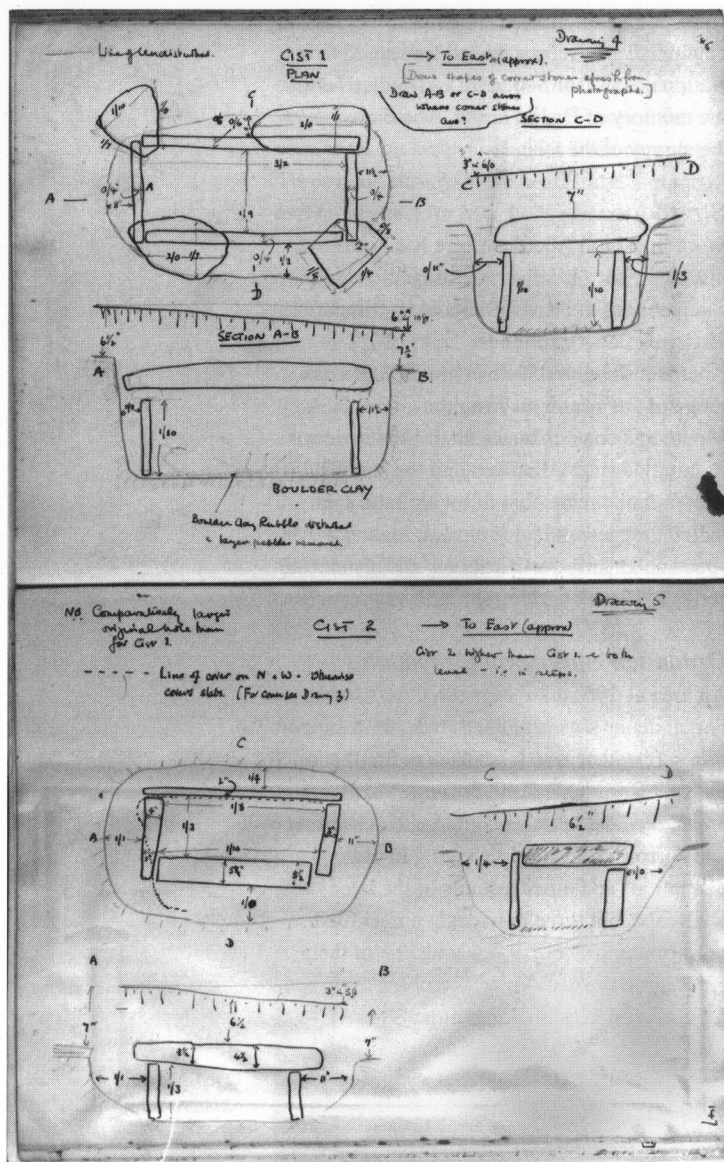
Winningtonrig, Stobs Camp, Roxburgh; prisoner-of-war camps photographed by J Dent, Borders Region. [C 86694 print only]

use of the system to answer public enquiries. Many staff have assisted with the testing and development of new applications. A reception was held in April 1995 in John Sinclair House to publicise the available technology to regular users of the NMRS and to demonstrate the potential for the future. The public access system, *Canmore*, will shortly be made available in the public areas and will allow NMRS customers direct access to information in the Oracle database.

Information and material resulting from RCAHMS field surveys have been transferred to the NMRS database and is now available to the public for Creetown, Dumfries and Galloway; Central Scotland Woodland, Central/Lothian/Strathclyde; Strathbraan, Tayside; South East Perth, Tayside; Siller

finalise arrangements for the transfer of data in digital form. Revision of basic scale and large scale mapping has kept pace with OS programmes and includes on average two 1:50 000 map sheets per month; revision of the OS *Ancient Britain* and *Roman Britain* maps has also taken place.

Recording of information from non-RCAHMS surveys continued, with details from *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland in 1994* being incorporated into the database, along with other information from small watching briefs, assessments or surveys, undertaken by various archaeological organisations. Several of the former OS records of linear monuments, for example the Antonine Wall, were re-appraised and revised



Cists at Murton Farm, Angus, discovered during the course of ploughing in October 1953; a page from one of Dr F T Wainwright's notebooks. [C 75999]

to enable new details to be incorporated into the database.

The indexing of all the 1992 RCAHMS aerial photographs and the production of the catalogue were completed, and good progress was made analysing and processing photographs from the 1993 flying season as well as photographs taken of sites in Borders Region. A preliminary catalogue of the Luftwaffe photographs now in NMRS was prepared.

Over the past few years, a remarkable amount of material relating to the archaeological field-work of Frederick T Wainwright (1917-61) has been received. This year one of the most important accessions to the NMRS comprised three further notebooks

by Wainwright, containing notes, newscuttings, letters and sketches ranging in date from 1949 to 1961. Wainwright was active in the Angus and Dundee areas at an exciting time when many new sites and artefacts were discovered, and his notebooks provide a fascinating insight into this period of Scottish archaeology.

Other additions to the archaeology collections have included reports of watching briefs, archaeological assessments and forestry surveys. Following Historic Scotland's initiative to reduce the backlog of unpublished sponsored excavations, a large number of excavation archives have been passed to NMRS including The Dunion, 1984-5, Carronbridge, 1989-90, and Newton, Islay, 1984. Aerial photographs from fliers sponsored by RCAHMS included material from John Dent, Borders, 1990-3 and Aberdeen Archaeological Surveys, 1981-5. An important component in the initial stage of the First Edition Survey Project (see below) was the sorting of archaeological field-survey material for the counties of Caithness and Sutherland, which had not previously been accessed, and its incorporation into the database.

A number of large collections of archaeological archive have been catalogued during the year, including The Howe, Orkney; Inverness, Castle Street; Barns Farm, Dalgety Bay, Fife; material from smaller projects undertaken by Scotia Archaeology Limited; and original archive from forestry surveys carried out by the Centre for Field Archaeology.

The work of the National Archaeological Survey in this year has largely been concerned with the completion of outstanding projects and the initiation of a major new programme of survey in central Aberdeenshire.

Eastern Dumfriesshire

The year has seen the preparation of text and illustrations of the results of intensive survey in Eastern Dumfriesshire into what will be an exciting breakthrough in the presentation of the archaeology of an area of some 2,000 sq km with the record of some 3000 sites. The format of the volume has been adapted to give as rounded as possible a picture of the important archaeological features of an area, the understanding of which makes a vital contribution to that of southern Scotland as a whole; there are two major sections, one dealing with the landscape and the other with the settlement archaeology. The archaeology of the landscape contains discussions of the individual categories of archaeological remains that can be distinguished - cairnfields, cord-rig, cultivation terraces and turf ring-enclosures for example - as well as case-studies of areas of landscape where these types of remains are often juxtaposed. The second section discusses the evidence of settlement within a chronological framework. Many sites have been identified for the first time in the course of the work and distribution maps include much new evidence. The results of drawn survey, which has made full use of the technological advances now available, mean that the comparative plans include many monuments illustrated for the first time. The approach adopted here outlines the processes that have shaped the archaeological record and provides clear insight into the character and chronology of the remains that now survive.

Canna

This survey has now been completed. Perhaps the most remarkable aspect of the archaeology to emerge from the final period of survey relates to neolithic activity on the island. Sherds of Unstan Ware and lugged neolithic vessels were collected from the upcast of rabbit burrows at five locations, and, in each case, the pottery seems to have been cast up from a large low turf mound. The discovery of such pottery in association with upstanding features set on inland terraces is of

considerable interest. The Canna survey will be published as a broadsheet, sponsored by the National Trust for Scotland, and dedicated to the memory of Dr Ian Smith, who died during the survey of the island.

Strathdon

Work in central Aberdeenshire has been initiated with a brief survey of land-use in the catchment of the River Don and its tributaries. The river flows through the heart of Aberdeenshire, and the catchment contains a range of environments from the Grampian Mountains down to a swathe of rich farmland running down to Aberdeen and the sea. The known monuments that fall within the area include recumbent stone circles, several spectacular early fortifications, and also a fine series of Pictish carvings.

Ordnance Survey map revision

An area of 200 sq km between Crieff and Forgardenny was examined in detail in support of a survey that is to take place in Strathearn by the Afforestation Land Survey. Most of the archaeological remains comprised areas of rig-and-furrow cultivation surviving in old plantations and other features of the later landscape, but three previously unrecorded burial-mounds were discovered, one of them adjacent to the well-known complex of prehistoric ceremonial monuments at Forteviot.

Special Surveys

The only special survey undertaken this year was of Torthorwald Castle. This is one of the castles of the Bruce Lordship, and, although not within the bounds of the Eastern Dumfriesshire survey, completes the picture of Anglo-Norman control of Annandale.

Pictish symbol stone from Kintore, Strathdon, Aberdeenshire, in Inverurie Museum. [C 65054]



Strategic archaeological survey of selected areas of Scotland has been carried out in several regions, as listed below in order of project initiation. During the course of the year, work on six projects has been completed. Three new surveys were begun, and a report and broadsheet for Mar Lodge Estate published.

The most significant ALS development in 1995 was the creation of the First Edition Survey Project (FESP). This project, which is described in more detail elsewhere in this *Review*, was established as part of RCAHMS's commitment to the study of medieval and later rural settlement in Scotland. The genesis of the methodology for the project lay in the ALS desk-top assessment of the Central Scotland Woodland area, where early Ordnance Survey map data was first digitised into the NMRS GIS database.

Projects

Mar Lodge Estate, Grampian

During the course of the year a report *Mar Lodge Estate: an archaeological survey* and a broadsheet *Mar Lodge: the archaeology of a*

Cairngorm estate were published (the latter made possible by a grant from the National Trust for Scotland). Copies of both are available from the Royal Commission, price £3.50 and £2 respectively.

Central Scotland Woodland

The field surveys of two blocks within the Central Scotland Woodland area have been completed and the results deposited in the NMRS. A joint report on the two surveys is in preparation.

Strathbraan, Tayside

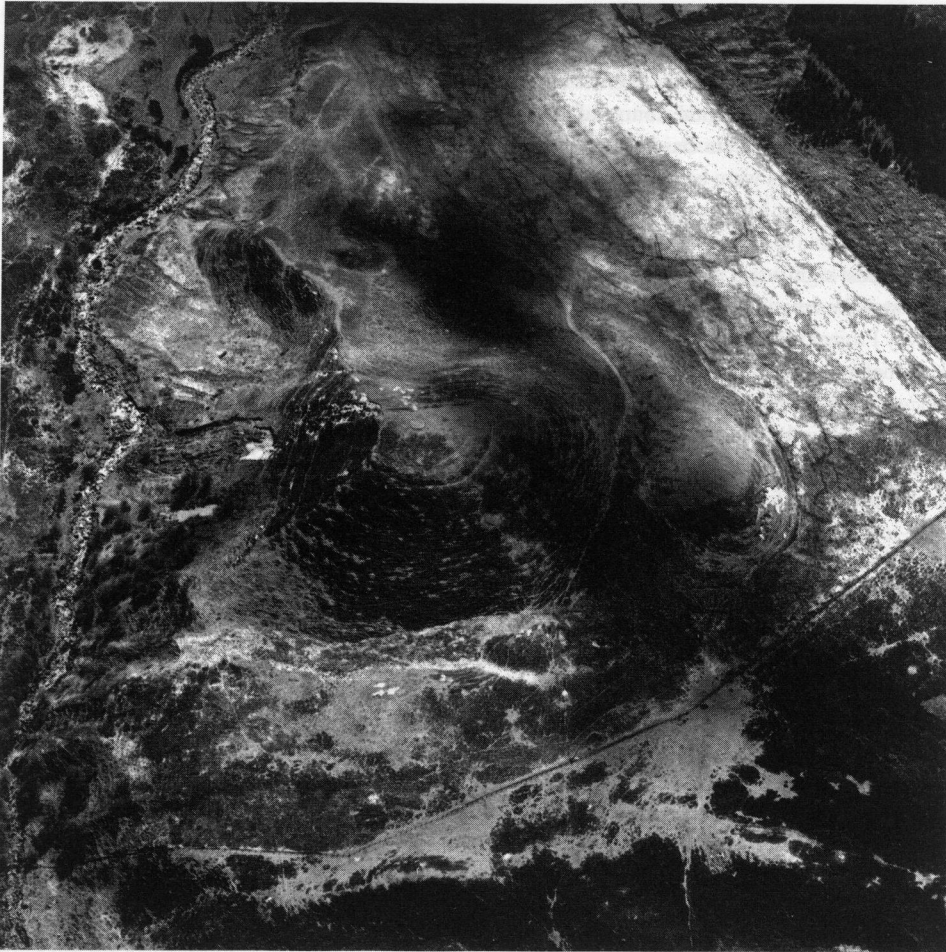
This survey has been completed and the results deposited in the NMRS. Several extensive archaeological landscapes were mapped, within which the most notable discoveries were groups of Pitcarmick-type buildings.

Creetown, Dumfries and Galloway

The results of this survey, conducted in 1994, have now been passed to the NMRS. This was an area already well known for its cup-and-ring markings, and numerous examples were discovered during fieldwork. Part of a

Aerial view looking westwards along Glen Banchor, Newtonmore, Inverness: part of the ALS Kingussie Survey Area. Forestry is now encroaching on the floor of this glaciated valley which, prior to depopulation in the 19th century, was extensively farmed, with associated shielings located at heights of up to 650m in the adjacent side-valleys. [C56069]





Glen Banchor, Inverness: palisaded settlement. This is the only defended prehistoric settlement in Glen Banchor and may date from either the Iron Age or the Pictish period. Situated on the top of its glacial moraine, it dominates the valley which, in the first millennium BC, was populated by farmers living in hut-circles. [C56059]

possible Roman road, running westwards from the fort at Gatehouse of Fleet, was also mapped.

Craigievar, Grampian

Agricultural improvements in an area of 100 sq km around Craigievar Castle have destroyed much of the archaeology, but some monuments survive in pockets of unimproved ground. Of particular note is a cluster of small ring-cairns to the south of Lumphanan. Work on this survey has now been completed and the results have been deposited in the NMRS.

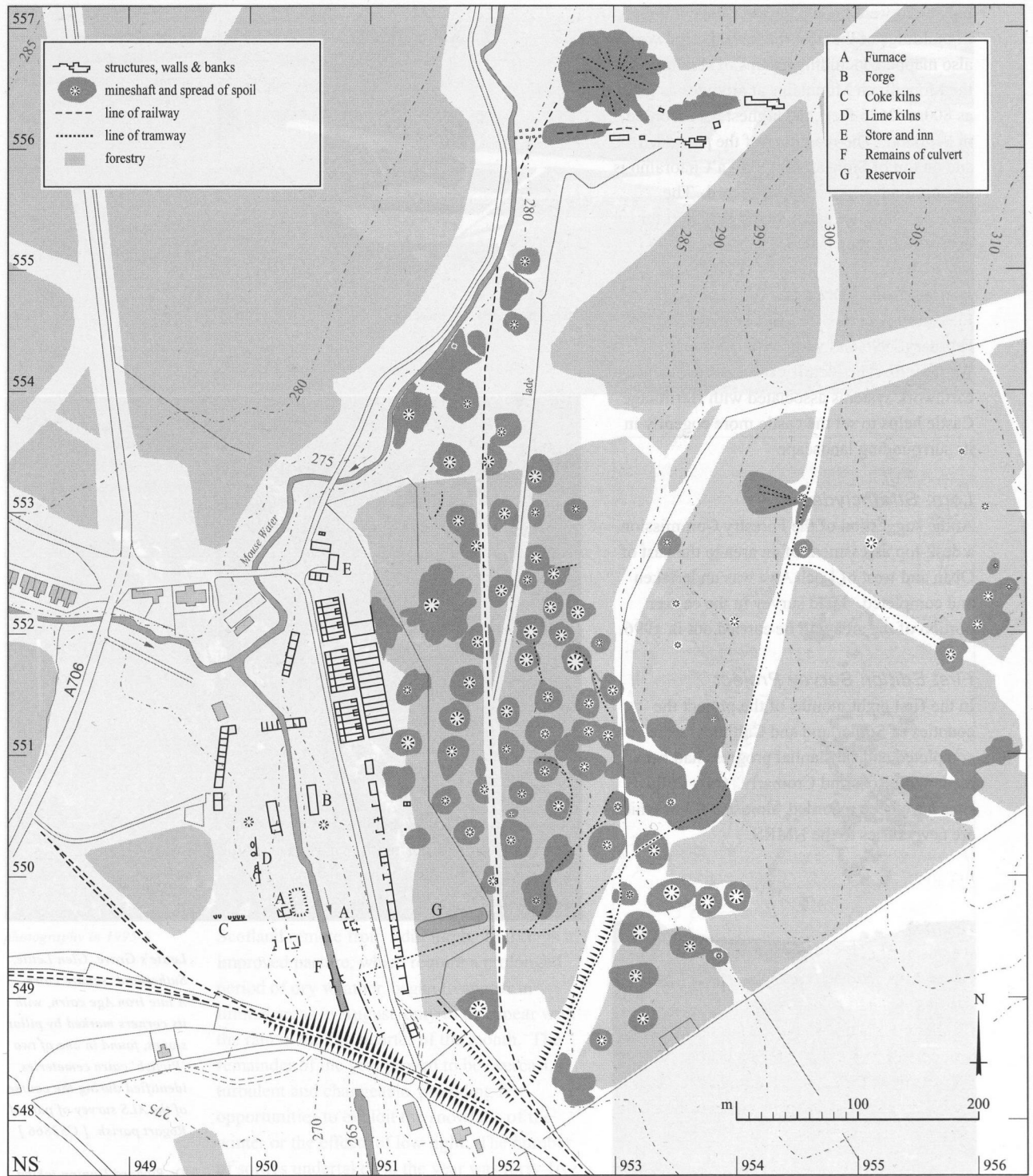
Rogart, Highland

An area of about 68 sq km around the village of Rogart, Sutherland has been surveyed, and the results are being prepared for deposition in the NMRS. The many new discoveries include two chambered cairns and two possible Pictish cairn cemeteries, while numerous burnt mounds, hut-circles and areas of prehistoric cultivation were mapped. Extensive post-

medieval townships, largely undisturbed since their abandonment during the clearances of the early-nineteenth century, were also recorded. To complement the archaeological work, and to provide a context for the monuments, RCAHMS, with the support of Historic Scotland and Scottish Natural Heritage, commissioned Dr Richard Tipping, Department of Environmental Science, University of Stirling, to undertake a palaeoenvironmental reconstruction of the Rogart basin, which will appear in the publication of this survey due to take place during 1997.

