



Royal  
Commission on the  
Ancient and  
Historical  
Monuments of  
Scotland

# MONUMENTS ON RECORD

Annual Review 1996-7



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Scotland

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# MONUMENTS ON RECORD

Annual Review 1996-7

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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 4 May 1998, but closed on 25 May  
1998.

RCAHMS has a World Wide Web site at  
[www.rcahms.gov.uk](http://www.rcahms.gov.uk).

*Cover illustrations*

1. *St Andrews Sarcophagus, Fife, detail.*
2. *Pedestrian ramp in East Kilbride Town Centre, South Lanarkshire.*
3. *Clava Cairns, Inverness, Highland.*

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ISBN 1351 / 5071

## CONTENTS

Page	
5	<b>Chairman's Foreword</b>
6	<b>Secretary's Report</b>
14	<b>NMRS Public Services</b>
	<b>Archaeology Division</b>
15	Introduction
16	NMRS
17	National Archaeological Survey
19	Afforestable Land Survey
22	Aerial Survey
	<b>Buildings Division</b>
25	Introduction
28	NMRS
29	Thematic Architectural Survey
30	Topographical Survey
32	Threatened Buildings Survey
35	Industrial Survey
37	<b>Introducing CANMORE</b>
42	<b>The Air Photographs Collection</b>
46	<b>GIS and the Historic Landuse Assessment Project</b>
49	<b>NMRS Collections</b>
51	<b>List of Accessions to NMRS</b>
63	<b>List of Threatened Buildings and Industrial Surveys 1996-7</b>
66	<b>Financial Summary</b>
67	<b>Key Performance Indicators and Output Targets</b>
68	<b>Publications</b>
70	<b>Staff List and Structure at 31 March 1997</b>
71	<b>RCAHMS Publication Sales List</b>
72	<b>List of Abbreviations</b>



*Clava Cairns, Inverness,  
Highland:  
Hi-Spy photograph in June  
1996.  
[C 66525]*



*Mrs Jane Durham MBE  
1924-1997.*

The work of the Royal Commission, which is concerned with creation, preservation and presentation, offers a number of contrasts. Its survey programme is an important work of creation, and there is a significant contrast between the immediacy of survey work, much of it outdoors, and the curation of the information which it produces. There is another contrast between, on the one hand, long term programmes, and on the other discrete projects which, although they may not take up much time, nevertheless are significant in providing or preserving a permanent record of a particular building or monument.

These contrasts were illuminated in several ways by the publication in 1996 of *Tolbooths and Town Houses: Civic Architecture in Scotland to 1833*, which was an important landmark in the Commission's publication programme. It provided - in a form attractive to the specialist and non-specialist alike - a succinct and beautifully illustrated account of over ninety important buildings, putting them in their historical context. It also extended the record of these buildings in the National Monuments Record of Scotland. Such a volume displays the particular strength of the Commission - the interaction of historical researchers with those who capture the built heritage of Scotland in survey and

*Lord Lindsay (second left) is shown the work of RCAHMS by Simon Green (left) and Sir William Fraser (right).*



photography and those who make the results available to the public. I have seen it in the field and in the Record - and it works.

During the past year the staffing of the National Monuments Record has been reorganised. Among the benefits of the changes involved will be the increased emphasis on the generation of income and on widening public awareness of the resources available throughout RCAHMS. These aspects of RCAHMS were emphasised when Lord Lindsay, then the Minister at the Scottish Office concerned with RCAHMS, met Commissioners and staff during a visit in December 1996. He confirmed the key rôle of the Commission and emphasised the importance of its partnership projects. This Review refers to some of the links which the Commission has forged with the network of institutions involved with the man-made heritage of Scotland - the National Trust for Scotland, Historic Scotland, national and local museums, and many local authorities among them. This form of partnership was one of the themes of last year's very useful meeting of the User Panel.

Among former Commissioners who continued to take an interest in the work of the Commission, Mrs Jane Durham was the one we welcomed most often. The news of her death in a road accident stunned Commissioners and staff alike. She had a wide range of interests and gave great service as a Commissioner over a period of ten years. She played a major rôle in the setting up of the Afforestation Land Survey. But it was her infectious, dynamic enthusiasm and her very genuine interest in people which will be most missed at John Sinclair House.

During the year we said farewell to the distinguished scholar-architect, Professor Sir James Dunbar-Nasmith. The Commission and those whom it serves, are greatly indebted to Sir James for his highly effective contribution to its work, especially in the direction of its architectural programmes, over a period of 25 years.

**Public Events and External Relations**

*Defence of Scotland launch*

On 12 April 1996 RCAHMS hosted a well attended regional launch and seminar on the 20th-century wartime defences of Scotland, as a contribution to the CBA-sponsored *Defence of Britain* project. A highlight of the proceedings was the demonstration of the ways in which the Oracle database and GIS of the NMRS can present the results of survey work, particularly through computerized mapping.

Also in April the Ancient Monuments Board for Scotland visited RCAHMS. There were representative displays of material on industrial themes, and these formed a useful presentation to the Board of the activities of RCAHMS in this area prior to the Board's field meeting in Irvine.

RCAHMS played a major part in a successful conference organized by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland entitled *Twenty Years of Scotland from the Air* held in mid-May. The conference celebrated the results of the two decades of aerial



*Visit of the Ancient Monuments Board of Historic Scotland April 1996: Liz Thoms (left) with Professor Roland Paxton and John Gerrard and Professor Chris Morris with Dr M K Oglethorpe (far right).*



*Tolbooths launch in November 1996: the principal authors Neil Cameron (left) and Ian Fisher.*

prospection by RCAHMS and was illustrated by the wide range of photography taken over the years.

#### *Exhibitions at Victoria Quay*

RCAHMS displayed a variety of exhibition panels in one of the large atria in the headquarters of The Scottish Office at Victoria Quay, Edinburgh, in the course of the year, and it is hoped that such exhibitions will continue in the future.

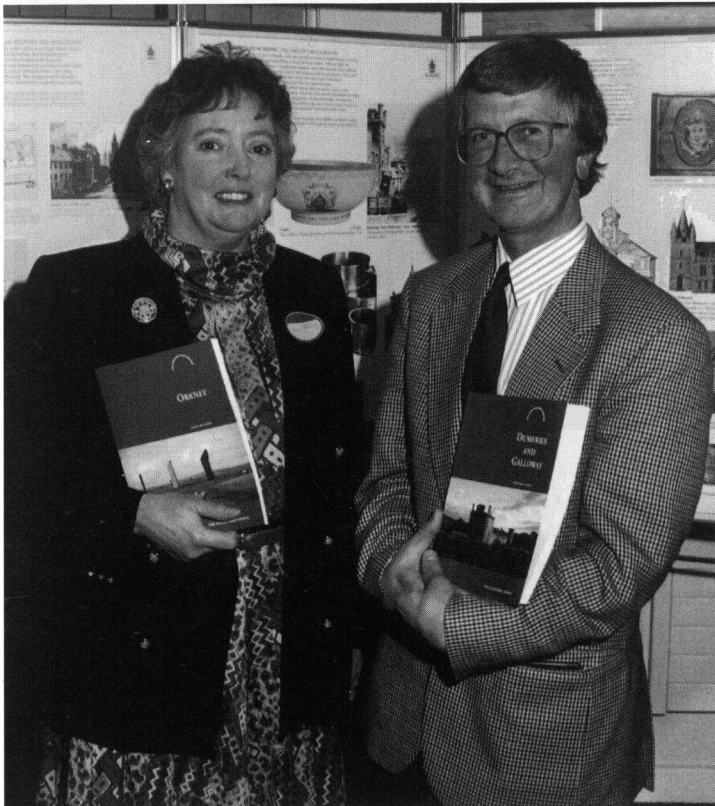
#### *St Kilda Exhibition*

The exhibition in Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove, in which RCAHMS was a major partner, continued until August and has been very effective in introducing school-children to the concept of surveying buildings.

#### *Tolbooths launch*

On 12 November 1996 RCAHMS, in partnership with The Stationery Office, hosted a successful launch of *Tolbooths and Town-houses* in John Sinclair House. The volume has already received favourable comment.

*At the same time as the launch of Tolbooths, The Stationery Office and RCAHMS celebrated the publication of two further volumes of the Exploring Scotland's Heritage series: Dr Anna Ritchie (left) series editor and author of Orkney, with Geoffrey Stell, author of Dumfries and Galloway.*



#### *Cardross Launch*

*Cardross Seminary: Gillespie, Kidd & Coia and the Architecture of Postwar Catholicism*

This volume, although published within the year of review, was formally launched in May 1997, with a gathering in the Museum of Religion, Glasgow, attended by representatives of the Catholic Church in Scotland and architectural historians, particularly those interested in the Modern Movement.

#### *British Council sponsored visit by Secretary to Croatia*

In conjunction with the State Antiquities Services of Croatia and with the assistance of the British Council, the Secretary, together with Ingal Maxwell of Historic Scotland, spent six days in Croatia in October 1996. Ingal Maxwell's presence was of particular value in the advice he was able to give in relation to the restoration of war-damaged buildings. Sadly, the very nature of the war has led to the deliberate destruction of records, and a massive recording backlog, about which the Secretary was able to offer some real assistance (in the form of software transfers as well as advice). It was a sobering experience as any visit to a war-shattered landscape will be, albeit in the company of courageous and vastly hospitable people. The Croatian State intends to send an exhibition of the architecture of Split to London in the summer of 1997. The peculiar relevance of Split in the career of Robert Adam generated the suggestion for an extension of this exhibition to Edinburgh during the Edinburgh Festival, 28 July until 12 September 1997.

#### *GIS Meetings*

The Computer Work Group of the Museums Association met in RCAHMS to hear a presentation on the RCAHMS GIS applications in October.

The Association of GIS Users held its annual conference in John Sinclair House on 19 and 20 March 1997. All sections of RCAHMS found food for thought in the proceedings of this gathering, which itself also benefited from the exposition of RCAHMS developments - many of which appear to be pace-setting.



**AGI Awards**

The GIS applications were submitted for the 1996 AGI awards for technical innovation. The applications were highly commended, although pipped at the post for the award by Landmark. The applications development is largely the work of consultant Anna Lightowler who has worked closely with RCAHMS staff.

**Visit by Lord Lindsay to RCAHMS**

In December 1996 Commissioners were delighted to welcome Lord Lindsay, Minister of State at The Scottish Office, to inspect the NMRS and to discuss the work of recording ancient monuments and historic buildings.

**Visit by Mark Fisher to RCAHMS**

In August 1996 RCAHMS was visited by Mark Fisher, then Shadow Spokesman on the Heritage, who saw the work of the NMRS collections and GIS developments.

**Explosives in the service of man Conference**

This international occasion, held over two days (8 and 9 December 1996) in Glasgow, formed the frame for the launch of *Explosives in the service of man* and a cognate exhibition. This publication and exhibition were sponsored by ICI Explosives.

**User Panel**

The User Panel met on 18 November 1996 with the *Annual Review* of the previous year as the basis for discussion on a wide range of issues including prioritization should the financial situation become more serious. Valuable discussion ensued on RCAHMS publications, on recent local government reform and on its effects on the provision of archaeological services, as well as charging policy.



*Cardross Seminary launch in the Museum of Religion, Glasgow (left to right) Diane Watters, Anne Riches and Sir William Fraser.*

*John Dolan, co-author of Explosives in the service of man: Ardeer and The Nobel Heritage at the launch of the volume and accompanying exhibition in Glasgow in December 1996.*

**Staff Matters**

*Reorganization of NMRS*

In July 1996 the NMRS was reorganized into three new sections: Public Services to deal with matters relating to the operation, development and presentation of the NMRS for users; Field Liaison to be responsible for the smooth flow of material from RCAHMS field activity into the NMRS; and Collections to be responsible for the operation, development and conservation of the NMRS collections. The new structure of the NMRS is reflected in the layout of this Annual Review and is given below.

**NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD OF SCOTLAND :**  
Structure Diagram at March 31 1997

	<b>Curator Depute NMRS</b> Diana Murray	
<i>Collections Management</i>	<i>Public Services</i>	<i>Survey Liaison</i>
<b>Curator of Collections</b> Ian Gow	<b>Curator of Public Services and Field Liaison</b> Lesley Ferguson	
<b>Assistant Curator Collections</b> Jane Thomas	<b>Assistant Curator Public Services</b> Rebecca Moloney	<b>Assistant Curator Field Liaison</b> David Easton
<b>Curator Archive</b> Iain Fraser	<b>Curator Information Systems</b> Victoria Collison Owen	<b>Curator Threatened Buildings Survey</b> Diane Watters
<b>Curator Paper Conservator</b> Vacant	<b>Curator Public Services</b> Kevin McLaren	<b>Curator</b> Robert Mowat
	<b>Curator Public Services</b> Veronica Steele	<b>Curator</b> Peter McKeague
<b>Support Grade</b> Andrew Balderstone	<b>Curator AP Collection</b> Gavin Aitchison	<b>Curator</b> Miriam McDonald
	<b>Curator Library</b> Yvonne Hillyard	
	<b>NMRS Administration</b> Ruth Wimberley	
<i>Historic Scotland Archive Project (HS contracts)</i> Fiona O'Brien Fiona Davidson	<i>Data Input Project</i> Adrienne O'Loughlin Jemma Metcalfe-Gibson Lynn Davidson Vanda Fawcett	<i>Maritime (HS contract)</i> Deanna Groome

Following the reorganization, accommodation changes were made to enable sections to work effectively together. The Public Services section also took on the responsibility for the newly refurbished entrance area to make this at the same time both more secure and a more welcoming introduction to the building.

*Appointments and Promotions*

Following the restructuring of the NMRS Mrs Lesley Ferguson was promoted to the post of Curator of Public Services and Field Liaison, Mr Ian Gow was appointed Curator of

Collections, Mr David Easton was appointed Assistant Curator Field Liaison, Miss Jane Thomas as Assistant Curator Collections and Mrs Rebecca Moloney appointed Assistant Curator Public Services. As part of the restructuring Dr Iain Fraser was transferred from the National Archaeological Survey to curatorial duties within the Collections.

Mr Howard Mann was appointed in February 1997 as Finance Officer. Mr Adam Welfare joined the NAS team to cover for periods of staff absence.

In April the First Edition Survey Project was formally transferred to Historic Scotland and Miss Sine Hood, Mr Perry Iles and Mr Allan Kilpatrick were offered personal contracts by Historic Scotland. Mr Douglas Brown was contracted to assist with the architectural collections until October 1996, Mr Martin Page assisted with the transfer of material relating to Tolbooths to NMRS and Miss Alison Deegan made a start on the 1994 catalogue of aerial photographs in February and March. Miss Sandra Carruthers and Miss Vanda Fawcett left the Data Input team in the course of the year. Two new members of the team have since been recruited, Miss Pippa Colchester and Miss Clare Sorensen. Miss Fiona O'Brien and Miss Fiona Davidson have been contracted by Historic Scotland to catalogue excavation archives relating to the Historic Scotland backlog publication project. Under Historic Scotland contracts Miss Lynn Dyson Bruce is working closely with ALS staff on a pilot project on the potential of Historic Landuse Assessment and Ms Deanna Groome is enhancing the Maritime database.

*Retirements and Resignations*

RCAHMS will feel the loss of Sam Scott (Drawing Office Manager) and Graham Douglas (Industrial Survey) who took early retirement in March 1997.

Mr Scott joined RCAHMS in May 1964 and played an active part in the preparation of architectural drawings for the *Inventory of Argyll* and for many Threatened Buildings Surveys. Mr Scott's important rôle in supervising the fitting out of John Sinclair House and the move from Melville Street contributed greatly to the success of the operation. Mr Scott ensured that the Drawing Office remained abreast of new developments in technology and linked high standards of recording with up-to date methods.

Mr Douglas joined in 1985 when the Scottish Industrial Archaeology Survey Unit of the University of Strathclyde was transferred to RCAHMS; he developed a unique blend of graphic and interpretative recording skills in the field which he applied to industrial subjects, including brickworks, windmills, farm buildings, and machinery of many forms.

Mr William Brogan resigned from RCAHMS at the end of August 1996 and Mrs Carole Buglass retired in April 1997, just beyond the period of formal review. Again their contributions will both be much missed. Mrs Buglass joined the staff in 1989, and from 1991-7 made an invaluable contribution as the Secretary's personal assistant. Mr Charles Keegan, who had helped to introduce a computerized finance system took up another appointment. Miss Audrey Wilson made an important contribution in setting up the Conservation Laboratory and in advising on appropriate storage methods for sensitive materials; her departure to Australia has left a gap in NMRS service that cannot yet be filled. Miss Beverley Selcraig's contract as receptionist came to an end in March 1997.

#### **NMRS Database**

The completion of the framework stage of the Architecture Record database in February 1996 was an important milestone in the computerization of NMRS. An Accessions Management application was added in July 1996 to allow more rapid accessioning of new material. A new mechanism to streamline the transfer of data from survey to the NMRS has also been built. It deals with architectural and industrial survey material, including field-notes and accompanying survey items (photographs, drawings etc). Plans have been submitted for similar mechanisms to automate the transfer of archaeology field-data, and a project is scheduled for late 1997 to assess whether a single common interface can be used or whether separate mechanisms will be more efficient. Development of CANMORE (Computer Application for National Monuments Record Enquiries) began in March 1996, to make it easier for visitors to use the databases. This development is described in detail in a later part of this Review.

#### **Important Accessions to NMRS**

The Collections continue to attract a wide range of archaeological and architectural material, listed in detail later in this Review. The papers of R W B Morris are a valuable addition to the recording of cup-and-ring markings and usefully complement the already extensive body of information on this topic. The papers of several accomplished architects have been deposited, including Kathleen A Veitch, Henry Wylie, and Frank Dunbar, as well as additional material from W Schomberg Scott.

#### **Sites and Monuments Records**

In response to Local Government reorganization and in furtherance of RCAHMS lead rôle for Sites and Monuments Records in Scotland, every Chief Executive was contacted to enquire about their proposals for establishing/maintaining Sites and Monuments Records and inviting application for funds and services in 1996-7.

Eleven applications were received, and grants totalling £27,000 to enhance SMRs have been made over the year: Aberdeen City, Angus, Edinburgh City (in consortium with East Lothian), Fife, Highland, Scottish Borders, West Lothian, and West of Scotland Archaeological Service (WOSAS, covering the former area of Strathclyde). Approximately £10,000 was also contributed 'in kind'.

During 1996-7 RCAHMS worked in tandem with Historic Scotland and it is anticipated that this effective way of dealing with local authority archaeology, where both Historic Scotland and RCAHMS have a direct interest, will continue in 1997-8. Historic Scotland have now taken over the task of providing financial support for SMRs while RCAHMS, in accordance with its lead rôle with local SMRs, will continue to provide assistance in kind, including data, advice and other support and joint projects where appropriate. RCAHMS will continue to work in areas with no current archaeological service to encourage the establishment of SMRs. The annual meeting with ARIA will be extended in 1997 and RCAHMS looks forward to working with the new ARIA SMR group to look at standards and good practice.

**SCRAN**

SCRAN, the Scottish Cultural Resources Access Network, is a Millennium project undertaken by RCAHMS in partnership with the National Museums of Scotland and the Scottish Museums Council, to build a networked multimedia resource-base for the study, teaching and appreciation of history and material culture in Scotland. The project was launched in October 1996, and the Director, Professor Bruce Royan, who was appointed in November, gave a presentation to RCAHMS at Christmas. RCAHMS has agreed to commit sufficient text and images towards providing a substantial core for the project. RCAHMS participates in the SCRAN Resources Working Group set up to agree specifications for the data and images that will accrue to form the resource. The first batch of RCAHMS records has now been identified and includes Tolbooths and archaeological sites in Argyll, and these will be prepared for delivery to SCRAN later in the year.

Further details about SCRAN may be obtained from SCRAN, Abden House, 1 Marchhall Crescent, Edinburgh, EH16 5HW.  
scrان.@scrان.ac.uk.

**Information Technology***Archaeology Data Service*

The Archaeology Data Service (ADS) is an initiative, funded by the Joint Information Systems Committee of the UK Higher Education Funding Council, which has been set up to address the problem of the preservation of digital archaeological data. In December 1996 a joint bid with ADS was successfully submitted to carry out a SCRAN pilot project, *Accessing Scotland's Past*, on data access methods over the Internet, and work has started on the first phase, which is to make CANMORE-Web available over the Internet by September 1997. The project, which will run for two years, is to provide a pilot study in the integration of the resource bases of SCRAN, NMRS (via CANMORE Web), local SMRs and the ADS distributed metadata catalogue via the Internet. During the second phase a metadata index to RCAHMS records will be built to allow searches in a standardised format to be carried out via the ADS Web gateway. It is also hoped, through a pilot project in co-operation with West of Scotland

Archaeological Services (WOSAS) and the Shetland Islands Archaeologist, to open access to the NMRS database directly to local SMRs.

*GIS Projects*

During the early part of 1996, Historic Scotland assessed their GIS strategy and decided to join forces with RCAHMS. In order to allow RCAHMS to host the greater number of GIS applications that would result, HS financed the procurement of a new, larger, Unix server and a faster communications link between John Sinclair House and Longmore House; the support costs for GIS and Oracle are now shared. The new machine had to be configured with an upgraded version of *Genamap*, and all the applications transferred across and extended to include Historic Scotland data; staff at Longmore House can now use the *Artemis* application and experiment with GIS. This work was completed by September. In October work started on three new applications specifically for HS use: another version of the *Artemis* map browser working with HS data; a version of *Pandora*, called *Heracles*, for maintaining Historic Buildings map-to-database links; and a parallel version of *Pandora* for Scheduled Ancient Monuments, called *AMCreate*. These are to be released for production during May 1997. The integration of the GIS with Oracle databases of RCAHMS and HS is now such that it is difficult to say which is a GIS project and which a database one, as the two are so interwoven.

Discussions have been continuing with RCHME over their GIS plans, and assistance with a pilot project using the RCAHMS system has been initiated. RCAHMS has continued to make widespread contact with other GIS users and potential users, and it is now possible to undertake remote GIS demonstrations.

*IT Infrastructure*

Preparations for connecting RCAHMS network to the Internet via JANET (the Joint Academic Network) have been undertaken, with the University of Edinburgh acting as sponsor. The first step involved a consultancy on setting up a security 'firewall', and the recommendations are now being implemented. The consultant looked at ways in which RCAHMS could work jointly with Historic Scotland on this, and although time pressures prevented a joint

'firewall' being configured straight away, the proposed solution makes future co-operative work possible.

Over the first quarter of 1997 major upgrade work was carried out on the central servers, bringing all four machines to the latest operating system version and upgrading the Netware and Oracle software at the same time. Further extension of the internal network to meet increased demand, e.g. for public workstations, is about to be carried out. The increasing complexity of the network has led to investment in new management software tools, which will be implemented over the summer of 1997.

### Important Surveys

The range of archaeological sites and buildings recorded has been extensive, and has included survey at every level of intensity from the most detailed to more rapid styles, where appropriate. Industrial surveys included the remains of the lace industry in the Irvine Valley, and the diatomite processing works at Invertote on Skye, while Threatened Buildings Survey this year focused especially on redundant military sites (including Rosyth and Pitreavie, Fife, and Turnhouse, Edinburgh) and country house estates. East Kilbride and Hamilton were photographed in detail. The Listed Buildings Recording Programme surveyed East Saltoun parish church, including the specially reopened Fletcher family vault. The survey of the surviving evidence of early elements of limeworking and processing at Cults Hill, Fife, will play a vital rôle in the eventual scheduling of parts of the site by Historic Scotland.

### Photographic Section

#### *Internal services*

The internal services within the section have seen a number of new developments. Along with the on-going programmes of public-order printing and copying, a new scanning service was introduced. Photographs for RCAHMS publications will be digitally scanned and manipulated using a U Max scanner and Adobe Photoshop software. A CD writer has been acquired and this allows the storage of such images on disc. Each CD carries up to 630 megabytes of storage, which can store approximately 140 wholeplate images scanned at 300 dpi (suitable for publication purposes). These CDs can then be transferred to the

Drawing Office and used for publication, or accessioned into the NMRS as a storage medium. Illustrations for *Cardross Seminary, Explosives in the service of man* and *Eastern Dumfriesshire* were produced in this way, with enhanced results. Such technology will have an important effect on our contribution to the SCRAN programme. The acquisition of this new equipment has meant that a scanning service to the public can now be offered.

#### *Field Survey*

The established programmes of Threatened Buildings, Industrial, Topographical and Listed Buildings Recording Programme have continued to produce a wide range of photographic surveys for inclusion in the NMRS. Following a conventional photographic survey of Newhailes House, Musselburgh, a video was made of Lady Antonia Dalrymple talking about the various rooms and their furnishings.

The Hi-Spy (a high level, remote-controlled camera) was extensively overhauled, during the winter months, in preparation for surveys including the Clava Cairns near Inverness, and Blackshaws cup-and-ring marked stone, West Kilbride. This equipment offers the opportunity to photograph sites from a height of up to 12m, and it can be used for architectural and archaeological work to stunning effect.

The photography for the war-time defences around Scapa Flow began in May, and work on a large number of sites ranging from gun batteries to military airfields has been completed. Perhaps the most challenging survey was that of the underground tunnels leading to the massive oil storage tanks at Lyness. The tunnels were a quarter of a mile long and pitch dark. The problem of lighting was solved by setting up the camera at one end of the tunnel, opening the shutter and painting the tunnel with light from the modelling lamp of a portable electronic flash unit. The average exposure was in the region of seven minutes and it produced a very even and shadowless result.

#### **Drawing Office**

The Drawing Office continues to provide a full survey, graphics and publication design service for a wide variety of projects carried out by the RCAHMS, with computerization playing an ever-increasing rôle. Mapping and

positioning of monuments are now carried out using electronic survey methods with improvements in accuracy and efficiency. This information is processed and digital map overlays are constructed for transfer into GIS. Distribution- and location-maps are now computer-generated using *AutoCAD* and *Coreldraw* graphics software, with resultant savings in time. Publications are now designed completely in-house, with increased control and enhanced design. Drawings are scanned; text, scales, north point etc. are then added using *Photoshop* graphics software; these are then combined with scanned photographs and text on an Apple-Mac computer using *Pagemaker* software. The final design is transferred to the printer on an optical disk.

**Pen Computer**

The use of pen computers, with *Penmap* software, in the field for archaeological mapping, discussed in *Monuments on Record 1995-6*, continues to be an accurate and time-saving method of record and data transfer. The facility to see a survey appear on screen as it evolves and to be able to link this to the database description offers significant advantages.

**Global Positioning System (GPS)**

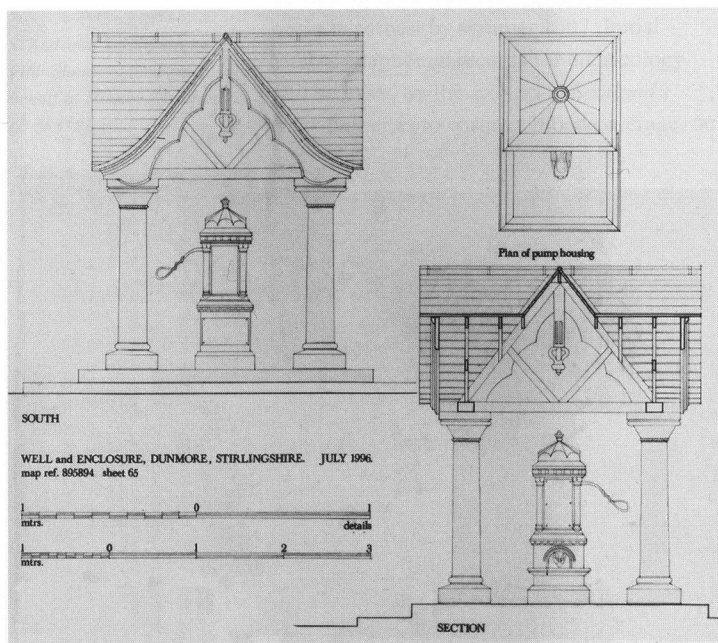
GPS surveying equipment has been evaluated and will be purchased in 1997-8. GPS works on the basis of a receiver recording signals from an number of satellites orbiting the earth.

From these signals a precise position can be calculated. GPS surveying offers significant advantages over EDM methods. Surveying is possible in remote areas where little or no local OS control exists. Intervisibility between points is not required. Height information can be gathered very quickly, and thus contouring and three-dimensional ground modelling will be much more practical.