Kingussie, Highland

In the autumn of 1995 fieldwork was conducted in an area of 105 sq km to the west of Kingussie, extending to the head of Glen Banchor. The survey has revealed a much greater density of prehistoric settlement in this part of Upper Speyside than the existing record suggested, 32 hut-circles being recorded where



Wilsontown Ironworks, Lanark: a composite plan drawn together for the survey of the Central Scotland Woodland area using recent and early Ordnance Survey maps, aerial photographs, and RCAHMS ground survey. The ironworks was founded in 1779; technologically one of the most advanced in 18th-century Scotland, it grew to employ over 500 workers, but, weakened by costly litigation between the owners, the company collapsed in 1812, and despite attempts to revive its fortunes the works was finally abandoned in 1842.

only eight were known before. Huge numbers of buildings of the post-medieval period were also mapped, including groups of shielings in the Monadhliath Mountains at altitudes as great as 800m (2625 feet), the highest yet recorded in Scotland. The recording of the palisaded site on top of Sidhean Mor Dail a'Chaorainn is an important addition to the record. The results of this survey are being prepared for deposition in the NMRS.

Liddesdale, Borders

Field survey in this area was begun in February 1996 and was completed early in April 1996. The identification of the extensive earthwork systems associated with Hermitage Castle helps to set the castle more cogently in its surrounding landscape

Lorn, Strathclyde

At the suggestion of the Forestry Commission a desk-top assessment of an area to the east of Oban and west of Loch Awe was undertaken and completed. Field survey in the eastern portion of the area will be carried out in 1996.

First Edition Survey Project

In the first eight months of the project the counties of Sutherland and Caithness were completed and substantial progress had been made with Ross and Cromarty. Over 2500 sites have been recorded, almost 2000 of which are new entries to the NMRS.



Rogart, Highland

An area of about 68 sq km around the village of Rogart, Sutherland has been surveyed and the results are being prepared for deposition in the NMRS. The many new discoveries include two chambered cairns and two possible Pictish cairn cemeteries, while numerous burn mounds, hut-circles and areas of prehistoric cultivation were mapped. Extensive post-



Lettie's Grave, Glen Lettie, Sutherland: square cairn. A late Iron Age cairn, with its corners marked by pillar stones, found in one of two 'Pictish' cairn cemeteries identified during the course of the ALS survey of part of Rogart parish. [C53866]

Dr Richard Tipping taking a core of loch-sediment in Rogart as part of the environmental study.

Kingussie, Highland

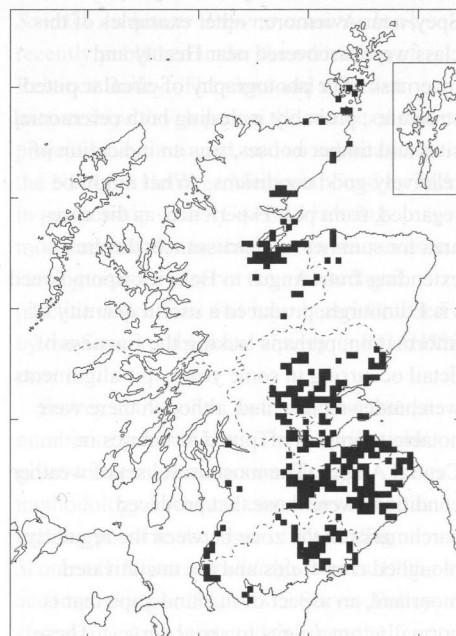
In the autumn of 1995 a survey was conducted in an area of 185 sq km around Kingussie, extending to the head of Loch Banchar. The survey has revealed a greater density of prehistoric sites than any part of Upper Spey catchment area. It is suggested, 32 hut-circles being



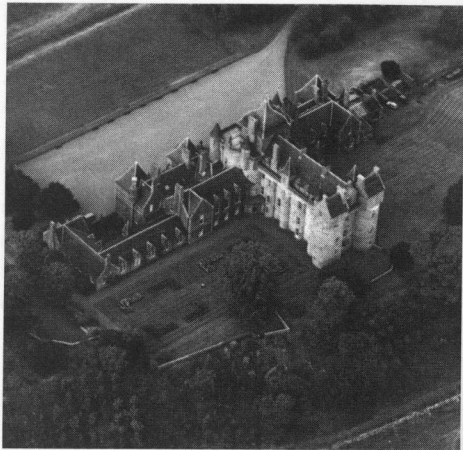
A Cessna 172; the majority of flights are undertaken in light aircraft of this type.

The year 1995-6 saw unsettled weather in the spring with a long succession of troughs and fronts providing very limited opportunity for flights in conditions suitable for shadow photography. The regular rainfall and average temperatures led to the steady and unstressed development of the cereal crops. Soil moisture deficit figures remained low until the unheralded dry and sunny weather which accompanied the high pressure of the latter part of June. However, the absence of rain and the hot weather, which made the July and August of 1995 so memorable in Scotland, occurred too late in the growing season to create the conditions for the production of cropmarks in the quantity recorded in the recent (and much less remarkable meteorologically) years of 1989 and 1992, but it did allow more extensive flying in areas of Scotland remote from Edinburgh. Markings in improved pasture, which require a prolonged period of dry weather, began to appear in limited areas in August, only to disappear with the rain in the last quarter of the month. The remainder of the year proved to be overcast, turbulent and changeable, providing few opportunities to exploit the snowfalls of the winter or the effects of low light. The number of sorties undertaken in the year was forty-five giving a total of 120 hours in the air. About two-thirds of the time was devoted to prospective reconnaissance, with the remainder being used to support various programmes within the Commission, in particular architectural and industrial projects and the Afforestation Land Survey and the National Archaeological Survey.

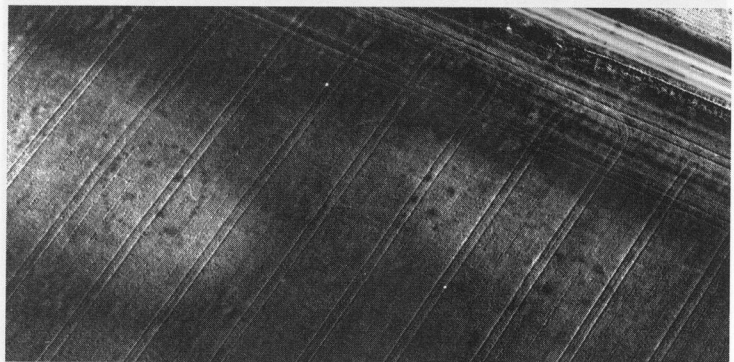
Aerial Survey: 1:10,000 map sheets where sites were recorded by aerial photography in 1995-6



A sortie was undertaken to Orkney in order to record monuments relating to defences constructed during the First and Second World Wars, photography in the Rogart area of Sutherland in support of the ALS project, and recording of the Second World War Airfield at Heathhall, Dumfries, and of the Nobel's Explosives factory at Ardeer, while Eastern Dumfriesshire was the focus of winter flying. The unusually dry weather in the summer months permitted the formation of a near-average number of cropmarks and the revelation of much new archaeological material. The relatively calm conditions of July and August allowed more flying than is usually possible to the north of the Grampian



mountains, revealing sites such as a square and round barrow cemetery in the valley of the Spey, near Aviemore; other examples of this class were discovered near Beaully and Inverness. The photography of circular pitted structures, probably including both ceremonial sites and timber houses, was an indication of relatively good conditions. What might be regarded, from past experience, as the core-area for summer reconnaissance, the arc extending from Angus to Berwick-upon-Tweed via Edinburgh, produced a useful quantity of information, perhaps lacking the fineness of detail occurring in some years; pit-alignments were under-represented, although there were notable examples of pitted structures in Central Angus. The most useful set of weather conditions were those that produced parchmarks in the zone between the regularly ploughed crop fields and the uncultivated moorland, an aspect of the landscape that is normally impervious to aerial survey. These occurred in strictly limited areas and occurred mainly in the middle weeks of August. Among the sites discovered were the Roman Temporary Camp at Slipperfield near West Linton and a group of settlements in the Upper Clyde Valley. The short turf of several abbeys in Historic Scotland's guardianship responded to the dry weather with the revelation of the buried foundations of monastic outbuildings. In all, during the year 1995-6, some one thousand sites were recorded.



Aerial Survey: top left, Thirlestane Castle, Lauderdale, Borders [C 55284]; top right, a newly discovered Roman Temporary Camp at Slipperfield, Borders [C 55180]; centre, Westfield, Angus, four posters and pit-circles, newly discovered cropmarkings [C 46741]; bottom right, Hillend, Clydesdale, enclosure. [C 52778]

The most significant single development in 1995-6 has been the computerisation of the search and retrieval facilities relating to the architectural holdings of the NMRS. Under the auspices of a project carried out completely in-house, a system has been designed and tested in three component parts: the first to computerise the data in the manual catalogue; the second to address issues relating to collection management; and the third, which



East Saltoun Parish Church, East Lothian, one of the subjects selected as a pilot-survey for the new Listed Buildings Recording Programme. [C 66933]

is still in progress, identifies stages in the transmission of current surveys to final deposition in NMRS. With data input now proceeding apace, progress has gone well beyond the empty database planned for 1 April 1996. Additionally the use of *Pandora* not only locates each site, but also links the database to the GIS, and simultaneously links

are being created to Historic Scotland's Listed Buildings Oracle database.

During the year, it was agreed that this Architecture Record computerisation project would form part of a combined database to serve both Architecture and Archaeology. The underlying shared data structure will thus eventually permit searches across the entire NMRS holdings, but each professional discipline will retain its own specific functions and independent access when required. The benefits of an integrated system are already clearly demonstrable.

Another substantial achievement on the part of Architecture Record staff has been the contribution made to the final report of the Scottish Survey of Architectural Practices, *Scottish Architects' Papers: a source book*, recently published under the editorship of Rebecca Bailey. The close and effective partnerships developed in the course of this project have continued, and an application to the National Heritage Memorial Fund by RIAS in partnership with RCAHMS is being mounted in order to obtain extra resources to catalogue and conserve the architectural practice collections that have been identified by the Survey, which are already in RCAHMS care.

Survey activity has, as usual, generated a number of publications. The contributions given to recent seminars on survey methodology have now come forward, thus making possible the issue of *Recording Scotland's Historic Buildings* later in 1996, accompanying an RCAHMS Survey Policy statement. A revised guidebook to the monuments of Iona was published in 1995, and another by-product of RCAHMS's previous work in Argyll, *Argyll Castles in the care of Historic Scotland*, has been made ready for publication. The first of the major thematic publications, *Tolbooths and Town-houses 1560-1833*, is now also ready for the press, for publication later in 1996. In the topographical series, a start has been made on *Aberdeen on Record*, an addition to the series commenced by *Dundee on Record*; it will be made ready for a publication date in late 1997 and will, among other things, serve as a work of reference to NMRS material relating to the city. Balancing the need for emergency recording against the need for publication of results is never easy, but a special effort has been made in the case of the sadly vandalised

St Peter's RC Seminary, Cardross, a major work of the Gillespie, Kidd and Coia practice, for which a monograph is in an advanced stage of preparation (to be published in 1997).

Arising out of the industrial survey team's work at Ardeer, near Irvine, once the largest explosives factory in the world, a small publication and exhibition are being prepared as a contribution to the Nobel's centenary celebrations in Glasgow in December 1996. This will be a product of a partnership with ICI Explosives who are providing financial support and ready access to their archives. Other industrial and engineering publications in gestation and nearing completion include a catalogue of Scottish sites in the Sir William Arrol collection and a monograph on the coal industry in Scotland since 1947.

During 1995-6 new initiatives planned in previous years have begun to come to fruition. Following the wide-ranging assessment phase (and the issue of an accompanying report), the survey of Scottish Farm Buildings moved into Fife, the first of the survey areas in which both detailed fieldwork and documentary research was undertaken. The results of the survey will be made available in a series of fascicules, the precise form of which will be decided in autumn 1996 following completion of the second survey area.

The intention to set up a recording programme dedicated to the enhancement of NMRS coverage of Listed Buildings, particularly those of Category A status, has now been realised, principally by halving the resources previously allocated to Thematic Architectural Survey. The emphasis of the new Listed Buildings Recording Programme (LBRP) will be placed on those buildings which are covered only very inadequately or for which there is no NMRS record whatsoever. With surveys of up to a dozen buildings each year, the programme aims to serve the potential needs of as wide a range of customers as possible, and representatives of Historic Scotland and the National Trust for Scotland serve on the advisory selection committee.

The first building to be recorded under this new programme, and serving as a pilot-survey, has been Falkland Palace, Fife, which is in the care of the National Trust for Scotland. This 16th-century royal palace has been extensively re-surveyed, and new discoveries have been made about aspects of its development, details



Falkland Palace, Fife. Specimen photographs from an intensive survey undertaken under the auspices of the new Listed Buildings Recording Programme: above, carved panel [C 65133]; below, general view of south range. [C 65182]

of which are contained in a comprehensive report. The survey included detailed photographs of the external sculpture, some of the finest Renaissance carving in the British Isles.

As a contribution to the Defence of Britain project and building upon preliminary work undertaken for Historic Scotland, RCAHMS has prepared a detailed survey and publication programme relating to the 20th-century defences of Scapa Flow, Orkney, the Royal Navy's principal fleet anchorage in two world wars. The survey will be undertaken over a two-year period and the results will be made ready for publication in 1998-9.

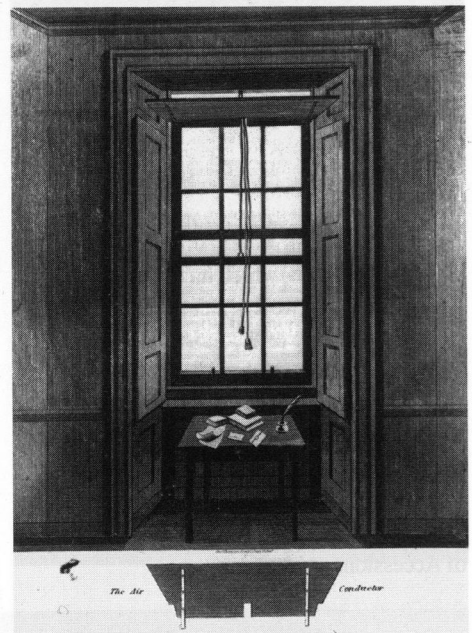
Improvements to the conservation laboratory have allowed the conservator to tackle new areas, although the prime thrust of her efforts remains directed to preventive conservation and the achievement of the optimum environmental conditions within our premises. Volunteer assistance has enabled a start to be made on the transfer of the Heriot Trust Drawings to improved storage.

The development of the computerisation of the Architecture Record from the planning stages to experimental data entry has been a major achievement in 1995-6; and the preparatory editing of the existing catalogues has proceeded apace.

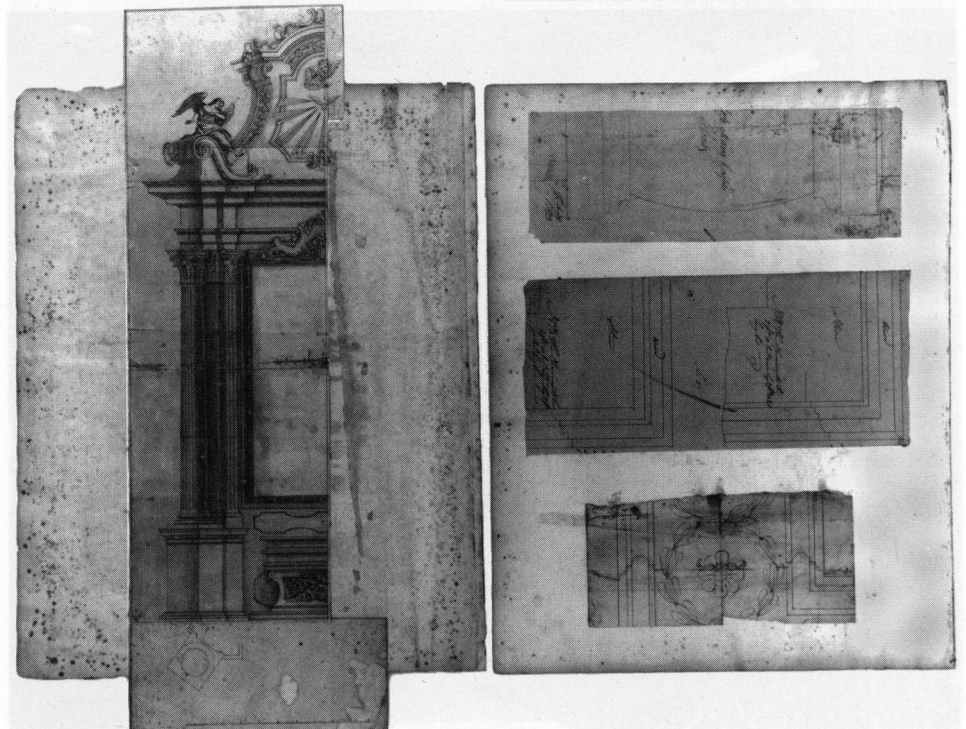
Collaboration with the Scottish Survey of Architectural Practices has continued, and the resulting publication includes not only an up to date listing of the Record's collection but also that of the deposited RIAS Collections. The Survey of Scottish Architects' Papers in Public Collections, prepared over a long period within NMRS, has also been incorporated into the same publication and this has brought into print a Register of related material in other collections. The volume has also provided an opportunity to set out the historiography of the collecting of Scottish Architects' Papers and to summarise the different kinds of material that can be expected in such collections.

Among the accessions to the collection, material has been added to the Lorimer Collections. The office drawings of Geoffrey Jarvis are a most important addition to the holdings relating to conservation practices, because Boys Jarvis were responsible for the restoration of Chatelherault. The photograph albums of the Edinburgh architects, Simpson and Brown, are also a significant addition to the holdings of material from conservation practices. The complete office drawings and archives of Roland Wedgwood are an

Explanatory illustration from an 18th century pamphlet 'Ventilation and the Means of Improving it' by the Rt. Hon. Sir John Sinclair Bt, which was published in Edinburgh. [C 65926]



Two pages from the album of architectural drawings assembled by David Paton (1801-82) with left a reredos and right fragments of three Full Size working drawings from the office of Robert Adam, one for Gosford House. [C 65910]





important addition to the holdings of modern designers.

Major purchases were: the Annan photograph album, which includes material on Glasgow and the west of Scotland; and the Paton Album, one of the most important, if sadly fragmentary, early collections of examples of architectural draughtsmanship with both British and Continental examples.

The NMRS Photographic Surveys of Private Collections have continued to be an important route by which material is gathered, as the List of Accessions demonstrates.



Work by volunteers has included the cataloguing of photograph albums and the bringing together of a complete collection of published obituaries of Scottish architects. Members of the Edinburgh Fine Art and Antiques Society continue to carry out their important project of indexing early illustrated books.

One of the drawings borrowed for copying during the Scottish Survey of Architectural Practices. This perspective by Robert J Naismith showing the reconstruction of the Old Bow House, Stirling, is from the office of Sir Frank Mears Associates. [C 44844]

The Scottish National Buildings Record in 1953 when it was housed at 14 Frederick Street, Edinburgh. A view from the McWilliam collection. [C 33457]

As part of the acquisition of Roland Wedgwood's office papers, a photographic survey was carried out of his premises in Well Court, Dean Village, Edinburgh. The building was designed by Sydney Mitchell whose office papers also came to the NMRS this year. [C 64265]



Keith Marischal, Humble, East Lothian, external view showing 1589 tower on left and 1889 Scots Baronial work by Kinnear & Peddie on right [C 61903]; view of first-floor sitting room, showing the furniture designed by Sir Robert Matthew, and objects collected by him. [C 61942].

Threatened Buildings Survey is a demand-led operation, where only limited control over the size and number of incoming cases can be exerted. It is always necessary, therefore, to balance the demands of urgent and statutory cases against the need for longer-term strategic recording. This year, it has been possible to carry out substantially more surveys than planned. The year also saw a further increase in notifications from outside bodies and in external liaison activity, including co-operation with the Scottish Civic Trust on matters such as the Buildings at Risk Register or the recording of threatened bank buildings.

Emergency cases during the year included, as usual, a number of fire-damaged buildings, such as Campbell Douglas & Stevenson's Townhead and Blochairn Parish Church (1865-6), Glasgow, with its surviving fragments of an important early Cottier decorative scheme, and the Dundee Playhouse Cinema (the largest in Europe at its completion in 1936). Two other interwar cinemas in Glasgow, the Orient and the Granada, were recorded at short notice, having been closed and at risk from vandals; a similar position prevailed at John Honeyman's Rockvilla School, Glasgow, of 1874-7.

A broad range of strategic surveys has been pursued of buildings or building types which are under long-term threat and/or under-represented in NMRS. Surveys of health,



Leithen Lodge, Peeblesshire, rebuilt by Sydney Mitchell & Wilson in 1885-7 [C 64002]; view of the Music Room (originally the Billiard Room), with murals painted in 1990 by Alister Macleod. [C 64060]





*The Auditorium of the
Orient Cinema,
571 Gallowgate, Glasgow.
[C 61435]*

educational and other social building types included a group of five small hospitals in Oban; the Dean Orphanage in Edinburgh, by Thomas Hamilton (1831-3), the austere interiors of which are to be converted into an art gallery; the monumentally towered, Byzantine-classical Boroughmuir High School, Edinburgh (1911), designed by School Board architect, J A Carfrae; the Glasgow Justiciary Courthouse, designed in 1809-14 by William Stark and remodelled 1910-13 by Clarke, Bell & Craigie; and an annexe to the Arran House Nursing Home, Airdrie, designed in the late 1960s by Gillespie, Kidd & Coia (a survey which also enabled the recording to be undertaken of Alexander Thomson's 'Arran View' villa next door). Recording of ecclesiastical subjects took in Sydney Mitchell & Wilson's St Peter's UF Church, Gullane (1908), with its gargantuan broach spire, and a group of churches in the redundant Rosyth naval base, including the striking St Peter & Paul's RC Church (1989-91) by the Glamis architect, James Stephen.

Domestic subjects included the architect F T Pilkington's own house, 'Egremont', 38 Dick Place, Edinburgh, with its forceful external stonework and its elaborate neo-Rococo ballroom inside. But the majority of houses recorded were country houses, and here the policy of integrated surveys of country estates,

including ancillary buildings, was further developed. Extensive surveys of this kind included Whim House, a 1734 house with additions by John Adam, where we also recorded the ice-house, dovecot, lodge, square of offices, and walled garden (all of 18th-century date), and Pitcaple House (a Z-plan house of 15th-17th centuries, rebuilt by Burn in 1830), where the house, laundry, walled garden and lodge were recorded. A detailed external and internal record was undertaken at Leithen Lodge, an 1885-7 Sydney Mitchell recasting of an earlier shooting lodge, with striking internal decoration dating from the 1990s. At James Playfair's castellated Melville Castle (1786-91), severe dereliction permitted the carrying out of a detailed measured survey, which revealed much about the inner structure. More unusually, it was possible to make a full photographic survey of the interior of Keith Marischal, Humbie, home of the late Sir Robert Matthew (whose first postwar work in Scotland, the pioneering Turnhouse Airport Terminal of 1953-6, was also recorded this year). The interior of Keith Marischal, including many objects designed by Sir Robert, or collected by him on his global travels, has remained largely unaltered since his death in 1975.

Glenesk Maltings, Angus, view at ground level showing maltings drums and bases of steeping vessels above.
[C 70756]

ICI/Nobel's Explosives Works, Ardeer, Ayrshire, Nitro-glycerine Hill Number 2, a nitro-glycerine washing and storage house [C 60082]; German air-raid, Ardeer, 1941; an illustration by C Howie.
[C 65682]

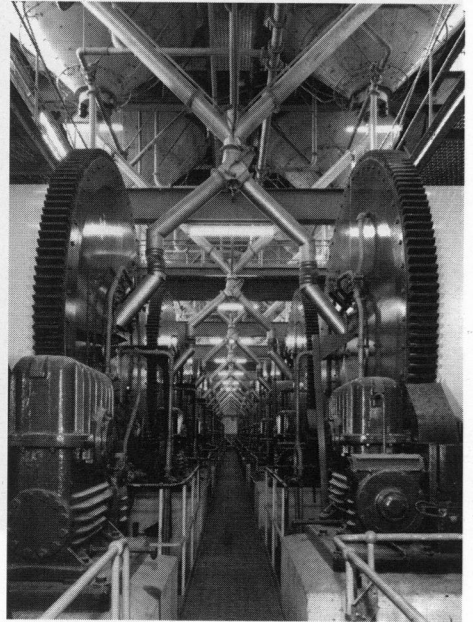


A slightly increased flow of threatened industrial buildings cases made for an exceptionally productive year for Industrial Survey. It was possible to extend fieldwork well into the winter months and to tackle some of the backlog of sites that had accumulated during the previous year.

The largest and most important block of survey work has been centred on the ICI/Nobel's Explosives factory at Ardeer, formerly the largest explosives factory in the world. ICI are currently running down the site gradually, and thus the opportunity was taken to record some of the most threatened buildings and to concentrate on important closing or recently closed areas of production. The latter included Nitro-glycerine Hill Number Two and the Detonators Department. The opportunity was also taken to carry out an aerial photographic survey, which resulted in greatly enhanced coverage of the five and a half square miles of the site. Perhaps most important has been the assistance provided by ICI, involving access to archive materials. Using both these and RCAHMS survey material, and with financial support from ICI, a small book and exhibition

are to be produced in late 1996 to coincide with the Nobel's Centenary celebrations in Glasgow.

The whisky industry, which is suffering a major decline in demand for its blended



products, has been the subject of several surveys. The most important distilleries to have been recorded include Glenugie and Glengarrioch in Aberdeenshire, Hillside in Angus, and the flourishing Springbank Distillery in Campbeltown, which was of great interest because of a revival there of floor malting. This contrasted well with the impressive drum maltings at Glenesk in Angus, where production is on an entirely different scale. In order to provide more complete coverage of the various malting processes in Scotland, there are plans next year to record Saladin boxes, an alternative form of the malting process.



*Springbank Distillery,
Campbeltown, Argyll,
floor-malting in operation.
[C 64607]*



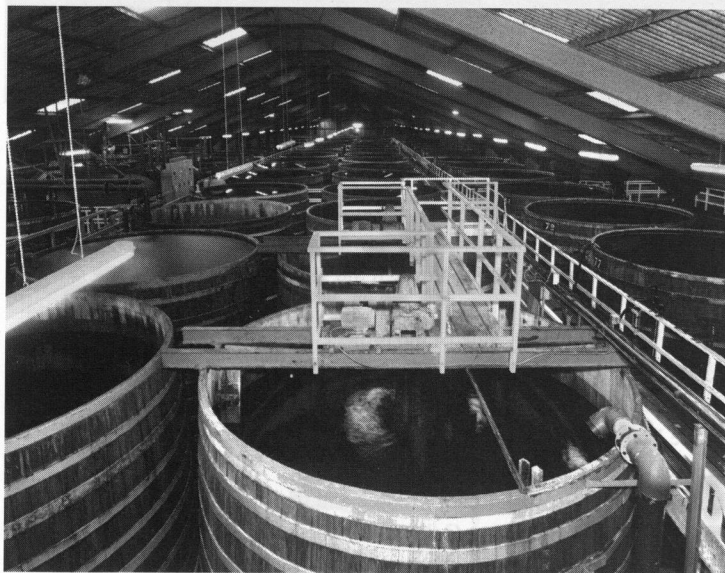
*Frances Colliery Dysart,
Fife, headgear and car-hall.
[B 56197]*

In addition to photographic recording, work has continued on a number of measured surveys involving industrial sites. Of these, the most important are those at Caprington Colliery near Kilmarnock, and Loch Fyne Powder Works, Argyll. Further drawn surveys are planned for Tullibody Tannery, the remains of the Diatomite Works at Invertote, Skye, and the Bunavoneader whaling station, Harris.

The practice of concentrating recording efforts in specific areas of previously poor coverage was continued, with work being completed in Arbroath and Kirkcaldy, and preparations gathering pace for an initiative in the Irvine Valley. The next areas of importance are likely to be selected towns in the Borders, where woollen mills in particular are increasingly under threat.



*Barcaldine Alginate Works,
Loch Creran, Argyll,
reservoir in Gleann Dubh,
entrance to spillway
[C 68550];
settling tanks. [C 68515]*



One of the more unusual strands of survey activity last year was the alginate industry in Argyll, and, by coincidence, the subsequent announcement of the imminent closure of the large works at Barcaldine led to a photographic survey. In contrast, more traditional Scottish industries have also continued to shrink, important examples being R & B Tennent's Whifflet Foundry, Coatbridge, and, after a long period of mothballed status, Frances Colliery, Dysart, Fife.

The coal industry as a whole continues to be the focus of attention, with extensive work on archives at the Scottish Mining Museum and those at British Coal's recently privatised Newbattle Archives Centre. Work on the gazetteer of mines is continuing, and once completed later this year, a book will be produced, following the series established by *Brick, Tile and Fireclay Industries in Scotland*, on the Scottish coal industry since 1947.

Inevitably, Industrial Survey continues to produce large quantities of survey and archive material requiring assimilation into the NMRS collections, and once again, it has been possible to process much of the resulting material. Through the NMRS liaison post for Industrial Survey new deposits of records from British Gas have been catalogued and the preparation, for publication, of a catalogue of Scottish sites included within the Sir William Arrol Collection has been undertaken. Work has also included the enhancement of the Buildings Survey Monitoring System, and the current priority is to activate its 'feeder' pages, thereby allowing the electronic flow of data directly from survey records into the NMRS database.



SCOTTISH FARM BUILDINGS SURVEY

During the year, the Survey has moved into its detailed survey phase, which will continue until 2003.

Between April and July 1995, final short-lists of farms for recording were compiled for North East Scotland, the Central Highlands, the Moray Firth, Caithness, and Galloway. An assessment Report listing the sites and outlining a forward programme was produced in summer 1995.

Consecutive periods of approximately six months each have been allocated for the recording of the sites selected in each of the survey areas. Work on the first of these, in Fife, started in October 1995 and has continued through the winter and spring. To a great extent, this has been a trial period, in that it has given an indication of the practicality of carrying through an ambitious programme in the face of limitations imposed by winter weather, travel time and access arrangements. In the light of experience, the balance between

time allocated to winter and summer recording will be adjusted accordingly. Work on the second survey area, Sanday in Orkney, starts in June 1996 and will continue through the summer.

On the documentary side of the project, a search was made of plans held by the East of Scotland College of Agriculture. Dr Susanna Wade Martins, of the University of East Anglia, carried out two periods of archival research at the Scottish Record Office and the University of St Andrews. Collectively, these three surveys have identified a number of plans of steadings included in the initial short-list.

Dr John Shaw, of the National Museums of Scotland, has continued to support the project. His role includes an analysis of the buildings under survey, linked to former work patterns and the artefact assemblages now held by the National Museums. A series of annual reports is planned.

*Talla Linfoots Steading,
Peeblesshire. [C 73329]*

This year has seen the completion of the text of *Tolbooths and Town-houses*, with the compilation of the historical and architectural introductions. These establish the context of the buildings described in detail in the 87 gazetteer entries, and of about one hundred demolished or much-altered buildings which are treated briefly in an appendix. Account has been taken of the inauguration of new local authorities in April 1996, and of the consequent relocation of some of the archives mentioned. Final photography was also undertaken, and the series of measured plans and elevations has been supplemented by several perspective reconstruction-drawings.

Field-survey and preparation of ink-drawings for *Early Medieval Sculpture in the West Highlands* have continued, in advance of text-preparation in 1996-7. Early churchyards on the mainland of Lewis and Harris were

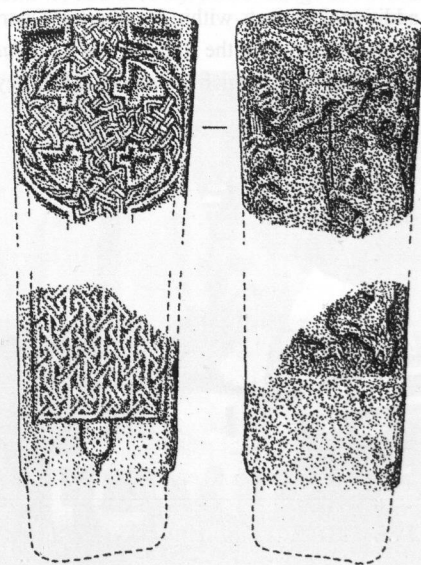
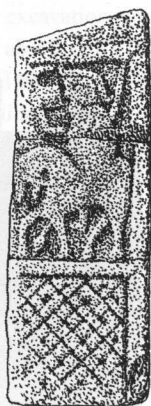
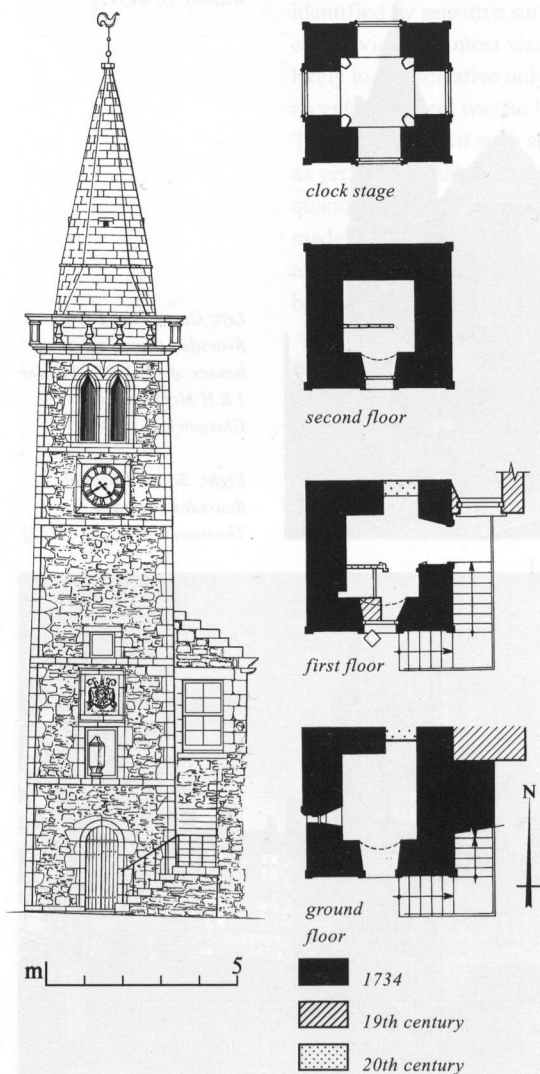
intensively examined, but this remains a tantalising gap in the distribution of early stones. Carvings in the Royal Museum of Scotland and Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum have also been recorded.

The survey of Historic Burgh Schools has continued, and further historical research-material has been prepared. This has revealed early graphic material for several schools, including Robert Gordon's School, Aberdeen, and Madras College, St Andrews, which will allow the identification of early room-uses and assist the forthcoming measured surveys.

Important advances have been made in the task of processing and accessioning to NMRS, the photographs taken of the several thousand functioning schools across the country.

Strathmiglo Town-house, Fife; south elevation and plans.

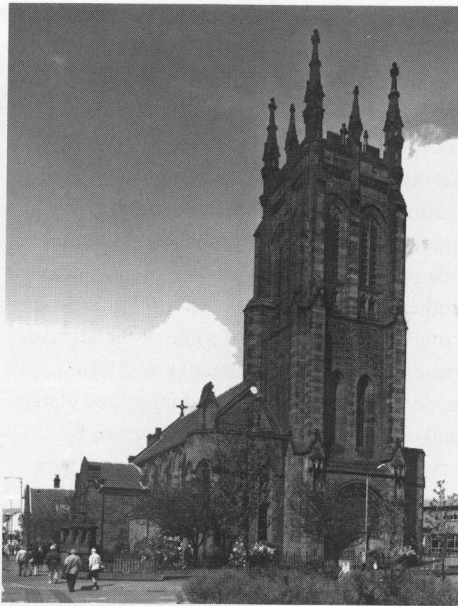
Early Christian stones from St Blane's, Kingarth, Bute (above) and Kildonnan, Eigg (below).



The annual rolling programme has continued on its established schedule. The Topographical Survey is intended to supplement existing NMRS coverage by means of photography of a wide range of subjects within defined areas. The stress is on breadth of scope and basic external recording, particularly of urban subjects; more detailed surveys, including interiors, are undertaken on occasion, where circumstances permit.

This year, fieldwork activity covered Bearsden and Milngavie, and Strathkelvin Districts. Within Bearsden and Milngavie, the selection of subjects reflected the suburban character of the area. Unaltered examples of interwar speculative housing, and landmarks such as churches or public buildings (including Baird & Thomson's Schaw Hospital, 1895) were covered; the centre of Milngavie, as remodelled from 1973 by Jack Holmes & Partners (with the landscape architect W Gillespie), was covered in some detail. Within Strathkelvin, some of the major monuments of the area, such as Woodilee Asylum, Lennox Castle and Lennox Castle Hospital, and Gartcosh Works, have been surveyed (or are shortly to be surveyed) under the auspices of Threatened Buildings and Industrial Surveys. The main task of the Topographical Survey, here, was to record the centre and other sites within Kirkintilloch and Lenzie (including buildings such as St Mary's Parish Church, 1912-14, by James H Craigie of Clarke, Bell & Craigie), and to make general records of smaller communities such as Stepps, Chryston and Lennoxton.

This year also saw photography of additional subjects within Dumbarton District in connection with the *Buildings of Scotland* project, some of which were detailed surveys, including interiors.



St Mary's Parish Church, Kirkintilloch (1912-14, by Clarke, Bell & Craigie). [C 65906]



Cairns Church of Scotland, Milngavie (1903, by J B Wilson). (C 64392)

Left; Carse View Drive, Bearsden (speculative houses of 1933-6 by builder J R H McDonald of Glasgow). [C 61332]

Right; Schaw Hospital, Bearsden (Baird & Thomson, 1895). [C 61325]



In August 1995 the First Edition Survey Project (FESP) was established by RCAHMS to transfer information on deserted post-medieval rural settlements from the first edition of the Ordnance Survey 6-inch maps to the National Monuments Record of Scotland's Oracle database, the national record of archaeological sites.