**Publications and Exhibitions**

A small display entitled *20 Years of Scotland from the Air* was created for a conference at the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland highlighting the RCAHMS achievements and illustrating some of the images captured during this period. *Tolbooths and Town-houses: Civic Architecture in Scotland to 1833* was completed during the first half of this year, and a small exhibition, which accompanied the launch of the book, was opened in Aberdeen in March 1997. *Explosives in the service of man: Ardeer and The Nobel Heritage* was produced in partnership with ICI. RCAHMS survey and ICI Explosives archive photographs formed the material for an exhibition mounted to coincide with an international conference on Alfred Nobel in Glasgow. During the latter part of the year *Cardross Seminary: Gillespie, Kidd & Coia and the Architecture of Postwar Catholicism* was completed, illustrating archive material on this post-war Scottish Modernist building. *Eastern Dumfriesshire: an archaeological landscape* has also been completed.

*A detail of the winning entry for the Crichton Lane Measured Drawing Competition 1995. Drawn by Adam McLachlan in pencil on permatrace, the drawing shows a Well and Enclosure, Dunmore, Stirling. [C 77891]*



**Crichton Lang Competition**

This is the fourth year that this national competition for architectural measured drawings in Scotland has been mounted, thanks to a generous donation by Mr Crichton Lang. For the first time no Junior prizes were given, but the standard of recording in the Senior section was very high.

- Senior 1st Adam McLachlan, Stirling, £750
- 2nd James Atkinson, Edinburgh, £300
- 3rd Tom Hamilton and Steven J Horan, Glasgow, £150 (shared)

The Public Services Section was created to ensure that the NMRS is responsive to the needs of users, at a time when major technological changes are opening up exciting avenues of communication. The provision of a high-quality public service has always been given priority in the NMRS, but dedicating staff and resources to this has provided the opportunity to develop it further. All staff within NMRS still play an important part in advising users and answering enquiries with their own specialist knowledge to provide the highest quality assistance available.

These are still early days for the section, but considerable progress has already been made in starting initiatives. A complete review of the public services has taken place and priorities established for the year. The Citizens Charter Statement was revised and brought up-to-date, setting down the standards that the public can expect, and the preparation of a fuller Public Services Policy was commenced. Development began on a computerized public ordering system linked into the office accounting system as well as the Photographic Department, which will soon enable more efficient practices to be adopted.

In-house training sessions have been initiated, one covering the basics of the Air Photographs Collection and a second introducing staff to CANMORE, to broaden the knowledge and skills of all staff dealing with visitors. Other sessions will follow covering subjects like copyright, so that all staff can provide the public with the best advice. Self-help guides and other leaflets are planned which cover different topics, making up a suite of literature directed at users.

Increasing the NMRS public profile is one of the objectives for the new section, and several ways were explored to achieve this, including mailshots to other organizations, a newsletter and articles in magazines. For the first time, staff were present at the Scottish Local History Forum Conference demonstrating CANMORE to bring the NMRS to a different audience, and NMRS continues to host a variety of official visits and provides introductory tours of the collections. This year group visits have included sixth-year history students from Stewarts Melville College, Edinburgh, Edinburgh University Archaeology Summer School, The Society of Archivists Training Course, The Jewel and Esk Valley Family

History Course, the Heriot Watt Conservation Course, Glasgow University, Department of Archaeology, Christies Decorative Art Course and Oatridge Agricultural College Students.

The redesign of the entrance hall provides a more attractive and flexible environment in which to welcome visitors to the premises, and it provides a sales-point for RCAHMS publications. Consideration has also been given to the layout for the Library to maximise the area available for users and improve the shelving and organization of the book collection.

There was a considerable increase in the number of users of the collections held in John Sinclair House in 1996-7, a rise of 6% to the main library and 14% to the Air Photographs Collection; and, for the first time, the total number of public consultations passed the 12,000 mark. This is a significant achievement, one which has highlighted the necessity for change and development to keep abreast of this rising demand.

Data-capture of the architecture catalogues continues and is an essential project for the Public Services Section, enhancing the NMRS database and significantly improving public access to the information. The computer application, CANMORE, which has been developed to provide users with direct and friendly access to the database, was launched for public use in April 1997 and is explained in more detail later in this Review.

The landscape of Scotland offers many different opportunities for archaeological recording, both aerial and terrestrial, and programmes of survey have continued in many parts of Scotland. The possibilities of widespread technological linkages of information mean that each record made may soon be available to a world-wide user-base, and ways of ensuring consistency of gathering and presenting data are thus vital. The full potential of systems of geographically manipulable information will depend on consistent classification and description. However, this can, as far as fieldwork is concerned, only be achieved little by little. Desk-based exercises can help to pioneer consistent approaches to existing material: the First Edition Survey Project described in *Monuments on Record 1995-6* has continued to make good progress in adding information to the database over a broad area of Scotland; the Historic Landuse Assessment Pilot Project, described later in this Review, takes a broad-brush approach to the identification of types of landscape. In conjunction with the individual site locations and descriptions accessible through the Oracle database, this type of information will be of value to a broad range of users, and it is appropriate that this is also being undertaken in partnership with Historic Scotland. SCRAN also demands the ready availability of accurate archaeological data; experimentation with the most suitable ways of preparing information this year means that the downloading of texts and illustrations will begin in earnest by summer 1997. Initial SCRAN captioned records for archaeology will be based on the *Exploring Scotland's Heritage* series to ensure a broad coverage, on

work in Argyll, and on sites for which the National Museum of Scotland has prepared records. The potential of the linkages between sites and the objects found on them is clearly exciting, and it will help to bring RCAHMS data to the desks of a wide range of users. The collections of aerial photographs have a relevance to almost any Scottish theme.

In contrast to the broad themes outlined above, detailed recording has been undertaken to assist with several other projects. The St Andrews Sarcophagus was photographed by RCAHMS Photographic Section and drawn by Mr I G Scott on behalf of Historic Scotland prior to conservation and subsequent display in the British Museum as part of an exhibition on the *Transformation of the Roman World*. The excavation of the three cairns at Clava, near Inverness, by Professor Richard Bradley, University of Reading, for Historic Scotland, benefited from photography using the Hi-Spy camera, with spectacular results.

The preparation of an extract from the sixth volume of the *Inventory of Argyll* covering the archaeological monuments in the Kilmartin area is in progress for the Kilmartin Trust; the revised introduction will contain an environmental section contributed by Dr Richard Tipping, Department of Environmental Sciences, University of Stirling. *Pictish Stones: a handlist 1994*, is almost out of print, and a revised edition, laid out according to new council areas, is being collated. Edinburgh University Press sponsored *The Archaeology of Argyll*, a volume that makes extensive use of material gathered in the course of the RCAHMS survey of that county and helps to bring the results of fieldwork to a wide audience.

*St Andrews Sarcophagus,  
Fife: photographed on  
behalf of Historic Scotland  
[B 58810]*





The reorganization of the NMRS enabled the work of the Field Liaison Section to encompass the full range of archaeological and architectural field programmes. Staff work closely with colleagues in Afforestation Land Survey (ALS) and National Archaeological Survey (NAS) to ensure that information resulting from field survey projects is rapidly transferred to the NMRS database and is available to the public. This year, data and archive material from the Eastern Dumfriesshire survey was fully incorporated into the NMRS, ahead of the publication, and four ALS surveys (Creetown, Craigievar, Mar Lodge Condition Survey and Central Scottish Woodland) were completed and made available to users. The 1993 aerial photographs were catalogued and the preparation of the publication completed.

Good progress has been made with the enhancement of the Maritime Database which now contains some 2,500 records. Additional information from bibliographical sources has been entered. Miss Deanna Groome, contracted by Historic Scotland through the Institute of Maritime Studies, University of St Andrews, has undertaken a survey of other maritime datasets in Scotland as a way of expanding the scope of the database.

Field Liaison staff have been increasingly involved with both the development and use of the suite of GIS applications at RCAHMS. As the potential of our computerized systems has become known, archaeological requests from the public have become more complex. *Artemis*, the GIS browser, is now regularly used to answer such public enquiries. A considerable amount of data has been added to GIS. Basic scale Ordnance Survey maps are now easily loaded and updated through MIDAS, the data-loading system, and data from both the Afforestation Land Survey project databases and from the Aerial Photographic survey primary logs have been standardized and are now easily accessible. An outline map of the county boundaries prior to local government reorganization in 1974 was constructed from the parish map held in GIS, and both layers have been used in checking data standards. Ongoing work includes the construction of selected contour summary maps, banding the height data, from the 1:50,000 tiles (digital mapping) that RCAHMS holds.

Throughout 1996-7, Historic Scotland has been exploring the potential of GIS for maintaining and viewing both statutory and non-statutory datasets. Field Liaison officers have assisted with testing the data-browsing and editing applications prior to going live with Historic Scotland, as well as proof-reading many of the accompanying manuals; they have co-ordinated the loading of the digital map data for Historic Scotland work.

The past year has been a busy one in terms of small scale revision of Ordnance Survey maps. Some 21 1:50,000 sheets were revised, and, as a 1:50,000 revision involves an average of c.30 photocopied sheets per map with every site requiring consideration, this has seen the upgrading and checking of some 6,000 to 7,000 sites. The Ordnance Survey is replacing the 1:25,000 *Pathfinder* series with the *Explorer* series, one sheet of which encompasses a total of six old *Pathfinder* sheets, and this has also added to the task. The *Map of Roman Britain* was revised and planning is underway for the complete revision of this popular map.

The Service Level Agreement for the supply of antiquity information to OS was reviewed in February. Map data in digital form will be supplied to OS in July 1997. The three Royal Commissions hope to play a rôle in the OS National Topographic Database (NTD) and in the new initiative - National Geospatial Data Framework (NGDF).



*Badentarbat House, Ross and Cromarty, Highland: horse-engine platform with the remains of the drive mechanism still in place, from the Achiltibuie survey. [B 58303]*

The year has been one of major change. The completion of the layout and design for *Eastern Dumfriesshire* has proved very rewarding, while the survey of Strathdon represents a new and exciting challenge. Adam Welfare joined the team to cover for periods of leave by other members of staff.

*Eastern Dumfriesshire*

The layout and production of *Eastern Dumfriesshire* has broken considerable new ground for RCAHMS, in presenting the results of field-survey both by chronological discussion and by the consideration of case-studies of representative portions of the larger area. The palaeo-environment of the landscape has been surveyed by Dr Richard Tipping, Department of Environmental Science, University of Stirling; the monuments are thus more firmly linked to their surroundings and environmental chronology. Plans and photographs have been juxtaposed to good effect, and the presentation of the landscape has benefited significantly from spectacular images taken from the collection of vertical aerial photographs. It is the first major volume in which all the text, photographs, line drawings and maps have been brought together in digital form and transferred to The Stationery Office on disk, thus making considerable savings for RCAHMS.

*Strathdon*

At the same time as the completion of *Eastern Dumfriesshire*, fieldwork in Strathdon, Aberdeenshire, has pushed forward the

archaeological survey across the lowlands and up into the fringes of the highland glens. The catchment of the Don, which forms the core of the survey, has suffered heavily at the hands of Improving landowners and contains large swathes of prime agricultural land. Thus the challenge of the survey is rather different from Dumfriesshire, where the emphasis of the work fell upon surviving landscapes in the hills. The Aberdeenshire landscape has been utilized more intensively for arable production, and the problem has to be confronted of recovering fragments of earlier landscapes that have largely been swept away. For all this the landscape approach is no less important, revealing several remarkable groups of archaeological remains. The recumbent stone circles are a phenomenon of the lower ground in the North-east, and information about their context will have to be gathered within the improved landscape.

*Ordnance Survey Map Revision*

This programme of work has been carried out in two areas, the first carrying the survey conducted in Strathearn last year down to the Earn's confluence with the Tay, and the second the area around Ellon, immediately north of the Strathdon survey-area. In all about 200sq km were surveyed.

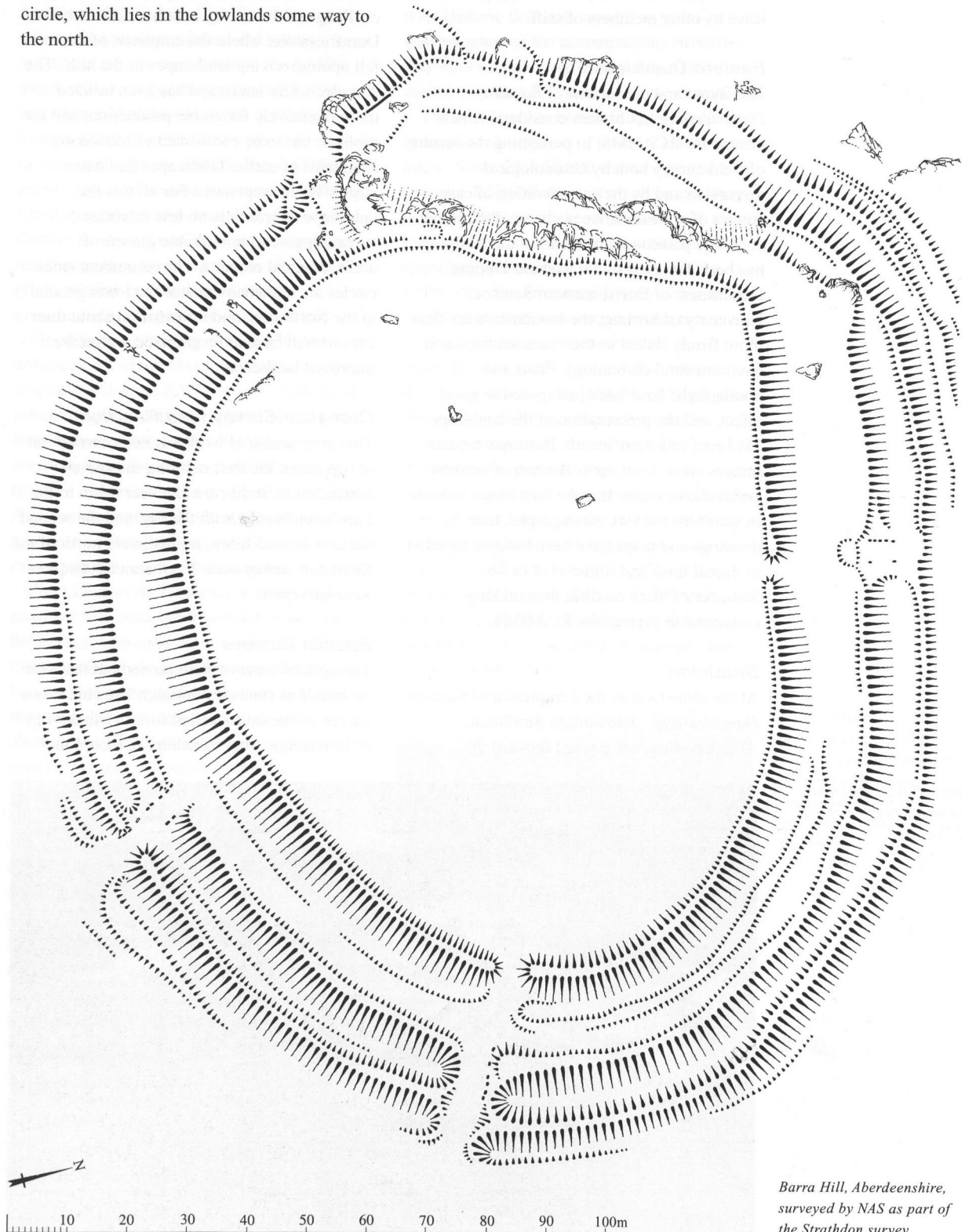
*Special Surveys*

Two special surveys were carried out this year on behalf of Historic Scotland. The first was a survey of the stone-walled fort on Mither Tap of Bennachie, Aberdeenshire, to record the

Barra Hill, Aberdeenshire: photographed from the air. [C 56431]



archaeological evidence as well as to show areas of erosion caused by the large numbers of visitors that climb to the summit of this impressive site every year. The second was also requested by Historic Scotland to provide an up-to-date survey of the Candle Stane stone circle, which lies in the lowlands some way to the north.



*Barra Hill, Aberdeenshire, surveyed by NAS as part of the Strathdon survey.*





*Hermitage Castle, Liddesdale, Scottish Borders (based on the OS 1:10,000 map): this map of the prehistoric to post-medieval archaeology in the lower part of the Hermitage Water is centred on the late medieval castle which lay within the medieval Forest of Liddesdale. The stone-built castle sits within what may be earlier earthworks and is associated with a chapel; an earthwork to the W is either the pale of a hunting park or an assart. The demise of the forest is marked by the appearance of a series of post-medieval farmsteads and their accompanying field-systems, reoccupying ground surrounding Iron Age enclosed settlements. (The map is an abstract from the forthcoming ALS Report on the Liddesdale Survey)*

of this settlement landscape ranging from the 15th century to the late 18th century. To place this survey in a wider context, an historic landuse assessment of the valley is to be carried out during 1997.

**Lorn, Argyll**

Field survey of a block of ground on the west side of Loch Awe, around the village of Kilchrenan, was completed in the spring of 1997. Most of the sites recorded were post-medieval settlements, shieling groups and charcoal-burning platforms not recorded during the preparation of the *Inventory of Argyll* as at that time they were seen to lie beyond RCAHMS remit. Other previously unrecorded monuments include a settlement possibly associated with the medieval stronghold on Loch Tromlee, the identification of a dun at Barbreck and also a number of burnt mounds, extending the known distribution of such sites which have only occasionally been recorded in the Western Highlands.

**Strathearn, Perth and Kinross**

Field survey in a 5km wide strip of country stretching from Crieff to Braco was completed in the spring of 1997. The ground is mostly improved and the opportunity was taken to transcribe all the oblique aerial photographs of sites recorded as cropmarks. In tandem with the transcription of the aerial photographs, an hierarchical system of classification was developed for use in tagging the graphic elements of the transcriptions. The extension of the structural database used for recording monuments in the field to elements identified on transcriptions, such as individual barrows in a cemetery, has introduced a detailed level of recording to the aerial photograph derived material. One upstanding monument surveyed in detail was the fort on Milquhanzie Hill, where extensive disturbance had been caused by the recent construction of an access road to a new telecommunications-mast.

**Western Ochils Assessment**

The Ochil Hills to the west of Glen Devon were examined in a desktop survey of cartographic sources and aerial photography, revealing the remains of post-medieval settlement on the lower slopes and the location of what may be shieling sites in the hinterland. The best example of this type of landscape,

Menstrie Glen, is to be surveyed during the spring of 1997.

**Partnership Ventures**

**First Edition Survey Project**

Highland has now been completed, comprising a total of 5824 sites. 3911 sites have been entered into the NMRS database this year, 3505 for the first time. Work has begun on the Western Isles and the team will move on to Perthshire in the summer of 1997. It is becoming evident that there is considerable variety in the settlement pattern of the Highlands. For example, Caithness is dominated by dispersed farmsteads, and Skye by large townships with extensive systems of head-dykes and associated sub-circular field-systems. Elements of the pre-clearance landscape are, as expected, more visible in the cleared areas of Sutherland than in the largely improved landscape of Caithness. A database is being established for each former county to help with the analysis of these variations, with Caithness the test-bed for this exercise, the database of which is now available in the GIS.

**Historic Landuse Assessment Pilot Project**

This new survey technique has been tested in four areas - two on Skye (Waternish and Trotternish) and two in Fife (Cleish and St Andrews). A fuller account of this project is outlined later in this Review.

**Special Surveys**

**Mar Lodge Estate, Aberdeenshire**

The National Trust for Scotland commissioned RCAHMS to follow up the 1993 ALS survey of the estate with a Condition Survey of the monuments as part of the preparation of a management plan for the estate. A report on the condition of the monuments was passed to the NTS in December 1996.

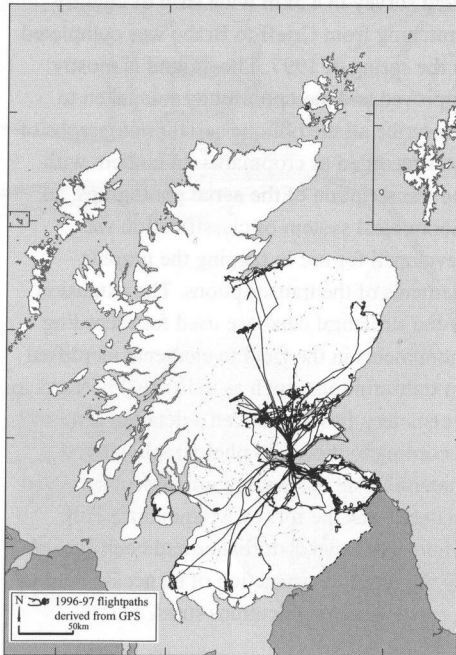
**Cults Hill Limeworkings, Fife**

Historic Scotland and Fife Council invited RCAHMS to map the remains of this historically and archaeologically important limeworkings as part of a plan to manage and schedule selected areas of the site. Field and photographic survey was undertaken in January 1997.



The year 1996-7 provided yet another example of the disturbed and unpredictable weather patterns to which Scotland is subject and of the infinitely varied response in terms of vegetation growth and cropmark development in different regions. The exceptionally cold, dull and cloudy weather of May was followed by unsettled weather in June, which restricted the extent and regularity of aerial reconnaissance throughout Scotland. The soil moisture deficit figures, which chart the soil moisture and evaporation rates for cereal crops, began low in the west of Scotland (contrary to the not infrequent pattern of lower rainfall in the west of Scotland in the early part of summer) and high in the east, a pattern which was maintained throughout the growing season, producing some of the most interesting results in extreme eastern coastal areas.

While the late autumn and early winter of 1996 saw some reasonable periods of high pressure, these were only too frequently accompanied by misty conditions, preventing the proper exploitation of low light and shadow conditions to reveal the vestigial remains of structures, particularly at some distance from Edinburgh. Of especial note

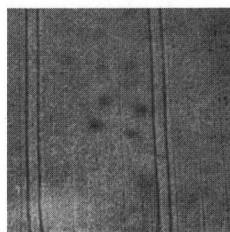


*The Doon, Drumadoon,  
Arran. [D 05734]*

*Aerial reconnaissance in  
Scotland 1996-7: GPS plot  
of the flightpaths.*

was a sortie over Arran on a remarkably calm December day, which recorded for the first time from the air the major prehistoric complexes as well as later landscapes on the west side of the island. Although the later winter was less cold than average, persistent

*Eckford Mill,  
Roxburghshire, Scottish  
Borders: hengiform  
enclosure. [C 74478]*



*Reddon, Roxburghshire,  
Scottish Borders: four pit  
setting. [C 74501]*



*Moinechoill, Arran,  
chambered cairn.  
[D 05681]*

strong winds and gales, accompanied by cloud, limited reconnaissance. Sorties were undertaken in pursuit of RCAHMS survey projects in Kingussie, in Strathearn and in the

area north of Gatehouse of Fleet, and the major Second World War complexes around Loch Ryan were photographed.

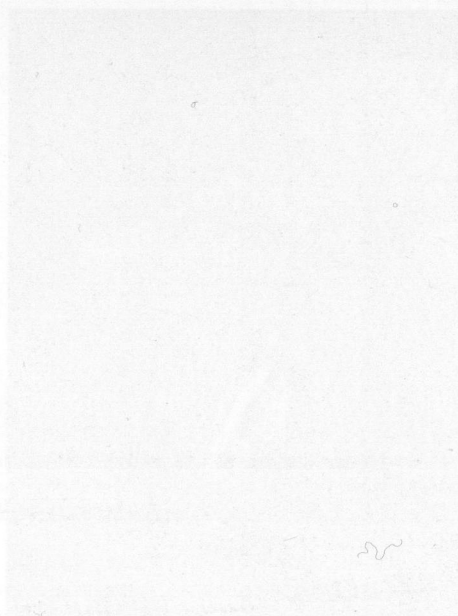
The poor weather of May, one of the coldest on record, did not provide an encouraging prelude to the main summer season. The development of the crops was retarded and only with the advent of a warm spell in the third week of June did evidence of cropmark formation emerge towards the end of the month. The majority of reconnaissance was carried out in eastern Scotland, reflecting the degree of the soil moisture deficit across the country. Useful results were obtained on Speyside and around the Moray Firth, including the discovery of a mortuary enclosure and new burial sites. Angus produced extensive areas of cropmarking, particularly in winter cereals. The clarity of the markings increased with proximity to the coast, and was, in limited areas, particularly rewarding, with additional information emerging as parchmarks from the fairways at Leuchars in Fife, a landscape that has probably





been subject to more intensive reconnaissance than any other in Scotland. Fife, Lothian and Berwickshire were also extremely fruitful with many new settlements and pit-alignments recorded, including extensions to the pattern of land division noted in the summer of 1994 in eastern Berwickshire. Among the ceremonial sites discovered during this year were a possibly neolithic cursiform monument, potentially a bank barrow, near Berwick and an example of a long barrow with a timber structure in Fife. Although cropmarks in central Scotland lacked the clarity of those in the east, useful information emerged; the extension of the cursus near Crieff added to the interest of the neolithic ceremonial monuments in this area. The relative lack of information from western Scotland with its greater rainfall was a source of regret with few visible cropmarks throughout the summer months. In all, over the year, 104 hours of reconnaissance were undertaken in 45 sorties, and some 1141 sites were recorded.

*Seaton housing scheme, Aberdeen, (low rise housing dating from 1930s, 'BISON' tower blocks built 1972-4). [C 56397]*





1996-7 witnessed a number of achievements on the part of staff involved in Architectural and Industrial Survey and Record operations. In the fulfilment of one of the main aims of RCAHMS - the promotion of an understanding of the information that is gathered - a wide range of publications was produced, principal among which were *Tolbooths and Town-houses: Civic Architecture of Scotland to 1833*, a significant landmark in the establishment of the thematic architectural series, *Explosives in the service of man: Ardeer and The Nobel Heritage*, the product of a partnership with ICI Explosives and timed to coincide with the Nobel Centenary celebrations in December 1996, and *Cardross Seminary: Gillespie, Kidd & Coia and the Architecture of Postwar Catholicism*, a monograph which brings together the results of building survey and architectural record-gathering operations in a well-integrated approach to the study of a unique building of the Modern Movement in Scotland.

Close behind, the following projects were assembled and in most cases completed to the layout, design and production stage: *Argyll Castles in the care of Historic Scotland*; *Aberdeen on Record*; *Scottish Farm Buildings*

Scottish Farm Buildings Survey: examples of surveys undertaken in East Central Scotland and Orkney.

*Rankeillour Mains, Monimail parish, Fife; main steading showing bull-pen range, hay-shed and stables-block beyond. [D 3019]*

*Lindifferon Farm, Monimail parish, Fife; view of cart-sheds and granary. [C 78201]*

*Warsetter Farm, Sanday, Orkney; interior of byre. [D 03434]*



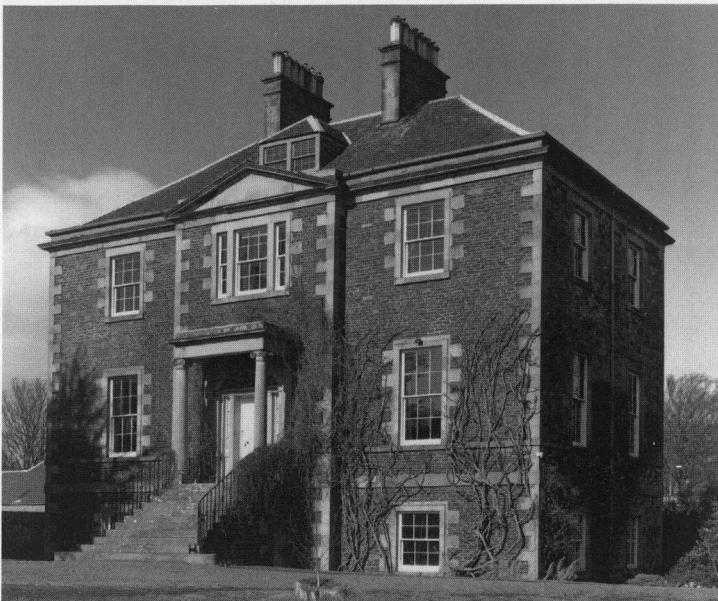
Survey Reports 1 (Fife) and 2 (Orkney); and, with NMRS colleagues, a catalogue of Scottish material in the Sir William Arrol Collection; and a catalogue of aerial photographs of Scotland taken by the Luftwaffe during the Second World War. Substantial progress has also been made in the preparation of *Early Medieval Sculptured Stones in the West Highlands*.

The titles of these publications effectively demonstrate the enormous breadth of RCAHMS coverage of the historical man-made environment, whilst the collection of seminar papers assembled and produced as an unillustrated, in-house report under the title of *Recording Scotland's Historic Buildings* (available from RCAHMS) reflects not only the scope of RCAHMS activity in this area, but also, for the first time, describes the full range of techniques employed in the recording process. An exposition of survey methodology, both for archaeological sites and buildings, which sets out levels of survey, was also provided by an *RCAHMS Survey Policy Statement* (also available from RCAHMS), which was prepared jointly with Archaeology Division.