Introduction

The study of the archaeology of post-medieval rural settlement in Scotland is in its infancy and, as a class of monument, pre- and post-Improvement farms, townships and their associated agricultural remains are poorly represented in the national database. In the absence of such information it was impossible to offer guidelines for any policy of study, survey or preservation. Clearly there was a vast number of potential sites, for the chronological depth of many rural settlements identified by sensitive survey meant that the earlier view that most visible remains were likely to be indicative only of comparatively recent settlement was no longer sustainable. The exploration of such sites by excavation is as yet rarely undertaken and the absence of quantifiable data, even on a local basis, has made it impossible to form an initial assessment of the numbers of sites that might be involved.

During the recent assessment of industrial remains in the area designated for the Central Scotland Woodland, the ALS and NMRS had shown that the early editions of the Ordnance Survey maps comprise an invaluable, and seriously underexploited, source of

archaeological information, particularly for sites which have subsequently (i.e. since the 1860s and 1870s) been destroyed or abandoned. The problem was that, although this information was already mapped (and the NMRS is fortunate to have a complete set of first edition OS maps), individual site-based records had not been added to the Oracle database.

At the same time as ALS were working in the Central Scotland Woodland (CSW) area, Historic Scotland (HS) were becoming increasingly concerned about the management of abandoned post-medieval settlements. The Medieval or Later Rural Settlement (MOLRS) panel was set up, and HS commissioned Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division (GUARD) to prepare a report on post-medieval settlement. This report (Atkinson 1995) made a series of recommendations for the improved management of post-medieval settlement and identified the lack of archaeological information about the sites as a fundamental problem.

Creating FESP

In reviewing the findings of the 1995 MOLRS Report, RCAHMS decided that a rapid and practical approach to filling one aspect of the information lacuna would be to build on the ALS's experience in CSW, and to use the data already available on OS maps to supplement the NMRS database. This approach had the advantage of being relatively inexpensive, as well as providing information that could be useful to, and used by, a wide range of NMRS

The FESP Team 1995-6, from left to right: Sine Hood, Fiona O'Brien, Allan Kilpatrick, Perry Iles.



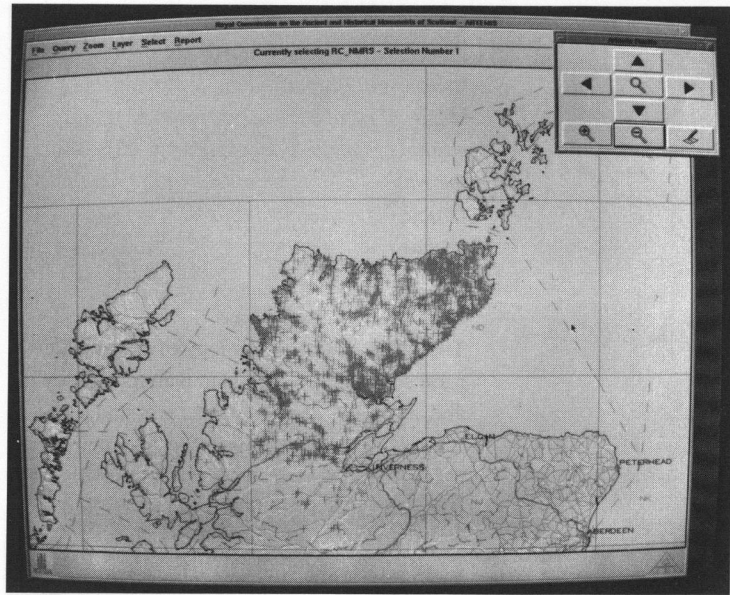
customers. With the total coverage of Scotland complete, it would be possible for the first time to quantify the resource represented by the post-medieval rural settlement remains both nationally and locally and to interrogate the database through the GIS.

Aims

The First Edition Survey team, which comprised four short-term contract staff, was set up within a few months of the publication of the MOLRS Report, with the aim of abstracting information on rural settlement sites that are shown as deserted (i.e. roofless) on the first edition of the OS 6-inch maps. Starting in the north, the team has begun the job of adding what may be some 15,000 site records to the Oracle database, a task which will take at least three years to complete.

Methodology

All rural settlement sites shown as abandoned on the first edition maps (dating to the 1860s and 1870s) are identified and checked against the existing NMRS records. Each new site is then classified, and a short descriptive entry added to the database; at the same time, the OS depiction is digitised into the Geographical Information System and the site's position fixed onto a modern OS 1:10,000 map. The results are accessible to NMRS users via *Artemis*. The map projection and meridian of the first edition differs from that of current mapping (indeed the projection and meridian is different for neighbouring counties) and the digitising has necessitated the solution of a series of complex problems in order to ensure the accuracy of the result. The name given to the site is that which appears on current OS mapping; if the name is different on the first edition then that is entered in the alternative name field of the Oracle database. All sites within the relevant classifications (including those for which a record already existed) are specifically identified in the database and a computer search can recover all FESP records. Thus the numbers of sites for which there is a GIS record can be readily quantifiable. The entry made on the computer is in a standard format, both for ease of recording and for use once in NMRS. The record is basic and is designed to give the user an overall picture of the site both in the 19th century and now. The comparison between the early and the current



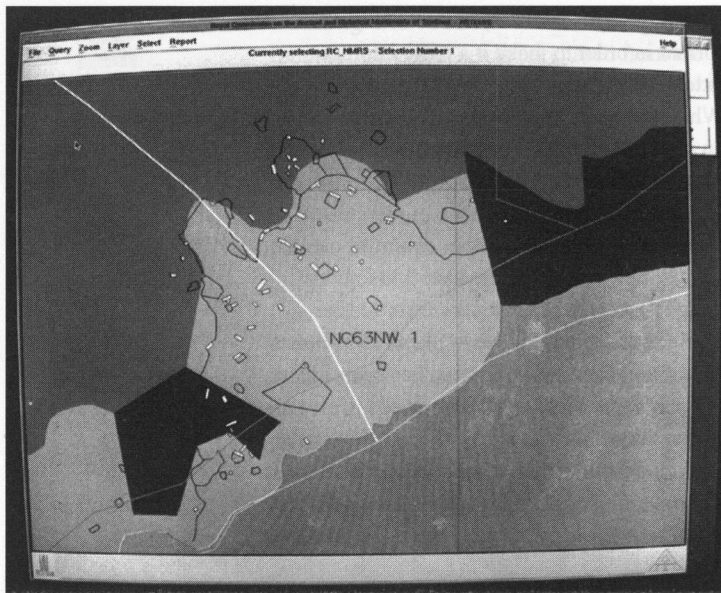
mapping is important because modern maps may influence the classification of the site.

Results

By the end of the year under review the counties of Caithness and Sutherland had been substantially completed, while work on Ross and Cromarty was well in hand. Some 2500 records had been entered into the database, over 75% of which were sites hitherto unrecorded in the NMRS database. The importance of the project in re-evaluating existing records should also be stressed, as it has enabled a consistent approach to the classifications to be addressed, with resultant improvements in the reliability of computer search facilities. With the aid of GIS it is already possible to carry out some manipulation of the data, either simple tasks such as geographical distribution by site type or by more complex procedures using additional information layers derived from external data sets, e.g. landuse mapping (provided by the Macaulay Institute). The initial results, demonstrated at a seminar given for the MOLRS Panel in January 1996, have shown that the data derived from FESP will be of immediate use to archaeologists and historians, as well as central and local planners.

The results will in the future greatly assist in the preparation for field survey in any part of Scotland because so much material is already in the database. In the course of ALS work in Lorn in May 1996, set up as an evaluation

Photograph of a computer screen showing the 2531 FESP sites entered into the RCAFMS GIS system between September 1995 and April 1996.



Photograph of a GIS computer screen showing the digitised FESP settlement at Grummore, Sutherland, with its Oracle record number, set against a background of modern land-use (information supplied by the Macaulay Land Use Research Institute, Aberdeen).

Grummore, Loch Naver, Sutherland: detail from the first edition of the Ordnance Survey 6-inch map showing the area outlined on the computer screen above.

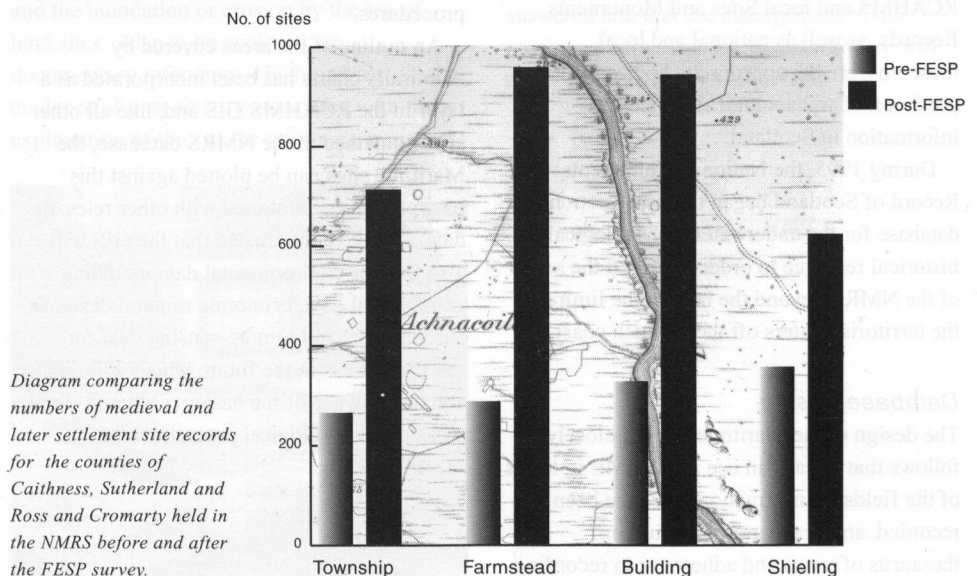


Diagram comparing the numbers of medieval and later settlement site records for the counties of Caithness, Sutherland and Ross and Cromarty held in the NMRS before and after the FESP survey.

exercise, the ability, within *Penmap*, to view the FESP-derived material against the OS digital base map and the new survey data proved invaluable.

Future

In 1996-7 work will continue to be concentrated on those areas where most benefit is to be gained: Ross and Cromarty will be completed, along with the rest of Highland, as well as the Western Isles, and, should time allow, a start will be made on Argyll.

At the MOLRS seminar held in January 1996, RCAHMS indicated that it was unlikely that funding would be available to complete the FESP coverage of the whole of Scotland. Following the seminar, Historic Scotland offered to support the team by providing contracts for three posts, based in RCAHMS, initially for one year, but with the intention of seeing this innovative project through to completion.

Bibliography

Atkinson, J 1995 *Medieval or Later Rural Settlement (MOLRS) Study: recommendations towards a policy statement*, GUARD Report no. 202, Glasgow.

Deanna Groome and Diana Murray

RCAHMS is charged by Royal Warrant with the surveying and recording role for sites on or under the seabed in the area covered by UK territorial waters - currently 12 miles offshore. During 1995, as a first step, RCAHMS designed an extension to the existing NMRS Oracle database into which edited and enhanced data from the Hydrographic Office has been imported. The present progress has been achieved by contracting Ms Deanna Groome as project manager for the development working closely with NMRS staff and Delphi Computer Consultants Ltd.

Introduction

There has been a growing awareness in recent years of underwater archaeological sites and discoveries. Like remains on land, the underwater archaeological resource is finite and non-renewable, and, in many cases, highly fragile and vulnerable to destruction. The sea continues to support a multitude of industrial, commercial and leisure uses, the impact of which on the archaeological resource is largely unmeasured. Until now, there has not been a national maritime database in Scotland to inform policies for protection and management in order to ensure that underwater remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed during development. In 1995, The Joint Nautical Archaeology Policy Committee launched a *Code of Practice for Seabed Developers* to encourage commercial operators to seek advice on the possible archaeological potential of their proposed development at the earliest opportunity. Historic Scotland, RCAHMS and local Sites and Monuments Records, as well as national and local museums, are the appropriate bodies for the provision of archaeological advice and information in Scotland.

During 1995, the National Monuments Record of Scotland began the construction of a database for the underwater archaeological and historical resource in order to extend the scope of the NMRS beyond the land to the limit of the territorial waters off the Scottish coast.

Database design

The design of the Maritime Record closely follows that already in use in RCHME in terms of the fields of information that have been recorded, and in the use of a common thesaurus of terms and adherence to recording

standards. The database, however, differs in format in order to make it a more intuitive extension of the existing NMRS system. While the Maritime Record has been built as an integral part of the existing NMRS Oracle database, a number of special adaptations have had to be made to ensure that all specialised information can be included. Amongst other details, new classes of site have had to be included and co-ordinates are recorded in Latitude and Longitude as well as OS National Grid Reference. A new option has been added to the computerised system to record information specifically related to shipwrecks, such as details of the vessel at the time of loss



Block-ship in Scapa Flow, Orkney.

and the depth of water in which the remains lie. A new recording manual has been developed to help staff and public understand the new site classifications and recording procedures.

An outline of the areas covered by Admiralty charts has been incorporated as a layer in the RCAHMS GIS and, like all other sites contained in the NMRS database, the Maritime sites can be plotted against this background or combined with other relevant data sets. It is anticipated that the GIS will also include environmental data including geophysical data, economic mineral deposits, seabed types and remote-sensing data for maritime areas in the future which will greatly enhance the use of the basic record and enable areas of archaeological potential to be identified.

Building the record

Initially, information was purchased from the Hydrographic Office of the Ministry of Defence and covers all records of vessels which sank before 31 December 1945 and locations of known wrecks in Scottish waters. The Hydrographic records are designed to provide information about navigational hazards to allow their depiction on Admiralty Charts, and not all the information is relevant, or in a readily understandable form, to the archaeologist. Therefore considerable editing and enhancement had to be undertaken to prepare the data for entry, and there are now 1,600 records relating to maritime sites in the NMRS database. A further contract for work, supported by Historic Scotland, will see this total increase sharply.

Scope of the record

The sphere of interest includes sites of proven or potential archaeological or historical merit, located by archaeological survey, geophysical survey, or diver exploration, while the range of sites includes ancient craft, historic shipwrecks, lost cargoes, structures such as booms, pontoons, fishtraps and beach defences, drowned settlements and harbours together with stray finds recorded by fishermen, divers and beachwalkers, which might offer clues to the location of a site. As the record develops, potential locations will be recorded from fouling of fishing gear or net-fastenings recorded by fishermen and from documentary sources, for example, references to ship losses, the loss of significant cargoes and the inundation or erosion by the sea of land sites. Also to be explored are documentary references which provide evidence of past activity associated with the exploitation of the sea for resources, transport

or war, waterfronts, waterside settlements, and trading points, havens and landing places and other man-made coastal features.

Future enhancement

The Maritime Record provides a design model for data compilation and enhancement, so that information-gathering studies in the coastal and maritime zone, undertaken by contractors on behalf of Historic Scotland and RCAHMS in partnership, or by Regional Archaeologists, or other bodies, can easily be incorporated into the national database. This database has already provided the design and initial data set for Maritime Fife, a data collection project sponsored by Historic Scotland and Fife Council, the results of which will be fed back to NMRS to update the National Maritime Record. Work will also proceed gradually on the data entry of accessible material in NMRS, and original archive resulting from maritime archaeological surveys is being deposited and catalogued in the NMRS collections.

Use of the Record

The Maritime Record is being used to supply information or data downloads for coastal or maritime projects funded by Historic Scotland, and for data exchange with local Sites and Monuments Records. The record has already been used by a number of enquirers, both the general public and heritage agencies, to answer enquiries relating to development control, historical research and site identification. As the record is enhanced and developed it is hoped that many more enquiries will be answered and that the management of our precious marine archaeological resource will attain equal status to that on land.

Deanna Groome creating the maritime record.



Deanna Groome and Diana Murray

ABERDEEN ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

Colour slides from excavations at various sites within the City of Aberdeen, Grampian by the Aberdeen Archaeological Unit, 1976-91.

Presented by Ms A Cameron, Aberdeen Archaeological Unit.

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

Additions to the collection include: aerial photographs of various sites in Borders, by J Dent, 1990-3; Kilfinan area, Argyll, Strathclyde, by S Driscoll, GUARD, 1993; black and white aerial photographs taken by the Ordnance Survey 1960-70, and black and white negatives for 1970; black and white aerial photographs of various archaeological sites in Grampian taken by I B M Ralston, 1981-5; black and white photographs and colour slides of Newstead Roman fort and temporary camps, Borders and Inverquarity, Tayside by C Martin, 1984; various aerial photographs of sites in Grampian by I Keillar and B Jones, and wartime photographs possibly by the Luftwaffe; colour slides and catalogue of aerial photographs of sites and monuments in Highland and Grampian by J Harden, 1992-4; black and white aerial photographs of sites in south-west Scotland by W S Hanson, n.d.; and catalogue of aerial photographs taken by Highland Regional Council Archaeology Section, 1981-7, 1991 and black and white aerial prints.

Presented by various individuals and organisations.

Photocopied extract from a diary of Derrick Riley giving details of flights made in Scotland with J K S St Joseph, 1945.

Presented by Mr A J G Crawshaw.

ANNAN FAMILY (Photographers, Glasgow)

A very large photograph album (24" x 20") with '701-928' embossed in gilt on the cover and including 270 photographs (mounted 6 to a page) showing subjects throughout Scotland, but with many sheets relating to Glasgow. The subjects appear to have been mounted in alphabetical order beginning with Abbotsford and several elude identification including a villa on the West Coast with elaborate rockery gardens. The album includes: views of: Abbotsford; Arran; Alloway; Aberfoyle; Bothwell; Bowling; Cadzow Forest; Chatelherault; Falls of Clyde; Cumbrae Castle; Dairsie Church; Dalzell House; Dunlop House; Dunoon; Edinburgh; Glasgow including Cathedral, Old College, Hunterian etc; Hamilton Palace; Holyroodhouse; Iona Cathedral; Millport, Cumbrae; Renfrew Tolbooth; Rothesay; Rhu; Tantallon Castle; Wishaw House, includes an interior etc. At the end many additional Glasgow views have been mounted verso on the sheets including: Trinity Church, Blythswood Church, Caledonian Road UP Church, Old Assembly Rooms, Park Terrace, Theatre Royal, George Square, Royal Infirmary, the Necropolis, Suspension Bridge, etc.

(The provenance of this album appears to be Honeyman, Keppie & Mackintosh, and thus this album of predominately architectural subjects may have been acquired by the firm when they refitted Annan's showrooms. The volume must have begun life as an Annan negative register and each subject has been numbered consecutively in pencil.)

ARCHAEOLOGY OPERATIONS AND CONSERVATION (SCOTLAND) LIMITED (AOC (Scotland) Limited)

AOC (Scotland) Limited is an organisation which undertakes archaeological projects on contract. Reports and/or archive from excavations, archaeological assessments and forestry surveys include: Ratch-hill, Kintore, Grampian, 1995; Hall of Auchincross, Strathclyde, 1995; Burgie Estate, Grampian, 1995; Kirkgate, Linlithgow, Lothian, 1995; Dunamuck, Strathclyde, 1995; Kirkhope Tower, Borders, 1995; Purdomstone, Dumfries and Galloway, 1995; Saplinbrae, Grampian, 1995; Hill of Ashmore, Tayside, 1995; Coulmony, Cawdor Estate, Highland, 1995; Achrasker, Reay, Highland, 1995; Cornharrow, Dumfries and Galloway, 1995; Blairmore, Grampian, 1995; St Ronan's Church, Iona, Strathclyde, 1992;

Swinside, Borders, 1995; Auchtenny, Tayside, 1995; Tulloch Wood, Grampian, 1990-91; Glenmaid Moor, Dumfries and Galloway, 1995; Glen Ey, Grampian, 1995; Haddington, Lothian, 1995; and Archaeological Evaluation (Mitigation Phase) for the M8 Baillieston to Newhouse roads project, 1995.

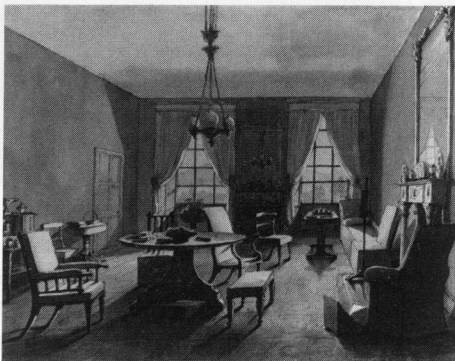
Archives from excavations funded by Historic Scotland or its predecessor bodies, including: Newton, Islay, Strathclyde, by R McCullagh, 1984; Hilton, Highland, by S P Carter and C J Russell-White, 1990; Park of Tongland, Dumfries and Galloway, by R McCullagh, 1987; Sands of Breckon, Shetland Isles, by J Barber, 1983; Four Winds, Longniddry, Lothian, by M Dalland, 1989; Carronbridge, Dumfries and Galloway, by D Johnston, 1989-90; Dalginross, Tayside, by I Rodgers, 1990; Achnasavil, Strathclyde, by S Carter, 1991; The Dunion, Borders, by J Rideout, 1984-5; Broch of Burland, Shetland Isles, by J Barber, 1983; Capo Quarry, Grampian, by A Gibson, 1984; Gillies Hill, Central, by J S Rideout, 1984; Ness of Burgi, Shetland Isles, by J Barber, 1983; Fair Isle, Shetland Isles, by J Barber, 1983; Bharpa Carinish, North Uist, Western Isles, by B A Crone, 1988-9; Avonmill Road, Linlithgow, Lothian, by M Dalland, 1990; Carding Mill Bay, Strathclyde, by the Lorn Archaeological Society, 1988-9; Dun, Roman Temporary Camp, Tayside, by I Rodgers, 1990; and Culdoich, Clava, Highland, by J Barber, 1982.

Presented by AOC (Scotland) Limited.

ARDOCH HOUSE

A pair of sepia amateur views of the Drawing Room at Ardoch House, c.1830.

(These views form part of a series including further views of Ardoch, Bothwell and Dalkeith House now in the Henry Francis du Pont Museum at Winterthur, Delaware, USA.)



The Drawing Room at Ardoch House c.1830. [C 67255]

ASSOCIATION FOR CERTIFICATED ARCHAEOLOGISTS (ACFA)

Reports of archaeological field survey at Oskaga and Holoman on Raasay, Highland, edited by J Macdonald and J Scott Wood, 1995; Neilston, Strathclyde, edited by J Macdonald, 1995; Cathkin Braes Country Park, Strathclyde, edited by D Topen, 1995; and Bail a' Mhuilinn, Central, edited by J Macdonald, 1995.

Presented by Mr J Macdonald, ACFA.

W S ATKINS COLLECTION

See HOSPITALS

BEAUFORT CASTLE

NMRS Photographic Survey of a small collection of designs for Beaufort Castle including a design by Reginald Fairlie, 1907, and six plans for the service range.

Lent for copying by the Lovat Estate.

BIGGAR MUSEUM TRUST

Report on fieldwork and excavations at Daer reservoir, Strathclyde, by T Ward, 1995; Traboyack Farm in the parish of Barr, Ayrshire, Strathclyde. Several site reports and drawings relating to fieldwork in the area of

Castle Hill (NS92SW), Bendrie Hill (NT03SW), Gawky Hill (NT03SW) and Common Hill (NS82SW), all Clydesdale, Strathclyde by T Ward, 1995. Report describing the initial results of the Prehistory North of Biggar Project, Clydesdale, Strathclyde by T Ward, Biggar Museum Trust, 1995.
Presented by Mr T Ward, Biggar Museum Trust.

BIRSAY

Folder of contact sheets illustrating finds and excavations from Beachview, Birsay Bay, Orkney, by VESARP, 1978-80. Black and white photographs illustrating excavations at the Brough of Birsay, Orkney, 1938. Compilation of material relating to pre-war excavations on the Brough of Birsay, 1934-37. Typescript account of post-war visits and excavations at Brough of Birsay, Orkney by J S Richardson, B H St J O'Neil, S H Cruden and C A Ralegh Radford, prepared from various sources including original notebooks, correspondence and newspaper cuttings by C D Morris, 1995. Publication archive and final text for the publication 'The Birsay Bay project Volume 2, Sites in Birsay Village and on the Brough of Birsay, Orkney' edited by C D Morris, 1996.
Presented by Professor C D Morris, Glasgow University.

BOTHWELL CASTLE

A box of nineteen stereoscopic negatives of Bothwell Castle, provenance unknown.
Presented by Glasgow University Archives.

DAVID CARR (1905-1988), Architect

A portfolio of personal papers and drawings including photographs, newscuttings etc. relating to the building of Kirkcaldy Town Hall and its official opening etc.

Kirkcaldy Town Hall soon after completion, 1957.
[C 65959]
On the right, David Carr and the Rt Hon the Earl of Home examine the completed first stage, 6th July 1953.
[C 65960]



CENTRE FOR FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY (CFA)

CFA is an organisation which undertakes archaeological projects on contract. Reports from evaluations, watching briefs, surveys and fieldwork include: the Antonine Wall near Glasgow Bridge, Cadder, 1992; Edin's Hall, Berwickshire, Borders, 1996; Pitcur souterrain, Tayside, 1995; Auchenlaich Caravan Park, by Callander, Central, 1995; North-western Ethylene Pipeline Project Archaeological Studies (Scotland): phase I, 1990; Park Lane Hospital, Musselburgh, Lothian, 1995; Hagshaw Hill, Strathclyde, 1995; Cnip Viking cemetery, Lewis, Western Isles, 1994; Cnip, Lewis, Western Isles, 1995; Roughcastle North, Bonnybridge, Central, 1995; Brown Caterthun, Tayside, 1995; Kinneddar, Lossiemouth, Grampian, 1995; Mensie Potts, Borders, 1995; archive from forestry

surveys carried out by Centre for Field Archaeology, 1990-92; Easter Raitts, Highland, 1995; Rough Castle, Elf Hill and Milnquarter, Central, 1995; Scottish Archaeological Database for Raised Bogs, 1995.
Presented by Centre for Field Archaeology, University of Edinburgh.

THE CORDELOVA COMPANY LIMITED

Cordelova. A Decoration in Relief, The Cordelova Company Limited, 74 Pitt Street Edinburgh. 'Illustrated Catalogue and Price List of Designs'. Photographically illustrated with wallpapers and ceiling designs: with a view of an unidentified Entrance Hall, national emblem panels: Rembrandt and Rubens etc. with an index and instructions for decorating with Cordelova's embossed papers. No date, c.1900. (This possibly predates the Cordelova Catalogue published from 45 Pitt Street, purchased by NMRS in 1981).

CLUNY CASTLE ESTATE MAPS

Two estate maps on loan from Cluny Castle, Inverness-shire for copying. The first is annotated 'A plan of part of the Lordship of Badenoch belonging to His Grace Alexander Duke of Gordon, lying in the parishes of Laggan and Kingussie', by George Taylor, 1773. The other estate map dates to 1756 and is by an unknown surveyor.
Copied 1995 per Lt-Col R E Spencer.

EDINBURGH, Bellvue House

Bound set of engravings, *Views of Seats and Scenery in the Environs of Edinburgh*, published by Fraser and Clark, 1796 including a view of Bellvue House, Edinburgh, designed by Robert Adam in 1774.



EDINBURGH, Coronation Decorations, 1911

Fourteen glass plate negatives showing temporary street-decorations erected for the Coronation, 1911.

EDINBURGH

See Hailes House.

EDINBURGH, The Thistle Chapel

See also SIR ROBERT LORIMER
Presentation portfolio, 1911, with eleven mounted photographs by Francis Caird Inglis of the Thistle Chapel, St Giles, Edinburgh designed by Sir Robert Lorimer.

EDINBURGH FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY SOCIETY

Reference card system for the research notes relating to the excavations at Fast Castle, Borders, by the Edinburgh Field Archaeology Society.
Presented by Edinburgh Field Archaeology Society, per Mr K Mitchell.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES, EDINBURGH (EASE)

EASE is an organisation which undertakes archaeological projects on contract. Reports from evaluations, watching briefs, surveys, excavations and fieldwork include: Back Dykes, Auchtermuchty, Fife, 1995; Newstead, Roman fort, Borders, 1994; Slackbuie Avenue, Inverness, Highland, 1995; Lathrisk House, Fife, 1995.

Presented by Mr G Wilson, EASE.

WALTER GEIKIE (1795-1837), Artist

A bound volume of engravings by Geikie including several vernacular interiors.

GLASGOW, Messrs James Templeton & Co.

(RIAS) A collection of 23 designs for Templetons' factory including 3 drawings by William Leiper, 1888, the remainder by George A Boswell who extended Leiper's building in 1934.

Presented to the RIAS by the practice which inherited the plans, 1992.

GLASGOW ARCHAEOLOGICAL JOURNAL

Publication drawings from various volumes of *Glasgow Archaeological Journal*, including Newton, Islay; Temple Wood, Kilmartin; Upper Largie Quarry; Eilean an Duin; Colonsay; Braleckan; Brenchoillie; Colintraive; Kintyre Nurseries; Eilean Righ; and Greenland (Auchentorlie), Strathclyde. Other sites include Jonathan's and Well Caves, Fife; Rings Plantation, Borders; and Langwell, Highland.

Presented by Dr E W MacKie.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY ARCHAEOLOGY RESEARCH DIVISION (GUARD)

GUARD is an organisation which undertakes archaeological projects on contract. Reports from evaluations, watching briefs, surveys and fieldwork include:

Coatbridge Road, Bargeddie, Strathclyde, 1995; Waterhead of Dryfe, Dumfries and Galloway, 1995; Lundin Farm Mill, Fife, 1995; Tormore, Arran, Strathclyde, 1995; Abbeygate, Kilwinning, Strathclyde, 1995; Isle of May, Fife, 1995; Wester Kilmux, Kennoway, Fife, 1995; Caulfield's Military Way, 1995; Holyrood Palace, Lothian, 1995; Medieval or Later Rural Settlement (MOLRS) study: Recommendations towards a policy statement, 1995; Urquhart Castle, Highland, 1995; Antonine Wall, Cadder, Bishopbriggs, Strathclyde, 1995; Chapelfield, Cowie, Central, 1995; Midlock Farm, Crawford, Strathclyde, 1995; John o'Groats, Highland, 1995; Drummoissie Muir, Daviot, Highland, 1995; King's Cave, Arran, Strathclyde, 1995; Beattock village, Dumfries and Galloway, 1995; Woodend Farm, Dumfries and Galloway, 1995; King's Caves, Arran, Strathclyde, 1995; Amochrie Primary School, Strathclyde, 1995; High Street, Ayr, Strathclyde, 1996; Geodha Smoo, Highland, 1996; A77 at Crossraguel Abbey, Strathclyde, 1995; Loudoun Hill, Strathclyde, 1995; Teviothead, Borders, 1995.

Presented by GUARD.

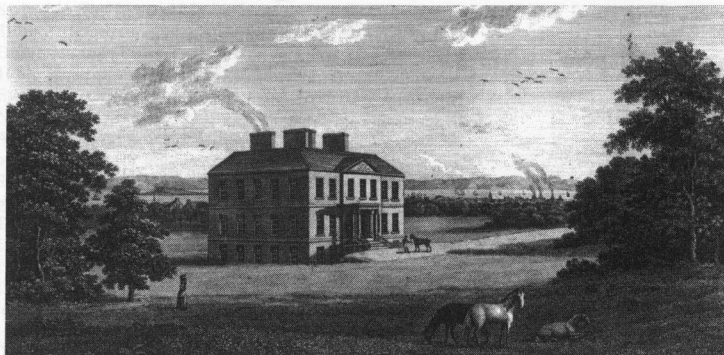
Archives from excavations funded by Historic Scotland including Dundee Law, Tayside, by S Driscoll, 1993; and Lintshie Gutter, Strathclyde, by J Terry, 1991.

Presented by GUARD.

GRAMPIAN

Details of monthly updated records in the Grampian Sites and Monuments Record, 1995-6; contact sheets and details of aerial photographic flights, 1995-6; and black and white aerial photographs of sites in Grampian, 1978 - 96.

Presented by Mrs M Greig, Grampian Regional Council.

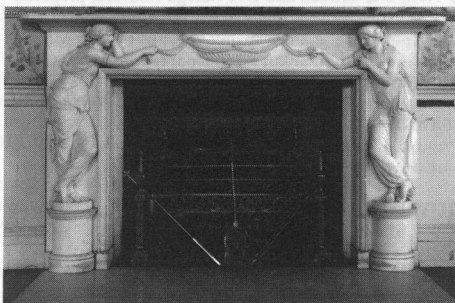


A rare view of Bellevue, Edinburgh from a bound set of engravings 'Views of Seats and Scenery in the Environs of Edinburgh', Fraser and Clark, 1796; a recent addition to the collection of illustrated volumes. [C 65927]

Bellevue was built in 1766, sold to the City of Edinburgh in 1800 for use as a Customs Office only to be demolished in 1844 when undermined by the Edinburgh, Perth and Dundee Railway. Lord Cockburn voiced his regret regarding the sale as Bellevue was surrounded by a picturesque wooded landscape which was inevitably to be re-developed once it came into the City's possession. At the time of the sale, the Duke of Argyll acquired the marble chimney-piece from the drawing-room and installed it in the tapestry-drawing-room at Inveraray (illustrated below).

[B 8361] He recognised its quality and argued that since Bellevue's contents had been dispersed it no longer had the appropriate setting. He offered a replacement chimney-piece in part exchange, but ultimately acquired it for the (then) not inconsiderable sum of £200.

Elevations of a single storey house from a collection of amateur architectural sketches, c.1790, by Ann Ouchterlony, born 1714, from the Guynd collection. [C 39271]

**T E GRAY**

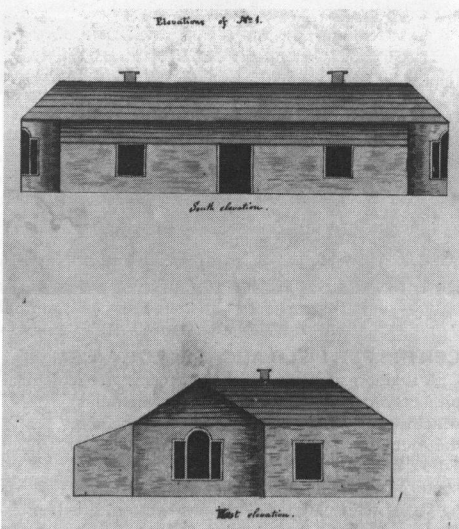
Black and white photographs of carved stones throughout Scotland by T E Gray, 1993-5; black and white photograph of the hogback stone at Kirknewton, Lothian, by T E Gray, 1958.

Presented by Mr T E Gray.

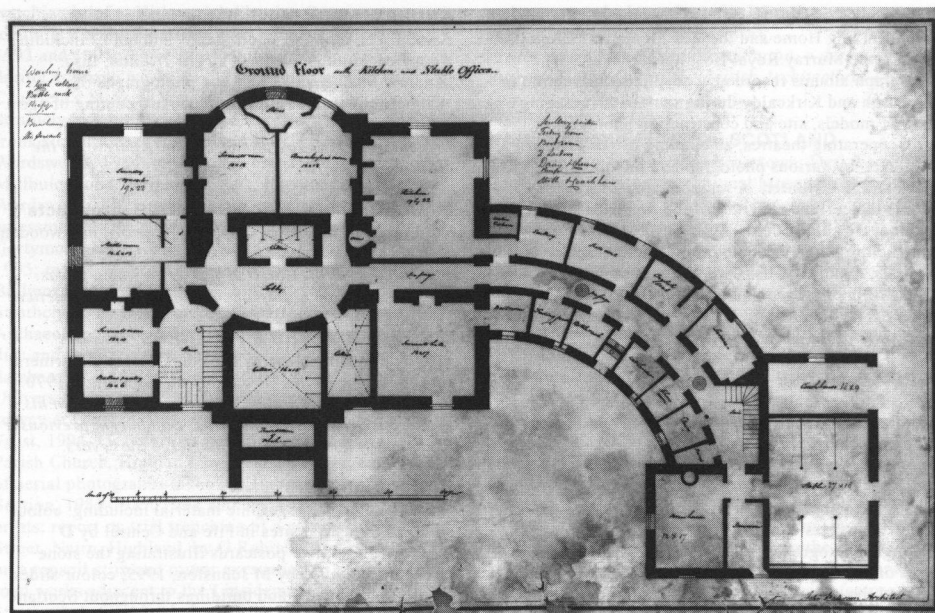
THE GUYND

NMRS Photographic Survey of a private collection of designs for The Guynd including a portfolio of designs by John Paterson, 1799 and many amateur designs, sketches and surveys including: Arbroath Abbey; Murthly Castle, Perthshire and a house at Birkhill, Fife.

Lent for copying by Mr J Ochterlony.



Ground Floor Plan of the
Guynd from a portfolio
titled 'A Book of plans
containing designs of a new
house of Guynd in Angus
Shire, a seat of John
Ouchterlony as designed by
John Paterson, architect,
Edinburgh 21 May 1799'.
[C 47402]



HAILES HOUSE

NMRS Photographic Survey of an album compiled by Gertrude Honoria Craik to illustrate her *Garden Notes* (copy in NMRS per SSAP) when she lived at Hailes, including interior views of Hailes and 9 Eglington Crescent.