The first two reports of the Scottish Farm Buildings Survey will provide a ready means of reference to the first detailed stages of this project, covering the recently-completed area surveys in parts of Fife and Orkney. Area reports will continue to be produced annually and the survey will ultimately be concluded with an overall synthesis and assessment of this large and important category of building.

Both the newly-established Listed Buildings Recording Programme, announced and illustrated in last year's *Monuments on Record*, and the principal RCAHMS contribution to the *Defence of Britain* project (*The Defences of Scapa Flow 1914-1945*) enjoyed a first full year of survey activity. A highlight of the Orkney survey was a full photographic coverage of the underground fuel tanks at Lyness on Hoy, a hugely impressive and well-concealed engineering achievement which provided oiling facilities for the Royal Navy throughout the Second World War.

Adding to the growing list of collaborative ventures, a start has been made in preparing for publication material arising out of a thematic study of Scottish Hospitals which was carried out a few years ago on behalf of



*Top left; Underground oil storage tanks built 1936-43, Wee Fea, Lyness, Hoy, Orkney; 390m-long northern (pipe) tunnel. [D 03163]*

Listed Buildings Recording Programme: specimen surveys in 1996-7

*Centre left; Harmony Hall, Melrose, Scottish Borders. [D 3877]*

*Bottom left; Tongue Parish Church, Sutherland, Highland. [C 78394]*

*Top right; Hill of Tarvit, Fife; southern aspect of house and gardens. [C 78349]*

*Bottom right; Hill of Tarvit, Fife; drawing-room interior. [C 78360]*

*Below; Bothwell Parish Church, South Lanarkshire; detail of weeping putto on monument to William Douglas, Earl of Selkirk and 3rd Duke of Hamilton (d.1694), probably carved by John Nost. [D 03581]*



Historic Scotland by Harriet Richardson, now of RCHME. In the first quarter of 1997, preparations were also made for a small exhibition in the NMRS on 'Hong Kong: the Scottish Connection', a display which focuses on the early architectural patronage of the Jardine, Matheson trading company, especially in south-west Scotland, the northern Highlands and the Western Isles and is especially relevant in the year in which Hong Kong passes back to Chinese rule.

Fundamental background activities, which

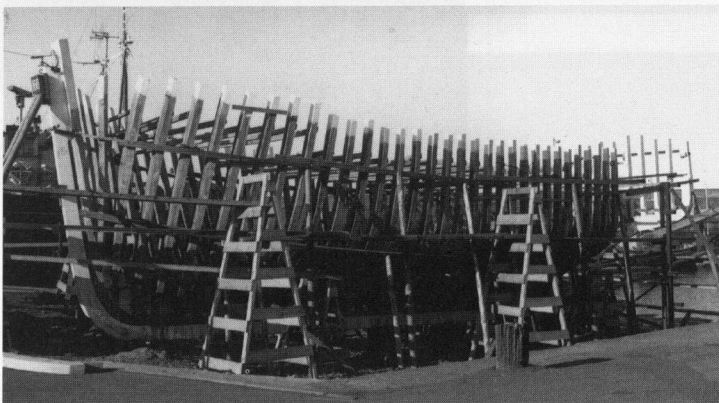
will soon become equally obvious to our users, have included the completion of a computerized 'feeder' system, which provides not only an improved means of transferring information to the NMRS on completed buildings surveys but also information on surveys in progress. The system is now complete and operational so far as Industrial Survey and Threatened Buildings Survey is concerned, and it will be progressively rolled out to all other Buildings Survey projects and programmes.

The reorganization of the NMRS enabled the work of the Field Liaison Section to encompass the full range of archaeological and architectural programmes. Staff have been involved in the transfer of material from field to NMRS from the Scottish Farm Buildings Survey, Industrial Survey, Threatened Buildings Survey and Topographic Survey, Thematic Survey and Listed Buildings Recording Programme, as well as participating in projects relating to 20th-century defences.

All the records relating to *Tolbooths* have been catalogued, and all photographs and negatives from the Listed Buildings Recording Programme Survey of Falkland Palace, Hill of Tarvit and 22 Sandgate, Ayr (some 400 photographs) are being incorporated into NMRS.

The Buildings Survey monitoring and feeder system, mentioned above, is now operational and this has saved time by removing the need for re-keying industrial survey photographic captions. The catalogue of the Sir William Arrol Collection, as it relates to Scotland, has been completed. A catalogue providing summary details of the entire Arrol Collection (both Scottish and non-Scottish) is in preparation. The Farm Buildings material was catalogued for Sutherland, Fife and Sanday, Orkney, and assistance given with the forthcoming publications on Fife and Sanday farms. Records of Nobels' Ardeer explosives factory in Ayrshire, along with smaller private collections of material held on mining and railways, have been examined with a view to long term deposition and curation. Material relating to Scottish gasworks has continued to emerge and further batches of the John R Hume Collection of photographic images of industrial buildings have come to the NMRS.

The Threatened Buildings Liaison Officer assesses planning applications and coordinates survey work. A large number of photographic surveys were catalogued and incorporated into the NMRS. The publication of *Cardross Seminary* has already been mentioned. The *Defence of Britain* project is ongoing, with RCAHMS providing a Scottish point of contact for this project, as well as organizing volunteer workers. With the assistance of Mr John West some 25,000 vertical aerial photographs have now been examined, covering Orkney, Shetland and



Clydeside for the *Defence of Britain* Project. Fieldwork, mapping and a photographic survey have been carried out on twentieth-century defence works in Orkney, Easter Ross and elsewhere.

Gas holder and offices, Link Street, Kirkcaldy, Fife.  
[C 73996]

Branderburgh Harbour, Lossiemouth, Moray;  
John R Hume Collection.  
[H74/173/11]

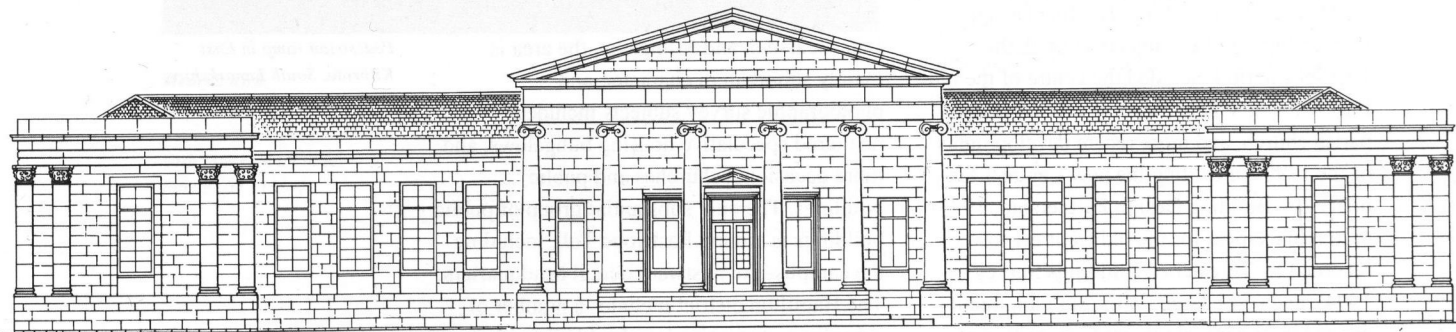
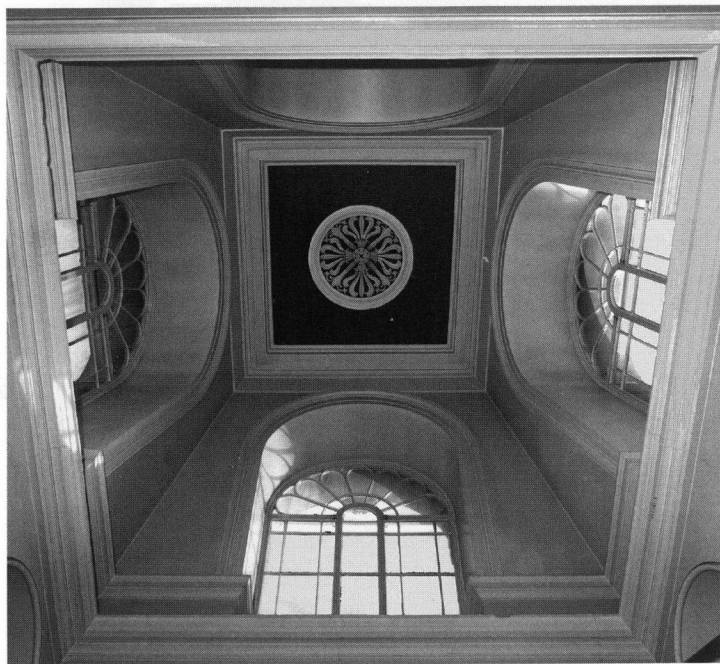
*Tolbooths and Town-houses: Civic Architecture in Scotland to 1833* was published for RCAHMS by The Stationery Office in November 1996. As well as being the Commission's first major thematic publication on an architectural subject, the volume marks an important advance in book-production. The text and drawings, and many of the photographs, were prepared electronically in-house and transmitted by optical disk for printing. The book contains architectural and historical descriptions of over ninety surviving buildings, illustrated with numerous measured drawings, reconstructions and photographs. About one hundred demolished or much-altered examples are more briefly described in an appendix. The historical and architectural introductions are also illustrated by photographs of early drawings and civic

artefacts. An exhibition illustrating major themes from the volume was prepared for the book-launch in John Sinclair House, and it has subsequently been shown in Marischal College Museum and the Tolbooth Museum, Aberdeen.

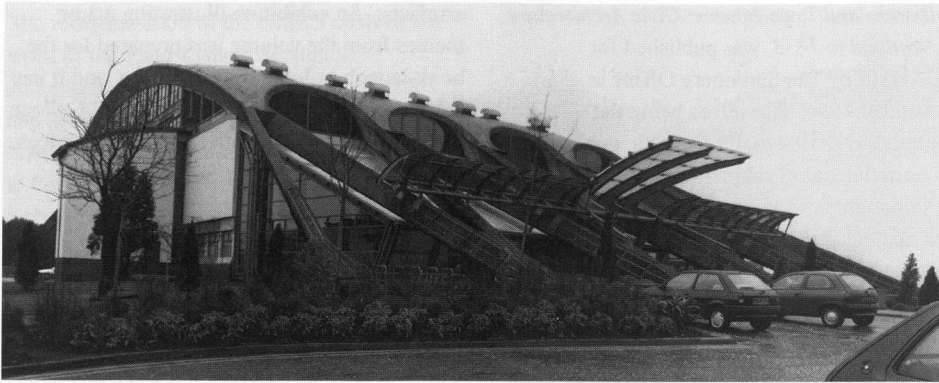
The draft gazetteer for *Early Medieval Sculpture in the West Highlands* was completed. It describes 155 carvings at 54 sites in an area extending from the Clyde islands, where Cumbrae and Bute have important collections, to west Sutherland and the Outer Hebrides. A summary handlist of the comparable carved stones recorded in the *Inventory of Argyll* has also been prepared, and the drawings for both areas have been arranged typologically at uniform scale to form a complete pictorial corpus for western Scotland. This material will be discussed in the introduction to the volume, which is to be published in 1998. Further recording has also been carried out on carvings in north-east Scotland, particularly those which have stylistic connections with the West Highlands.

Preliminary fieldwork on Historic Burgh Schools continued, with particular attention to the selection of eighteenth-century buildings for measured survey. Historical research identified documents relating to the Old High School of Edinburgh (1777-80), both in Edinburgh City Archives and at the present Royal High School. These include a detailed plan of 1815 which will allow the reconstruction of the much-altered interior. An early plan of Robert Gordon's School, Aberdeen, enclosed within the earthworks of 'Cumberland Fort' (1746), was identified among the Board of Ordnance plans in the National Library of Scotland.

Dean Orphanage, Belford Road, Edinburgh (T Hamilton, 1833): view of staircase tower. [C 63051]



Banff Academy, Aberdeenshire; (W Robertson, 1836-8): E front.

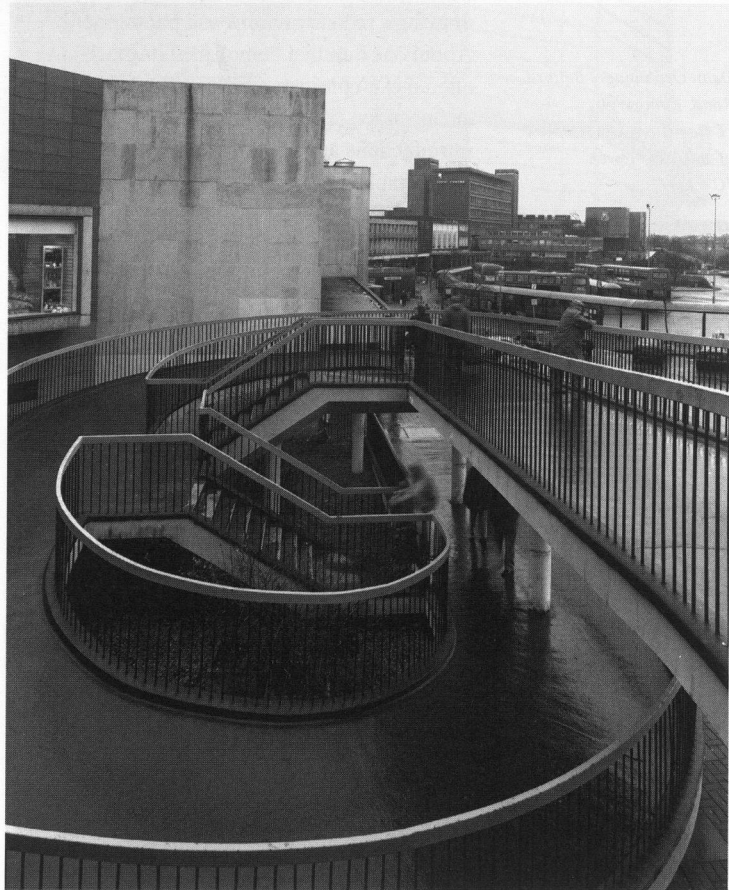


*Dollan Aqua Centre, East  
Kilbride, South Lanarkshire;  
(A Buchanan Campbell,  
1965; rebuilt 1995).  
[D 06941]*

The annual programme of the Area Photographic Survey has continued on its schedule, which, during 1996-7, comprised the former East Kilbride, Eastwood and Hamilton Districts; the 1997-8 area is North Ayrshire. The Area Survey is intended to supplement 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, when circumstances permit.

This year, the three former District areas covered were of sharply different character. Within the East Kilbride area, survey coverage concentrated on the New Town, although some other subjects (particularly in Strathaven) were included. The New Town subjects covered a wide range of planned buildings by the New Town Development Corporation (largely to the designs of their architectural staff) between the 1950s and 1960s, including social housing, neighbourhood shopping centres, and the Ravenscroft-built commercial district. A number of churches were also photographed, along with other public buildings, such as A Buchanan Campbell's dramatic Dollan Baths (1965, recently rebuilt by Building Design Partnership). Other subjects outwith the 1950-60s period included the centre of the old East Kilbride village, with its crown-spired parish church, and more recent developments of the 1990s, including the new Centre 1 tax office (by Building Design Partnership, 1993-4; in replacement for the old Centre 1 tower recorded by Threatened Buildings Survey in 1994), and some large sculptural monuments erected by the Development Corporation at important traffic junctions.

Within the Eastwood area, the architectural level of the subject matter is more modest.



*Pedestrian ramp in East  
Kilbride, South Lanarkshire;  
Town Centre.*

Like Bearsden and Milngavie, the area is mainly suburban in character, and photographic survey subjects included unaltered speculative housing bungalows, and more occasional churches and public buildings. The only substantial group of public buildings is around Eastwood Toll, including the campus-like postwar council headquarters. The Hamilton district includes a number of subsidiary centres such as Larkhall (with its single-storey groups of nineteenth-century housing), Bothwell (with its prominent parish church and Thomson villas), and Uddingston

*Hamilton Municipal Buildings, South Lanarkshire; (Cullen, Lochhead & Brown, 1906-14 and 1928). [D 06944]*



*Mearns Kirk, East Renfrewshire; a reconstruction of c.1813, with tower, of an older fabric. [D 11539]*

(with its central-area tenements and confectionery works). But the main concentration of interest is in the burgh of Hamilton itself, with its sharp division between historic centre, aristocratic parkland, and its social-housing outskirts. Many prominent buildings in and around the town were designed by local architects Cullen, Lochhead & Brown. An extensive survey was made of grouped street-views in the town centre, as well as of the exteriors of public buildings ranging in age from William Adam's Parish Church (1729-32) to Cullen, Lochhead & Brown's neo-Baroque municipal buildings (1906-14 and 1928) and the recent Hamilton Water Palace leisure centre of 1993-5 by Faulkner-Browns.

Early 1997 also saw the preparation of the draft text (and illustrations) of a successor volume to *Dundee on Record*, covering the archaeological and architectural heritage of Aberdeen. It follows a similar format, but has been expanded to include the new and very useful feature of a section summarizing the holdings of NMRS and other architectural collections concerning the city.





The Threatened Buildings Survey, as a demand-led programme, is constantly preoccupied with the need to balance the desirability of longer-term strategic recording with the priority of urgent and statutory cases. During this year, the numbers of notifications and cases, and the numbers of surveys carried out, continued at an above-average level, despite the initial bureaucratic disruption caused by local-government reorganization. The emphasis on liaison with outside bodies was developed with the formation of a collaborative discussion-group, the Modern Monuments Panel, to further the recording of the twentieth-century heritage; its first two meetings were hosted by RCAHMS.

Emergency cases during the year included the unusual, mock-timber-framed Tudor House, Randolph Place, Edinburgh (Hamilton-Paterson & Rhind, 1898) and the Duke of Gordon Hotel, Kingussie (by Alexander Cattanach, 1906), both fire-damaged. Alongside these rapid surveys, our more complex recording exercises continued, including measured work. For example, a survey helped to elucidate the complex building history of the Calton Hill Observatory House, Edinburgh, which was begun to James Craig's designs in 1776, completed in 1788 and extended five years later. Numbers of detailed photographic surveys were also carried out in response to

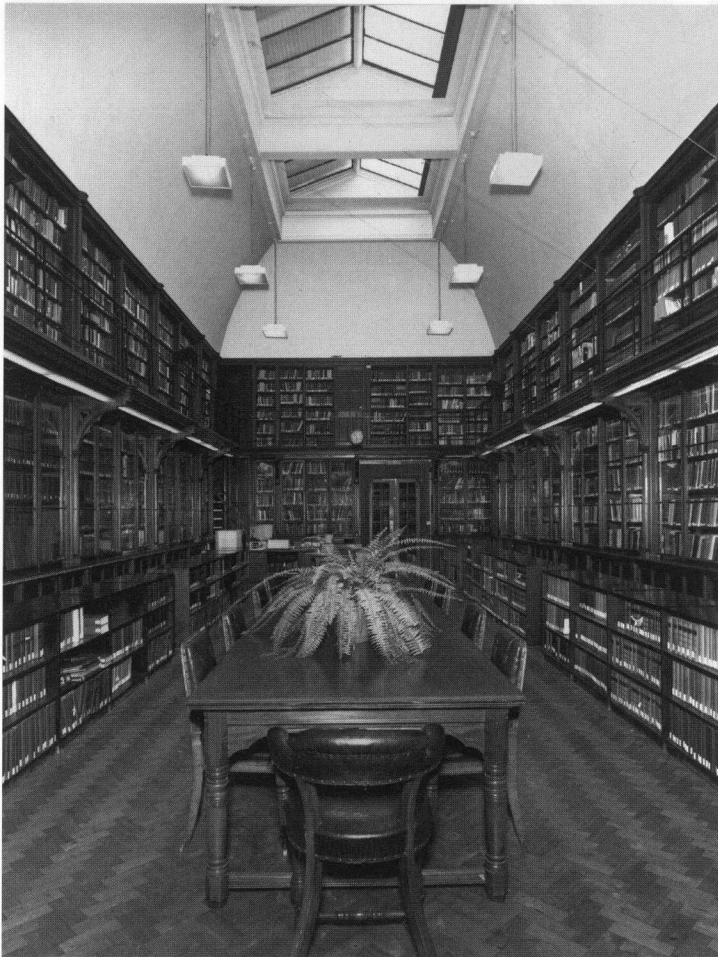


threatened alteration schemes, including a record of the unusual 1950s historical murals in the Invercauld Festival Theatre, Braemar, painted by James Spiers at the time of the theatre's conversion from a church of 1830 (the interior of the building is now to be gutted and rebuilt as flats).

A wide range of strategic surveys of building types under long-term threat has also been pursued. One building type sharply in focus at the moment is the military and civil-defence complexes made redundant by the end of the Cold War. The redundant military base at Turnhouse was recorded, with its two large hangars and camouflaged accommodation blocks, soon to be redeveloped as part of

*Kirkmichael House, South Ayrshire; view of the entrance front, showing the altered eighteenth-century block behind the later porch. The higher block belongs to the nineteenth-century alterations, and the wing to the left is an early twentieth-century hall. [D 00607]*

*Gordon Castle, Moray; view of East Wing (now the main house) and Tower from the terrace, with the early nineteenth-century Orangery in the foreground. [C 78455]*



*View of the Library of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh, recorded prior to closure in 1997. [C 71897]*

*Detail of stencilling in music room at 52-6 Langside Drive, Glasgow; the house was designed by Hugh McCulloch of McCulloch & Co., interior designers, around 1897. [D 3734]*



*Hawthornbank House, Edinburgh, home of Sir Anthony Wheeler (built 1974): view of living room. [D 01218]*



Edinburgh Airport's expansion. In Fife, the use of the seventeenth-century Pitreavie House as HQ Commander Northern Maritime Region was recently discontinued, and both the house and the adjacent underground bunker were recorded. The most complex military-related survey of the year was, however, concerned with the former Rosyth naval base, previously only covered by general aerial views. The survey excluded the pre-1914 dockyard buildings (now separately owned and still in use), but took in a vast range of inter-war and post-war structures of interest, including an oil tank farm and a vast covered-in fuel reservoir constructed in concrete. Several churches built in the 1980s for base personnel at Rosyth were also recorded.

An important area of strategic recording continues to be the programme of survey of country houses (and larger urban houses) and their estate buildings. A wide range of houses was covered during this year, from the multi-period complexes especially suitable for measured survey and analysis, to houses with fine surviving interiors particularly suited to photographic recording.

Kirkmichael House, Ayrshire, previously thought to date from the eighteenth century was discovered (following a measured survey) to have begun life as a sixteenth-century rectangular tower-house, extended and later regularized into a rectangle in the eighteenth century: elements from each period survive, including extensive vaulting. At Geanies House, Ross and Cromarty, the ancestral home of the Macleods of Geanies, the opportunity was taken to record the whole property when proposals were received for conversion of the laundry into a house. The present structure dates largely from the mid-eighteenth century, but probably incorporates part of the sixteenth-century dwelling originally on the site. The survey included not only the house and its attendant service buildings, but also the twin walled gardens, the eighteenth-century clifftop walk leading through two archways to the 1760 octagonal summerhouse, and the unusual obelisk gate-piers. Survey of Crimonmogate, near Fraserburgh (by Archibald Simpson, 1825) was prompted by the desire of the present owners to remove the attic storey added c.1868. The original Simpson plan survives largely intact. The portico, with original ceiling decoration, leads into the toplit cube hall and then along the east front to a series of reception

rooms. The present dining room was added in 1868 and originally led to a large conservatory, part of the site of which is occupied by the present 1970s kitchen. Although in different ownership the policy buildings were also recorded, including the 1821 obelisk, the 1825 game larder, the octagonal ornamental dairy, the gate lodges, stable block and the doocot. The opportunity to record Gordon Castle, Fochabers, came with the proposal to demolish the upper stages of the central tower. The great castle of the Gordons was transformed into a palace 538 ft long by John Baxter in 1769; at the behest of the client he retained at its centre the core of the earlier tower. In 1953 Schomberg Scott reduced the central block, leaving only the old tower and the Baxter rooms above. The opportunity was also taken to record the unusual late eighteenth-century Lakeside House (with its very fine oval rooms with elaborate plasterwork) the laundry, all the lodges, the Home Farm of 1829 (probably by Simpson), the ice house and the rustic wooden curling hut as well as various garden ornaments and memorials. Prompted by local-authority redevelopment plans, Fairfield House, Dalkeith, and its many surrounding structures were recorded, including a mid-nineteenth century extension retaining parts of its original decorative scheme such as stencilling and stained glass. Close to the house is an important early glass house made of cast-iron which appears to date from the early nineteenth-century ownership of the house by local iron-founders; there is also a nineteenth-century ornamental garden house, along with later structures, which was built when the property was run as a dairy.

The volume *Cardross Seminary* was published during this period, the first in an occasional series of RCAHMS books that follows up, with detailed research and record documentation, key subjects arising in the course of Threatened Buildings Survey operations. Another project now in the course of preliminary research is concerned with the work of the architect Sir Anthony Wheeler, noted especially for his innovative redevelopment schemes in East Coast burghs during the 1950s and 60s. This project was prompted by a number of Threatened Buildings cases of Wheeler & Sproson works, including the Dysart redevelopment scheme and Sir Anthony's own house in Dean Village,

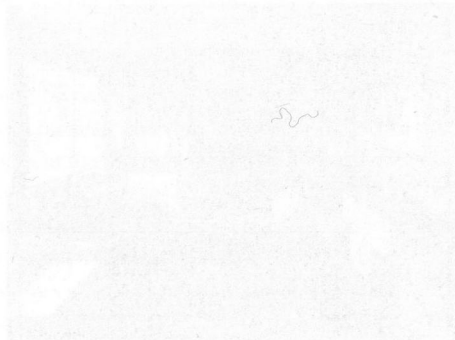


*Rosyth Naval Base, Fife;  
T Berth Area, internal view  
of main store. [D 02145]*



*Pitreavie House, Fife;  
HQ Commander Northern  
Maritime Air Region (now  
decommissioned): view of  
main access stair to bunker  
complex. [C 71350]*

Edinburgh, and also by the accessioning into the NMRS of a variety of student drawings and practice records donated by Sir Anthony.



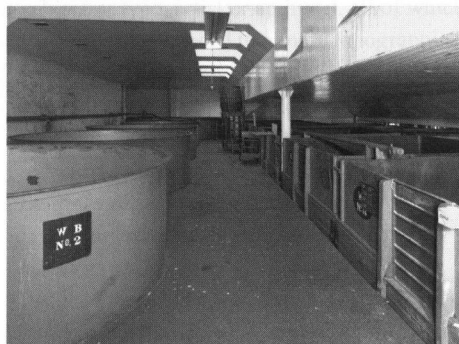
The Architecture Data Unit Program and the Survey



*Bunavoneadar Whaling Station, Harris.  
[C 19708]*

*Lochside Distillery, Montrose, Angus.  
[C 68898]*

*Lochside Distillery, Montrose, Angus; steel (left) and wooden (right) washbacks in Tun Room.  
[D 02279]*



Although the Scottish economy has continued to prosper in the last year, there has been an enhanced flow of cases that have required the attention of the Industrial Survey section, many inducing emergency recording in the face of modernisation or closure. The resulting flurry of survey activity is reflected in the survey statistics, which reveal that the year's targets were exceeded by a significant margin, although this is partly explained by the completion of concentrated batches of small surveys in targeted areas, such as Dundee and the Irvine Valley.

As before, the bulk of the survey work has been achieved through photographic recording. Examples of more detailed photographic surveys have included Brunton's wire rope works, Musselburgh, which closed in March 1997, and Park's Motor Works, Glasgow, which is threatened by the proposed M74 extension. Continued upheaval within the Scotch Whisky industry again prompted a number of surveys, one of the most important being Lochside Distillery, Montrose, an unusual site because of its original use as a brewery, and latterly as a distillery producing both grain and malt whiskies. In addition to other casualties, such as Coleburn Distillery, the opportunity was taken to gain photographic coverage of working distilleries, such as those operated by Justerini & Brooks, including Knockando, Morayshire.

Whilst at Knockando, a photographic survey of the neighbouring woollen mill was completed, and plans were made for a subsequent graphic survey. Further south, development proposals for the large polychrome brick Hayford Mills (formerly wool) at Cambusbarron near Stirling prompted a detailed photographic survey. Meanwhile, as the year's road improvement projects gained momentum, a number of bridges required attention, notably Tower Bridge (since demolished) on the A1 near Cockburnspath, and the rolling lift bridge over the White Cart at Inchinnan. Several proposals relating to railway development prompted surveys, such as those at Aviemore and Ayr stations.

Further afield, work which was begun last year in the Hebrides was completed, the most significant parts of which were the survey of Bunavoneadar whaling station, Harris, and the diatomite works at Invertote, Skye. Whilst in the Western Isles, the opportunity was also



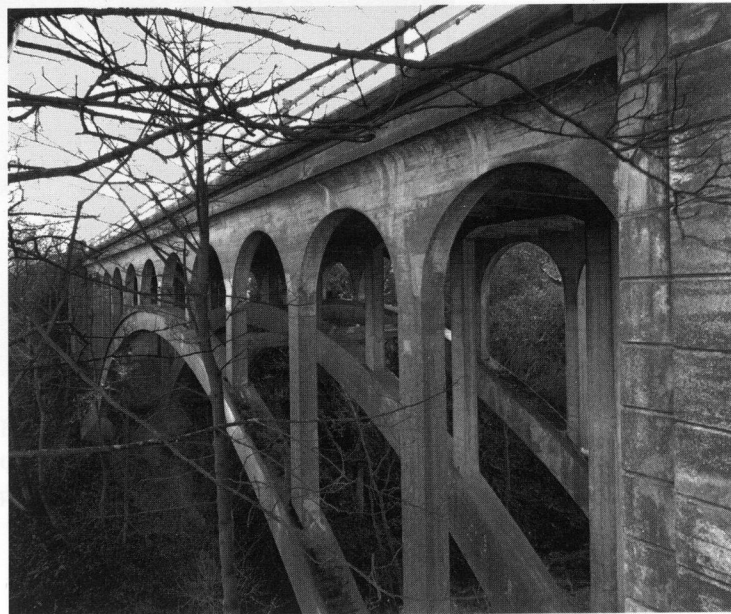
*Rolling Lift Bridge  
(over White Cart),  
Inchinnan, Renfrewshire.  
[D 06576]*

taken to record the lighthouse at Tiumpan Head, and to investigate future work on the island of Scalpay (Harris).

Perhaps the largest individual project has again been that focused on the Ardeer explosives factory, which, as well as involving survey work in the field, has required continued dialogue with ICI and other interested parties concerning the future of a large and significant body of archives, and culminated in the publication of *Explosives in the service of man: Ardeer and The Nobel Heritage*.

The issue of the survival and rescue of records of industries in Scotland continues to present challenges and to alter survey priorities. Recent experience suggests that there is a need to co-ordinate the activities of the various institutions with responsibilities for archives. To this end, RCAHMS is working through the Scottish Industrial Archaeology Panel to produce a leaflet designed to provide information on the many Scottish record-keeping bodies that may be able to help, either by providing advice or by offering a safe home for endangered valuable record material.

The next publication planned for the Industrial Survey section is a volume on the Scottish coal industry (1947-97).

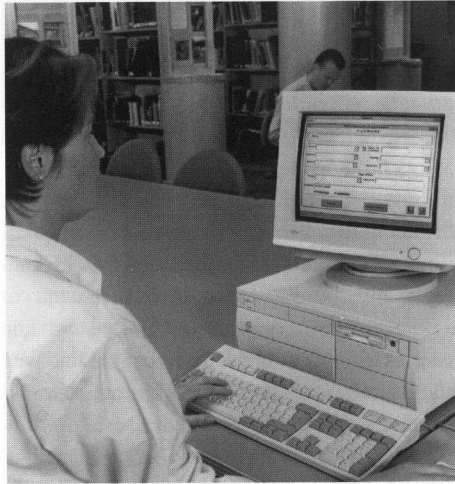


*Tower Bridge,  
Cockburnspath,  
Scottish Borders.  
[D 01324]*

The Architecture Data Input Project and the development of a user interface for the NMRS database  
Victoria Collison Owen

*CANMORE (Computer Application for National MONuments Record Enquiries) is a computer interface designed to allow NMRS visitors 'hands on' access to the NMRS database.*

*CANMORE: Computer Application for National MONuments Record Enquiries. Made available to the public on 1 April 1997, CANMORE enables users to query the NMRS Database using the following criteria: building or site name, parish, district, region, council, county, Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map sheet number, type of site (either a broad or specific term) and keyword. [D 10332]*



*Malcolm III and Queen Margaret from the sixteenth-century Seton Armorial. Known as 'Ceann mor', 'Great Head' or 'Chief', Malcolm, together with his wife, contributed in many ways to the social and religious development of Scotland. To give the name Canmore to the interface of a database containing a wealth of information about Scotland's built heritage seemed a fitting choice. Reproduced by permission of Sir Francis Ogilvy, Bart.*

As Scotland's largest repository of information on ancient monuments and historic buildings, the NMRS curates a collection of millions of photographs, plans, books, manuscripts and maps; it responds to some 12,000 public enquiries each year. Central to the function of providing information and making the collection available to the public is the NMRS database, currently comprising some 117,000 site records and 270,000 collection records, which, following the completion of a data capture programme and at the present rate of growth, will reach 200,000 site records and one million collection records by the end of the millennium.

An early ancestor of the NMRS database was the ingenious, yet deceptively simple, indexing system of the Scottish National Buildings Record (SNBR), set up in 1941. The slip indexes allowed users to access the SNBR's collections by a number of routes: subject or type, artist or architect, all of which were cross-referenced to a main topographical index. Within this index, individual buildings were itemised by county and thereafter alphabetically by place name. Against each individual building was listed the SNBR's holdings of plans and photographs, together with other relevant information such as bibliographic references or the existence of material in other collections. During the early years of the SNBR, with a relatively modest



collection contained in a small number of plan chests and box-files, the maintenance of such a labour-intensive system was feasible. The growth of the collection was moderate, thus allowing sufficient time for the necessary cataloguing and indexing to take place.

When responsibility for the SNBR was transferred to RCAHMS in 1966 and the National Monuments Record of Scotland was formed, there was a significant increase both in the volume and the range of material within the collections. Since 1908, RCAHMS had accrued a large collection of plans, photographs and books which was combined with the SNBR to form the NMRS collections, and the new remit, covering not only the historic architecture of the country, but all monuments, including prehistoric and Roman remains and medieval earthworks, ensured that the collections, and therefore the indexes, grew with greater rapidity than before.

The amalgamation of the collections of the SNBR and RCAHMS was only the first of a number of transfers and mergers of major significance. In 1983, the Archaeology Branch of the Ordnance Survey was transferred to RCAHMS together with its maps and index cards documenting all known ancient monuments in Scotland. Ten years later in 1993, another transfer, this time of the Scottish Office Air Photographs Unit, brought with it three-quarters of a million vertical and oblique

aerial photographs dating from 1941 to the present day. During the period of these major transfers came the deposits of smaller, but no less exciting collections: the Edinburgh City Architect's Drawings Collection, the Property and Building Plans of the George Heriot's Trust, the drawings of the Northern Lighthouse Board, the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland Collection and the historic drawings of the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland.

Such vast quantities of material and information alone would have placed a strain on any indexing system, but in addition to the deposited material came the products of RCAHMS archaeological and architectural surveys. After 1976, this included not only terrestrial survey but also aerial reconnaissance and photography covering the whole of Scotland. This was followed by a widening field of responsibilities including Industrial Survey, Afforestation Land Survey and, more recently, maritime recording and work relating to the *Defence of Britain*. The products of this extensive survey activity number many thousands of drawings, photographs, slides, and manuscripts each year, all of which must be catalogued in order to make them available to researchers.

By 1990, a start had been made to harness new technology by providing a computerized database of the Archaeological collections, thereby partially alleviating the difficulties created by such a volume of material. This Oracle database initially contained information on some 70,000 archaeological sites with associated text, together with an index of relevant material in the form of drawings, photographs, excavation reports and bibliographic references. However, the interface of the database did not commend itself to users other than trained staff and, although some members of the public were nursed through the complex enquiry path, many continued to use the out-dated, but relatively simple, index-cards.

For the Architectural collections, the original SNBR slip-index system was maintained, but, as the volume of material to be indexed continued to grow, much of the cross-referencing, essential to the functioning of the subject and architect index, became secondary to the principal task of making material accessible by its name and location. By the early 1990s the topographical indexes

numbered some three hundred volumes. Most users found the ordering of the material simple to deal with, and the system naturally lent itself to those carrying out research on individual buildings or towns. Less well catered for were those researching a particular building type, period or architect, with the subject and architect indexes increasingly providing only partial information and, in particular, not reflecting the most recent additions to the collections.

1993 brought the critical decision to embark on a programme of computerizing the Architectural collections by transferring the information from the indexes to the Oracle database. In deciding to computerize the Architecture collections, the major undertaking lay not in the design of the database or the interface, but in the transfer of the information from index to database. This was no small task. The indexes contained some 80,000 building records and an estimated 750,000 collection records. Many entries had never been revised, and the quality and content of the records varied tremendously. As this was clearly a major undertaking and could not be accommodated within normal work programmes, a Data Input Project was established to undertake the computerization of the Architecture indexes, and a team of five newly recruited staff led by a project manager began work in April 1996.

The objective of the Data Input Project is to transfer information from the manual topographical Architecture indexes to the NMRS Database in order to facilitate computerized access to data. The transfer of information, however, is only the last stage of a long process during which records are meticulously standardized, corrected, upgraded and enhanced, a process which greatly increases their value to the NMRS and public alike. Of primary importance is the location of a building. Without its National Grid Reference (NGR) and its parish, a record for a building cannot be entered in the database as both pieces of information are mandatory. Since only approximately 40% of the buildings within the Architecture index have an identified parish, and as few as 5% have an NGR, a considerable amount of time is spent gathering information before a new record reaches the database. Initially, it seemed that the only method of acquiring this locational information was through the manual

*The Data Input Team at work: (left to right) Adrienne O'Loughlin, Jemma Metcalfe-Gibson, Pippa Colchester and Lynn Davidson (absent, Clare Sorensen). Much more than a simple exercise of transferring information from the Architecture indexes to the database, the Data Input Project involves the meticulous standardization, correction, upgrading and enhancement of an estimated 80,000 building records and 750,000 collection records.*  
[D 10337]



mapping of all 80,000 buildings, a task of immense proportions. However, adaptations to the GIS *Pandora* application made it possible to capture locational data from digital maps and transfer it to the database to generate a new building record. This technique has proved to be a great success, both in the speed with which locational data can be captured and in the clarity and accuracy with which it can identify an individual building. Unfortunately, the technique can only be used where there is digital map coverage at basic scale in GIS. In areas where no basic scale coverage is held, the laborious and less effective manual mapping method must be employed.

In addition to the gathering and checking of locational information, work is also carried out researching the original name of a building and ensuring that duplicate entries are not made under different names or addresses. Buildings are then broadly classified, allocating one or more general terms, for example, *Industrial*, *Residential* or *Religious*. Before a new record is entered in the database, existing archaeological database entries are checked to guard against duplication. Where a match is found, the information from the Architecture index is incorporated within the existing archaeological information to create a 'seamless record'. This alone is a huge boon to users, who, previously, were required to search both the Archaeology database and the Architecture index to ensure that all information had been retrieved. The most labour-intensive part of the Data Input Project is the inputting of collections information. Each individual photograph, plan, slide and manuscript, together with many other diverse items must be registered against the relevant building record. When entering photographic items, often existing captions are insufficient (and in some cases absent) and the Data Inputter is required to enhance or to create a

descriptive caption for the database record. Dates of photographs and plans, where they are not specified, are approximated in order to assist users. Where possible, information such as copyright, collection name, the existence of copies, and many other facts are gathered, standardized and added to the individual database records. A supplementary element of the Data Input Project, introduced later in 1996, is the systematic linking of records in the NMRS database to corresponding records in Historic Scotland's database of listed buildings. This link enables information on the category of listing, together with a description of the building, to be viewed at the touch of a button. In addition, the link also allows access for Historic Scotland's staff to the NMRS database through their own database at Longmore House. The project, scheduled to run for three years, has already covered 40% of Scotland's land mass, including the regions of Highland, Fife and Borders. Work is currently (Summer 1997) underway on the thirty-four indexes of the City of Edinburgh. The completion of the Data Input Project will result in a database of exceptional quality and content, which, combined with existing archaeological data, will provide users with an unparalleled record of Scotland's historic buildings, ancient monuments and archaeological sites.

Although the decision to computerize the Architecture indexes was taken with clearly identified benefits to the organization and operation of the RCAHMS in mind, the needs of the users were also very much to the fore. Analysis showed that the benefits to the RCAHMS would be accrued in the area of data-management: enabling sub-sets of data to be down-loaded, links to other data-sets or databases made, statistical analysis carried out and data security improved. Computerization of the indexes would also have the additional benefit of enabling other associated data management applications to be developed, thereby streamlining the passage of new material into the NMRS. Two such applications have been developed and implemented with notable success. The Accessions application enables items entering the NMRS collections to be registered and subsequently tied to their full database record thereby providing an essential collections management tool. The Field to Record Architecture 'feeder' system, also developed at this time, provides the means to pass survey



data from RCAHMS Buildings Survey directly to the NMRS database without the need for re-keying. This reduces significantly the length of time new survey material takes to reach the NMRS and radically cuts staff time expended on the transfer process.

For the users though, the principal benefit of computerization will be that information within the database can be queried and retrieved in a more flexible fashion. But replacing the indexes with a database as a method of storing information also affected the accessibility of that information. For computerization to be successful, the new database had to enable the same degree of user-access as its predecessor. Lessons learned from the Archaeology database suggested that this could not be achieved in a single user-interface for both staff and public. Experience showed that computerization led to an *increase* in the staff time expended on assisting users beyond that which had been necessary in the more restricted but self-service system of card-indexes and catalogues. The principal requirements of a public user-interface were assessed as *data query, display and output*, whereas more complex functions of *data input and management* were paramount for staff. In attempting to satisfy the demands of both staff and public in a single interface, the risk of satisfying neither was too great, and consequently a decision was taken to develop a public user interface which would complement the existing staff interface.

In early 1996, a group of NMRS staff came together with consultants from Oracle UK to draw up a specification for a public user-interface for the NMRS database. Of all requirements, the overriding factor was to ensure that the interface was user-friendly and workable by enquirers with the barest minimum of computer experience. The query screen is designed to maximise flexible searching of the database whilst minimising the potential confusion of a highly complex format. The most exciting and innovative aspect of the interface was the inclusion of a keywords search facility, which, driven by an Oracle TextServer tool, could locate keywords within any specified area of the database. A vast wealth of information contained within the text describing a building or site was now accessible, including names of architects, archaeologists, artists and particular terms

such as 'painted ceiling' or 'stained glass'.

By the Spring of 1996, a prototype was available for testing, and the name CANMORE: Computer Application for National MONuments Record Enquiries was chosen for the interface.

Extensive technical testing, alterations, revisions, and user testing, resulted in the final version of CANMORE which was made available to the public on 1st April 1997. CANMORE now enables users to query the NMRS database using the following criteria: building or site name, parish, district, region, council, county, Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map sheet number, type of site (either a broad or specific term) and keyword. In addition, it enables the user to select only architectural or archaeological records or both. The different criteria may be used singly, or in conjunction with one another to allow maximum flexibility for the user. The execution of a query produces a search 'results-screen' which displays a summary of information relating to the sites or buildings that match the search criteria. From this 'results-screen', the user may choose to view one or all of the matching records in further detail, displaying in turn information about the site or building, its location, relevant bibliographic references, and details of related items in the NMRS collection. Another extremely valuable feature for users is the ability to access Historic Scotland's database to view, on a site by site basis, information on relevant scheduling and listing status. In some instances, CANMORE will provide a one-stop information service, in particular for those wishing to gather information from the text entries for archaeological sites. For others, CANMORE will act as an index to plans, photographs and many other items which will allow them to build up a fuller picture of a monument or building. Whatever the users' preference, the information retrieved may either be viewed on screen, or compiled into a report format and thereafter printed out on paper, or to disk.

Until the completion of the Architecture Data Input Project, CANMORE will not realize its full potential since it will only be querying a partial data set. NMRS users researching particular areas of the country or aspects of the collection will still need to use the architectural indexes and paper lists of Listed Buildings.

For the 4,000 users visiting the NMRS each



## 42 THE AIR PHOTOGRAPHS COLLECTION

Rebecca Moloney

*In early 1993, the holdings of The Scottish Office Air Photographs Unit were transferred to RCAHMS. The Collection comprises both vertical and oblique photographs for the whole of Scotland, ranging in date from 1941 to 1990.*

The Scottish Office Air Photographs Unit originated in the 1960s with comparable units set up for England and Wales to provide information, in the main, for planning and census purposes. Initially the library contained only photographs on loan from the RAF, but it has grown from these beginnings into a vast archive of around one million photographs and negatives. In 1993, following an Efficiency Review in The Scottish Office, the Collection was transferred to RCAHMS and now forms an important section of NMRS. The Collection was thus made more readily available to a wider community of users and complemented that already held in NMRS. The vast majority of the material comprises black-and-white vertical photography.

### *The Collections*

The RAF collection includes the National Survey of Scotland which took place in 1946-7 following the Second World War, but also includes several hundred strategic wartime photographs and some coverage extending as late as the 1980s. The scales vary, but most of Scotland is covered during the immediate post-war period at 1:10,000, providing valuable information, particularly relating to areas of landscape that have undergone radical change in the last 50 years, including afforestation and urban development.

The Ordnance Survey started taking aerial photographs for mapping purposes in the mid-1950s and most of Scotland is covered at scales ranging from 1:7,500 to 1:27,000. The collection also includes targeted photography, such as excellent cover of Edinburgh in colour at 1:5000 taken in 1990.

The All Scotland Survey, flown mainly in 1988, was commissioned by The Scottish Office for the Land Cover Survey of Scotland which was undertaken by the Macaulay Institute. The survey is at a scale of 1:24,000 and, although largely black-and-white, the central belt of Scotland was taken in colour.

Other items in the collections include photographs taken by two private companies: Meridian Air Surveys, mainly of the central

belt of Scotland (1970-1), and Clyde surveys covering much of the coastline of Scotland (1970s) at 1:10,000. A select register of photography taken by private companies is also maintained to guide users to other sources, with some prints available for consultation; this includes coverage of some of the larger cities by BKS Surveys Ltd.

The photographs taken by the German Luftwaffe during the Second World War have recently been added to the Collection. The 126 photographs and 28 maps represent a selection of the target reconnaissance of Scotland and are copies from the holdings of Luftwaffe material in the National Archives and Records Administration in the United States of America. The material complements the collection of RAF National Survey aerial photographs, many of which show industrial sites and airfields. The collection is particularly important for current recording initiatives relating to *Defence of Britain* sites.

### *Users of the Collection*

The extensive nature of the coverage and chronological range of the Collection mean that the photographs are of interest to those working in a wide range of disciplines, including, archaeology, civil engineering, architecture, nature conservation, forestry and cartography, but less obviously the film industry and the police. The transfer of the collections from The Scottish Office has opened up the use and research possibilities of the material to a wider audience than formerly, as well as introducing existing users to the other types of information and to other collections available in the NMRS. With improved facilities and awareness, there has been a dramatic increase in the numbers of visitors and in the volume of orders for photographic prints in the last four years.

### *ICARUS: The GIS Indexing system*

In its former home, early attempts to computerize the indexes to the Collection had been unsuccessful, and it was transferred to RCAHMS with an effective but time-consuming manual indexing system comprising hundreds of colour-coded maps and flight traces. RCAHMS was already undertaking a pilot project using Genamap GIS (Geographic Information System) and the decision was taken to use this software for the Air Photograph indexes. Preliminary work

*Sullom Voe, Shetland;  
taken by the RAF in 1944,  
sortie 106G/DY/23 print  
60036.*



*Sullom Voe, Shetland;  
the All Scotland Survey  
commissioned by the  
Scottish Office, taken by  
Geonex in 1989, sortie 624/  
89 print 225.*



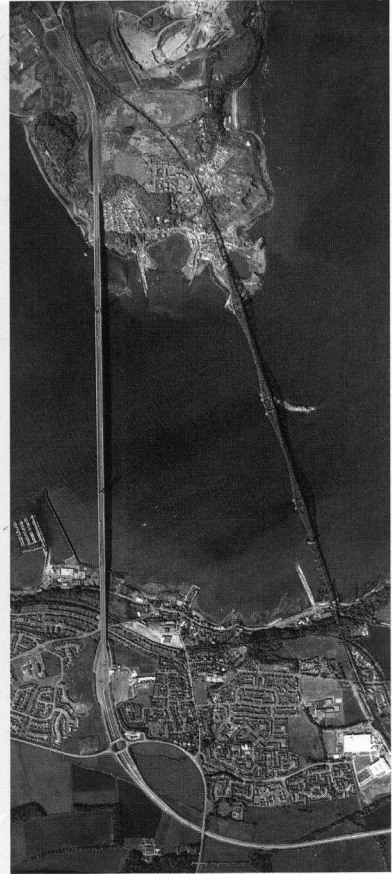
Rebecca Moloney



*Forth Bridge; taken by the RAF in 1947, sortie CPE/SCOT/UK/256 print 5388.*



*Forth Bridges; the All Scotland Survey commissioned by the Scottish Office, taken by Geonex in 1988, sortie 519/88 print 114.*



*Forth Bridges; taken by Meridian Airmaps Ltd in 1971, sortie 112/71 print 15.*



*Gifford, East Lothian; taken by the RAF in 1946, sortie 106G/SCOT/UK/11 print 5058.*



*Gifford, East Lothian; taken by the Ordnance Survey in 1962, sortie OS/62/32 print 51.*



*Gifford, East Lothian; All Scotland Survey commissioned by the Scottish Office, taken by Geonex in 1989, sortie 610/89 print 166.*

started in late 1994 and by March 1995 the basic user-interface, *ICARUS (Interactive Computerized Aerial Reconnaissance User System)*, for the air photographs collection was completed by GIS consultant, Anna Lightowler. The next task was to digitize the indexes, or flight sortie plots, which chart the path of the aircraft and indicate the location and the index numbers of the photographs taken along each flight. After careful preparation in NMRS, digitization of the material was carried out by a specialist data company. Over 80% of the Collection can now be viewed through *Icarus* enabling searches to be made swiftly of the combined digitized indexes. The digitization of the remaining indexes will be completed this year. The indexes can be viewed in two primary layers, point (centre of photograph) and line (direction of flight). Selections of the data can be made so that enquiries can be made by source (e.g. RAF photography) and further refined by date and scale.

The accompanying information for each individual flight sortie is held in an Oracle attribute table which can be accessed from any networked computer in RCAHMS and at Historic Scotland. Additional information relating to an individual enquiry may be added to produce a listing of the complete cover required for a given area in a format which can be sent out to users for internal enquiries. The GIS can also produce mapped plots of the area of enquiry showing the cover requested.

The *Icarus* interface is one of a suite of applications used within RCAHMS which have been designed to interact with one another. *Artemis*, the interface which is designed to be the primary means of browsing information held in NMRS, allows users to view the digitized sortie layers in combination with other mapped data sets which include the NMRS database of archaeological sites and buildings (including the catalogue to the collections), aerial transcription plots and flight paths from the RCAHMS aerial survey programme, RCAHMS surveys from field investigation and from the First Edition Survey Project. It includes OS maps at various scales and the Land Cover Survey of Scotland. This fully integrated, comprehensive and powerful system enables the user to search both the Air Photographs Collection and the RCAHMS aerial

photographic survey programme alongside one another. Air photograph searches can be carried out by date, by area, by archaeological site or building type, or by any combination of these.

#### *Future enhancement*

NMRS is particularly interested in receiving photographic archives that contribute to the information about the historic landscape and therefore receives material which is regarded as 'out-of-date' by commercial companies or other organizations. The Collection therefore continues to grow as aerial photographic archives are deposited (e.g. from Ordnance Survey).

#### *Using the Collection*

Visitors are welcome to use the collections in the NMRS reading room. The photography is mainly stereoscopic, as most successive frames have a 60% overlap, and stereoscopic viewers are available. Due to the size of the air photograph archive and the availability of stereoscopic viewers, it is necessary to make an appointment in advance to allow staff time to retrieve the required material. Requests may also be made by telephone, letter or fax and 'cover searches' can be carried out listing the available air photographic coverage for a given area, normally at no charge. Most photography is available for purchase, and a price list is available on request.

J B Stevenson and L Dyson Bruce

*The Historic Landuse Assessment Pilot Project was established in October 1996 by RCAHMS and Historic Scotland (HS) as a partnership venture to explore the viability of creating a method of assessing historic landuse patterns in Scotland based on the RCAHMS Geographical Information System (GIS).*

The concept of historic landuse patterns preserved in the Scottish countryside is not new, but, until recently, little interest had been taken in this broad-brush approach to studying the archaeological component of the landscape within a holistic context. However, the development of landscape archaeology, the broadening of the range of monuments considered to be of archaeological interest, and the concomitant problems of managing the archaeological resource in the face of increasingly rapid landscape change has highlighted the need for a new level of archaeological survey which takes an analytical view of the historic landscape.

### **Background**

The origins of the Landuse Assessment Project lie in the Landscape Character Assessments (LCAs) prepared for Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) and, in particular, in an informal meeting held in the field between representatives from SNH, HS and RCAHMS when the historical components in an early draft of the Cairngorm Landscape Character Assessment Report were discussed. At this meeting it became clear that LCAs were an important tool for analysing the present landscape but that it was inappropriate to use them as a vehicle for considering the historical and cultural dimensions which underpin that landscape.

At the same time as SNH were undertaking their series of LCAs, the Countryside Commission in England had contracted Landscape Design Associates and the Cornwall Archaeological Unit to prepare a Historic Landscape Assessment for the county of Cornwall. By definition, this study concentrated on the historical/archaeological aspects of the development of the present landscape and, as a result, provided a time-depth component that complemented the landscape analysis contained in the SNH Landscape Character Assessments.

Following the publication of the Cornish

Study, Historic Scotland organized a seminar on the Cornish survey which was presented by Nicholas Johnson of the Cornwall Archaeological Unit. The seminar showed that historic landscape mapping offered an exciting additional dimension to the archaeological recording currently being undertaken in Scotland. As a result, Historic Scotland and RCAHMS considered that it would be beneficial to form a partnership to develop and test an appropriate landscape mapping methodology for Scotland.

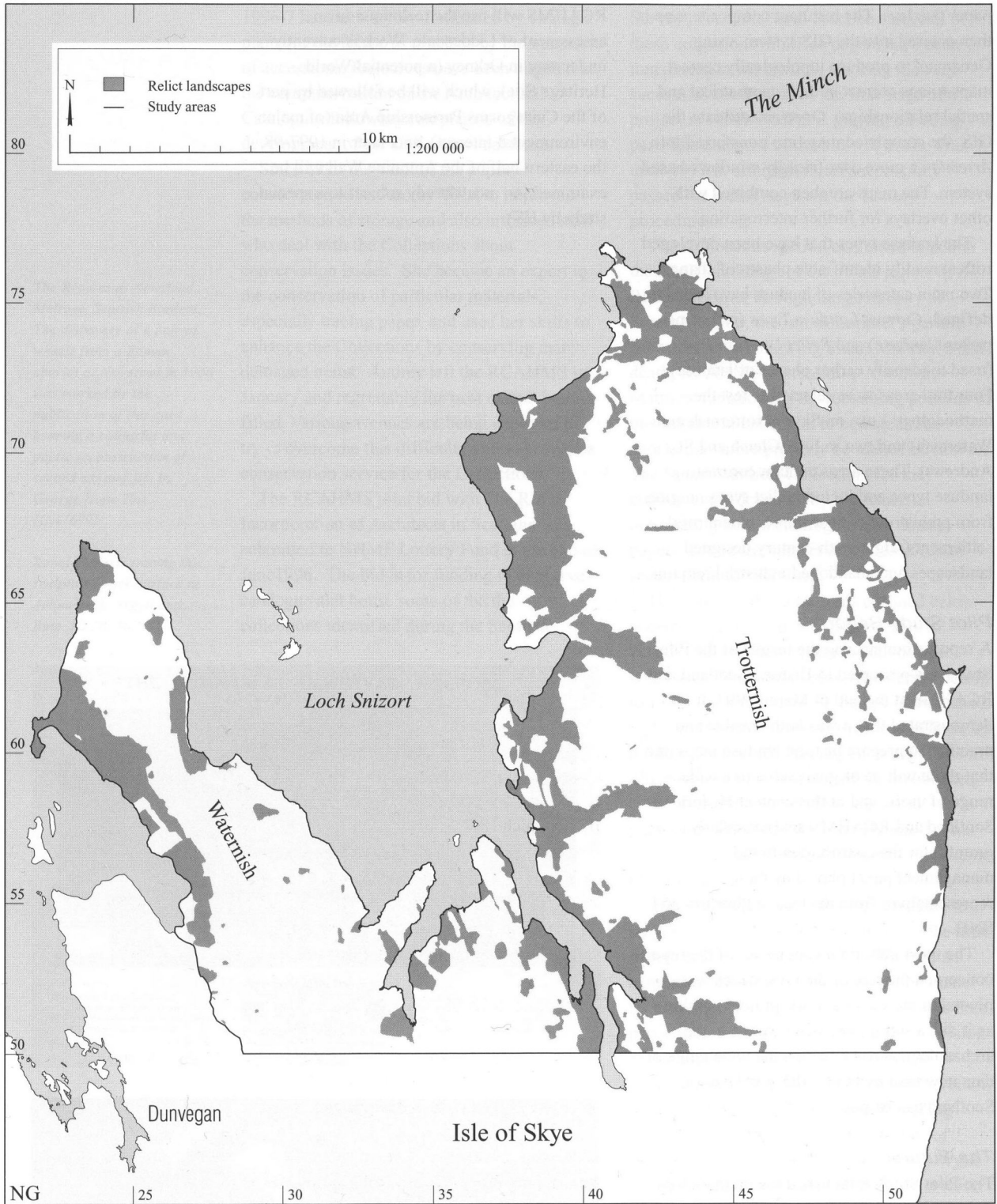
### **Project design**

The Historic Landuse Assessment Pilot Project was established in October 1996 with the appointment of Lynn Dyson Bruce to a post funded by Historic Scotland, based in John Sinclair House, and with professional support provided by RCAHMS. A management board, comprising representatives from HS, RCAHMS, SNH and local authority archaeologists, was also put in place to supervise the progress of the project. The Pilot Project was given six months (October 1996-March 1997) to establish and evaluate a methodology for assessing the historical and cultural landscape.