Lent for copying by Mrs Cassidy, grand daughter of Gertrude Honoria Craik.

HAMILTON PALACE

View of the interior of the premises of an unidentified dealer showing the celebrated black marble doorcase of the Picture Gallery, after demolition, with its green porphyry columns.

Presented by the British Architectural Library: Drawings Collection. A duplicate photograph from the Detmar Blow Papers.

ROBERT HAMILTON (d.1925), Designer

A collection of c.150 designs wallpaper and textile patterns by Robert Hamilton who designed for Morton of Darvel.

Presented by his great niece, Mrs Sheena Andrew.

AUDREY S HENSHALL

Record cards, black and white photographs and negatives of chambered cairns in the counties of Caithness and Sutherland, Highland by A S Henshall, 1954-68. Black and white photographs of the cairn at Skelpick, Sutherland District, Highland by Historic Scotland, 1994.

Presented by Miss A S Henshall

HISTORIC SCOTLAND

Miscellaneous archive relating to work or excavations at various sites by Historic Scotland or its predecessor bodies, including various dyeline copies of drawings showing excavations at different sections of the Antonine Wall by L Keppie, n.d.; photocopied drawing showing results of excavations at the Antonine Wall at Nether Kinneil, Central by E Price, 1974; dyeline plan showing excavations at Croy Hill, Strathclyde by W S Hanson, 1975-7; material relating to the publication of the excavations at The Howe, Orkney by B Ballin-Smith, 1978-82, including final text and publication drawings; archive from excavations at Upper Scalloway, Shetland Isles, by N Sharples, 1989-90; four dyeline copies of elevation drawings of the church at Eynhallow, Orkney by Photarc Surveys, 1995; miscellaneous notes, correspondence and papers relating to cairn at Raigmore, Highland, 1969-72; interim report on the Cleaven Dyke Project, Tayside by

G J Barclay and G S Maxwell, 1995; photocopied typescript and drawings relating to an excavation of mounds at Tankerness, Orkney by Kirkwall Grammar School, 1966; miscellaneous notes, map extracts and sketches relating to work on Arran, Strathclyde, 1957-83; report on excavations at the Shandwick stone, Highland by R Gourlay and D Pollock, 1988; drawings from surveys at Westown by D Ross, 1980 and Tom na Glein, by I A G Shepherd, 1978; various publication drawings by M E C Stewart at Balnaguard and Carse, Tayside; report and photographs on a watching brief at St Duthus' Church, Tain, Ross and Cromarty District, Highland by R Gourlay, 1989; miscellaneous notes and papers relating to Auchenreoch cist, Strathclyde, from Historic Scotland file, 1964-70; archive from excavations at Colintrave, Strathclyde by J Kendrick, 1979; archive from excavations at Douglasmuir, Angus District, Tayside by J Kendrick, 1979-80; report on clearance work at the chambered cairn at Ardmarnock, Cowal, Strathclyde by volunteers from Scottish Conservation Projects, 1995; miscellaneous papers relating to fieldwork at Loch Bunachtan, Highland, 1983-4; and Macewan's Castle, Cowal, Strathclyde; report on the repair and stabilising works to the existing masonry structure at Redhouse Castle, Longniddry, Lothian by A G Giffen, 1995; archive relating to the discovery and excavation of a possible souterrain at Gress, Lewis, Western Isles, by N Sharples, 1983; drawings from pre-afforestation survey at Beattock, Dumfries and Galloway by L Masters, 1981; and report on renovations to St Ronan's Medieval Parish Church, Iona, Strathclyde, by J Renshaw, June 1992 - April 1995.

Presented by Historic Scotland.

HOSPITALS, the W S Atkins Collection.

A very large collection of plans and photographs for hospitals throughout Scotland including plans of country houses proposed to be requisitioned including Abercairney House, Blair Castle, Scone Palace etc. The hospital drawings include some nineteenth and early twentieth century drawings, but are mainly post-war and include Arbroath Infirmary; Baldovan Asylum and the King's Cross Hospital Ninewells and the Royal Infirmary, Dundee; East Fortune Hospital; the Astley Ainslie Hospital, the City Hospital, the Eastern General the Elsie Inglis Hospital, Gogarburn House, Leith Hospital, the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, the Royal Infirmary and the Western General, Edinburgh; Forfar Infirmary, Wester Fordel House, Glenfarg; Roodlands Hospital, Haddington; Inch Hospital, Kelso; Linlithgow Poors' House and St Michael's Hospital,

44 SELECT LIST OF ACCESSIONS TO NMRS

Linlithgow; Edenhall Hospital, Musselburgh; Tweed Green Nursing Home and the War Memorial Hospital, Peebles; the Murray Royal Hospital, Perth etc. The photograph albums record new hospital construction in Edinburgh and Kirkcaldy during the 1950s including designs, models, site and construction photographs, wards, operating theatres, an opening by the Princess Royal etc. by various photographers including Henk Snoek and A L Hunter. A scrapbook dated August 1951 records the current activities of the South Eastern Regional Hospital Board. A series of wallets contain construction progress photographs at individual hospitals, mainly 1950s. Two volumes of slides in wallets of later progress photographs.
Presented by Mr McDowall, W S Atkins Healthcare, on the closure of the Edinburgh Office.

HOUSTON HOUSE

NMRS Photographic Survey of four photograph albums recording Houston House, Renfrewshire and the estate and parish church 1884-1920.
Lent for copying by Mr M Crichton Maitland.

GEOFFREY JARVIS, Architect

The office papers comprising a large collection of drawings, photographs, manuscripts, etc, of Geoffrey Jarvis of the Boys Jarvis practice, whose major projects included the restoration of Chatelherault and the Clan Donald Centre.
Presented by Mr Geoffrey Jarvis, per SSAP.

KEITHICK HOUSE

NMRS Photographic Survey of a large collection of glass plate negatives and photographs of Keithick House, Perthshire, c.1910-15, and views of Arnprior Village, Stirlingshire.
Lent for copying by Mr and Mrs Stirling.

KIRKDALE ARCHAEOLOGY

Kirkdale Archaeology is an organisation which undertakes archaeological projects on contract. Report and dyeline drawings from a survey of Loch Doon, Dumfries and Strathclyde by Kirkdale Archaeology, 1995.
Presented by Mr G Ewart.

THE LEES

Sederunt book of Sir William Marjoribanks, March 1837, with abstracts of work carried out for Sir William at The Lees including: an inventory of household furnishings; house-painter's estimates by Thomas Ruddiman, Edinburgh; letters and accounts from William Burn, Architect, for works done under his charge; £136 was due to 'Trotter's heirs' etc. This work was under way when Sir William died.

SIR ROBERT LORIMER (1864-1929), Architect

Special Supplement to *Country Life*, 27 September 1913. Sir Robert Lorimer's own copy of this Supplement recording his work with many advertisements by tradesmen who contributed to his buildings.
A collection of papers from the Lorimer Office relating to the Thistle Chapel, St Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh including: correspondence files; specifications; invoices and receipts and a drawing at Full Size for the 'custodian's chair'.
Two volumes of office account books, 1910-31 and 1925-30 with details of partnership financial arrangements; a Lorimer photograph album with some publication instructions in relation to the photographs.

LUGAR WORKS

NMRS Photographic Survey of a Private Collection of photographs and negatives of Lugar Works including: group portrait of staff at Lugar School; group portrait of the Lugar Band; views of the works and staff; demolition views and photographs of plans of the 'Lugar Briquetting Works' by J Walton, 1886.
Lent for copying by Mr Elias Harrison per John Hume.

ANDREW MACKENZIE, Architect.

A small collection of photographs and books including a copy of Arnot and Wilson's *Petit Trianon*, Insc: 'Andrew Mackenzie, 1907' and photographs of 'Kilmarnock Court Hall for the Duke's coming of age 1914'.
Presented by H G Taylor, per Sheena Andrew, on the closure of the office.

MACLAREN SOUTAR & SALMOND, Architects

Card index to the office drawings in its original wooden case.
Presented by Professor D M Walker to whom it was given it by Stuart O Barron, a member of this practice.

SIR FRANK MEARS & PARTNERS

Fifty one dyeline plans by Sir Frank Mears & Partners for the Wester Hailes Development, Edinburgh, 1970.
Presented by Mr Marcus Dean who found them in his house, 37 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh, previously occupied by James Gentle, Chartered Surveyors.

MISCELLANEOUS

Miscellaneous photographic material including: colour slides of industrial sites in Fife and Central by D Easton, 1993-4; two postcards illustrating the stone circle at Callanish, by M Johnston, 1995; colour slides of sites, monuments and buildings throughout Scotland by J M Smith; catalogue and colour slides from the excavations at Auchlishie, Tayside by A Dick, 1995; colour slide of possible Roman road at Kedslie Hill, and colour slides of the settlement at Ancrum, and the earthwork at Hardacres Hill, all Borders, by W Elliot, 1995; two colour slides showing the Roman road at Craik, Borders and two colour prints of the Roman road at Lauder, Borders, by J W Elliot; colour panorama print of the Old Packhorse Bridge, Carrbridge, Highland, by W C Brown, 1995; colour photographs of a cist on Auchenreoch Muir, Strathclyde by R M MacGregor, 1995; several black and white prints and colour slide of a possible souterrain, Greenbank, Tayside; Glen Quaich, millstones and Balgowan, cropmark, Tayside, by M A Hall, 1995; report and colour slides of fieldwork on World War defense sites, and colour slides of steading at Dun Beag, Loch Faskally, Tayside by M A Hall, 1995.

Miscellaneous excavation and survey reports including: an illustrated survey of Hopeton farmstead, West Kilbride, Strathclyde, by V E Bickers, 1994; typescript notes with location map, drawing, photographs and related correspondence regarding medieval jug found underwater off Fionn Ard, Strathclyde, by Mr G Dodgson, 1995; brief note regarding a resistivity survey at Machany Water, Tayside, by D Woolliscroft, 1994; details of radiocarbon dates from intertidal crannogs in the Beaully Firth, Highland, by A Hale, 1995; typescript account of the Dinwoodie land and family by J Welsh; report on a geophysical survey on Broomhill Camp near Newstead, Borders, by S Clarke, D Robinson and A Tebbs, Department of Archaeological Sciences, University of Bradford, 1995; report on a watching brief at Lochnabeithe, North Connel, Strathclyde, by J Hamilton, 1995; field record sheets from various sites on Islay and Mull, Strathclyde, by R C Callander, 1995, with colour slides and prints on loan for copying; reports on geophysical surveys in the vicinity of the Antonine Wall at Shirva and Bar Hill, Strathclyde, by A Strang and J Walker, 1995; report on the recessed platforms of Argyll, Bute and Inverness, by E B Rennie, 1995; typescript notes on the location of artefacts found at The Ord North, Highland, by A S Henshall, 1993; colour slides and field record sheets of various sites and monuments in the area of Loch Hourne, Highland, by R C Callander, 1995; Gleann Fearnach, Perthshire, An Archaeological and Historical Survey by J Harris; report of an archaeological watching brief on track excavation at Corrary, Gleann Beag, Glenelg, Inverness-shire, 15-16 March 1996, by J B Kenworthy; list of sites and finds discovered by J W Elliot in Borders; second interim report on excavations at Auchlishie, Tayside, by A M Dick, 1994; report of a

watching brief at Kirkpatrick Fleming Roman temporary camp, Dumfries and Galloway, by J Brann, 1993 and 1995; report of watching brief undertaken during drainage works on the scheduled section of Caulfield's Military Way at Inveroran, Strathclyde, by Strathclyde Joint Archaeology Service, 1995; notebook from excavations at Inchcolm Abbey, Fife, by J Wordsworth, 1984; report of an archaeological survey at Millbuie Wood, Ferintosh Estate, Highland, by J Wordsworth, 1995; report of an archaeological assessment of the sites of the proposed windfarm at Gartymore, Helmsdale, Highland, by J Wordsworth, 1995; report on recent archaeological work at Ballymeanoch and Dunchraigaig, Kilmartin Glen, Strathclyde, by D Abernethy, Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow, 1995; computer disc and project report on the Pictish carved stones database by P Miller, Department of Archaeology, University of York, 1994; interim report on a landscape survey at Garein, Western Isles, by C Burgess, Garein Trust, 1994-95; report on investigations at Nairn Old Parish Church, Highland, by S Farrell, 1995; catalogue of aerial photographs taken by Highland Archaeology Section, 1981-1987, 1991 and black and white aerial prints; report on trial trenching of a garage site in King Street, Nairn, Highland, by G Robins, May 1995; report on a topsoil strip and minor excavation in advance of road works adjacent to the Linsidmore kerb cairn, Strathoykel, Highland, by R Gourlay, 1995; interim report on excavations at Cultburn on the Gask Ridge, Tayside, by D J Woolliscroft, 1995; and report on excavations of a Roman Gask System Tower at Greenloaning, Tayside, by D J Woolliscroft and B Hoffmann, 1995.

SYDNEY MITCHELL & WILSON, Architects

A very large collection of the office drawings of Sydney Mitchell & Wilson (being part of the archives of Dick Peddie and Mackay, Architects) including designs for Aberlour House; Ardblair Castle; the Commercial Bank, Comrie; the Crichton Royal Institute; the Commercial Bank, Dalkeith; the Commercial Bank, Dunfermline; the New Free Church, Elie; Fort William Free Church; the Commercial Bank, Galashiels; Haddington U F Church; the Caledonian Hotel, the Church of Scotland Offices, Colinton Parish Church, Hailes House, The Harrison Memorial Arch, 128 Princes Street, the Royal Hospital for Sick Children and the University Union, Edinburgh; the Commercial Banks in St Enoch Street and Gordon Street, Glasgow; the New Parish Church Oban; Roxburgh and District Asylum; Scone Free Church and Yester House. Deposited by Mr Mike Henderson, Dick Peddie & Mackay, Architects.

'Free Church, Fort William. Perspective sketch from the North West' by Sydney Mitchell, 1887-90. Now the MacIntosh Memorial Church; the building differs from the design as the bellcote tower was not built. [C 65958]



J B MOFFAT

A small collection of measured and student drawings by J B Moffat, architectural student, including a measured survey of St. Monan's Church, 1927.

REGINALD MORPHEW, Architect

Ten sketches of Mediterranean street scenes, 1920s with

a photocopy of a letter from Sir John Betjeman expressing admiration for his work.

Presented by Mr Michael Worthington, a descendant of Richard Morphey, per the British Architectural Library: Drawings Collection.

NATIONAL MUSEUMS OF SCOTLAND

Report on excavations at Leitchestown, Deskford, Banffshire by F Hunter, National Museums of Scotland, 1994; photocopies of letters and papers relating to bronze axe found at Inchtuthil, Tayside, 1953-63; information on the discovery of a cist in 1793 at Letham, Tayside, as described in a letter to John Walker, Professor of Natural History at Edinburgh University in the late 18th-century (details summarised by Dr A Sheridan, National Museums of Scotland, 1995) Report and correspondence relating to excavation of a microlithic assemblage at Shieldaig, Highland, by M J Walker, 1973.

Presented by various members of staff.

NATIONAL TRUST FOR SCOTLAND

Report on the archaeological investigation of the footpath which once served the late 18th-century earth closet to the west of Fyvie Castle, Grampian, by R Turner, 1995; second interim report on the excavations at Fordhouse barrow in 1995, Tayside, by R Peterson, 1996; report on the assessment of a garden feature in Priorwood Gardens, Melrose, Borders, by S Wallace, 1995; report on an archaeological assessment at Crathes Castle 'well' room, Tayside, by R Turner, 1995; and report of an archaeological survey of West Affric Estate, Highland, by J Wordsworth, 1995.

Presented by Mr R Turner, National Trust for Scotland.

THE NORTHERN LIGHTHOUSE BOARD

The remaining portion of the Northern Lighthouse Board Drawings Collection which had been retained by NLB prior to the full computerisation of their Drawing Office. (The Northern Lighthouse Board Drawings Collection was deposited in NMRS in 1986.)

Deposited by Captain Taylor, The Northern Lighthouse Board.

THE PATON ALBUM

The surviving pages of a very large album of architectural drawings. Other pages from this album were dispersed in the 1960 Signet Library Sale. The contents were brought together as examples of draughtsmanship by David Paton (1801-82), an Edinburgh architect who emigrated to America. It includes: designs by Edinburgh architects, some of which may emanate from his father's building business; Adam office drawings including Full Size drawings for Gosford 1792; designs by W H Playfair for Old College, 1819; designs by Robert Reid for St George's Church, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh and other unidentified architects including a design for a tomb for James Nairne WS; tracings by Paton of published engravings etc. of buildings in Paris made during his sojourn in that city in 1825; many fragmentary French, Italian and possibly Spanish drawings salvaged by Paton as examples of draughting practice; published designs and antiquarian material including a design by Ithiel Town for Newhaven, Connecticut, USA and lithographs of Linthlithgow Palace.

GEORGE PETRIE (d. 1875)

Typescript notes received from Mrs L Kelsall, Kirkwall, Orkney, relating to the archaeological work of George Petrie. Petrie was Sheriff Clerk of Orkney, and, from 1848, was a corresponding member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Presented by Mrs C Appleby.

POLTON HOUSE

A large framed photograph of Polton House, Midlothian, featuring a Jenners' furniture van, probably commissioned as an advertisement for Jenners.

EDWINA V W PROUDFOOT

Various material relating to excavations, surveys and

archaeological projects by E V W Proudfoot including Camelon, Central, 1961, including drawings, negatives, prints, notebook, reports and correspondence; The Dunion, Borders Region, 1961-2, including drawings, prints, negatives, notebooks, reports and correspondence. As St Andrews Heritage Services: St Leonards, St Andrews, Fife; St Andrews Interceptor Pipeline, Fife, including notebooks, reports, drawings and colour slides; black and white photographs of milestones in Fife; Gauldry, Fife, prints, report and drawings; and miscellaneous drawings including of the Kilrenny Stone, Fife.

Black and white photographs and archaeological articles from *The Illustrated London News*, originally owned by V G Childe.

Presented by Mrs E V W Proudfoot.

RENFREWSHIRE LOCAL HISTORY FORUM

Report on the multi-period use of the Moyne Moor, Mesolithic to Modern, a survey of archaeological features on the Moyne Moor, Neilston, Strathclyde, edited by B Henry, Renfrewshire Local History Forum, 1995.

Presented by Mr J B Henry, Renfrewshire Local History Forum.

JOHN RIDLEY

The research papers of John Ridley including drawings, photographs slides, correspondence etc. relating to his work on Mills and Milling in Scotland and his reconstruction of Blair Atholl Mill, Perthshire.

Presented by Mrs Josephine Ridley.

ROCK ART

Original drawings, card index and photographic copies of ink drawings from a survey of rock art in Strathclyde, Tayside, by the Breadalbane Archaeological Society.

Presented by Mrs S Yellowlees.

Colour photographs of cup-and-ring marked stones in Dumfries and Galloway, by M A M van Hoek, 1994.