Whereas earlier landscape mapping had been based on traditional cartographic techniques using hand-coloured paper maps, the present project was designed around the RCAHMS GIS, to which HS has direct access. This offered a number of immediate advantages, for it allowed the data to be manipulated and interrogated. Data can be readily updated and corrected; and, perhaps most significantly, the data can be viewed against other datasets already held by RCAHMS/HS or other outside bodies. Overall, the use of GIS gives greater flexibility and speed to the system and widens the range of uses to which it can be put by RCAHMS/HS as well as by external customers, e.g. local authority planners.

### **Methodology**

The mapping process involves the systematic assessment of topographic maps, archaeological and historical data, landcover maps and aerial photographs, the information from which is collated and mapped by the application of a simple, but clearly defined, series of historic landuse types. This data is captured at 1:25,000 and mapped on to tracing-



Map showing areas of relict pre-improvement agriculture on Watnish and Trotternish, Skye, generated in GIS from data gathered by the Historic Landuse Assessment Pilot Project. The relict pre-improvement farmlands have been highlighted to demonstrate the areas of greatest archaeological potential on the two peninsulas.



paper overlays. The resultant composite map is then entered into the GIS system, using Genamap, to produce topologically correct maps (maps correct in their geometrical and spatial relationships). Once entered into the GIS, the completed maps are transferred into *Artemis* - a more user-friendly windows-based system. The maps are then combined with other overlays for further interrogation.

The landuse types that have been developed reflect readily identifiable phases of change. Two main categories of landuse have been defined: *Current Landuse Types* (reflecting present landuse) and *Relict Landuse Types* (used to identify earlier phases of landuse). Four trial areas were selected to test the methodology - two on Skye (Trotternish and Waternish) and two in Fife (Cleish and St Andrews). These areas contain contrasting landuse types and include relict types ranging from prehistoric to post-improvement rural settlements, eighteenth-century designed landscapes and abandoned industrial remains.

#### *Pilot Study Report*

A report summarizing the results of the Pilot Study was presented to Historic Scotland and RCAHMS at the end of March 1997. It demonstrated that it was both feasible and practical to prepare historic landuse maps and that these will be of great value to a wide range of users, and in this context Historic Scotland and RCAHMS are particularly grateful for the contribution to the management panel played by the representatives from the local authorities and SNH.

The most important conclusion of the report concerned the rôle of the GIS, which was pivotal to the success of the project, marking as it did, a significant step forward in the archaeological use to which the wide range of data now held by the NMRS and Historic Scotland can be put.

#### *The Future*

The Pilot Study established the methodology and viability of the approach; what is needed now is a fuller evaluation of the results of Landuse Assessment. To this end, Historic Scotland has agreed to help to provide resources for a second phase of the project, taking as study areas three parts of Scotland already of direct concern to HS, and

RCAHMS will use the technique in an assessment of Liddesdale. Work is currently under way in Orkney (a potential World Heritage Site), which will be followed by part of the Cairngorms Partnership Area (of major environmental interest), and, later in 1997-98, the eastern half of the Antonine Wall will be examined (an area already subject to a special study by HS).

1996-7 has been a year dominated by strategic plans for the future as much as by the volume of accessions. Resources have been targeted at the computerization of the Architectural Catalogues following completion of the development of the Collections database.

Since 1994 the work of the paper conservator, Miss Audrey Wilson, improved the methods of storage and also informed staff who deal with the Collections about conservation issues. She became an expert in the conservation of particular materials, especially tracing paper, and used her skills to enhance the Collections by conserving many damaged items. Audrey left the RCAHMS in January and regrettably the post cannot be re-filled. Various avenues are being explored to try to overcome this difficulty and to provide a conservation service for the Collections.

The RCAHMS joint bid with The Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland was submitted to NHMF Lottery Fund at the end of June 1996. The bid is for funding to conserve, catalogue and house some of the the collections identified during the Scottish

Survey of Architectural Practices. Several of these collections of office papers have been transferred to the NMRS, marking the very successful conclusion of the first stage of a project in which NMRS is playing a leading part. The outcome of the bid will not be known until 1997-8, although it has successfully passed the initial stages of the Lottery procedures.

The Collections section continued to add to the NMRS holdings of the office papers of Sir Robert Lorimer through the generosity of Stuart Matthew, the son of Lorimer's partner John Matthew. Following Stuart Matthew's sad death, RCAHMS is grateful to Mrs Joan Matthew for allowing the remaining portions of this important collection to be listed. The papers may more properly be identified now as The Stuart Matthew Collection, for they include many drawings by his father, an outstanding heraldic draughtsman. These papers will be the subject of a NHMF bid to secure them for Scotland.

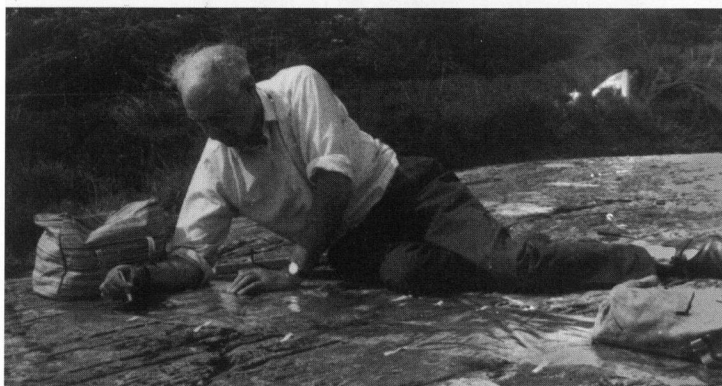
The scope of the accessions outlined below is perhaps more readily communicated in visual form and range from the daybook of house and ship painter James Henderson dating to 1843, to photographs of the now demolished eighteenth-century portion of Gordon Castle by the Rev Thomas Hannan, taken in the 1920s to illustrate a volume that remained unpublished at the time of his death. The additional photographs taken by Thomas Hannan for his 'Famous Scottish Houses' fill a most important historiographical gap.

Both the NMRS and the RIAS continue to attract entire architectural archives. At the time of writing, the RIBA's Heinz Gallery has an exhibition recognizing the contribution made by women to architectural design, and it is thus particularly appropriate to record the accession of the papers of Jane Wood, a landscape architect, as well as those of Kathleen A Veitch, who won the RIBA Owen Jones Travelling Scholarship in 1930. The office papers of Edinburgh architect and designer Henry Wylie are of particular interest in recording the work of DISC (Design and Industrial Styling Company Limited) which Wylie set up in the 1950s. The papers of Frank Dunbar, who designed many private houses in Ayrshire but was better known as a teacher at Glasgow School of Art, were deposited.

Through the kind intervention of Mr A Dixon, W Schomberg Scott has deposited

*The Romans at Newstead, Melrose, Scottish Borders. The discovery of a pair of wheels from a Roman chariot at Newstead in 1906 was marked by the publication of this card bearing a colourful and poetic reconstruction of second century life by George Hope Tate. [C 47699]*

*Ronald Morris tracing the sculptured rock-surface at Achinabreck, Argyll and Bute. [D 10266]*



many additional design drawings from his practice, a very large collection of his photographs, including records of his own work such as Monteviot and many of the studies of Scotland's historic architecture for which he is so well known, and manuscripts of his many lectures and guidebooks for the National Trust for Scotland to whom he acted as architect for many years.

The 'Davidsons of Muirhouse' album is visually fascinating in the way that their genealogy takes architectural form. Among the NMRS Photographic Surveys, the completion of that for Floors Castle gave particular satisfaction because of the very large number of drawings that were copied selectively.

In addition, a great deal of planning and re-boxing for transit was devoted to the transfer of the Scottish material from the *Country Life* negative collection from RCHME National Monuments Record Centre archive at Swindon.

A wide range of archaeological material has been received over the last year, ranging from antiquarian notebooks, photographs and ephemera to modern excavation documentary archives and survey reports. Through the good offices of Mr Stan Beckensall, the most significant accession is the substantial

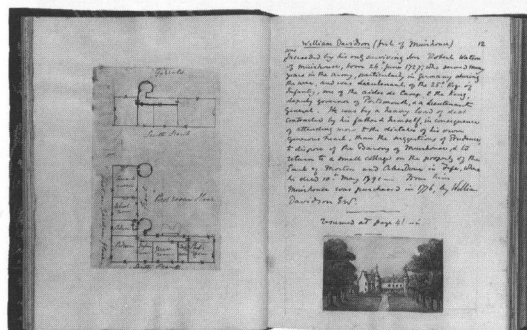
collection of papers of the late Ronald Morris, which record his investigations into prehistoric rock sculpture, and comprise detailed site notes, photographs and sketches. A large collection of prints and glass negatives of Early Christian and Late Medieval sculpture of the West Highlands, gifted by the National Museums of Scotland, includes many of the original images published in Allen and Anderson's *The Early Christian Monuments of Scotland* (1903), together with others not reproduced but utilised as the basis for the line-drawings in the volume. Other negatives relate to the work of Rev J B MacKenzie, minister in turn of Colonsay and Kenmore, Perthshire, in the 1860s and early 1870s, including sculptured stones and other views; albums containing some of the photographs are already held in NMRS.

Historic Scotland continued to fund a project to catalogue material from excavations commissioned by itself and its predecessor bodies. Archives completed in the course of the year 1996-97 include Balfarg Riding School, Fife; Cyderhall souterrain and roundhouse, Sutherland; Dundee High Technology Park; North Mains, Perth and Kinross; Sollas, North Uist, and excavations by the Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust in Perth.

*The Largo Stone, Fife, is one of many photographed during the research which culminated in Allen and Anderson's The Early Christian Monuments of Scotland. [C 66493]*

*Davidson of Muirhouse. Pages from one of the albums which illustrates Old Muirhouse, predecessor to the family home in Davidsons Mains, Edinburgh in which the antiquarian nature of this compendium of family history is evident. The family seat appears again later in the album with a sketch by William J Davidson of 1880 which shows his father Thomas's additions. Among the miscellaneous notes pasted into the album is a list of the pictures at Muirhouse and a sketch of the 'shields on dining-room ceiling at Muirhouse'. [D 10211]*

*Fiona Davidson and Fiona O'Brien at work cataloguing archive from Historic Scotland funded excavations.*



**ABERDEEN ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT**

Colour photographs copied from slides of excavations at various sites within the City of Aberdeen by the Aberdeen Archaeological Unit. *Lent for copying by Ms A Cameron, Aberdeen Archaeological Unit*

**ABERDEEN/GRAMPIAN**

Details of monthly updated records in the Aberdeenshire Council (formerly Grampian Region) Sites and Monuments Record, 1996-7; contact sheets and details of aerial photographic flights, 1996-7, with catalogue and summary report, 1996; and black-and-white aerial photographs of sites in Grampian, 1981-96. *Presented by Mrs M Greig, Aberdeenshire Council*

**ABERGELDIE ESTATE**

Seven 1866 Ordnance Survey maps relating to the Abergeldie Estate, Aberdeenshire, marked to show boundaries.

*Accession Number: 1997/10*

*Deposited by the National Trust for Scotland*

**AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY**

Additions to the collection of aerial photographs include vertical aerial photographs from the Ordnance Survey; colour photographs, with notes, of sites in the Borders, by R Strathie; views of sites in the Borders in the late 1960s by J W Elliot; colour photographs, mostly stereo pairs, of industrial remains in the Wanlockhead-Leadhills area of South Lanarkshire and Dumfries and Galloway, by A Crawshaw, 1996; colour prints and copy negatives of sites in the Garbeg area, Highland, by J S Bone, 1996; and a colour slide showing the excavations in progress at Govan Old Parish Church, City of Glasgow, by a Strathclyde Police helicopter pilot, 1994.

*Presented by various individuals and organizations*

**ALLOA MANSE (Claremont House)**

Set of four dyeline copies of Dean of Guild plans for Alloa Parish Manse, Clackmannanshire, 1900 stamped 'John Melvin & Son Architects and Surveyors'. The house is now known as Claremont House, home of the late Earl of Mar and Kellie. Also, a copy of 'The Clackmannanshire Architecture of William Kerr', Clackmannanshire Council, 1996. William Kerr joined the practice of John Melvin & Son in the early 1900s and finished Alloa Parish Manse.

*Accession Number: 1996/50*

*Deposited by the Earl of Mar and Kellie*

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

Reports and/or archives from excavations, archaeological assessments and surveys include: Crathes, Aberdeenshire, 1996; Ferrar, Aberdeenshire, 1996; Park Quarry, Aberdeenshire, 1994; Carnoustie, Angus, 1994; Achnabreck, Argyll and Bute, 1994; Achnasavil, Argyll and Bute, 1991; Lismore churchyard, Argyll and Bute, 1994; Port na Fraing, Iona, Argyll and Bute, 1996; Straiton, Fife, 1993; Bottom Wood, Embo, Highland, 1996; Cnoc Torr an Leamhain, Highland, Market Street, St Andrews, Fife, 1995; Achinduich, Highland, 1996; Easter Raitts, Badenoch, Highland, 1995;

Kinlochleven, Highland, 1996; Lednagualin, Ben Ainnie, Highland, 1994; Harelaw, Inverclyde, 1995; Cockpen, Midlothian, 1993; Newton Old Church, Midlothian, 1994; Coupar Angus and Coupar Angus Sawmill, Perth and Kinross, 1993 and 1994; St Madoes, Perth and Kinross, 1994; Camps Valley, South Lanarkshire, 1994; Annet House, Linlithgow, West Lothian, 1994. Archives from excavations funded by Historic Scotland or its predecessor bodies include: Warend of Durris, Aberdeenshire, 1988-90; Balneaves, Angus, 1988; Allan Water, Borders, 1985; Ashkirkshiel, Borders, 1989; Eildon Hill, Borders, 1986; Agrennan, Dumfries and Galloway, 1987; Auchtermuchty, Fife, 1988; Carberry Road, Inveresk, East Lothian, 1984; Cromal Mount, Highland, 1989; Kildonan, Highland, 1990; Melville Nurseries, Midlothian, 1989; Pluscarden, Moray, 1990; Sueno's Stone, Moray, 1990-1; Rapness, Orkney, 1985; Beech Hill House, Perth and Kinross, 1989; Carn Dubh, Perth and Kinross, 1987; Scatness and Pool of Virkie, Shetland, 1983; survey of linear earthworks, 1982.

Additional items of archive from excavations by AOC or its predecessors, previously deposited in the NMRS, include Capo bomb crater, Kincardineshire, negatives and black-and-white prints from The Dunion, Borders; Dundee High Technology Park, City of Dundee; negatives from Alness, Highland; negatives from Abercairney, Perth and Kinross; negatives from Gillies Hill, Stirling; postcard of Europie Church, Western Isles, prior to restoration.

*Presented by Mr A Duffy, AOC Scotland Ltd.*

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES**

Reports include: survey of land to the west of Goat Fell, Arran, Argyll and Bute, by J Harden, 1996; report of rapid survey of Strath Tirry, Sutherland, Highland, by J Harden and J Wordsworth, 1996.

*Presented by Ms J Harden, Archaeological Services*

**ARISAIG HOUSE**

Photocopy of 'Estimate of Fire Damage' to Arisaig House, Highland, carried out for Miss Astley-Nicholson by George MacRitchie, Architect and Surveyor, Fort William in October 1935.

*Accession Number: 1996/41*

*Lent for copying by Mr Smither per Simon Green, RCAHMS*

**J MAURICE ARTHUR, Architect, Airdrie**

Photograph album compiled by J Maurice Arthur, architect, Airdrie in the early 1900s. Includes commercial views of French architecture, record views of his own projects and a pencil portrait of him by Kate Arthur on a piece of office writing paper, 1911.

*Accession Number: 1996/51*

**ASSOCIATION FOR CERTIFICATED ARCHAEOLOGISTS (ACFA)**

Reports of archaeological field survey of Queen's Park, City of Glasgow, edited by D Topen, 1996; deserted townships at Tirai, Glen Lochay, Highland, edited by A Johnstone and J Scott Wood, 1996; four townships at Balachuirn, Balmeanach, Inbhire and Brae, on Raasay, Highland, edited by J Macdonald and J Scott Wood, 1996; a pre-clearance settlement at Gargadale, Isle of Arran, North Ayrshire, edited by A Johnstone and J Scott Wood, 1996; Little Cumbræ, North Ayrshire, edited by J Macdonald, 1996.

*Presented by Mr J Macdonald and Mr D Topen, ACFA*

**AYR**

A set of nine photographs relating to buildings in Ayr including an interior view of Old County Buildings, Wellington Square, two construction views of a building in Wellington Square, a view of the Old Fort, and two views of the demolition of the Old Prison, a photocopy of a drawing of the Esplanade and a photocopy of a photograph of the Old Prison.

*Accession Number: 1997/13*

*Presented by Sheena Andrew, Carnegie Library, Ayr*

**JAMES BARBOUR, Architect (1835-1912)**

Survey of a Private Collection of James Barbour drawings, all relating to projects in the Dumfries area: Maxwelltown Free Church, 1865; Closeburn Church, 1877; Moffat Baths, 1871; Thornhill Police Station, 1908 and Barbour's own house, St Christopher's, English Street, Dumfries, 1872.

*Accession Number: 1997/24*

*Lent for copying by John Copland, Sutherland Dickie & Copland Architects per Anthony Wolffe*

**IAN BEGG, Architect**

A set of panels for the Stockbridge Redevelopment exhibition prepared by Ian Begg in 1963 as a student project. The panels are illustrated with black-and-white photographs of Stockbridge taken by local residents, with whom he worked on the project, as well as drawings illustrating the perceived benefits of clearing buildings to provide landscaped areas within the townscape.

*Accession Number: 1997/5*

*Presented to the RIAS Collection by Ian Begg*

**BIGGAR MUSEUM TRUST**

Reports on pre-afforestation surveys at Creebank Farm, Bargrennan, and Mitchellsacks and Locherben, Dumfries and Galloway, 1996, and the second interim report of the Pre-History North of Biggar Project, by Biggar Museum Trust, 1995-6.

*Presented by Mr T Ward, Biggar Museum Trust*

**BOTHWELL HOUSE (New)**

Photographic copy of a perspective view of Bothwell House (New), Lanarkshire, with its walled garden. Drawing inscribed 'Bothwell Park the seat of W Hamilton Esq. P Gibson f.1803, Edinburgh'.

*Accession Number: 1996/32*

*Presented by Henry Potts*

**BORTHWICK CASTLE**

Survey of a Private Collection of twelve colour slides of Borthwick Castle, Midlothian, interior and exterior views, c.1985 and one colour slide of Borthwick Church exterior.

*Accession Number: 1996/28*

*Lent for copying by Ben Tindall*

**CAMPBELTOWN**

Survey of a Private Collection of material relating to Campbeltown, Argyll and Bute. Six mounted Bedford Lemere photographs of Campbeltown Library, interior and exterior views; ten dyeline plans of Rothmar, Campbeltown, villa for William Broom. Plans, elevations, sections. J Burnet and Campbell, January 1897.

*Accession Number: 1996/27*

*Lent for copying by Captain Black per Simon Green, RCAHMS*

**CARLUKE MILL**

Photograph album with 73 colour views of Carluke Mill, Lanarkshire, comprising a 1990 survey of the interior by the Alexander Kerr Practice, Wishaw.

*Accession Number: 1997/3*

*Presented by the Alexander Kerr Practice, Wishaw*

**CENTRE FOR FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY (CFA)**

Reports from evaluations, watching briefs, surveys and fieldwork include: the Brown Caterthun, Angus, 1996; Drumachlie ring ditch, Angus, 1996; the White Caterthun, Angus, 1996; A1 Lemington to Howburn evaluation, 1996; St Michael's, Inveresk, East Lothian, 1996; Holyrood Park, Edinburgh, 1997; Rough Castle, Falkirk, 1996; A836 Lednagualin to Ben Annie, Highland, 1996; Dun Davie, Dornie, Highland, 1997; Durcha, Creich parish, Sutherland, 1996; Drumin Castle, Moray, 1996; Aberdeen-Inverness Trunk Road A96, Lhanbryde Bypass, Moray, 1996; Tams Loup Quarry, Harthill, North Lanarkshire, 1996; East Powside, Almondbank, Perth and Kinross, 1996; Vallay Strand Project, Western Isles, 1996.

*Presented by Centre for Field Archaeology, University of Edinburgh*

**CLAREMONT HOUSE**

*See Alloa Manse*

**H F CLARK, Landscape Architect (1902-71)**

Further material relating to the work of H F Clark, landscape architect and educator. A box of slides largely prepared for lecturing purposes on subjects such as land use, city development, landscape architecture and architectural history. In four formats, the slides date from the 1950s and 1960s.

*Accession Number: 1997/28*

*Presented by John Lowrey, Department of Architecture, University of Edinburgh*

**J X W P CORCORAN**

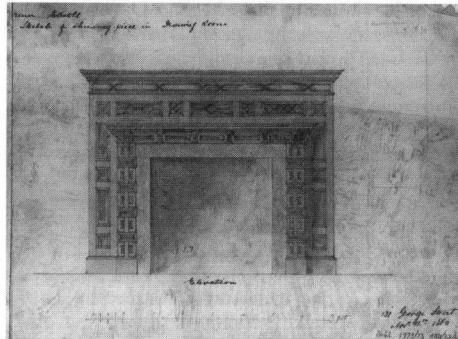
A collection of black-and-white aerial photographs, newspaper cuttings, correspondence, notes and drawings relating to J X W P Corcoran's work on the cropmarks at Huntingtower, Perth and Kinross, 1969, including material from work by E Bradley.

*Presented by Mr K Brophy*

*Drum Castle Albums*  
A view from a Survey of a Private Collection of photograph albums which date from c.1907-c.1920 and show the Irvine brothers' childhood at Drum Castle, Aberdeenshire. The albums were lent for copying through the National Trust for Scotland, which now cares for the property.



This detail of a chimneypiece at Drum Castle is captioned 'Drawing room for H's wedding'. [D 07309] The original sketch design for the chimneypiece by John Bryce, dated 1880, is in NMRS. [ABD/22/42]



#### **CORNHILL HOUSE**

NMRS Photographic Survey of a photograph album which records the partial re-fitting in the Glasgow style of Cornhill, Lanarkshire, in the early 1900s. The views were taken by the family who were keen photographers.

*Accession Number: 1996/47*

*Lent for copying by Sebastian Pryke, Phillips*

#### **CRAIGMARLOCH**

Archive including notebooks, drawings, photographs and correspondence from excavations at Craigmarnloch, Renfrewshire, by H C Nisbet, 1963-5.

*Presented by Miss H C Nisbet*

#### **ALEXANDER HUNTER CRAWFORD, Architect, (1865-1945)**

Further material relating to Alexander Hunter Crawford, Architect (see also *Acc.No: 1993/34*). A box of lantern slides inscribed 'Suburban Villa' was apparently compiled for lecturing purposes. The slides include interior and exterior views of houses as well as copies of architectural drawings; some are Crawford's designs, the rest include designs by contemporaries such as Voysey, Mervin Macartney and E J May. Also included is a 1935 drawing by Crawford which relates to the family business, William Crawford & Sons Ltd, and illustrates their biscuit works in Leith and a photocopy of autobiographical notes written by the architect on his office writing paper after 1910.

*Accession Number: 1997/8*

*Presented by Mr Petrie*

#### **CRICHTON LANG MEASURED DRAWINGS COMPETITION**

Copies of fourteen drawings by Kevin Leadingham comprising the winning entry of the 1994 Crichton Lang Measured Drawing Competition, showing Inverkeilor New Mill, Angus.

*Accession Number: 1996/29*

*Lent for copying by Kevin Leadingham*

Winning entries to the Crichton Lang Measured Drawing Competition, 1995; Marc Jones, one drawing of Rosskeen Parish Church, Alness; Katy Tattum and Quita Urquhart, three drawings of former Methodist Church, Huntly Street, Inverness; William R Mason, three drawings of Pearce Institute, 840 Govan Road, Glasgow; Adam McLachlan, one drawing of Moraig Cottage and Parkview, Dunmore; Colin MacInnes, three drawings of Cromarty Lighthouse.

*Accession Number: 1996/30*

*Presented by the entrants per the competition rules*

#### **CULLEN, Cullen House and Banffshire**

Small collection of miscellaneous photographs and postcards which includes fifteen 'carte de visite' mounted views, c.1860s, of Banffshire subjects including Cullen House and Parish Church; five colour postcards of Fife views c.1960s and four c.1950s amateur photographs of the interior and exterior of an unidentified black house.

*Accession Number: 1996/31*

#### **DRUM CASTLE**

Survey of a Private Collection of late nineteenth and early twentieth century photograph albums relating to Drum Castle, Aberdeenshire. Views copied include exteriors and interiors of Drum Castle; exteriors and interiors of Barra Castle; views of the Old Kirk, Drumoak and Princes Street, Edinburgh c.1905.

*Accession Number: 1997/33*

*Lent for copying per the National Trust for Scotland*

#### **DUNACH HOUSE**

Photocopy of a specification for Dunach, Argyll by William Burn, 5th February 1828. Also, copy sales particulars, c.1870 and correspondence from Michael Davis regarding attribution of the house.

*Accession Number: 1996/42*

*Presented by Michael Davis per Professor Alistair Rowan*

#### **EAST LOTHIAN**

A set of twenty-three design drawings for buildings in East Lothian including 'Proposed New Baths' for the Roxburgh Marine Hotel, R M Cameron, 1899; the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Belhaven, Sydney Mitchell & Wilson, 1901-3; Dunbar Police Station, Robert Orr, undated; a gate lodge for the Eastern District Hospital, Belhaven, Robert Orr, 1911 and a development on Church Street, Dunbar, J B Swanston, 1901.

*Accession Number: 1997/14*

*Presented by Professor Roland Paxton*

**EDINBURGH, 8 Belgrave Crescent**

Four photograph albums compiled by Alexander Crum Brown, Professor of Chemistry at Edinburgh University. The albums record the family home at 8 Belgrave Crescent, Edinburgh from 1900-3 with views of the interior and exterior, including views from the windows, and the garden. Crum was the first occupant of the house which was built in 1871. Other albums in the set are principally concerned with his travels in Switzerland.

*Accession Number: 1997/2*

**EDINBURGH, Castlehill Reservoir**

Hard copies of eight CAD survey drawings of Castlehill Reservoir prepared by Ed Kelly Architects, South Queensferry c.1996.

*Accession Number: 1996/26*

*Presented by Ed Kelly Architects*

**EDINBURGH, The Craigmillar Laundry**

A collection of photographs of Craigmillar Laundry Works, West Savile Terrace, Edinburgh, built in 1881 and demolished in 1988.

Craigmillar Steam Laundry, as it was originally known, was perceived as a philanthropic employer providing respectable work for young women. The photographs date from 1907 and record the development of the works as they kept pace with new technology. A major redevelopment was carried out in 1933 and another in 1952 when the works stopped generating their own electricity and joined the National Grid. Views include the pressing machines in use, the delivery of the new boiler in 1933 and the machinery in operation during the 1950s. Also included is a photocopy of 'A History of Craigmillar Laundry Limited: 1881-1981', John A F Gibb.