Book - *Morris' Prehistoric Rock Art of Galloway* by M A M van Hoek, 1995.

Presented by Mr M A M van Hoek.

Location maps, computer disc and descriptions of newly discovered cup-and-ring markings in Dumfries and Galloway by K Naddair, 1995.

Presented by Mr K Naddair.

ROSSIE PRIORY

NMRS Photographic Survey of a Private Collection of material relating to Rossie Priory including: eight folders of picture-hanging schemes; a scheme for proposed alterations April 1946; and the Game Book which doubled as a photograph album with views of houses in Scotland and England 1894-1913.

Lent for copying by Lord Kinnaird per Miss Elizabeth Strong.

RCAHMS

Laser copies of black and white photographs showing Charles Calder, RCAHMS Investigator at Neidpath Castle, Borders in 1947, and Kenneth Steer, RCAHMS Secretary 1957-78 at Oakwood, 1952. Originals in possession of R W Feachem.

Presented by Mr R W Feachem.

PROFESSOR J K S ST JOSEPH (1912-94)

Further correspondence, notes and papers relating to the archaeological work and research of Professor J K S St Joseph (1912-94).

Deposited by Mrs D St Joseph.

SCOTIA ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED

Scotia Archaeology Limited is an organisation which undertakes archaeological projects on contract. Reports and/or archive from evaluations, watching briefs, assessments, surveys and fieldwork include:

Craignethan Castle, Strathclyde, 1995; Kinloss Abbey, Grampian, 1995; St Mary's College, St Andrews, Fife, 1995; Kirriemuir Old Parish Church, Tayside, 1995; St Giles' Church, Elgin, Grampian, 1995; Stronachullin Estate, Strathclyde, 1995; Kellie Castle, Fife, 1995; High Street, Elgin, Grampian, 1996; A1 between Tranent and Haddington, Lothian, 1994 and 1995; Doune Castle, Central, 1986.

Presented by Scotia Archaeology Limited.

SCOTTISH INSTITUTE OF MARITIME STUDIES

Report on the maritime archaeological potential in the area of the Kilminning outfall, Fife by I Oxley and M Dun, Scottish Institute of Maritime Studies, 1995.

Report on the Maritime Archaeological Potential in the area of the St Andrews Outfall, Fife, by I Oxley, M Duns and A Wood, Scottish Institute of Maritime Studies, 1995.

Presented by Dr R G W Prescott.



View of Gordon Castle, Moray, c.1910, from Rossie Priory album. Castle now mostly demolished. [C 47414]

SCOTTISH URBAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

Excavation and survey archives from projects by the Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust at various places throughout Scotland, 1978-94, including Aberdour; Abernethy; Arbroath; Auchterarder; Auchtermuchty; Banff; Brechin; Clackmannan; Crail; Cromarty; Culross; Cupar; Dingwall; Dumfries; Dunbar; Dunblane; Dundee; Dunfermline; Dysart; Earlsferry; Elgin; Falkirk; Falkland; Forfar; Forres; Fortrose; Glasgow; Haddington; Inverbervie; Inverkeithing; Inverness; Irvine; Jedburgh; Kelso; Kirkcaldy; Kirkwall; Kirriemuir; Leuchars; Linlithgow; Mauchline; Montrose; Musselburgh; Nairn; Newmilns; North Berwick; Scotlandwell; St Andrews; Selkirk; Stirling; Tarbolton; Turriff; and Windygates.

Presented by Mr A Cox.

SHEFFIELD ENVIRONMENTAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CAMPAIGN IN THE HEBRIDES (SEARCH)

Reports from various seasons of fieldwork including South Uist Machair, Archaeological Survey and Management Project, 1993-5 by M Parker Pearson, 1995; Cille Donnain, South Uist, Excavations of a Late Norse Church Site in the Western Isles by M Parker Pearson, 1995; Dun Vulan Excavations by M Parker Pearson, 1995; The Viking Age Cemetery at Bornich, South Uist, Interim report of the 1995 excavations by N Sharples, J Webster and M Parker Pearson, 1995; and Excavations at the Late Bronze Age/Earliest Iron Age house at Cladh Hallen, South Uist by J Mulville and M Parker Pearson, 1995.

Presented by Dr M Parker Pearson, University of Sheffield.

SIMPSON & BROWN, Architects

Eleven boxes of office photographic files showing buildings on which this firm of conservation architects have worked comprising preliminary surveys, progress photographs and record photographs including Rosslyn Castle, 1983; St Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, 1985 and Blair Adam, 1984.

Deposited by Simpson & Brown, Architects.

VIKING CONGRESS

Programme, black and white and colour prints, and correspondence relating to the 11th Viking Congress, 1989 and the publication.

Presented by Dr C E Batey.

FREDERICK T WAINWRIGHT (1917-61)

Three notebooks relating to the archaeological work of F T Wainwright. One is titled 'Reports of Sites and Finds' and contains notes, newscuttings and letters about possible archaeological sites and artefact discoveries from 1949-57. Another is titled 'Field Book' and contains accounts of visits to monuments, often with other archaeologists, 1959-61. The third is titled 'Records of finds, visits and trial excavations' and contains notes, sketches, correspondence, newscuttings and photographs, 1949-55.

Presented by Mr D B Taylor.

ROLAND WEDGWOOD, Architect

The office papers of Roland Wedgwood including drawings, photographs, job files, job list, presentation and exhibition panels and many models covering the work of the office from 1965-1995 and including projects for the Dean Village, Edinburgh; work for the Viewpoint Housing association and Miller Homes Northern Ltd; additions to 4 Randolph Cliff, Edinburgh and alterations to the practice offices at Well Court, Dean Village, Edinburgh

Presented by Mr Roland Wedgwood.

JOHN WILSON, Architect

(RIAS) Sketchbook Insc: 'Measured Drawings I and II' by J K Wilson, 4th Year Certificate Course, School of Architecture, Glasgow, June-September, 1954.

Presented by Mr John Wilson.

PETER WOMERSLEY (1923-93), Architect

NMRS Photographic Survey of a private collection of plans and photographs of projects by Peter Womersley including: House at Rochdale for D Southern; House at Didsbury and photographs House at Heywood, Lancashire taken for publication and two photographs of Peter Womersley.

Lent for copying by Mr and Mrs Heald per Simon Green.

NMRS Photographic Survey of a Private Collection of designs for The Orchard, Gattonside including plans, exterior and interior perspectives, details for heating ducts etc.

Lent for copying by Mr Frank Schofield.

48 **LIST OF THREATENED BUILDINGS AND INDUSTRIAL SURVEYS COMPLETED 1 APRIL 1995 - 31 MARCH 1996**



Demolition of a multi-storey block at Ardler, Dundee, February 1996. [C 65486 and C 65488]

Borders

Bridgend, Haymount Stables
Galashiels, Botany Lane, Glasite Chapel
Hawick, Burnfoot Road/ Boonraw Road
Hawick, High Street
Kelso, 27 & 29 Shedden Park Road
Kirkurd Parish Church
Leithen Lodge
Leithen Lodge, Lochend Archway
The Whim, cistern
The Whim, Cowden Lodge
The Whim, dovecot
The Whim, ice house
The Whim, boat house
The Whim, walled garden
West Linton, The Loan, Srongarbh

Central

Polmaise Colliery (Nos. 1 & 2), former ambulance room/office building
Stirling, 26 Berkeley Street, Williamfield House
Tullibody, Alloa Road, Tullibody Tannery

Dumfries and Galloway

Dalswinton Mains
Dumfries, Shakespeare Street, South and Townhead Church
Durhamhill House, Steading
Eastriggs Township
Ellisland Farm
Gretna, Gretna Green Railway Station
Gretna, HM Factory, Eastriggs Factory (Site 3)
Heathhall, aircraft hangar
Heathhall, Edinburgh Road, Gates Rubber Co (former Arrol-Johnson Works)
New Abbey, Kindar Cottages
Rigg, Mansfield Hall
Wanlockhead, 1 Church Street
Wanlockhead, Community Centre (former school)
Wanlockhead, former Church of Scotland
Wanlockhead, miners' housing
Wanlockhead, Village Library
Wanlockhead, war memorial

Fife

Burntisland, lime-kiln
Comrie Dean Viaduct
Crail, 13 Shoregate
Dunfermline, Bruce Street, viaduct
Dunfermline, 70 Pilmuir Street, Victoria Works
Dunfermline, William Street, bridge
Kirkcaldy, Church Street, St Clair Town Mill
Kirkcaldy, Coal Wynd, Beattie's Bakery
Kirkcaldy, Den Road, Dunnikier Works
Kirkcaldy, Dunnikier Road, Fire Station
Kirkcaldy, Gasworks
Kirkcaldy, Junction Road, Rosslyn Linoleum Works

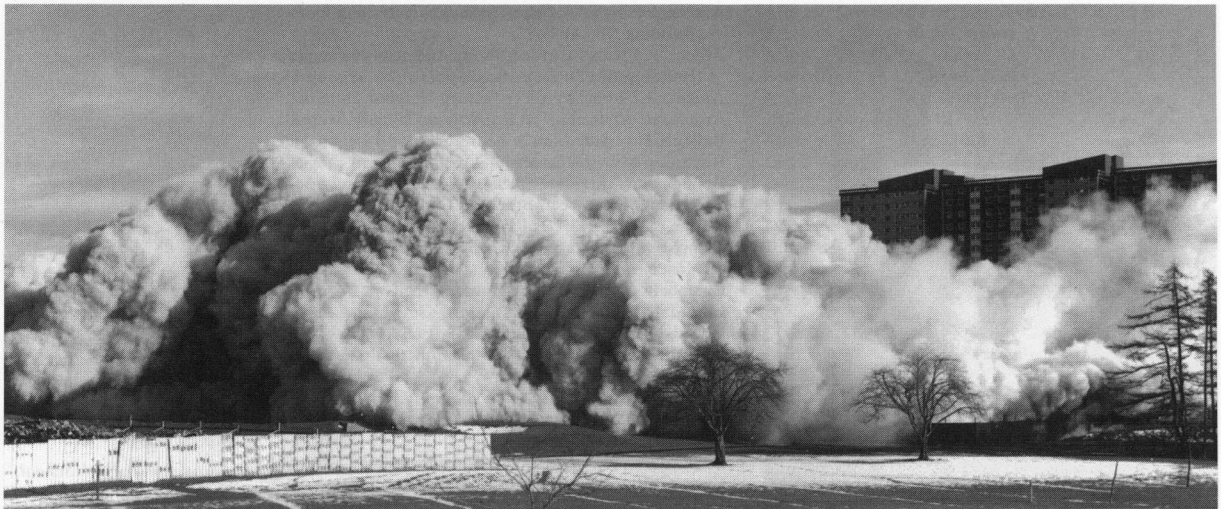
Kirkcaldy, Lawson Street, Hawklymuir Linen Factory
Kirkcaldy, Overton Road, Ballantine's Distillery
Kirkcaldy, Smeaton Road, Ingleside Works
Kirkcaldy, St Clair Street/ Mackenzie Street, Victoria Linen Works
Kirkcaldy, Victoria Road, electricity substation
Kirkcaldy, Victoria Road, Scottish Linoleum Works (South Factory)
Oakley, Station Road, railway bridges
Rosyth, Hilton Road, St Margaret's Episcopal Church
Rosyth, Torridon Place, St Columba's Church of Scotland
Strathmiglo, Kirk Wynd, Strathmiglo Parish Church
Tayport, West Common, 1 West Lights, East Light

Grampian

Aberdeen, Maberly Street, Broadford Works, 'Bastille' warehouse
Aberdeen, 3 Skene Terrace, The Cinema House
Aberdeen, 15 Summerhill Road
Bieldside, St Devenick's Episcopal Church
Fettercairn, Burnside Road, Gordon Villa
Glenkindie Home Farm
Glenrines Old Parish Church
Huntly, Kirkton Mill
Inverugie Castle
Kingseat Hospital
Longhill Mill
Longside, Longside Manse, steading
Lossiemouth, Branderburgh Harbour, warehouse
Macduff, 1 Union Road, salmon-fishing station
Mayen House
Mayen House, butler's cottage
Mayen House, gate lodge
Mayen House, pavilion
Mayen House, stables
Mill of Glenkindie
Newton Farmhouse
Old Meldrum, Distillery Road, Glengarioch Distillery
Peterhead, South Road, Glenugie Engineering Works (formerly Glenugie Distillery)
Pitcaple Castle
Pitcaple Castle, laundry
Pitcaple Castle, lodge and gates
Pitcaple Castle, stables and coachman's house
Pitcaple Castle, walled garden
Pittyvaich Farmhouse
Royal Lochnagar Distillery
Tomnavoulin, Tamnavulin Distillery

Highland

Golspie, Old Bank Street, Drill Hall
Golspie, 2 Review Park Cottage
Househill
Househill, stables
Househill, lodge
Huntly, 10-12 Gordon Street



Old Allangrange
 Portmahomack, Tarbat Old Parish Church
 Spinningdale, 161 Feorlig
 Tain, 3 Tower Street

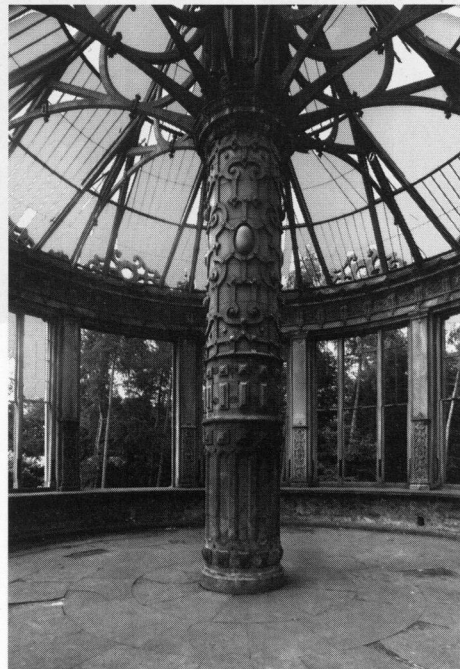
Edinburgh, Canongate
 Edinburgh, Canongate, Chessels Court
 Edinburgh, 7 Castle Street
 Edinburgh, Castlehill Reservoir (High Street/Ramsay Lane)
 Edinburgh, Causewayside, National Library of Scotland
 Edinburgh, Charles Street Lane, Students Union Extension
 Edinburgh, 26-8 Charlotte Square
 Edinburgh, Dean Village, Well Court Hall
 Edinburgh, 38 Dick Place, Egremont
 Edinburgh, 40-42 Dick Place
 Edinburgh, 46a Dick Place
 Edinburgh, 21 Dublin Street Lane South

Lothian

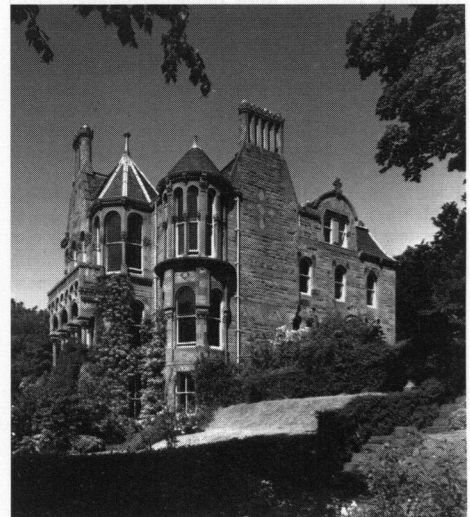
Currie, 8 Lanark Road West, Fir Tree Park
 Dalkeith, 40 Ironmills Road, former cartshed
 Dalkeith Park, conservatory
 Dalkeith Park, gamekeeper's house
 Dalkeith Park, Hermitage
 Dalkeith Park, King's Gate and lodges
 Dalkeith Park, laundry house
 Dalkeith Park, Montagu Bridge
 Dalkeith Park, stables and coachhouse

Dalkeith Palace, Midlothian; the central column of the Conservatory [C 54444]

'Egremont', 38 Dick Place, Edinburgh; the home of the architect F T Pilkington. [C 48235]



Dalkeith Park, town gates
 Dalkeith, Laundry Bridge
 Drem Station
 Dunbar, 44 High Street
 Dundas Castle
 East Saltoun, 1-8 South Crescent and 4-9 Main Street
 Edinburgh, Belford Road, Dean Education Centre
 Edinburgh, 8 Blacket Place



Edinburgh, Dundas Street
 Edinburgh, East London Street, St Mary's R C Primary School
 Edinburgh, 12-14 East London Street, telephone exchange
 Edinburgh, Gorgie housing scheme
 Edinburgh, Haymarket Terrace, Haymarket railway goods yard
 Edinburgh, Haymarket, Caledonian Distillery
 Edinburgh, High Street (Castle to Holyrood)
 Edinburgh, High Street (South Bridge to George Bridge)
 Edinburgh, High Street (St Mary's Street to South Bridge)
 Edinburgh, 48-54 Lorne Street

COMPLETED 1 APRIL 1995 - 31 MARCH 1996



Edinburgh, Old Mill Lane, Clapperfield
Edinburgh, Oxgangs Road North, Colinton Mains Church

Edinburgh, 129 & 130 Princes Street
Edinburgh, 8 Queen Street, Physicians' Hall
Edinburgh, Roseburn Terrace/Russell Road, former Heriot Brewery

Edinburgh, Russell Road, British Telecom depot
Edinburgh, 1-2 Russell Road, car showroom
Edinburgh, Sighthill housing development
Edinburgh, South Bridge, Old College
Edinburgh, St Bernard Crescent
Edinburgh, St Bernard Terrace
Edinburgh, street illuminations
Edinburgh, 47 Thirlestane Road
Edinburgh, Turnhouse Road, Turnhouse Airport
Edinburgh, Viewforth, Boroughmuir High School
Edinburgh, 2-8 West Crosscauseway
Edinburgh, Whitehouse Road, Whitehouse
Fauldhouse, Railway Station
Glenkinchie Distillery
Gullane, St Peter's Church
Haddington, Gimmers Mill
Haddington, Victoria Bridge
Haddington, Victoria Bridge, Pure Malt Products Ltd Maltings