*Accession Number: 1997/36*

*Presented by Mr John Gibb, Craigmillar Laundry Works*

**EDINBURGH, Fettes College**

NMRS Survey of a Private Collection of designs for Fettes College, Edinburgh. The designs, not all of which were executed, relate to Robert Rowand Anderson's 1883 alterations and additions. The rear extension to the main college building is included as well as plans of the subsidiary houses of Moredun, Carrington and Glencorse; the swimming pool; lodges; Moredun Crescent and a general plan of the site.

*Accession Number: 1997/35*

*Lent for copying by Fettes College*

**EDINBURGH, Holyrood Abbey**

A fragment from the roof of Holyrood Chapel labelled 'Fragment of an oak beam from the original roof of Holyrood Chapel, Palace of Holyrood House. Taken out of the top of the south wall of the nave in which it was embedded; and given to me on the spot by W T Oldrieve who was then in charge of the building and was engaged in the work of strengthening and protecting the ruin under H M Board of Works'. It is not known to whom the fragment was originally given.

*Accession Number: 1997/15*

*Presented by Miss Alexia Lindsay*

**EDINBURGH, Greyfriar's Kirk**

A framed sketch view of the nave of Greyfriar's Kirk, Edinburgh, 1934, by Henry Kerr (1854-1946), Architect to the Kirk.

*Accession Number: 1997/98*

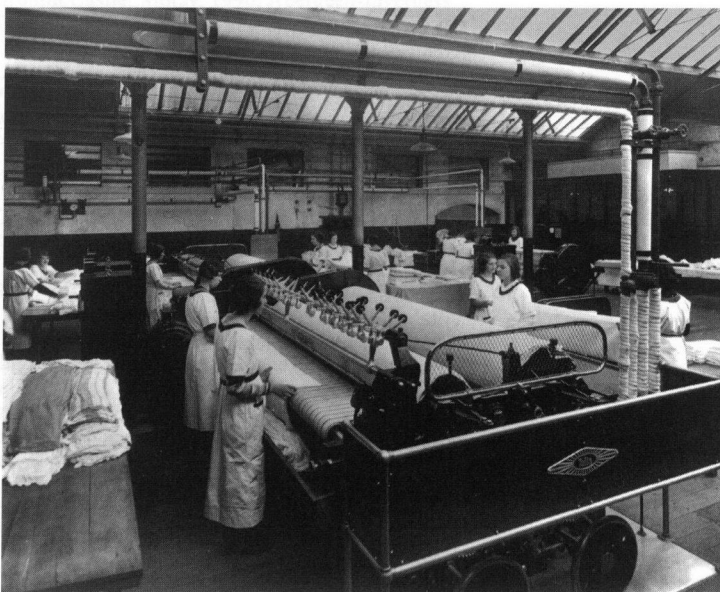
**EDINBURGH, Muirhouse**

'The Davidsons of Muirhouse by Thomas Davidson of Muirhouse, LLD, FRS, FGS, FLS etc'. Thomas Davidson, a palaeontologist, who was born in 1817, compiled this extraordinary illustrated record of his family's history. The album contains watercolours, engravings, cuttings, a piece of the family tartan and drawings of buildings associated with the Davidsons, principally Muirhouse, Davidsons Mains, Edinburgh, Hatton House and Bemersyde Tower. Old Muirhouse is sketched as is the new house to show Thomas Davidson's additions, the latter drawn by William J Davidson, Thomas's son, in the 1880s. Among the miscellaneous notes is a list of the pictures at Muirhouse and a sketch of the 'shields on dining-room ceiling at Muirhouse'. Among the accounts of the life of prominent family members is an eye-witness description by Captain William Davidson of the Battle of Waterloo. In addition to the album are two volumes of Captain Davidson's letters to his grandson William, written during 1861 and 1862 (shortly before his death) which describe his adventurous life. Volume two is titled 'autobiography' and contains a photographic portrait of the author. Companion volumes provide an 'explanation' of the letter-books. A bound extract from Volume VIII of the 'Geological Magazine', 1871, comprises a 'Sketch of the Scientific Life of Thomas Davidson' and has additional cuttings, notes and illustrations pasted in.

*Accession Number: 1997/18*

**Craigmillar Laundry Collection**

*The Craigmillar Laundry Works were built in West Savile Terrace, Edinburgh and demolished in 1988. Originally established as a philanthropic venture to create respectable employment for young women, it provided a laundering and dry cleaning service for homes, hotels and hospitals throughout Edinburgh and the south-east of Scotland. At its height, it employed 100 men and women. The machine being operated is a prototype pressing and folding machine, manufactured by D & J Tullis Ltd, steam laundry engineering specialists, Clydebank. [D 10208]*



Floors Castle,  
Scottish Borders.  
Playfair intended that his  
'stately and palatial'  
design for the Carriage  
Porch at Floors, 1843,  
should provide a visual  
anchor for the richly  
ornamented entrance court.  
He took particular trouble  
over its sculptural  
decoration, employing a  
sculptor to carve the  
'wildmen' in the Roxburghe  
crest and pronounced that  
his lion-mask door-handles  
were 'worthy of the  
Vatican'. [B 67583]

#### EDINBURGH, St Paul's and St George's Church.

A nineteenth-century, boxed wooden model of a church originally thought to be related to the design of St Paul's & St George's, Broughton Street, Edinburgh. The model has been displayed in the church for some time and, although not an architectural design model as such, is of great interest through this association.

Accession Number: 1997/27

Presented by St Paul's and St George's Vestry Committee

#### EDINBURGH CITY ARCHITECT'S DRAWING COLLECTION

(Additional)

Five drawings from the Property Services Department of Edinburgh District Council. Three drawings relate to Charlotte Square, two of which are contract drawings produced by the Adam Office for the North and East sides dated 1807, the other being a plan of the Square and West End of the New Town signed by Robert Adam and dated 1791. Also, two undated drawings for Leith Central Station, elevations and plans.

Accession Number: 1996/40

Deposited by the Property Services Department

#### FAIRBURN HOUSE

NMRS Photographic Survey of a Private Collection comprising a set of client's drawings relating to Fairburn House, Wardrop & Reid, 1876-9.

Accession Number: 1997/23

Lent for copying by Mr and Mrs Davidson

#### FIFE

Two negatives, taken by Edinburgh University Library photographic department in 1963, of a linen damask napkin showing buildings probably in Fife, which were identified at that time by Miss C H Cruft.

Accession Number: 1997/29

Presented by Mrs Margaret Swain

#### FLOORS CASTLE

NMRS Photographic Survey of the Floors Castle Drawings relating principally to Floors Castle.

The survey included the survivors of William Henry Playfair's 627 Working Drawings for alterations and additions to the Castle from 1837 - 1847 (these drawings were copied selectively to record executed work no longer extant); the collection includes several designs for farm and estate buildings by the Estate Office, including the Gardener's House and a few designs for Broxmouth Park, near Dunbar and designs for the Tower, a garden building on the estate.

Accession Number: 1996/49

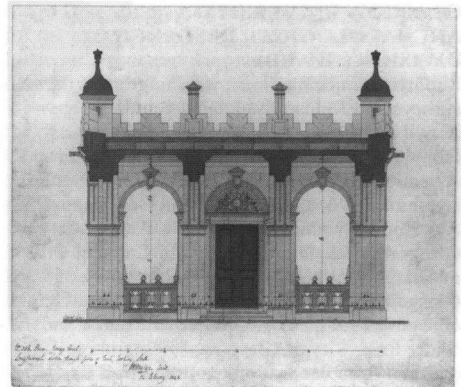
Copied per the National Register of Archives (Scotland) by permission of His Grace the Duke of Roxburghe

#### GILLESPIE, KIDD & COIA (Architects)

NMRS Survey of a Private Collection of twenty drawings and photographs relating to work by Gillespie, Kidd & Coia held in the Scottish Catholic Archives. Projects include Darlieth House; St Peter's, Kilmahew and the Kilmahew Estate, Cardross, Dunbartonshire.

Accession Number: 1997/30

Lent for copying by Scottish Catholic Archives per Diane Watters, RCAHMS



NMRS Survey of a Private Collection of photographs relating to the work of Gillespie Kidd & Coia. Projects include: St Peter's College, Cardross; Cumbernauld Housing; St Bride's, East Kilbride; St Paul's, Glenrothes; St Mary's, Bo'ness; Robinson College, Cambridge; St Lawrence's, Greenock; St Mary in Chains, Ardrossan; Our Lady's High School, Cumbernauld; Simshill School; St Patrick's, Kilsyth; Notre Dame College, Bearsden; St Columbkille's, Rutherglen and St Patrick's, Greenock as well as a set of working drawings for St Peter's College, Cardross.

Accession Number: 1997/31

Lent for copying by Professor Isi Metzstein per Diane Watters, RCAHMS

NMRS Survey of a Private Collection of material relating to Gillespie Kidd & Coia. Projects photographed include St Peter's, Bearsden; St Peter's, Rome; St Peter's, Cardross under construction; St Peter's, Cardross in use; the Archbishop and Bishops outside St Peter's, Cardross c.1974 and the library of St Peter's, Bearsden. Pages were copied from an album containing newscuttings about the move of the College from St Peter's, Cardross to Newlands.

Accession Number: 1997/32

Lent for copying by Scotus College per Diane Watters, RCAHMS

#### GLASGOW CITY CHAMBERS

A presentation volume of photographs by Bedford Lemere of 'The City Chambers, Glasgow' on completion c.1890. Also, an ornate manuscript album 'Views in Edinburgh' produced by J T Mayne for 'Mrs Bartley' in the mid-nineteenth century. The illuminated frontispiece shows the Rectory at Stocking-Pellham, presumably in connection with the artist or recipient, while the album itself includes interior views of St John's, Princes Street and St Columba's.

Accession Number: 1997/20



**GLASGOW UNIVERSITY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH  
DIVISION (GUARD)**

Reports from evaluations, watching briefs, surveys and fieldwork include: Benderloch, Argyll and Bute, 1996; Mulreash lead mines, Islay, Argyll and Bute, 1996; Pennyvenie, East Ayrshire, 1997; Baltersan Tower House, South Ayrshire, 1996; Loudon Hall and Boat Vennel, Ayr, South Ayrshire, 1996; Bell's Pottery, City of Glasgow, 1996; Darnley Mill and Cottage, City of Glasgow, 1996; Springfield Quay, City of Glasgow, 1996; Glasgow Cathedral, City of Glasgow, 1997; Govan Old Parish Church and Water Row, City of Glasgow, 1997; archive material from excavations at Edinburgh Castle, City of Edinburgh, 1997; Lundin Links, Lower Largo, Fife, 1996; water main improvement between Glenrothes and Cupar, Fife, 1996; Allanfearn, Highland, 1996; Marymas Green, Dunnet Bay, Highland, 1996; Hare Hill/Climpy, Forth, South Lanarkshire, 1997; Kilwinning Abbey, North Ayrshire, 1997; Machrie Moor, Arran, North Ayrshire, 1997; Monyquil Farm, Arran, North Ayrshire, 1997; Braehead Park, Renfrewshire, 1995; Girvan Sewerage Scheme, South Ayrshire, 1996; St Donan's Chapel, Girvan, South Ayrshire, 1996; erection of powerlines from Symington to Abington, South Lanarkshire, 1996; survey of woodlands around Loch Katrine, Stirling, 1997; Carleith Primary School, West Dunbartonshire, 1997; Tolanish, Lewis, Western Isles, 1996; Sherkin Island Friary, Ireland, 1996.

*Presented by GUARD*

**SIR JAMES GOWANS, Architect (1822-1890)**

A copy of James K Gillon's thesis on Sir James Gowans, Architect, prepared for the RICS Diploma in Building Conservation at The College of Estate Management, 1995-6. Included are twenty-eight strips of colour negatives for the views of Gowans's buildings which illustrate the thesis.

*Accession Number: 1997/34*

*Presented by James Gillon*

**T E GRAY**

Black-and-white photographs of Dark Age and medieval sculptured stones from various locations, by T E Gray, 1997.

*Presented by Mr T E Gray*

**HALLOW HILL**

Excavation archive, comprising reports, computer disks, photographs and negatives, by E V W Proudfoot.

*Presented by Mrs E V W Proudfoot*

**THOMAS HANNAN**

Survey of a Private Collection of photographic prints by the Thomas Hannan. Many of the views were taken for his publication 'Famous Scottish houses: the Lowlands', 1928 and include Minto House, Borders; Wemyss Castle, Fife; Winton House, East Lothian and Inch House. The photographs of Gordon Castle were possibly taken for an abortive second volume on the Highlands. Other illustrations were prepared for 'To Mark the Fleeting Hour', an unsourced article, and 'Gruyères and its Chateau'.

*Accession Number: 1997/11*

*Lent for copying by Dr Nigel Malcolm-Smith*



**HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY LTD**

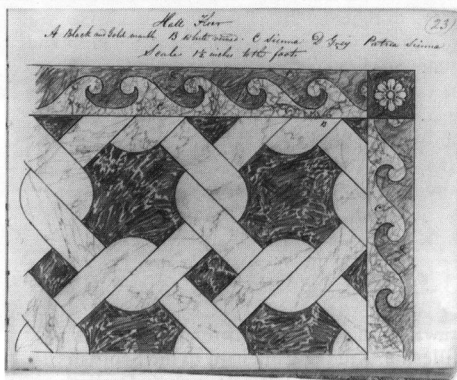
Headland Archaeology Ltd is an organization which undertakes archaeological projects on contract. Reports and/or drawings from evaluations, watching briefs, surveys and fieldwork include: Burn o' Vat, Aberdeenshire, 1996; Corse Croft, Huntly, Aberdeenshire, 1997; Glen Gelder, Aberdeenshire, 1996; Gowanfold, Aberdeenshire, n.d.; Lamahip, Aberdeenshire, n.d.; North Hill and Finlets, Aberdeenshire, n.d.; Stonehill, Aberdeenshire, n.d.; Craigmeg, Angus, n.d.; Maryton Law, Angus, 1996; Millden, Angus, n.d.; Ballymeanoch, Argyll and Bute, 1996; Rockside, Islay, Argyll and Bute, 1996; Sanaigmore, Islay, Argyll and Bute, 1996; Bridge Street, Kelso, Borders, 1997; Old Dundas Castle, City of Edinburgh, 1996; Wigtown Blackpowder Works, Newton Stewart, Dumfries and Galloway, 1997; Lochbrowan and Blackcraig, East Ayrshire, n.d.; Markle, East Lothian, 1996; Brunton Road, Markinch, Fife, 1996; Craighead Golf Course, Fife Ness, Fife, 1996; Danes Dike at Craighead, Fife, 1996; Kilminning screenhouse, Crail, Fife, 1997; Lomond Hills, Fife, n.d.; Huna, John o' Groats, Highland, 1996; Aughteny, Perth and Kinross, 1996; Kynachen, Perth and Kinross, n.d.; Camps Treatment Works, South Lanarkshire, 1996.

*Presented by Headland Archaeology Ltd*

*Thomas Hannan*

*Photographs*

*This photograph comes from a collection of views taken by Thomas Hannan to illustrate a volume of Highland subjects which was intended to accompany his Famous Scottish Houses: The Lowlands (1928). Since the book was never published, the survival of the images is of particular interest. This view shows the drawing room of Gordon Castle, Moray, now mostly demolished. Other buildings included are Glamis Castle, Dunrobin Castle and Inveraray Castle. There are also photographs relating to an article 'To Mark the Fleeting Hour', including the floral clock in Princes Street Gardens, and the sundials at Holyrood and Pinkie House. [D 07304]*



*'The Painter's Common*

*Place Book By James Henderson Painter 1843'.*

*A design for a marble effect hall floor, one example from a wealth of decorator treatments illustrated in James Henderson's album which was probably created as a marketing tool. This page demonstrates a painted simulation of black and gold marble with white marble interlacing in the centre with a vitruvian scroll border in sienna and grey marble.*

*[C 65759]*

**HEGGIE & AITCHISON, Shopfitters.**

Catalogue for 'Heggie & Aitchison Shop Fitters, 47 Grove Street, Edinburgh' c.1905. Illustrated with views of shops fitted out by the firm and details of fittings supplied such as lamps, 'the reliable shop assistant's seat, wax dummies, boot stands etc'.

*Accession Number: 1997/25*

**JAMES HENDERSON, House and Ship Painter and Photographer**

'The Painter's Common Place Book By James Henderson Painter 1843'. A green paper bound book with 26 pages of sources, recipes for decorative finishes including 'Copal Varnish', sketches of decorative motifs such as 'New Style of Decoration for Drawing rooms' etc. Includes 'Notes on House Painting', details of carved ornament on sailing vessels, 'Moxon's method of Painting Woods & Marbles'.

*Accession Number: 1996/54*

*Deposited by Mr A T Ferguson per Trevor Cowie*

**AUDREY S HENSHALL**

Black-and-white photographs and negatives of chambered cairns throughout Scotland, by A S Henshall and others, from the 1960s to the 1980s.

*Presented by Miss A S Henshall*

**HISTORIC SCOTLAND**

Miscellaneous archives relating to excavations or other work at various sites by Historic Scotland or its predecessor bodies, including colour prints of the Red House, Mar Lodge, Aberdeenshire by G J Barclay, 1996; report and archive from a rescue excavation at Old Slains castle, Aberdeenshire by H K Murray, 1996; colour photographs of various sites in Aberdeenshire and Angus by G J Barclay, 1996; copies of plans illustrating the bounds of Guardianship land at the Aberlemno stones, Angus, 1913 and 1956-57; excavation archive from Edinburgh Castle, City of Edinburgh, 1988-89; report, with colour prints and negatives of the examination of a shell midden at Braehead Golf Course, Clackmannan, by D Hall and P J Ashmore, 1996; colour slides illustrating drawings of Birrens Roman fort, Dumfries and Galloway; a draft publication report of the excavations at Broxmouth, East Lothian, by P Hill, 1977-78; annotated drawing of section through the Antonine Wall at Nether Kinneil, near Inveravon, Falkirk, by E Price, 1974; excavation archive from the excavation and restoration of Camster long chambered cairn, Highland, by L J Masters, 1976-80; photocopy of news release from Historic Scotland concerning the second season of excavations at Clava Cairns, Highland, by Professor R Bradley, Reading University, 1995; report of a baseline survey of Dounreay Castle, Highland, by S J Taylor, Procord Ltd, 1996; report and colour slides illustrating consolidation work at Raasay ironstone mine, Highland, by M Wildgoose, 1995-96; dyeline copy of drawing of the henge at Shiel Bridge, Highland, undated; engineer's drawings of elevations and sections of structural works at the Uchdrachan Bridge, Highland, by G Walker and Associates; additional archive material from the excavation at Romancamp Gate, Moray, by G J Barclay, 1990; drawings from excavations at Pool, Orkney, 1985-88; colour prints illustrating damage by vandals at

Skara Brae, Orkney, 1996; data structure report for the excavations of the Cleaven Dyke and Littleour, Perth and Kinross, 1993-96; publication drawings from the excavation at Cnip, Lewis, Western Isles by J Close-Brooks, 1978; artwork for the archaeological assessment report by GUARD on the Kincardine Crossing, 1994; publication drawings of ards and wooden plough pieces by S Rees; archive relating to field assessment by AOC (Scotland) Limited of the M80 Stepps to Hagsgs road scheme, East Dunbartonshire-Falkirk, 1994; also miscellaneous items, including programme of visits for the Ancient Monument Board annual tour, 1996; notes for supervisors of excavations organized by the Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments, Ministry of Works, 1955; 1993 statistics on different aspects of the Scottish Environment.

*Presented by Historic Scotland*

**HOOLE, Fireplace Manufacturers, Falkirk**

'Fireplaces by Hoole', Falkirk c.1960s, a fully illustrated trade catalogue.

*Accession Number: 1997/2*

**IRVINE**

Ten models in perspex cases relating to the work of the Irvine Development Corporation.

*Accession Number: 1996/36*

*Deposited in the RIAS Collection by Irvine Development Corporation*

**T ARNOLD JEFFRYES, Architect (d.1980)**

Two medals won by T Arnold Jeffryes, architect; the Alfred Bossom Silver Medal award for Commercial Architecture, 1932 and 1934.

*Accession Number: 1996/52*

*Presented by Mr Blyth Wood*

See also JANE WOOD

**GRAHAM LAW, Architect (1923-96)**

Graham Law's thesis 'Alexander ('Greek') Thomson, A Short Account of his life and works', 1950, an early and ground-breaking analysis of Thomson's work illustrated with photographic copies of drawings and contemporary views of Thomson's buildings, some of which have since been demolished. Law went on to be a partner in the Edinburgh practice Law & Dunbar-Nasmith.

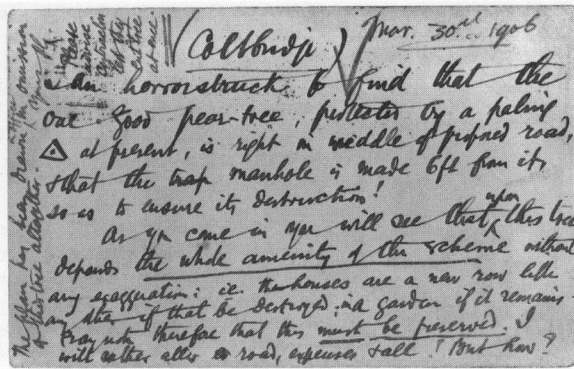
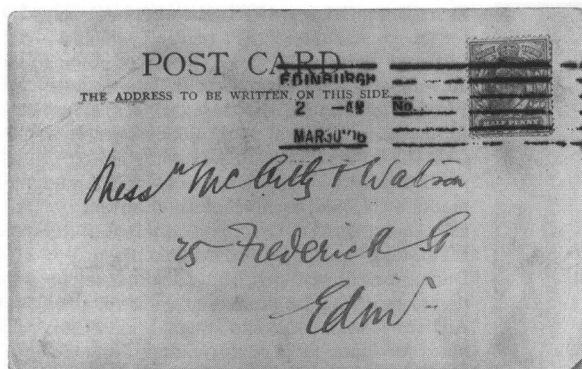
*Accession Number: 1997/12*

*Presented by Gavin Stamp*

**LUFFNESS MILL**

A photograph album compiled between 1909 and 1942 which records visits to various houses, principally Luffness Mill, East Lothian. The amateur views show the exteriors and gardens of houses throughout Scotland including 'Dalnaskill House, Broughton, Peebleshire' and 'Houndwood, Reston'. A rare early view of the British Oil & Cake Mills Ltd Office at Seafield is accompanied by two 1927 views of its extension which record the 'Removal of Intermediate House'. Another (unrelated) album has several views of a cottage 'Blue House, St Boswells, June 1927' and an unidentified Borders farm, probably in the vicinity of the cottage.

*Accession Number: 1997/1*



**McARTHUR & WATSON, Architects  
(Edinburgh)**

A post-card album compiled by McArthur & Watson Architects in the early 1900s which includes correspondence from Geddes regarding building work at Roseburn Cliff, Edinburgh; a speculative scheme for which McArthur and Watsons were the builders. Album is labelled 'Building 1900 of Beechmount' (one of McArthur & Watson's projects). Ten nineteenth-century photographs, primarily views of Rosslyn Castle and Chapel.

*Accession Number: 1996/39*

**DR E W MACKIE**

Miscellaneous drawings from the research and excavations of E W MacKie, including: Balevullin, Tiree, Argyll and Bute; Dun Mor, Vaul, Tiree, Argyll and Bute; Kintraw, Argyll and Bute; Dun an Ruith Rubha, Highland; Dun Grugaig, Highland; Auchentorlie, West Dunbartonshire, and drawings of querns.

*Presented by Dr E W MacKie*

**COLIN McWILLIAM (1928-89)**

Two research files compiled by Colin McWilliam which were discovered in the *Buildings of Scotland* Research Unit.

*Accession Number: 1996/48*

*Presented by John Gifford per Christine McWilliam*

**KEN MELVIN, Architect**

Further material relating to the work and interests of Ken Melvin, a local government architect in Renfrewshire in the 1970s and 1980s (see *Acc.No:1995/41*): a photographic study of Newton Mearns c.1880-1930 comprising copy photographs of early views mounted on card (the negatives retained by Mr Melvin); miscellaneous reports including a condition report on Castle Levan, Gourrock, 1970 by Alexander Farquhar and one on the Wallace Buildings, Elderslie, 1969 by the County Architect. On behalf of David S Paterson, formerly an architect in Glasgow and senior lecturer at the University of Strathclyde, a collection of slides of buildings in England, Scotland and Europe dating from 1940s-60s.

*Accession Number: 1997/9*

*Deposited by Mr Melvin*

**MISCELLANEOUS**

Miscellaneous photographic material including: black-and-white photographs and negatives taken by Peter Hardie, Headmaster at Cullen school, illustrating stone circles in Aberdeenshire in the 1930s; catalogue and colour slides of excavations at Auchlishie, Angus, by A M Dick, 1994 and 1996; photographs of miscellaneous archaeological sites, including an urn and a jet necklace from Balcalk, Angus, Murthly stone circle and Pitnacree standing stones, both Perth and Kinross; colour slides of twentieth century defence sites including Charterhall and Winfield, Borders, and Macmerry, East Lothian, on loan for copying by D Easton, 1996; colour photographs of cross-fragments from Kirkconnel, Nithsdale, in Dumfries Museum, Dumfries and Galloway, taken in the course of the Kirkpatrick-Fleming survey; photograph and description of the discovery of the Woodend Urn, 1951, and photograph of the Upper Kenly food vessel, Fife, 1985; prints and slides of sites in Orkney, by D Easton; black-and-white prints of the excavation of the Roman road at Parkneuk Wood, Perth and Kinross, by J K Thomson, 1967; colour slides of Cleaven Dyke, Perth and Kinross, by D Gallagher, 1974; copies of estate maps of the Barony of Strowan, Perth and Kinross, surveyed by J Leslie, 1756, held in the Scottish Record Office; slides, notes of tank-traps on the North Inch, Perth and Kinross, by M Hall, Perth Museum and Art Gallery; photographs of excavations at Ardoch Roman fort, Perth and Kinross, in 1896, together with two later views on loan for copying from Perth Museum); black-and-white prints of various sites and monuments in the Western Isles taken by M Gojda, 1994; photographs of Easter Kinnear, Fife, the Bullough Mausoleum, Rum, Highland, Soutra Aisle, Midlothian, Cairnpapple, West Lothian, and Housesteads, Northumberland, by J Winram per (Edinburgh Field Archaeology Society); colour photographs and negatives of bridges on the Union Canal, by I F C Fleming, 1996; colour slides of sites in the Central Scotland Woodland Area, North Lanarkshire and West Lothian, by D Easton, 1993-4; photographs and negatives of illustrations from the *Glasgow Archaeological Journal*.

*McArthur & Watson Album*

*A postcard from Patrick Geddes to McArthur & Watson, Architects from an album compiled by the latter in the early 1900s. Geddes writes in relation to building work on Roseburn Cliff in Edinburgh, one of at least two model housing schemes he carried out on the edge of the city. A significant proportion of the correspondence concerns Geddes's exhortations to save nearby trees threatened by the building work. In this example he expresses his dismay at the threat to a pear-tree, insisting that 'upon this tree depends the whole amenity of the scheme.' [D 10213 and D 10214]*

Miscellaneous excavation archive material includes: drawings from the excavations at Dalladies, Kincardineshire, 1972-3, and Barns Farm, Dalgety Bay, Fife, 1973-4, by T Watkins; third interim report of excavations at Auchlishie, Angus, by A M Dick, 1995; archive from archaeological assessment at Gartnagrenach Wind Farm, Argyll and Bute, by F Baker, FIRAT, 1995; report of watching brief at Drumbuie, Highland, by M Wildgoose, 1996; interim report of excavation at Glen Brein, Highland, by R G Hanley, Inverness Museum and Art Gallery, 1996; correspondence, notes and reports on bones from Keiss, Caithness, Highland, and Brough Road, Birsay, Orkney, by Professor A M Young, 1980-1982; report of trial trenching at Lochloy Road, Nairn, Highland, by S Farrell, 1996; report on a trial trenching project at Tain Golf Club, Highland, by G Robins, North Highland Archaeology, 1996; listing of excavation archive from Chatelherault, Motherwell, by Kirkdale Archaeology, 1995; report on the radiocarbon dating of North Pitcarmick, Perth and Kinross, by J C Barrett and J M Downes, 1996; interim report of the Old Scatness broch and Jarlshof environs project, Shetland, by S J Dockrill and J M Bond, University of Bradford, and V E Turner, Shetland Amenity Trust, 1995; reports and archive on a cist at Dunblane Cathedral, Stirling, excavated in 1975 by A R Gordon and R B Gourlay.

Miscellaneous survey reports include: 'Memoir of the Survey of the Cairns on Cathkin Muir, Carmunnock, 1973-1986', City of Glasgow and South Lanarkshire, by Dr T C Welsh, 1996, and correspondence on Ven Law, Borders; field report on Lagwyne Castle, Dumfries and Galloway, by A M T Maxwell-Irving, 1996; report of survey of memorial stones in the kirkyard of Govan, City of Glasgow, by Catherine Cutmore, University of Glasgow, 1996; report on sites in the Aird, Highland, by the Archaeological Group of the Inverness Field Club; notes on unenclosed platform sites on Allt Leth-allt and Allt an t-Sean-Achaidh, Morar, Highland, by D Rixson, 1996; surveys of concentric earthworks and possible church sites in Caithness and Sutherland, Highland, by the Caithness Field Club, 1996; report on survey of graveyard at Cill Mhoadaidh, Ardgour, Highland, by I Thornber, 1996; map of sites in the Gairloch area, Highland, with covering letter, prepared by R Wentworth of Gairloch Museum, 1989; record sheets and slides of sites in Knoydart, Highland, recorded by R C Callander, 1996; field notes, photographs and negatives from the survey of coastal erosion between Ullapool and Lochinver, Highland, by J Long, 1996; notes and sketch drawings from fieldwork and survey in the Largs area, North Ayrshire by V E Bickers, 1996; report on the Craighall-Ratray area, Perth and Kinross, by T C Welsh; research notes, draft reports and statistics of the Glenlednock project, Perth and Kinross, by E C Bain; report on sites on Forestry Commission land at Murray's Hill, Madderty, Kepranich, Lochtayside, and Camserney, Dull Wood, Perth and Kinross, by M Hall, Perth Museum and Art Gallery, 1997; catalogue of beehive-structures and shielings in the Aird Bheag/Aird Mhor peninsula, Uig, Lewis, Western Isles, with plans and location maps, by E J Logan, 1995.

Other material deposited includes: report with colour laser photographs on the reconstruction of the Appin Murder Cairn, Argyll and Bute, by B Tulloch, 1996; research notes and slides on Glenvoidean, Argyll and Bute, and Achandunie, Highland, with miscellaneous other sites, by J N G Ritchie and A S Henshall, 1996; a colour souvenir postcard of 'The Romans at Newstead, Melrose', Borders, with poem and water colour painting by George Hope Tait; details of Roman sites discovered on Lee Pen, Innerleithen, Craik Forest, and Peebles, a broch at Bowland, and bridge at Gattonside, Borders, by J W Elliot; research notes on St Ebba and St Abb's Head, Borders, and colour photographs of a model reconstruction of Dunbar Castle, East Lothian, by R Weatherhead, 1996; copy of Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society newsletter reporting the discovery of the Cramond Lioness, 1997; letter by Miss L Gladstone-Millar (Mrs J M S Arnott), 1992, accompanying extract on medieval graveslabs at Colinton parish church, City of Edinburgh, from Colinton Parish Magazine, March 1914; correspondence concerning a Sandby view of Edinburgh Castle and an eighteenth-century plan, probably of Newton of Petty, Highland, 1750; correspondence and photographs of an open-air preaching site, and possible *thing*, at Am Ploc, Torridon, Highland, by J C C Jordan, 1997; notes and photographs of Clach nam Breatann, Stirling, by E B Rennie, 1996; research notes, correspondence and colour photographs by R J Smith of sculpture by T Hawkins on rock outcrops at Blantyre priory, South Lanarkshire, 1996-97; interim report of St Kilda stone implements project, by A Fleming and M Edmonds, 1996; report relating to Kettlestoun Mains Farm, West Lothian and assessment of the Battle of Linlithgow Bridge, West Lothian, by Oxford Archaeological Associates Limited, 1991 and 1992; correspondence and notes on research by D E Andrews into the mathematical analysis of prehistoric monuments; reminiscences of Major-General James Scott Elliot's military career and interest in dowsing, by Dr K A Steer, 1996; draft text of chapter on Early Historic Archaeology and History in Eastern Dumfriesshire, prepared for RCAHMS by D Craig, 1995; copy of PhD thesis 'Early Ecclesiastical Sites in the Northern Isles and Isle of Man: an Archaeological Field Survey' by C E Lowe, submitted to Durham University, 1987.

*Presented by various individuals and organizations*

#### **R W B MORRIS (d.1992)**

Detailed research notes, drawings, photographs, maps and books compiled by Ronald Morris in the course of his research into prehistoric rock art in Scotland, England and abroad.

*Presented by Mr S Beckensall*

#### **MOUNT STUART**

Copy of the Marchioness of Bute's original text for the Mount Stuart Guide Book which was prepared for the opening of the house to the public in 1995.

*Accession Number: 1997/26*

*Presented by Dr Gavin Stamp*

**MUMRILLS**

Various items belonging to Samuel Smith, tenant farmer at Mumrills, Falkirk, who assisted with the excavations of the Roman fort in the 1920s. The collection includes: photographs of the Smith family c.1909-16; a hand-written draft article describing the excavations; offprints signed by archaeologists including A O Curle, G Macdonald and M Buchanan; and photographs of the silver rose bowl presented to Miss M Smith by the archaeologists in thanks for her hospitality. Two photograph albums illustrating the excavations were deposited in 1994.

*Gifted and loaned for copying by Miss M Nicol*

**NATIONAL MUSEUMS OF SCOTLAND**

A collection of prints and glass negatives, principally of Early Christian and medieval sculpture, compiled during preparatory research for *The Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*, by R Allen and J Anderson, 1903, and from Rev J B MacKenzie's work on Early Christian and medieval sculpture on Colonsay, Iona and Perthshire; correspondence and slides (lent for copying) relating to excavation at Cnoc Eibriginn, Colonsay, Argyll and Bute, by Dr J Ruffell, 1971; interim report on the 1995 excavations at Leitchestown, Deskford, Moray by the National Museums of Scotland, 1996; black-and-white prints illustrating the construction of the site museums at Brough of Birsay and the Broch of Gurness, as well as the 'hangar' over the cairn at Midhowe, Orkney, by W Hourston, 1937 and sent with an explanatory letter to Dr Callander, 1937; preliminary report on the Late Bronze Age hoard from Corrymuckloch, Amulree, Perth and Kinross, by T Cowie, M Hall, B O'Connor and R Tipping; finds report on excavations at Stirling Castle, 1992-3, edited by D H Caldwell.

*Presented by the National Museums of Scotland*

**NATIONAL TRUST FOR SCOTLAND**

Report of the discovery of a well at the Pitmedden Gardens farming museum, Udny, Aberdeenshire, by R Turner, 1996; third interim report of excavations at Fordhouse Barrow, Angus, by R Peterson, G Brown, M Leivers and E Proudfoot, 1996; report of an archaeological survey of the Ben Lawers Nature Trail, Perth and Kinross, by D MacInnes, Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists, 1996; general report of work parties on St Kilda, Western Isles, 1995, by R Turner.

*Presented by Mr R Turner, National Trust for Scotland*

**NIDDRY CASTLE**

Archive, comprising notebooks, photographs, negatives and slides of excavations at Niddry Castle, West Lothian, by C A Kelly, 1989-90.

*Presented by Mrs E V W Proudfoot*

**ORKNEY**

Excavation archives comprising drawings and photographs from Isbister, South Ronaldsay, by R Simison, 1980-82; photographs and plan of Rigg of Kami, Deerness, by S P Carter and D Haigh; excavation archive comprising notebooks, drawings, photographs and negatives, from Grainbank, St Ola, 1982, and the Howe, 1981-82, by D Haigh and B Smith.

*Presented by Mr D Haigh per Dr S P Carter*

Draft reports, drawings and photographic reductions from publication of excavations at the Howe, by B Smith, 1978-1982.

*Presented by Mrs A N Shepherd*

Video containing footage of archaeological sites in Orkney undergoing destruction by marine erosion, compiled by J Gibson and R Lamb, February 1996.

*Deposited by Dr R G Lamb*

**JAMES RITCHIE (1850-1925)**

Ritchie was a schoolmaster at Port Elphinstone, Inverurie, Aberdeenshire, and an assiduous photographer of antiquities; NMRS already holds many negatives and prints.

*Some Antiquities of Aberdeenshire*, a collection of James Ritchie's published archaeological and antiquarian papers in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, with an introductory essay by his son, also James Ritchie, as well as a letter on his photographic techniques by his grandson, Dr A E Ritchie.

*Presented by Dr A E Ritchie*

**ROCK ART**

Copy of publication report, sketches and location maps of sculptured stones in Argyll, Galloway and Tayside, recorded by K Naddair, 1996.

*Presented by Mr K Naddair*

**SCOTIA ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED**

Reports and archive from assessments, watching briefs and excavations include: Balvenie Castle, Aberdeenshire, 1993; Fyvie Old Home Farm, Aberdeenshire, 1995; Huntly Castle, Aberdeenshire, 1996; Tolquhon Castle, Aberdeenshire, 1996; Bishop's Close, Brechin, Angus, 1995; Melgund Castle, Angus, 1996; An Torr, Glencoe, Argyll and Bute, 1994; Ardchattan Priory, Argyll and Bute, 1995; Rosdhu Castle, Loch Lomond, Argyll and Bute, 1996; Stronachullin Estate, Argyll and Bute, 1995; Neidpath Castle, Borders, 1993; Rhymer's Tower, Earlston, Borders, 1996; Hillslap Tower, Borders, 1983-4; Powharnal Burn, East Ayrshire, 1992; Kinneil House, Falkirk, 1993 and 1994; Balmerino Farm steading, Fife, 1996; Charlestown Limeworks, Fife, 1996; Dunfermline Abbey, Fife, 1993; Falkland Palace, Fife, 1996; Inchcolm, Fife, 1996; Kellie Castle, Fife, 1995; Old Lauder Technical School, Dunfermline, Fife, 1993; St Mary's Courtyard, St Andrews, Fife, 1995; Inverasdale, Highland, 1995; Elgin Cathedral, Moray, 1996; Kinloss Abbey, Moray, 1995; Bothwellhaugh Roman Fort, Motherwell, 1992 and 1994; Blackness Castle, West Lothian, 1994.

*Presented by Scotia Archaeology Limited*

**I G SCOTT**

Photographs and drawings of sculptured stones at Groam House, Ross and Cromarty, Highland, of the St Andrews Sarcophagus, Fife, commissioned by Historic Scotland, and of stones from Tarbat, Ross and Cromarty, and Lethnott, Angus, as well as other stones by I G Scott.

*Presented by Mr I G Scott*



*Kathleen Veitch Collection*  
 Veitch was an apprentice in a London architect's office when she was photographed to publicize her winning of the RIBA Owen Jones Travelling Scholarship in 1930. Her achievement generated a great deal of press interest at a time when female architectural students were still relatively unusual; at the dinner at which her award was presented only two women were present. Publicised as the exception rather than the rule, Veitch is shown at her drawing board, T-square in hand, in itself a rare occurrence since architects usually chose to be portrayed in a less artisan context.  
 [C 56717]

**SCOTTISH GEORGIAN SOCIETY, (now the Architectural Heritage Society of Scotland)**

A copy of 'A Tint Book of Historical Colours suitable for Decorative Work', Thomas Parsons & Sons Ltd, 1961. This sample catalogue of paints considered appropriate for use on historic buildings is divided into periods e.g. 'Wedgwood Colours'. The Scottish Georgian Society had requested advice on Georgian colours for use in Edinburgh's New Town and a colour chart of suggestions with the firm's reply is enclosed addressed to Eleanor Robertson, Honorary Secretary of the Society, 1962.  
 Accession Number: 1997/22  
 Presented by Eleanor Robertson

**SCOTTISH SURVEY OF ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICES**

Miscellaneous collection material, borrowed for copying during the SSAP for inclusion in *Scottish Architects' Papers: a Source Book*. Includes drawings and photographs from practices all over Scotland ranging in date from the 19th century to the present day.  
 Accession Number: 1996/34

The archive of the Scottish Survey of Architectural Practices comprising correspondence files; practice files; Dean of Guild Court survey reports; photographs of architects' offices; computer disks and the survey notes of the surveying officer.  
 Accession Number: 1996/35  
 Presented by Rebecca Bailey

**SCOTTISH URBAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST**

Excavation and survey archives from projects by the Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, including: 10 Blackfriars St, 1988; Blackfriars St, 1993; Canal Crescent, 1983; Perth Museum and Art Gallery, George St, 1995; 62-64 High St, 1992; Murray Street, 1985; New Row/Market St, 1990-91; Princes St/Marshall Place, 1991; 62 South St/Cow Vennel, 1991; 80 South St, 1983; 153-154 South St, 1993; South St John's Place, 1991; St Catherine's Retail Park, 1993; St Catherine's Road, 1988; Thistle Tavern Close, 1977; Whitefriars St, 1982; all in Perth, Perth and Kinross; and at various places throughout Scotland, including Star Garage, Montrose, Angus, 1992; Abbot's House, Dunfermline, Fife; Kinghorn Promenade, Kinghorn, Fife, 1994.  
 Presented by Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust

**UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD**

Reports of work carried out by the University of Sheffield on South Uist, Western Isles, include excavations at Bornish, Cladh Hallan, and Sithean Biorach, all in 1996; and the South Uist Machair archaeological survey and management project, 1993-1996.  
 Presented by the University of Sheffield

**SIR BASIL SPENCE, Architect (1907-76)**

Two schoolboy drawings by Basil Spence; a still-life, 1920, and a steam-train, 1921, which had been found in the Glasgow home of Mr Forsyth, a friend of Spence and a relative of the Scott family. The NMRS already has a copy of a sketch Spence made of a Forsyth property near Rosneath.  
 Accession Number: 1996/46  
 Deposited by Mr I G Scott

**STEREOSCOPIC PHOTOGRAPHS**

Fifteen nineteenth-century stereoscopic views which include Stirling Castle, the interior and exterior of glasshouses at Coltness House and Hamilton Mausoleum.  
 Accession Number: 1997/21

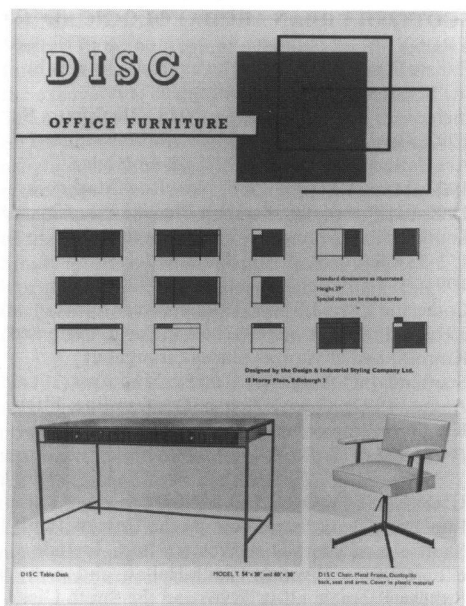
**THOMAS S TAIT, Architect (1882-1954)**

A copy of 'Skizzen', Otto Reich (undated) which belonged to Thomas S Tait, architect, who has signed the volume and used the end-paper for sketching. Between the pages is a sketch design for a memorial on a loose sheet of tracing paper. Tait's papers are dispersed and this is one of the few autograph possessions known to exist.  
 Accession Number: 1997/2

**ALEXANDER THOMSON, Architect (1817-75)**  
 See GRAHAM LAW

**KATHLEEN A VEITCH, Borders Architect (d.1968)**

The surviving office papers of Kathleen Ann Veitch which relate principally to her winning the RIBA Owen Jones Travelling Award and subsequently travelling to Spain. Also includes drawings relating to houses designed by Veitch in the Borders for her sister and herself; photographs of her including one as an apprentice in a London architect's office in 1930; letters; a sketchbook; drawing instruments and memorabilia.  
 Accession Number: 1996/53  
 Presented by Miss Carrick



A collection of architectural books and pamphlets from the office of Kathleen Veitch, Architect including a sketchbook from her RIBA Owen Jones Travelling Scholarship trip to southern Spain in 1930.

*Accession Number: 1997/17*

#### **SIR ANTHONY WHEELER, Architect**

A collection of dyeline copy drawings and photographic prints from the office of Wheeler & Sproson Architects, Edinburgh, which relate to Sir Anthony Wheeler's projects. Designs include alterations to Heriot Watt University, Edinburgh; the Bank of Scotland in Dunfermline; a church at Langlee, Galashiels and the Low Port Centre, Linlithgow.

*Accession Number: 1997/7*

*Presented by Sir Anthony Wheeler*

#### **JANE WOOD, Landscape Architect (1925-96)**

The office papers of Edinburgh Landscape Architect Jane Wood. The collection relates to work throughout her career and includes projects such as the garden at Jedburgh Abbey for Historic Scotland, landscaping for the Scottish Development Agency and work with Morris & Steedman Architects. The collection includes slides, drawings, office files, display panels, drawings and books. Wood was married to Tom Jeffryes (who pre-deceased her). He was a government architect at New St Andrews House and some of his papers survive, primarily student drawings, amongst them a report of a grant funded trip to New York to analyse new apartment block planning.

*Accession Number: 1996/33*

*Presented by Mr Blyth Wood*

See also T ARNOLD JEFFRYES

#### **WORDSWORTH ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED**

Reports of excavations, watching briefs and surveys include: Allt Coire an-t-Seilich, Glen Carron, 1995; An Ruadh Bruach, Glen Shieldaig, 1995; Balnacruie of Deishar Farm, Boat of Garten, 1996; Balnafoich Farm, Boat of Garten, 1996; Blairmore and Cudrish, Glenconvinth, 1995; Claggersnich Farm, Cromdale, 1996; Coulna-Kirk, Glenurquhart, 1995; Creag na Ceapaich, Dundonnell, 1995; Dalcross Airport, 1996; Druim Dubh, Kinloch Damph, 1995; Glenfeshie, 1996; Glen Marksie, 1996; John O'Groats, 1996; Kinchurdy Farm, Boat of Garten, 1996; Loch Bad na Sgalaig, Gairloch Estate, 1996; Lochan Leathan, Applecross, 1995; Mullach an Tuir, Glencannich, 1996; North Ballachulish, 1996; Slackbuie Avenue, Inverness, 1996; Wester Guisachan, 1996, all Highland, and Mains of Auchinbadie, Banff, 1996. Also, photographs of Balbeg, Glenurquhart, Highland, and a copy of Arc-eolas Rois, community archaeology newsletter, by J Wordsworth, 1995.

*Presented by Mr J Wordsworth*

#### **HENRY WYLIE, Architect (1914-96)**

The office papers of Henry Wylie. Wylie trained as an architect but had a particular interest in design; in the late 1950s he set up DISC (Design & Industrial Styling Consultants). The collection includes records relating to this firm as well as to his later work in private practice. His architectural work included designs for shop fronts, such as Justerini and Brooks and the Stella Nova in Edinburgh and, his major Scottish project, the extension of the George Hotel, Edinburgh, 1967. The collection includes office drawings, photographs and files. The NMRS recorded the interior of Wylie's home and office at 15 Moray Place which he had re-cast in the 1970s.

*Accession Number: 1997/4*

*Presented by Harriet Wylie to the RIAS Collection*

*Two images from the RIAS Henry Wylie Collection. Wylie trained as an architect but his principal interest was design. In the 1950s he set up DISC (Design & Industrial Styling Company Ltd.) whose broad brief covered everything from stationery to furniture design. The office furniture illustrated here in one of DISC's early brochures displays his interest in contemporary Danish design and his practical approach to styling. [D 10210]*

*The showroom he designed for Olivetti is typical of his commercial work. Wylie created a variety of shop-window treatments which share the dramatic use of light and imaginative display of merchandise shown here. [D 10209]*

# LIST OF THREATENED BUILDINGS AND INDUSTRIAL SURVEYS, 63 COMPLETED 1 APRIL 1996 - 31 MARCH 1997

## Aberdeen, City of

Aberdeen, 54 Castle Street, Victoria Court  
Aberdeen, Docra Quay, Naval Cadets Nissen hut  
Aberdeen, Little Belmont Street, former Aberdeen Academy  
Aberdeen, Little Belmont Street, Town School

## Aberdeenshire

Banchory, High Street, Burnett Arms Hotel  
Banff, Church Street, Trinity and Alva Church  
Bourtie Parish Church  
Braemar, Invercauld Road, former Parish Church  
Crimonmogate House  
Crimonmogate House, ancillary buildings: doocot; east lodge; monument; north lodge; stable block; and west lodge (6 surveys)  
East Mathers Farm, Steading  
Gallowhill Steading  
Glenbervie Mill  
House of Daviot Hospital  
Inverugie Castle  
Kinellar, Kinaldie Home Farm  
Lynturk Church  
Mill of Morphie  
Muir of Fowlis, Lady Mill

*Crimonmogate, Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire; view showing the c.1868 additions.*  
[D 6650]



## Angus

Arbroath, Brechin Road and Airlie Crescent  
Burnside of Tulloes  
Gardyne Castle and Gates (2 surveys)  
Montrose Town Centre  
Montrose, Lochside Distillery  
Nether Tulloes Farm

## Argyll and Bute

Barcaldine, Alginat Works  
Bute, Rothesay, High Street, Foley House Stables, (former mill)  
Islay, Ballygrant, Ballygrant Inn  
Islay, Bowmore, Bowmore Hotel  
Jura, Craighouse, Craighouse Inn  
Oban, Esplanade, *The Oban Times* offices  
Seil, Ellanbeich, Pier

## Clackmannan

Menstrie, Elmbank Mill

## Dumfries and Galloway

Drummore, Mill Street, Wylie Mill  
Drummore, RAF Boat House  
Lettrick Tower  
Lettrick Tower, gateway and stable block (2 surveys)  
Southwick Bridge  
Yarra Bank, Stoop Loaning

## Dundee, City of

Dundee, 62 Arbroath Road, Taybank Works  
Dundee, Ardler Estate, multi-storey block  
Dundee, Blackness Road, Blackness Hall  
Dundee, 71 Blackness Road, Blackness Foundry  
Dundee, Brook Street, Logie Works  
Dundee, Brook Street, Queen Victoria Works  
Dundee, 204-6 Brook Street, Walton Jute Works  
Dundee, Brown Street, South Mill  
Dundee, Daniel Street, former school  
Dundee, Edward Street, Edward Street Mill  
Dundee, 7 Guthrie Street, former Ward Foundry Office  
Dundee, Kingsway West, NCR Camperdown Factory  
Dundee, 2 Lochee Road, Tay Works  
Dundee, 51 Magdalen Yard Road, Tay Rope Works

Dundee, 12 Milnbank Road, Warehouse (Aimers Ltd)  
Dundee, 71 Reform Street, Royal Bank of Scotland  
Dundee, Walton Street, Larchfieldworks  
Dundee, West Henderson's Wynd, Douglas Mill (now Douglas Court)

## East Ayrshire

Darvel, Burn Road, Lace and Madras Factory  
Darvel, Burn Road, Factory  
Darvel, Campbell Street, Lace Works  
Darvel, Campbell Street East, Factory  
Darvel, Campbell Street, Works  
Darvel, East Main Street, Greenbank Mill  
Darvel, Jamieson Road, Factory  
Darvel, Jamieson Road, Lace Mill  
Darvel, Mair's Road, Hall  
Darvel, 4 Mair's Road  
Darvel, Ranoldcoup Road, Mair's Free School  
Darvel, West Donington Street, former stables  
Darvel, West Donington Street, Smith and Archibald (Darvel) Ltd  
Galston, Barrmill Road, Portland Lace Factory  
Galston, Polwarth Street, Brown Institute  
Galston, Park Road, Gospel Hall  
Galston, Barrmill Road, Lace Factory (possibly 'Ladeside Lace Factory')  
Galston, Park Road, former Lace Factory  
Gowanbank, Darvel Road, Memorial to Alexander Morton  
Kilmarnock, 26-34 Bank Street  
Newmilns, 96 Brown Street, Caledonia Factory (including Annebank Factory)  
Newmilns, Brown Street, Irvinebank Powerloom Factory  
Newmilns, 52-54 Brown Street, former Labour Exchange  
Newmilns, 76 Brown Street, Lace Factory (Haddow, Aird and Crerar)  
Newmilns, 37-43 Brown Street, Lace Factory  
Newmilns, Brown Street, Lace Works  
Newmilns, 88-90 Brown Street, Vale Lace Mills  
Newmilns, Ladeside, Loudoun Mill  
Newmilns, 28 Loudoun Road, former shop  
Newmilns, Mill Road, Townholm Works  
Newmilns, Nelson Street, Greenholm Factory  
Newmilns, Stoneygate Road, Morton, Young and Borland's Lace Works  
Newmilns, 2 Stoneygate Road, Riverbank Factory

## East Dunbartonshire

Kirkintilloch, Milton Road, former bus garage  
Lenzie, 18 Beechmount Road, air-raid shelter

## East Lothian

Dunbar, 44 High Street  
East Saltoun, 4-9 Main Street  
East Saltoun, 1-8 South Crescent

## East Renfrewshire

Newton Mearns, Mearns Road, Mearnskirk Hospital:  
Administrative Block; former Domestic Residence;  
Geriatric Hospital; General Store; House; Kitchens;  
Lodge; Nurses Home; and Southfield House  
(10 surveys)

## Edinburgh, City of

Dundas Castle  
Edinburgh, 25-27 Bath Street  
Edinburgh, 130 Bruntsfield Place, Charles Macsween and Sons  
Edinburgh, Calton Hill, Observatory House  
Edinburgh, 9-13 Calton Hill  
Edinburgh, 23 Cockburn Street, Stills Gallery  
Edinburgh, 123 Constitution Street, Warehouse  
Edinburgh, 12 Duncan Street, Bartholomew Publishers  
Edinburgh, Dean Village, Well Court Hall  
Edinburgh, Ferry Road, Drylaw Police Station  
Edinburgh, 34 Great King Street, Howard Hotel  
Edinburgh, Hawthornbank Lane, Hawthornbank House  
Edinburgh, Heriot Row  
Edinburgh, High Riggs, Goldbergs  
Edinburgh, Kaimes Crossroads  
Edinburgh, Lauriston Street, Church of the Sacred Heart



Edinburgh, Liberton Tower Mains Steading  
 Edinburgh, Morningside Road, North Morningside Church Hall  
 Edinburgh, 22 Morrison Street, shopfront  
 Edinburgh, Newcraighall Miners' Welfare Society and Social Club  
 Edinburgh, 60 Newcraighall Road, Jubilee Cottage  
 Edinburgh, Newcraighall Road, Niddrie Cottages  
 Edinburgh, 8 Picardy Place  
 Edinburgh, Queen Street, National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, Library  
 Edinburgh, 3-10 Ramsay Garden, Ramsay Lodge  
 Edinburgh, 15 Royal Circus  
 Edinburgh, 42 South Oswald Road  
 Edinburgh, RAF Turnhouse  
 Edinburgh, 42-45 Water Street  
 Edinburgh, Waterloo Place, Post Office  
 Edinburgh, Whitehill Road, Redcroft  
 Edinburgh, Whitehouse Road, Whitehouse Hopetoun House Stables



#### Falkirk

Bo'ness, Academy Road, Bo'ness Academy  
 Bo'ness, North Street, The Hippodrome  
 Dunmore Village  
 Dunmore Village, former school  
 Dunmore Village, Smiddy  
 Dunmore Village, The Villa  
 Dunmore Village, memorial pump

#### Fife

Auchtermuchty, Burnside, former kiln  
 Auchtermuchty, Burnside, Mill House  
 Brankstone Grange, ancillary buildings: lodges and gates; and walled garden (2 surveys)  
 Charlestown, Former Estate Office  
 Charlestown, Rocks Road, former school  
 Charlestown, Rocks Road, Sultery  
 Crossford, Keavil House Hotel  
 Kilrenny, Kilrenny Burn Bridge  
 Kingskettle, Ladybank Road, Low Farm  
 Kirkcaldy, Wemyssfield, Head Post Office  
 Lassodie Mill Steading  
 Leslie, Prinlows Road, Prinlows West Mill, Stalk  
 Pitreavie House, HQ Commander Northern Maritime Air Region (20 sites)  
 Rosyth Naval Base (5 sites)  
 Rosyth, Torridon Place, St Peter and St Paul's Roman Catholic Church  
 Windygates, Cameron Bridge

#### Glasgow, City of

Glasgow, 95 Buchanan Street, 'Ciro's'  
 Glasgow, Cadogan Street  
 Glasgow, Cambuslang, Caledonian Circuit Housing Scheme  
 Glasgow, 121 Carstairs Street, Cotton Spinning Mill  
 Glasgow, 513 Cathcart Road, Candlish and Polmadie Church  
 Glasgow, 120 Carstairs Street, former Strathclyde Public School  
 Glasgow, 8-38 Falfield Street and 14-20 Stromness Street, Falfield Cotton Works  
 Glasgow, 1-4 George Square, former G.P.O.