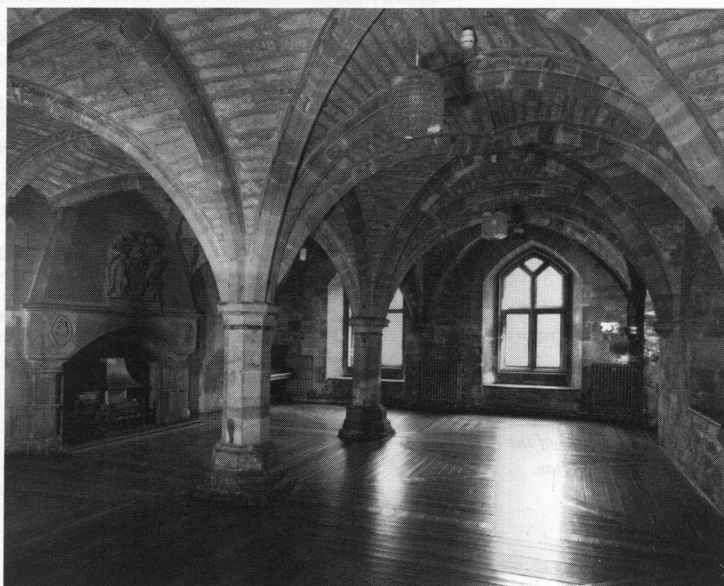
Hopetoun House, stables
Keith Marischal
Keith Marischal Tower
Lasswade Bridge (A768 over River Esk)
Linlithgow, High Street, County Buildings
Melville Castle
Newbattle Abbey
Newbattle Abbey, bridges
Newbattle Abbey, gardens and sundial
Newbattle Abbey, ice house
Newbattle Abbey, stable block
North Berwick, Redside Farm steading
Portobello, Promenade, Bellfield Street, Portobello Swim Centre
Prestonpans, Gardiner Terrace
Roslin, Slatebarns Steading
Roslin, Slaterbarns Farmhouse

Strathclyde

Airdrie, 1 Arran Drive, Arran House nursing home
Airdrie, Arran Drive, Arranview
Airdrie, Wellwynd, Wellwynd Church of Scotland
Ardeer, ICI/Nobel's Ardeer Factory (general), including Nobel House
Ardeer, ICI/Nobel's Ardeer Factory, Cartridging Plant
Ardeer, ICI/Nobel's Ardeer Factory, Detonator Department
Ardeer, ICI/Nobel's Ardeer Factory, Fusehead Department
Ardeer, ICI/Nobel's Ardeer Factory, Health & Safety Environment Centre

Ardeer, ICI/Nobel's Ardeer Factory, Library and Index (Building No. 464)
Ardeer, ICI/Nobel's Ardeer Factory, Pentaerythrite plant (Building TA12)
Ardeer, ICI/Nobel's Ardeer Factory, Sulphur Store
Ardrossan, Anderson Terrace, Winton Primary School
Balloch, Riverside Inn
Beith, 2-6 Mitchell Street
Bellochautuy, Alginat Works
Braehead, Main Street, Braehead Church
Bridge of Weir, 1-3 Castle Terrace
Campbeltown, Hall Street, Campbeltown Library and Museum
Campbeltown, The Picture House
Carradale, Old Schoolroom
Clydebank, 90 Dumbarton Road
Coatbridge, Weir Street, Maxwell Church
Coatbridge, Whifflet Foundry
Cour House, boat house
Cour House, generator house
Cour House, Home Farm
Cour House, ploughman's cottage
Cove, Clifton Place
Dalchenna House
Dumbarton, Cardross Road, Convent and Church of Notre Dame
Dunlop House
East Kilbride, Stuart Street/ Kirkton Park

Boroughmuir High School, Viewforth, Edinburgh. [C 48293]



Newbattle Abbey, Midlothian; vaulted crypt in the basement. [C 54034]



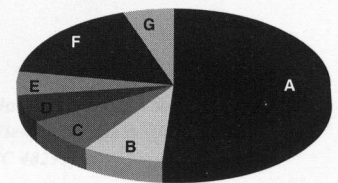
Portobello Swim Centre, Edinburgh; aerotone bath. [C 60472]

- Formakin House, bothy block, gardens, gate lodges and stables
 Formakin House, Gatehead
 Glasgow, 84-86 Albion Street and 25-27 Blackfriars Street
 Glasgow, 289 Allison Street
 Glasgow, 95 Buchanan Street, Ciro's
 Glasgow, Arcadia Street, Greenhead Engine Works
 Glasgow, Cambuslang, Caledonian Circuit housing scheme
 Glasgow, Carlton Place
 Glasgow, Dalmarnock Road, Dalmarnock Bridge
 Glasgow, 26 Dalmarnock Road, Phoenix Tube Works
 Glasgow, 253 Duke Street, Eastern Hospital
 Glasgow, 1315 Duke Street, The Granada
 Glasgow, 11-13 Fortrose Street/ 1 Burgh Hall Street
 Glasgow, 34 Fortrose Street, Hyndland Primary School Annex
 Glasgow, 571 Gallowgate, The Orient
 Glasgow, Glasgow Green, St Andrew's Suspension Bridge
 Glasgow, 75 Grange Road, former Queen's Park School
 Glasgow, Killearn Street/ Allander Street
 Glasgow, Oatlands housing treatment area
 Glasgow, 184 Possil Road, Rockvilla School
 Glasgow, 178 Roystonhill, Townhead Blochairn Church
 Glasgow, 261 St Vincent Street, St Vincent Street UP Church
 Glasgow, 302-304, 310 St Vincent Street
 Glasgow, 212 Saltmarket, Judiciary Court
 Glasgow, Stratford Street/Shakespeare Street, Craigen Court
 Glasgow, 76-104 Trongate
 Glenmavis, New Monkland Parish Church
 Hamilton, Almada Street, Lanark County Buildings
 Hamilton, Lanark County Buildings
 Hamilton, Muir Street, Gospel Hall
 Inveraray, Loch Fyne Hotel
 Inveraray, Manse
 Kilmarnock, Ayr Road, Black Syke
 Kilmarnock, 26-34 Bank Street
 Laigh Milton Mill Viaduct
 Largs, John Street, Elderslie Hotel
 Lenzie, 18 Beechmount Road, air-raid shelter
 Mull of Kintyre Lighthouse
 New Stevenston, Jerviston Street, Wrangholm Hall
 Newmilns, 2 Darvel Road, (former) Lace Factory
 Newmilns, 45 King's Crescent
 Newmilns, Greenhead Mills
 Newmilns, 21 Union Street, (former) Lace Factory
 Oban Maternity Hospital
 Oban, Corran Esplanade, Christ Church
 Oban, Dalintart Hospital
 Oban, Gallanach Road, Manor House Hotel
 Oban, McKelvie Hospital
 Oban, West Highland Cottage Hospital
 Oban, West Highland County Hospital
 Paisley, Falside Road, Brown and Polson Starch Works
 Renfrew, 80 Fulmar Road
 Renfrew, Inchinnan Road, Victory Baths
 Rutherglen, 1 Lloyd Street, Clyde Patent Wire Rope Works (Allan, Whyte & Co)
 Strathaven, Craig Mill
 Stronachullin Lodge
 Strondour Cottage
 Turnalt House
- Tayside**
 Aberfeldy, Crieff Road, Town Hall
 Aberfeldy, 32 Dunkeld Street
 Arbroath Station
 Arbroath, Abbot Street, Works
 Arbroath, Brechin Road/Airlie Crescent
 Arbroath, Demondale, Wardmill Works
 Arbroath, Dens Road, Brothock Valley Works
 Arbroath, 22-26 East Abbey Street, former drill hall
 Arbroath, Goods Station
 Arbroath, Hill Road, Grant's Shoe Factory
 Arbroath, Lindsay Street, works
 Arbroath, Marketgate, Community Centre (former drill hall)
 Arbroath, Millgate, Alma Works
- Arbroath, Ogilvy Place, warehouse
 Arbroath, Palmer Street, Abbey Works
 Arbroath, 11 Robert Street
 Arbroath, Wardmill Road, Works
 Arbroath, West John Street, Pool Mill, workshops
 Balcairn Steading
 Burleigh Castle, farm steading
 Crieff Bridge
 Crieff, South Bridgend, Strathearn Preserve Works
 Dundee, Ardler Estate, multi-storey block
 Dundee, Ballumbie House
 Dundee, Camperdown House
 Dundee, Camperdown House, South Lodge
 Dundee, Camperdown House, stable block
 Dundee, Camperdown House, The Cottage
 Dundee, Camperdown House, West Lodge
 Dundee, Claverhouse Road, Mains of Claverhouse
 Dundee, Gagie Home Farm, pre-fabricated house
 Dundee, Harrison Road, Timex Factory
 Dundee, 32 Meadowside, former St Andrew's and St George's Church
 Dundee, 106 Nethergate, Green's Playhouse
 Dundee, Old Glamis Road, Mains Parish Church
 Dundee, Perth Road, University of Dundee (general)
 Dundee, Perth Road, University of Dundee, Peters Building
 Dundee, Perth Road, University of Dundee, Tower Building
 Dundee, 506 Perth Road, West Dene
 Dundee, 99 Seagate, The Bond (Watson's Bond)
 Dundee, Well Road, St Mary Magdalene's Episcopal Church, rectory and hall.
 Gardyne Castle and gates
 Glenesk Maltings
 Glenfarg House, coach house
 Guynd
 Guynd Dower House
 Guynd, gazebo
 Guynd Home Farm, piggery
 Guynd, walled garden
 Guynd, lodge and gates
 Guynd Home Farm
 Hillside Distillery
 Invergowrie, Bullionfield Paper Mills
 Keithick House
 Keithick House, North Lodge
 Keithick House, South Lodge
 Keithick House, stables
 Keithick House, stables and steading
 Keithick House, sundial
 Keithick House, walled garden
 Montrose Goods Station
 Montrose Waterworks, filter house
 Montrose, Montrose Royal Infirmary
 Montrose, town centre
 Montrose, West End Park, Old Town Walls
 Perth, Muirton Housing scheme
 Polcalk Farm, doocot
 Polcalk Farm, steading
 Polcalk Farm, bee house
 Polcalk Farm, water-powered threshing mill
 Polcalk Farmhouse
- Western Isles Islands Area**
 Isle of Barra, Castlebay, Church of Scotland
 Isle of Barra, Cille-Bharra, churchyard
 Isle of Barra, Castlebay, Kiessimul Castle
 Isle of Barra, Castlebay
 Isle of Barra, Craigston, St Brendan's RC Church
 Isle of Barra, Northbay
 Isle of Barra, Airport
 Isle of Berneray, Dun, Barra Head Lighthouse
 Isle of Pabbay, settlement
 Isle of Pabbay, chapel site
- England (in collaboration with RCHME):**
Cumbria
 Gretna, HM Factory, Longtown (Site 2)
 Gretna Station
 Longtown, High Street/Bank Street, The Globe Tavern

As a Non-Departmental Public Body, RCAHMS is sponsored by Historic Scotland an Executive Agency of the Scottish Office, and funded via the housing and Environmental Services Scotland Vote. Gross income for the year (including VAT) totalled £65,327 that was generated by the sales of photographs copyright and publications, etc. (1994/95 £41,163). Income above a pre-determined level is surrendered to the Consolidated Fund.

Unaudited gross expenditure for the year (including VAT) was £3,245k (1994/95 £3,064k). Actual expenditure is analysed in the summary tables below and illustrated in the corresponding chart.

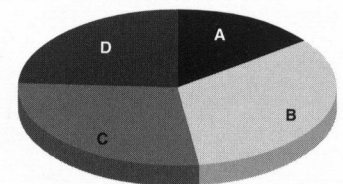
Actual Expenditure by Major Cost Head	1995-6 £'000	%	1994-5 £'000	%
Staff Costs	1,664	51.3%	1,594	52.0%
Accommodation - Office	269	8.3%	261	8.5%
-Archival Storage	244	7.5%	237	7.8%
-Public/Common	195	6.0%	190	6.2%
General Expenses - Fixed	161	5.0%	144	4.7%
Total Fixed Costs	2,533	78.1%	2,426	79.2%
General Expenses: Other	547	16.9%	516	16.9%
Current Expenditure	3,080	95.0%	2,942	96.1%
Capital Expenditure	165	5.0%	122	3.9%
Total Expenditure	3,245	100.0%	3,064	100.0



A. Staff Costs 51.3%
 B. Accommodation - Office 8.3%
 C. Accommodation - Archival Storage 7.5%
 D. Accommodation - Public/Common 6.0%
 E. General Expenses - Fixed 5.0%
 F. General Expenses - Other 16.9%
 G. Capital Expenditure 5.1%

Funded by	1995-6	%	1994-5	%
Scottish Office Vote	3,200	98.6%	3,031	98.9%
Income	45	1.4%	33	1.1%
Total Government Expenditure	3,245	100.0%	3,064	100.0%

Actual Expenditure by Main Function	1995-6	%	1994-5	%
1. Core Services				
Administration & Finance	183	5.6%	194	6.3%
IT Support	305	9.4%	133	4.3%
Total	488	15.0%	327	10.6%
2. Archaeology Division				
Fieldwork	487	15.0%	490	16.0%
NMRS Archaeology	580	17.9%	568	18.6%
Total	1,067	32.9%	1,058	34.6%
3. Architectural Division				
Fieldwork	333	10.3%	323	10.5%
NMRS Architecture	574	17.7%	548	17.9%
Total	907	28.0%	871	28.4%
4. Technical Services				
Photographic Section	436	13.4%	458	15.0%
Drawing Office	347	10.7%	350	11.4%
Total	783	24.1%	808	26.4%
Total Expenditure	3,245	100.0%	3,064	100.0%



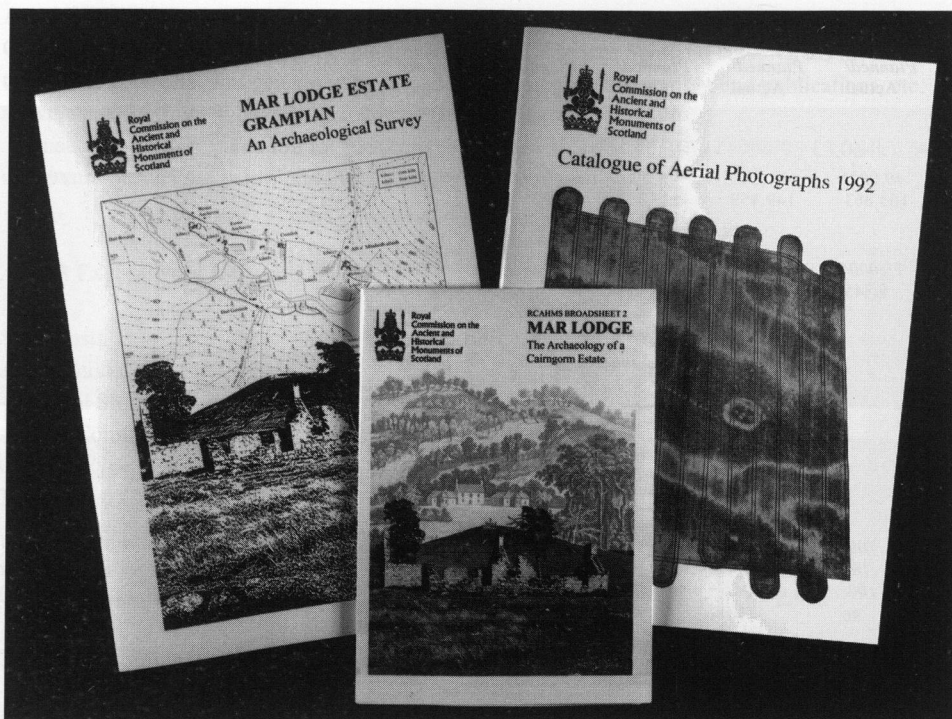
A. Core Services 15.0%
 B. Archaeology Division 32.9%
 C. Architectural Division 28.0%
 D. Technical Services 24.1%

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND OUTPUT TARGETS 53

Activity Performance Indicators	1993-4	1994-5	1995-6	1996-7	1997-8	1998-9	1999-2000	2000-2001
	Planned/ Actual	Planned/ Actual	Planned/ Actual	Planned	Planned	Planned	Planned	Planned
NMRS								
items received	40,000/ 163,863	40,000/ 149,459	40,000/ 113,306	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
items catalogued				24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
public consultations	15,000/ 9,845	11,000/ 9,192	12,000/ 9,439	11,000	12,000	13,000	14,000	15,000
new sites recorded			4,075/ 8,455	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
sites updated			4,550/ 13,979	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
ARCHAEOLOGY SURVEY								
National Archaeological Survey								
sites completed*	700/ 782	1,000/ 834	1,000/ 1,026	800	800	800	800	800
new sites transferred to NMRS	100/ 96	300/ 490	400/ 622	300	300	300	300	300
Afforestable Land Survey**								
sites completed	1,100/ 1,223	900/ 398	900/ 1,253	700	700	700	700	700
new sites transferred to NMRS	470/ 708	450/ 226	450/ 821	350	350	350	350	350
Aerial Photographic Survey								
sites completed*	650/ 803	1,025/ 1,205	1,025/ 1,001	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025
new sites transferred to NMRS	330/ 617	340/ 310	340/ 369	340	340	340	340	340
BUILDINGS SURVEY								
Threatened Buildings Survey								
buildings/sites completed	200/ 210	225/ 173	200/ 214	200	200	200	200	200
Industrial Survey								
buildings/sites completed	100/ 85	125/ 97	100/ 115	100	100	100	100	100
Thematic Architectural Survey								
buildings/sites completed	50/ 60	50/ 54	25/ 35	25	25	25	25	25
Topographical Survey								
buildings/sites completed	150/ 157	150/ 150	150/ 150	150	150	150	150	150
CORPORATE SERVICES								
Income			45/ 65	75	95	105	125	150
Efficiency savings			2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%

* May reflect survey programme of earlier years.

** Additionally, First Edition Survey figures for 1995-6 comprise 2,000(planned)/2,531(actual) sites completed, and 1,200(planned)/1,947(actual) new sites transferred to NMRS.



New titles published by
RCAHMS.

New titles published by RCAHMS

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(RCAHMS, 1995)

Mar Lodge: The Archaeology of a Cairngorm Estate
RCAHMS Broadsheet 2
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56 STAFF LIST AND STRUCTURE AT 31 MARCH 1996

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Library	Mrs Y Hillyard Mr J B Hamilton (until 28 March 1996)
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Architecture Record	Mr I R Gow (Manager) Mrs V E Collison Owen Ms J Thomas Ms D M Watters Ms A A Wilson Ms V M Steele Mrs R E Wimberley
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Administration Section	Mr C R Scott (from 12 December 1995 - 14 June 1996)
Archaeology Division	Dr J N G Ritchie - Head of Archaeology (from 30 October 1995)
Drawing Office	Miss K E George (from 3 July 1995)
First Edition Survey Project	Miss S Hood (from 1 August 1995 - 31 March 1996) Mr P Iles (from 1 August 1995 - 31 March 1996) Mr A Kilpatrick (from 1 August 1995 - 31 March 1996) Miss F O'Brien (from 1 August 1995 - 31 March 1996)
IT Support	Mr J J McLeod (on loan from Scottish Office)
NMRS	Mrs D M Murray - Depute Curator (from 13 November 1995)
Retirals	
Archaeology Division	Mr G S Maxwell (on 30 April 1995)
NMRS	Mr I Fleming (on 28 March 1996) Mr J B Hamilton (on 28 March 1996)

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To **survey and record** the man-made environment of Scotland;

To **compile and maintain** in the National Monuments Record of Scotland a record of the archaeological and historical environment; and

To **promote an understanding** of this information by all appropriate means.