Glasgow, 103-111 French Street, former Barrowfield Weaving Factory  
 Glasgow, French Street, Dalmarnock Gas Works  
 Glasgow, 56-58 Hill Street  
 Glasgow, India Street, Strathclyde House  
 Glasgow, 40 and 44 Kilbirmie Street, Park's Motor Works  
 Glasgow, 52-56 Langside Drive, Scott House  
 Glasgow, Mavisbank Road, former Prince's Dock Hydraulic Power Station  
 Glasgow, Mavisbank Quay, South Rotunda  
 Glasgow, 229-235 North Street  
 Glasgow, 1 Oakfield Avenue  
 Glasgow, Oatlands Housing Treatment Area  
 Glasgow, 185-199 Pollokshaws Road, St Andrews Works  
 Glasgow, 174 Queen's Drive, Seventh Day Adventist Church  
 Glasgow, Rhindmuir Road, Rhindmuir House  
 Glasgow, 178 Roystonhill, Townhead Blochairn Church  
 Glasgow, 2 St Vincent Place, Bank of Scotland  
 Glasgow, Salkeld Street, former garage (now Strathclyde Police Stables)  
 Glasgow, 2-4 Scotland Street, 220-228 West Street and 75 Paterson Street  
 Glasgow, 8-14 Scotland Street  
 Glasgow, 49 Solway Street, Barrowfieldworks  
 Glasgow, 110-118 West Nile Street

*RAF Turnhouse, Edinburgh;  
 view of JMOTS building.  
 [C 68602]*

#### Highland

Aviemore (Junction) Station  
 Aviemore, Aviemore Strathspey Station  
 Aviemore, Railway Signal Box  
 Carbisdale Castle  
 Carbisdale Castle, service courtyard  
 Carbisdale Castle, south gateway  
 Culloden, Culloden House Stables  
 Dingwall, Ferry Road, Road Bridge  
 Dingwall, Station Road, Ferintosh Distillery, Warehouse  
 Geanies House  
 Geanies House, ancillary buildings: conservatory; east garden; gate piers; gateway; laundry; main entrance gate piers; steadings; summer house; and west garden (9 surveys)  
 Inverness, 33 Castle Street  
 Kingairloch, Old Mill  
 Kinlochmoidart, Ardmolich Bridge  
 Nairn, Crescent Road, Havelock Hotel  
 Rum, Dairy  
 Rum, Harris Lodge  
 Rum, Harris, Mausoleum  
 Rum, Harris, Old Mausoleum  
 Rum, Kilmory, bothy, laundry and lodge (3 surveys)  
 Rum, Kinloch Bay  
 Rum, Kinloch Castle  
 Rum, Kinloch Castle, ancillary buildings: bothy; dairy; formal gardens ice house; iron bridge; power house; kennels; north bridge; north gates; Post Office; south bridge; south gates; squash court; stable; steading; walled gardens; and greenhouses (18 surveys)  
 Rum, Kinloch House, boathouse  
 Rum, Kinloch, Ferry Cottage  
 Rum, Kinloch, bungalow  
 Rum, Kinloch, pier  
 Rum, Kinloch School  
 Rum, Kinloch, Schoolhouse  
 Rum, Kinloch, The Whitehouse  
 Rum, Kinloch, lime kiln  
 Rum, stonecrusher  
 Tain, 5 Tower Street  
 Tain, Tower Street, Procurator Fiscal's Office  
 Tain, Tower Street, St Duthus Hotel

#### Inverclyde

Gourock, Cloch Road, Cloch Lighthouse Cottage  
 Greenock Fire Station  
 Greenock, Baker Street, New Eastern Line of Falls  
 Greenock, Chapel Street, Greenock Grain Mill  
 Greenock, East India Harbour



*Fairfield House, Dalkeith, Midlothian; view showing the original house, the mid nineteenth-century extension, the hot house and the earlier garden wall. [C 69375]*

Greenock, Greenock Cemetery, Highland Mary Statue  
Lennox Castle Hospital Complex  
Milton of Campsie, Birdston Hospital

**Midlothian**

Dalkeith, Croft Street, Fairfield House  
Dalkeith, Croft Street, Fairfield House, ancillary buildings: hot house; outbuildings and dairy (2 surveys)  
Mosshouses Farm

**Moray**

Auchroisk Distillery  
Broadley, Enzie South Parish Church  
Buckie, 28 Harbour Head, fish-smoking kilns  
Coleburn Distillery  
Findochty, 5 Siller Street  
Gordon Castle Tower  
Gordon Castle, ancillary buildings: curling-pond house; east block; farm; gardens; gate lodges; monument; lake-side house; laundry; Old Fochabers Cross; walled garden and gardener's house (9 surveys)  
Gordon Castle, West block and East Block (2 surveys)  
Keith, Strathmill Distillery  
Knockando Distillery  
Knockando Woollen Mill  
Rothes, Glen Spey Distillery

**North Ayrshire**

Ardeer, Nobel's Explosives Works, Shore Magazines  
Arran, Lamlash, Shore Road, Seafield  
Arran, Lamlash, Crafts Made in Arran Shop  
Arran, Lamlash, Park Road, Dalgorm  
Arran, Lamlash, 1-27 Hamilton Terrace  
Arran, Corrie Free Church  
Arran, Lamlash, Shore Road, St Brides  
Arran, Whiting Bay, North Kiscadale, Myrtle  
Arran, Lamlash, Shore Road, Prospect Hill  
Arran, Lamlash, 1a-24a Hamilton Terrace  
Arran, Lamlash, Park Road, Rose Cottage  
Beith, 2-6 Mitchell Street  
Dreghorn, Perceton and Dreghorn Parish Church  
West Kilbride Railway Station, bothy

*Hayford Mills, Cambusbarron, Stirling. [C68715]*



**North Lanarkshire**

Hartwoodhill Hospital  
Airdrie, Arran Drive, Arranview  
Airdrie, 1 Arran Drive, Arran House Nursing Home

**Perth and Kinross**

Kinross, 5 Swansacre

**Renfrewshire**

Barnbeth House  
Barnbeth House, ancillary buildings: gardens and well; gates and doocot; gazebo and walled garden; motor house; cottages; and stables (5 surveys)  
Bridge of Weir, 1-3 Castle Terrace  
Formakin House, gatehead  
Renfrew, Inchinnan Road, rolling lift bridge

**Scottish Borders, The**

Bridgend, Haymount Stables  
Dod Mill  
Drygrange House  
Drygrange House, ancillary buildings: chapel; former stables; garden house; mid lodge; north lodge; south lodge and gates; south wing; and north wing (8 surveys)  
Eyemouth Harbour, Lifeboat Station  
Hawick, High Street, Town Hall  
Hawick, 2-6 Lothian Street, Turnbull's Dyeworks, Smith and Telford Ltd  
Hawick, High Street, Town Hall  
Innerleithen, Miller Street, Waverley Mill  
Innerleithen, Pirn Road, Joiners Shop and Builders Yard  
Kelso, Abbey Row, Old Granary and Seed Warehouse  
Kelso, Maxwellhaugh Mill  
Newstead, Barnethead Lane, Townhead Farm  
Paxton House, boat house  
Selkirk, Station Road, Forest Mill, Engine House  
Swinton House Stables  
Tower Bridge  
Old Tower Bridge  
New Tower Bridge

**South Ayrshire**

Alloway, Dutch Mills  
Auchincruive, Scottish Agricultural College  
Ayr Station  
Fullarton Estate buildings: courtyard piers; Crosbie Castle; gate posts; grotto; pillar; and stable block (6 surveys)  
Kirkmichael House  
Kirkmichael House, ancillary buildings: gate piers; lodge and gates; stables; and walled garden (4 surveys)

**South Lanarkshire**

Carmichael Parish Church  
Covington Parish Church  
Hamilton, Muir Street, Gospel Hall  
Stonehouse, 10-14 Argyll Street, Cinema  
Symington Parish Church

**Stirling**

Bridge of Allan Station  
Cambusbarron, Hayford Mills

**West Dunbartonshire**

Balloch, Riverside Inn  
Woodbank House

**West Lothian**

Armadale, South Street, St Helen's Place  
Blackburn, Blackburn Academy  
Broxburn, Cardross Road, Broxburn Academy  
Whitburn, Shanks Road, Whitburn Academy

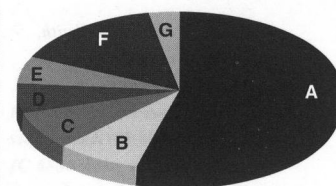
**Western Isles**

Harris, Bunavoneader Whaling Station  
Lewis, Tiumpan Head Lighthouse

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 (excluding VAT) totalled £75,000 that was generated by the sales of photographs copyright and publications, etc. (1995/96 £65,327 inc. VAT). Income above a pre-determined level is surrendered to the Consolidated Fund.

Unaudited gross expenditure for the year (including VAT) was £3,124k (1995/96 £3,245k). Actual expenditure is analysed in the summary tables below and illustrated in the corresponding chart.

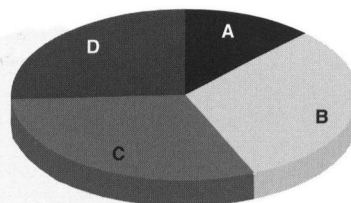
Actual Expenditure by Major Cost Head	1996-97	%	1995-96	%
	£'000		£'000	
Staff Costs	1,694	54.2%	1,664	51.3%
Accommodation - Office	266	8.5%	269	8.3%
-Archival Storage	241	7.7%	244	7.5%
-Public/Common	193	6.2%	195	6.0%
General Expenses - Fixed	175	5.6%	161	5.0%
<b>Total Fixed Costs</b>	<b>2,569</b>	<b>82.2%</b>	<b>2,533</b>	<b>78.1%</b>
General Expenses: Other	464	14.9%	547	16.9%
<b>Current Expenditure</b>	<b>3,033</b>	<b>97.1%</b>	<b>3,080</b>	<b>95.0%</b>
Capital Expenditure	91	2.9%	165	5.0%
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>3,124</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,245</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



A. Staff Costs	54.2%
B. Accommodation - Office	8.5%
C. Accommodation - Archival Storage	7.7%
D. Accommodation - Public/Common	6.2%
E. General Expenses - Fixed	5.6%
F. General Expenses - Other	14.9%
G. Capital Expenditure	2.9%

Funded by	1996-97	%	1995-96	%
	£'000		£'000	
Scottish Office Vote	3,049	97.6%	3,200	98.6%
Income	75	2.4%	45	1.4%
<b>Total Government Expenditure</b>	<b>3,124</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,245</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Actual Expenditure by Main Function	1996-97	%	1995-96	%
	£'000		£'000	
<b>1. Core Services</b>				
Administration & Finance	184	5.9%	183	5.6%
IT Support	199	6.4%	305	9.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>15.0%</b>
<b>2. Archaeology Division</b>				
Fieldwork	473	15.1%	487	15.0%
NMRS Archaeology	501	16.0%	580	17.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>31.1%</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>32.9%</b>
<b>2. Architectural Division</b>				
Fieldwork	356	11.4%	333	10.3%
NMRS Architecture	611	19.6%	574	17.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>31.0%</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>28.0%</b>
<b>4. Technical Services</b>				
Photographic Section	449	14.4%	436	13.4%
Drawing Office	351	11.2%	347	10.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>25.6%</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>24.1%</b>
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>3,124</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,245</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



A. Core Services	12.3%
B. Archaeology Division	31.1%
C. Architectural Division	31.0%
D. Technical Services	25.6%

# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND OUTPUT TARGETS 67

Programme	1994-5	1995-6	1996-7	1997-8	1998-9	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
Performance Indicators	(Planned/ Actual)	(Planned/ Actual)	(Planned/ Actual)	(Planned)	(Planned)	(Planned)	(Planned)	(Planned)
<b>NMRS</b>								
items received	40,000/ 149,459	40,000/ 113,306	40,000/ 73,425	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
items catalogued			24,000/ 70,651	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
public consultations	11,000/ 9,192	12,000/ 9,439	11,000/ 12,086	12,000	13,000	14,000	15,000	15,000
new sites recorded			16,669					
sites updated			24,780					
<b>ARCHAEOLOGY SURVEY</b>								
<b>National Archaeological Survey</b>								
sites completed*	1,000/ 834	1,000/ 1,026	800/ 755	800	800	800	800	800
new sites transferred to NMRS	300/ 490	400/ 622	300/ 320	300	300	300	300	300
<b>Afforestable Land Survey*</b>								
sites completed	900/ 398	900/ 1,253	700/ 714	700	700	700	700	700
new sites transferred to NMRS	450/ 226	450/ 821	350/ 358	350	350	350	350	350
<b>Aerial Photographic Survey</b>								
sites completed	1,025/ 1,205	1,025/ 1,001	1,025/ 1,101	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025
new sites transferred to NMRS**	340/ 310	340/ 369	340/ 276	340	340	340	340	340
<b>BUILDINGS SURVEY</b>								
<b>Threatened Buildings Survey</b>								
buildings/sites completed	225/ 173	200/ 214	200/ 252	200	200	200	200	200
new/updated records to NMRS								
<b>Industrial Survey</b>								
buildings/sites completed	125/ 97	100/ 115	100/ 127	100	100	100	100	100
new/updated records to NMRS								
<b>Thematic Architectural Survey</b>								
buildings/sites completed	50/ 54	25/ 35	25/ 40	25	25	25	25	25
new/updated records to NMRS								
<b>Topographical Survey</b>								
buildings/sites completed	150/ 150	150/ 150	150/ 150	150	150	150	150	150
new/updated records to NMRS								
<b>Corporate Services</b>								
Income		45/ 65	75/ 75	95	105	125	150	150
Efficiency savings		2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%

\* 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. For 1996-7 the corresponding figures were 3,000 (planned)/3,911 (actual) sites completed, and 1,500 (planned)/3,505 (actual) new sites transferred to NMRS.

\*\* May reflect survey programme of earlier years.



New titles published by  
RCAHMS.

### New titles published by RCAHMS

*Explosives in the service of man: Ardeer and The Nobel Heritage* by J E Dolan and M K Oglethorpe (RCAHMS 1996)

*Cardross Seminary: Gillespie, Kidd & Coia and the Architecture of Postwar Catholicism* by D M Watters (RCAHMS 1997)

### New title published by TSO

*Tolbooths and Town-houses: Civic Architecture in Scotland to 1833*  
(The Stationery Office 1996)

### Staff Publications

**Brown M M** 'The Cropmarks', in Mercer, 1997, 15-16.

**Brown M M** 'The Norse in Argyll', in Ritchie, 1997, 205-35.

**Cameron, N M** 'The church in Scotland in the later 11th and 12th centuries', in Blair, J and Pyrah, C, *Church Archaeology, Research Directions for the Future*, Council for British Archaeology Research Report 104 (1996), 42-6.

**Cameron, N M** Review of *Caithness: An Illustrated Architectural Guide* by Elizabeth Beaton (1996), in *The Scottish Civic Trust Newsletter*, 13 (Spring 1997), 15.

**Cameron, N M** Review of *Govan and its Early Medieval Sculpture* (ed. A Ritchie, 1994), *Antiquaries Journal*, 76 (1996), 295-6.

**Fisher, I** 'The West of Scotland', in Blair, J and Pyrah, C, *Church Archaeology, Research Directions for the Future*, Council for British Archaeology Research Report 104 (1996), 37-42.

**Fisher I** 'Early Christian Archaeology in Argyll', in Ritchie, 1997, 181-204.

**Fisher, I** 'Parish churches about 1300: diocese of Argyll', in McNeill, P G B and MacQueen, H L (eds) *Atlas of Scottish History to 1707* (1996), 358.

**Glendinning, M, MacInnes, R and MacKechnie, A** *A History of Scottish Architecture from the Renaissance to the Present Day* (1996).

**Gow, I R** 'Mary Queen of Scots meets Charles Rennie Mackintosh: Some Problems in the Historiography of the Scotch Baronial Revival Interior', *Furniture History*, 32 (1996), 1-32.

**Gow, I R** 'The Problem of the Scottish Baronial Interior: or the all-too successful Quest for Discomfort', *Architectural Heritage*, 7 (1965), 49-59.

- Gow, I R** Review of 'The Vivien Green Doll's House Collection' by Vivien Green with Margaret Towner (1995), *The Burlington Magazine*, January 1997, 48-9.
- Gow, I R** 'A note on the Clocks and Instruments', *Society of Writers to Her Majesty's Signet Review*, 119 (1997), 4.
- Gow, I R** 'Collecting Scotland's Architects', *Architectural Heritage*, 7 (1996), 20-32.
- Gow, I R** *Floors Castle*, Guidebook, Roxburgh Estates (1997).
- Green, S T** 'Disruption, unification and the aftermath: the church in Scotland 1700-1990', in Blair, J and Pyrah, C, *Church Archaeology, Research Directions for the Future*, Council for British Archaeology Research Report 104 (1996), 134-43.
- Halliday, S P** 'Settlement in Kilpatrick Fleming in the First Millennium B.C.', in Mercer, 1997, 14
- McDonald, M R** (ed) *A Guide to Scottish Industrial Heritage*, Scottish Industrial Heritage Society (1996).
- McKeague, P** 'Gazetteer of Sites and Monuments; Schedule of small finds; Post-medieval Settlement and Landscape'; and 'Communications in the Parish: Gazetteer of Roads and Structures', in Mercer, 1997, 17-74.
- Parkinson, A, Barclay, A and **McKeague, P** 'The Excavation of Two Bronze Age Barrows, Oxford', *Oxoniensia*, 61 (1996), 41-64.
- McKeague, P** and Burgess, C 'Extractive Industry in the Parish: Selective Gazetteer of Industrial Sites', in Mercer 1997, 75-81.
- Mercer, R J** 'Armand Lacaille: 50 years on from *The Stone Age in Scotland*', *Antiquity*, 71 (1997), 228-30.
- Mercer, R J** *Kirkpatrick Fleming, Dumfriesshire: an Anatomy of a Parish in South West Scotland* (1997).
- Mowat, R J C** *The Logboats of Scotland, with notes on related artefact types*, Oxbow monograph series no. 68 (1997).
- Murray, D M** 'GIS in RCAHMS' in *MDA Information*, 2, no.3 March 1997
- Ritchie, J N G** (ed.) *The Archaeology of Argyll* (1997).
- Ritchie, J N G** 'Introduction', 'Early Settlement in Argyll', and 'Monuments Associated with Burial and Ritual in Argyll', in Ritchie 1997, 1-9, 38-94.
- Ritchie, W F and **Ritchie, J N G** *Celtic Warriors* (reprinted 1997).
- Sherriff, J R S** 'A medieval burial from Tangleha', Kincardineshire', *Tayside and Fife Archaeol Jour*, 2 (1996), 42-4.
- Steele, V M** 'Scotland: Interior Decoration 1603-1790', *The Dictionary of Art*, Vol 28, (1996), 245-248.
- Steele, V M** (ed.) *Vernacular Building, Journal of the Scottish Vernacular Buildings Working Group*, 20 (1996).
- Steele, V M** Review of 'St Kilda Explored' Exhibition, Kelvingrove Museum and Art Gallery; Buchanan M (ed.) *St Kilda: The Continuing Story of the Islands*; Maxwell I, *Building Materials of the Scottish Farmstead*; Sprott G *Scotland's Past in Action: Farming*; Martin A *Scotland's Past in Action: Fishing and Whaling*, *Vernacular Building*, 20 (1996), 89-91 and 96.
- Steele, V M** 'The Alexander Archer Collection', *Vernacular Building*, 20 (1996), 88.
- Steele, V M** 'National Monuments Record of Scotland: Material Borrowed', *Architectural Heritage Society of Scotland Magazine*, 4, Winter 1996, 15.
- Steele, V M** 'Forth and Borders Group Christmas Party, National Library of Scotland, Causewayside Building', *Architectural Heritage Society of Scotland Magazine*, 5 (Spring 1997), 29.
- Stell, G P** *Dumfries and Galloway*, Exploring Scotland's Heritage (second edition 1996).
- Stell, G P** 'Mottes', in McNeill, P G B and MacQueen, H L (eds) *Atlas of Scottish History to 1707* (1996), 430, and sectional editor of 'social and cultural' section, 412-39.
- Stell, G P** Review of *Looking at Buildings, The East Riding* by Hazel Moffat and David Neave, (1995) in SVBWG, *Vernacular Building*, 20 (1997), 97.
- Stevenson, J B** 'The Prehistoric Rock Carvings of Argyll', in Ritchie 1997, 67-117.
- Thomas, J S** 'NMRS Recent Accessions' *AHSS Magazine*, 4 (Winter 1996), 16.
- Thomas, J S** Review of *Sutherland, An Illustrated Architectural Guide* by Elizebeth Beaton (1995), *AHSS Magazine*, 4 (Winter 1996), 17.
- Thomas, J S** 'NMRS Recent Accessions', *AHSS Magazine*, 5 (Spring 1997), 18.
- Thomas, J S** Review of *Rosehaugh, A House of its Time* by the Avoch Heritage Association (1996), *AHSS Magazine*, 5 (Spring 1997), 19.
- Thomas, J S** 'Watercolours by R W Billings', exhibition leaflet for Aberdeen Art Gallery, September 1996.

# 70 STAFF LIST AND STRUCTURE AT 31 MARCH 1997

Title/Section	Officers
<b>Secretary &amp; Curator NMRS</b>	Mr R J Mercer
<b>Administration Section</b>	Mrs D D Burton (Manager) Mr H M Mann Mrs C C Buglass Mrs P S Howat Mrs P M Robertson Mr P Greenhill Mr C R Scott
<b>IT Support</b>	Ms K F Byrne (Manager) Mr J J McLeod (on loan from The Scottish Office) Mrs C Allan
<b>Archaeology Division</b>	
<b>Head of Archaeology</b>	Dr J N G Ritchie
<b>Aerial Survey</b>	Ms M M Brown (Manager)
<b>Affordable Land Survey</b>	Mr J B Stevenson (Manager) Dr P J Dixon Mr D C Cowley Mr S D Boyle
<b>First Edition Survey Project</b> (Historic Scotland contracts)	Miss S Hood Mr P Iles Mr A Kilpatrick
<b>Historic Landuse Assessment Pilot Project</b> (Historic Scotland contract)	Ms L Dyson Bruce
<b>National Archaeological Survey</b>	Mr S P Halliday (Manager) Mr J R Sherriff Mr P Corser Mrs A R Gannon Mr A Welfare
<b>Buildings Division</b>	
<b>Head of Architecture</b>	Mr G P Stell
<b>Threatened Buildings Survey</b>	Mr M G Horsey (Manager) Mr S T Green
<b>Industrial Survey</b>	Dr M K Oglethorpe (Manager) Mr G Douglas ( <i>retired</i> 31 March 1997)
<b>Thematic Architectural Survey</b>	Mr I Fisher (Manager) Mr N M Cameron
<b>NMRS</b>	
<b>Curator Depute</b>	Mrs D M Murray
<b>Collections Management</b>	Mr I R Gow (Manager) Ms J Thomas Dr I Fraser Mr A Balderstone
<b>Historic Scotland Archive Cataloguing Project</b> (Historic Scotland contracts)	Miss Fiona Davidson Miss Fiona O'Brien
<b>Public Services and Field Liaison</b>	Mrs L M Ferguson (Manager)
<b>Public Services</b>	Mrs R H Moloney Mrs V E Collison Owen Mr G Aitchison Mr K McLaren Ms V M Steele Mrs Y Hillyard Mrs R E Wimberley Miss V Fawcett Miss L Davidson Miss J Metcalfe-Gibson Miss A O'Loughlin
<b>Data Input Team</b>	Mr D R Easton Ms M R McDonald Mr P McKeague Mr R J C Mowat Miss D M Watters Ms D Groome
<b>Field Liaison</b>	
<b>Maritime</b> (Historic Scotland contract)	

<b>Drawing Office</b>	Mr S Scott (Manager) ( <i>retired 31 March 1997</i> ) Mr A J Leith (Survey) Mr J N Stevenson (Publications) Mr J Borland Mr K H J Macleod Mr I G Parker Mr R Shaw Mrs H L Stoddart Ms G Brown Miss K E George (Mrs M J Green)
<b>Photographic Section</b>	Mr J D Keggie (Manager) Mr S Wallace Mrs A P Martin Mr R M Adam Miss T M Duncan Mr A G Lamb Mr J M Mackie Mr S A Thomson Mr D M Smart

## STAFF CHANGES 1996-7

### Appointments

**Administration Section**  
Mr H Mann

**Archaeology Division**  
Mr A Welfare

**Drawing Office**  
Miss L Marr (February-March 1997)

**NMRS**  
Miss L Davidson  
Miss V Fawcett  
Miss J Metcalfe-Gibson  
Miss A O'Loughlin  
Miss A Deegan (February-March 1997)

### Promotions

**NMRS**  
Mr I R Gow (Curator of Collections)  
Mrs L M Ferguson (Curator Public Services and Field Liaison)  
Mr D R Easton (Assistant Curator Survey and Liaison)  
Mrs R H Moloney (Assistant Curator Public Services)  
Miss J Thomas (Assistant Curator of Collections)

### Leavers

**Administration Section**  
Mr W Brogan  
Mrs C C Buglass  
Mr C T Keegan  
Miss B Selcraig

**NMRS**  
Miss V Fawcett  
Miss A Wilson

**Drawing Office**  
Miss K E George

### Retirals

**Architecture Division**  
Mr G Douglas

**Drawing Office**  
Mr S Scott

**Publications available from RCAHMS  
(prices include postage)**

**Archaeology Division**

Afforestation Land Survey Reports  
*Waternish, 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: 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). £1.50.  
 2. *Mar Lodge the Archaeology of a Cairngorm Estate* (1996). £1.50.  
 3. *Achiltibuie: the Archaeology of a Crofting Landscape* (1997). £1.50.

**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 1941-1991: A Guide to the Collections* (1991). £14.95.  
*Pictish Symbol Stones: a handlist 1994* (1994). £3.50.

**Buildings Division**

*Buildings of St Kilda* (1988). £7.00.  
*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.  
*Recording Scotland's Historic Buildings* (1996). £2.00.  
*RCAHMS Survey Policy Statement* (1966). £2.00.  
*Explosives in the service of man: Ardeer and The Nobel Heritage* (1997). £5.00.  
*Cardross Seminary: Gillespie, Kidd & Coia and the Architecture of Postwar Catholicism* (1997). £9.95.

**RCAHMS Annual Reviews**

*Monuments on Record: Annual Review 1994-5* (1995). £3.50.  
*Monuments on Record: Annual Review 1995-6* (1996). £3.50.





*Lighthouse, Tiumpan Head,  
Lewis.  
[C 68909]*

#### LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADS	Archaeological Data Services
AGI	Association for Geographic Information
AHSS	Archaeological Heritage Society of Scotland
ALS	Afforestation Land Survey
AP	Air Photograph
APC	Air Photographs Collection
APS	Aerial Photographic Survey
APU	Air Photographs Unit
ARIA	Association of Regional and Island Archaeologists
ARTEMIS	Application for ReTrieval and Mapping Information System
CAD	Computer-Aided Design
CANMORE	Computer Application for National MONuments Record Enquiries
CBA	Council for British Archaeology
DTP	Desk-Top Publishing
EDM	Electronic Distance Measurer
FESP	First Edition Survey Programme
FTA	Fixed-Term Appointment
GPS	Global Positioning System
GUARD	Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division
GIS	Geographical Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HS	Historic Scotland
ICARUS	Interactive Computerised Aerial Reconnaissance User System
JANET	Joint Academic Network
LBRP	Listed Buildings Recording Programme
LCA	Landscape Character Assessment
MOLRS	Medieval or Later Rural Settlement
NAS	National Archaeological Survey
NDPB	Non-Departmental Public Body
NGDF	National Geospatial Data Framework
NHMF	National Heritage Memorial Fund
NMRS	National Monuments Record of Scotland
NTD	National Topographic Database
NTS	National Trust for Scotland
OS	Ordnance Survey
RCAHMW	Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales
RCHME	Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England
RIAS	Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland
RIBA	Royal Institute of British Architects
SCRAN	Scottish Cultural Resources Access Network
SDR	Sokkia Data Recording
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record
SNBR	Scottish National Buildings Record
SNH	Scottish Natural Heritage
SOISD	Scottish Office Information Services Division
SRO	Scottish Record Office
SSAP	Scottish Survey of Architectural Practices
SUAT	Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust
TSO	The Stationery Office
WOSAS	West of Scotland Archaeological Services

The aims of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland are;

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.

